



April 18, 2020

Virginia General Assembly
 Virginia Capitol
 1000 Bank St.
 Richmond, VA 23218

Dear Members of the Virginia General Assembly,

As you prepare for the upcoming Reconvened Session on April 22, 2020, **we urge you to support the Governor’s recommendation for three bills: SB 861, SB 235 and HB 795.** These bills would make radical changes to Virginia’s state-regulated health insurance market, and the Governor’s amendments wisely delay making these changes until these issues can be reconsidered again during the 2021 session. Please see our letter, below, to Governor Northam about the dangers these bills pose to older Virginians, people with pre-existing conditions and small businesses that need to provide comprehensive coverage to their employees.

Please contact Sarah Balog with The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society at sarah.balog@lls.org or Chelsi Bennett with the American Heart Association at chelsi.bennett@heart.org with any questions, or for more information about these issues.

Thank you,

AARP
American Cancer Society – Cancer Action Network
American Heart Association
American Lung Association
Arthritis Foundation
The Commonwealth Institute
Hemophilia Association of the Capital Area
Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
National Multiple Sclerosis Society
National Organization for Rare Disorders
Small Business Majority
Virginia Breast Cancer Foundation
Virginia Diabetes Council
Virginia Hemophilia Foundation
Virginia Poverty Law Center
Virginia Society of Rheumatologists

LETTER TO GOVERNOR NORTHAM:

March 27, 2020

Governor Ralph Northam
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 1475
Richmond, VA 23218

Dear Governor Northam:

Our organizations write to express serious concerns regarding Senate Bill 861, and Senate Bill 235/House Bill 795, given the sweeping changes they would make to Virginia's commercial insurance market. In short, we urge you to veto these pieces of legislation to protect access to care for residents of the Commonwealth, in particular those living with pre-existing conditions.

Together, our organizations represent thousands of patients and consumers in Virginia who live with serious, acute, and chronic health conditions, including older adults, tradesmen and women, and small business owners. As such, we have a unique perspective on what patients need to prevent disease, cure illness, as well as manage and improve health over the lifetime. Among patients' most critical needs is access to a strong, robust insurance marketplace through which they can purchase comprehensive and affordable coverage.

While we address each bill in detail below, our primary concern regarding all three bills is this: they increase availability of types of coverage that will destabilize Virginia's health insurance market by siphoning healthier consumers away from the larger marketplace risk pool, which could trigger significant premium hikes. Virginians with pre-existing conditions will suffer the greatest harm, as their lives quite literally depend on access to affordable, comprehensive coverage. These Virginians represent a significant portion of the Commonwealth's

population: approximately 26 percent of non-elderly residents have a pre-existing condition that could result in them being uninsurable or would face limited coverage based on their pre-existing condition.¹

SB 861:

This bill allows a bona fide association to form a benefit consortium in order to offer a multiple employer welfare arrangement (MEWA) to its members. MEWAs, as formed in this bill, will be a new health benefit product that will not be defined as insurance and will not be regulated as insurance. These MEWAs will be required to comply with some ACA protections, such as offering essential health benefits and barring denials based on a pre-existing condition, but will be allowed to put caps and limits on services.

Additionally, the plans can adjust group rates by “each employer member’s specific risk profile”, which allows plans to charge groups more based on age, gender, zip code, claims data, and utilization. As such, these plans can target younger and healthier groups, drawing them out of the ACA-compliant individual and small group markets. This adverse selection will lead to market segmentation where a higher percentage of individuals with high health needs will remain in the existing individual and small groups markets, increasing those premiums.

These MEWAs will also be exempted from other critical ACA requirements that serve to stabilize the state’s insurance market. They will have no medical loss ratio requirement, and they will not be subject to rate review or transparency requirements. Finally, this bill only requires AHPs to offer 60 percent actuarial value plans. All these factors will also contribute to those who need more robust healthcare remaining in ACA plans while younger and healthier individuals migrate into less comprehensive MEWAs.

