



Advising the Congress on Medicare issues

Reforming Medicare's benefit design

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January 13, 2012

Goals for today's presentation

- Work toward draft recommendations in spring
- Define the key characteristics of the new benefit design
- Address policy questions relative to implementing new benefit design

Objectives for reforming Medicare's benefit design

- Reduce beneficiaries' exposure to risk of unexpectedly high out-of-pocket spending
- Require some cost sharing to discourage use of lower-value services
- Be mindful of effects on low-income beneficiaries and those in poor health

Review of previous presentations

- Began with 3 alternative benefit packages
 - 1) OOP maximum of \$5000
 - 2) Combined deductible for Part A and Part B services
 - 3) Copayments by type of service
- Combined beneficiary liability–neutral package with 3 options related to supplemental coverage
 - 1) Remaining unchanged
 - 2) Not allowed to fill in any cost sharing
 - 3) Not allowed to fill in the deductible but can fill in 50% of copayments

Outline of today's presentation

- Review illustrative FFS benefit packages
 - Keep aggregate beneficiary cost-sharing liability the same (program spending would increase)
 - Keep Medicare program spending the same (beneficiary cost sharing would increase)
- Discuss excise tax on supplemental insurance

Redesigned FFS benefit package

Design elements	Medicare Advantage-like package from November
OOP maximum	\$5000
A & B deductible	\$750
Hospital (per stay)	\$600
Physician (per visit)	\$25
Outpatient (per visit)	\$100
SNF (per day)	\$100
DME	20%
Hospice	0%
Home health	5%*

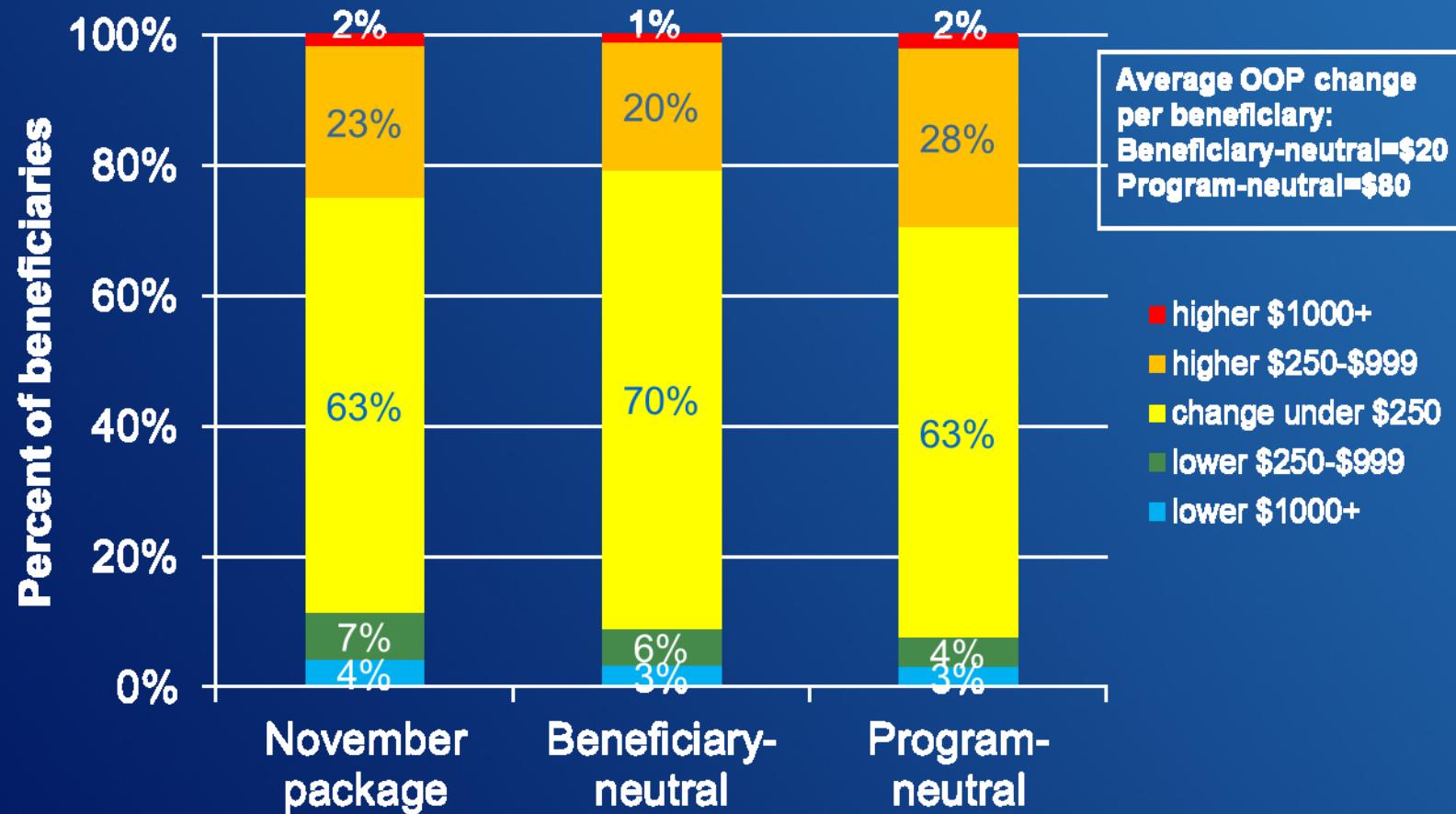
Note: We modeled the \$150 copayment considered by the Commission as a 5% coinsurance on home health services for simplicity.

Redesigned FFS benefit package: illustrative alternatives

Design elements	“Beneficiary-neutral” package	“Program-neutral” package
OOP maximum	\$5000	\$5000
A & B deductible	\$500	\$750
Hospital (per stay)	\$750	\$750
Physician – PCP/specialist (per visit)	\$20/\$40	\$20/\$40
Part B drugs	20%	20%
Advanced imaging (per study)	\$100	\$100
Outpatient (per visit)	\$100	\$100
SNF (per day)	\$80	\$100
DME	20%	20%
Hospice	0%	0%
Home health	5%*	5%*

Note: We modeled the \$150 copayment considered by the Commission as a 5% coinsurance on home health services for simplicity.

Changes in Medicare OOP spending and premiums under alternative benefit packages, 2009



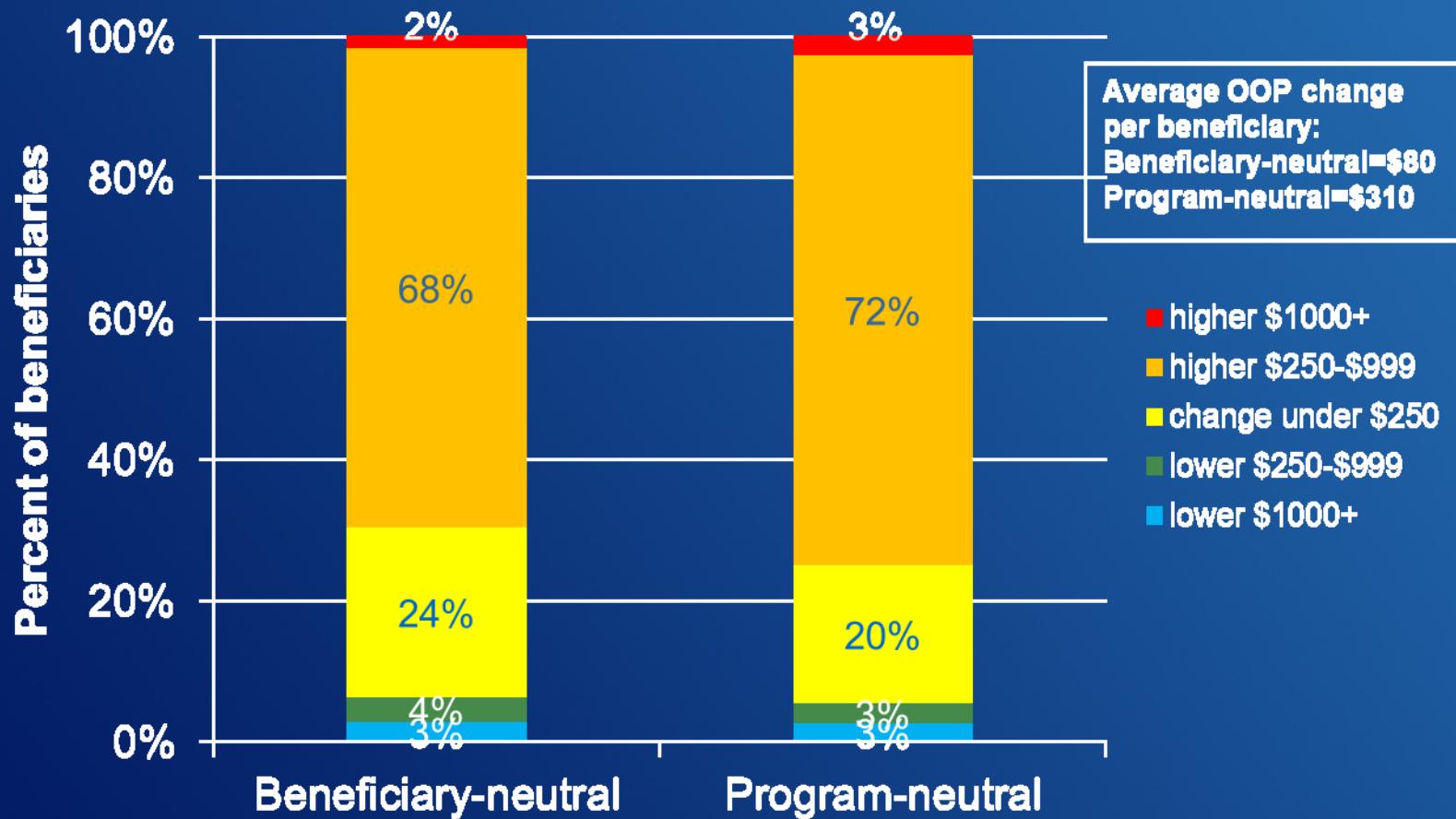
Note: Beneficiaries included in this analysis were enrolled in both Part A and Part B for the full year and not enrolled in private Medicare plans and Medicaid in 2009.

Source: MedPAC based on data from CMS.

Excise tax on supplemental insurance

- Tax approach over regulatory approach
- Modeled a simple 20 percent tax on premiums of medigap and employer-sponsored retiree plans
 - Provides revenues
 - Some might drop supplemental insurance
- Policy design questions
 - Tax rate
 - Base on the generosity threshold of the coverage
 - New vs. all supplemental insurance

Changes in Medicare OOP spending and premiums under tax on supplemental coverage, 2009



Note: Beneficiaries included in this analysis were enrolled in both Part A and Part B for the full year and not enrolled in private Medicare plans and Medicaid.