Your substitute to similar 2019 bills (HB 1661, HB 2443, and SB 1689) required MEWAs to have an 85% medical loss ratio, be subject to taxes and maintenance assessments levied upon insurance companies, be subject to the Virginia Life, Accident and Sickness Insurance Guaranty Association (from which SB 861 specifically exempts them), and limit rating variations to ACA rating restrictions (3 to 1 age rating, 1.5 to 1 tobacco rating, rating areas established by the SCC, and individual versus family plan). When these amendments were ultimately rejected by the 2019 General Assembly, those bills were vetoed, citing market segmentation and premium increase concerns.²

It is clear that SB 861, as with similar attempts in prior years, still poses a very clear risk to Virginia’s insurance market at large, and to individuals who rely on the comprehensive coverage provided by ACA-compliant plans. As such, we ask that you veto SB 861.

SB 235 and HB 795:

SB 235 and HB 795 allow insurers to offer large group health plans to associations of small employers and individual sole-proprietors. Much like the plans that would be available through SB861, these plans would not have to comply with many crucial requirements of the ACA that protect individuals and small groups. While the bills prohibit varying premiums based on health status and gender, insurers could do so based on occupation, duration of coverage, or geography. Additionally, these AHPs would not have to participate in the ACA risk adjustment program or single risk pool, nor would they be required to offer plans with an actuarial value greater than 60 percent.

¹ Claxton, Gary, Cynthia Cox, Anthony Damico, Larry Levitt, and Karen Pollitz. Pre-existing Conditions and Medical Underwriting in the Individual Insurance Market Prior to the ACA. Kaiser Family Foundation. December 2016. <http://files.kff.org/attachment/Issue-Brief-Pre-existing-Conditions-and-Medical-Underwriting-in-the-Individual-Insurance-Market-Prior-to-the-ACA>.

² Governor’s veto, May 2, 2019. <http://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?191+amd+HB1661AG>

Also much like SB861, allowing the proliferation of less expensive, less regulated, and less comprehensive AHPs will lead to younger and healthier individuals disenrolling from ACA-compliant plans in the individual and small group markets. The resulting market fragmentation will likely cause higher premiums in these markets. The vast majority of those who enroll in these plans will not be newly insured. In fact, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) estimated that 90% of those who would enroll in AHPs created in this manner would be disenrolling from other coverage, which could increase individual and small group premiums, and could increase the number of uninsured individuals. This scenario would especially hurt those who rely on the comprehensive coverage offered by ACA compliant plans such as individuals with pre-existing conditions or chronic conditions.

Implementation of these bills rely on a June 21, 2018 Department of Labor Rule that changed how ERISA interpreted its definition of employer. Twelve states, including Virginia, challenged the rule and on March 28, 2019 the Federal District Court for D.C. found major provisions of the rule invalid. The court determined the Department of Labor (DOL) “exceeded its authority under ERISA by failing to set meaningful limits on AHPs.” and that the rule “was intended and designed to end run the requirements of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), but it does so only by ignoring the language and purpose of both ERISA and the ACA.”³ The Department of Labor appealed the decision, and on November 14, 2019 a three-judge panel for the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals heard oral arguments. They have yet to issue a ruling.

To allow for this legislation to be implemented if the rule is struck down, the bills instruct the Virginia Bureau of Insurance to apply for a §1332 state innovation waiver under the Affordable Care Act. However, a §1332 waiver cannot be used in this manner. Under §1332 of the ACA, a state can waive certain limited provisions of the ACA. Proponents of these bills state that the definitions of “small employer” and “small group market” used in the ACA can be waived in this manner. However, these terms are also defined in the Public Health Service Act and small group provisions of the ACA are defined in ERISA. These definitions are not eligible to be changed through a §1332 waiver. Due to the many risks these bills pose to the individual and small group markets and the precarious legal ground they stand on, we ask that you veto SB 235 and HB 795.

Virginians rely on access to quality coverage to protect the lives and health of themselves and their families. We urge you to protect patients, small business owners and older adults throughout the Commonwealth by vetoing these harmful bills, and we stand ready to work closely with you to ensure access to affordable, comprehensive coverage. If you have any questions regarding this letter, or if we may provide further information, please don't hesitate to contact Sarah Balog with The Leukemia & Lymphoma Society at sarah.balog@lls.org or 678-852-6383.

Sincerely,

AARP
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American Lung Association
Arthritis Foundation
The Commonwealth Institute
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation
Hemophilia Association of the Capital Area
Leukemia & Lymphoma Society

National Multiple Sclerosis Society
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³ State of New York v. U.S. Department of Labor, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, March 28, 2019. <https://affordablecareactlitigation.files.wordpress.com/2019/03/5940153-0-12659.pdf>