Source: MedPAC based on data from CMS.

Budgetary implications

Change in annual program spending, 2009

	“Beneficiary-neutral” package	“Program-neutral” package
Medicare program spending	+1%	0%
Revenue offsets from a 20% tax	-1.5%	-1.5%
Net budgetary effect	-0.5%	-1.5%

Preliminary and subject to change.

Caveats and limitations of our modeling

- One-year snapshot of relative changes—not a budget score
- Excludes dually-eligible beneficiaries
- Sensitive to behavioral assumptions
- Simplifying assumptions on supplemental coverage
 - Average premiums
 - No reliable data on switching
- Does not capture the value of insurance for risk-averse beneficiaries

Flexibility in benefit design

- Identify key design elements that are “fixed” vs. those that are allowed to vary based on medical evidence
- Create appropriate incentives to discourage low-value services and encourage high-value services
- Give Secretary the authority to reduce cost sharing on high-value services

Key components of illustrative recommendation

- Direct the Secretary to develop a new FFS benefit design with
 - OOP maximum
 - combined deductible for Part A and Part B services
 - copayments that may differentiate by type of service and provider (e.g., primary care vs. specialist visits)
- Authorize the Secretary to reduce cost sharing on high-value services
- Changes in the benefit should be beneficiary-neutral vs. program-neutral?
- Establish excise tax on supplemental coverage