



AGENDA

- What is CHBRP?
- Federal Policy Updates
- State Policy Updates



WHAT IS CHBRP?



Receives Requests from the Legislature



Neutral Analysis



Resources on Health Insurance Policy



Evidence-based Information



Established in 2002 Through Legislation



Analyses

Policy Context & Background

- What health insurance would have to comply?
- Are related laws already in effect?

Medical Effectiveness

- Which services and treatments are most relevant?
- Does evidence indicate impact on outcomes?

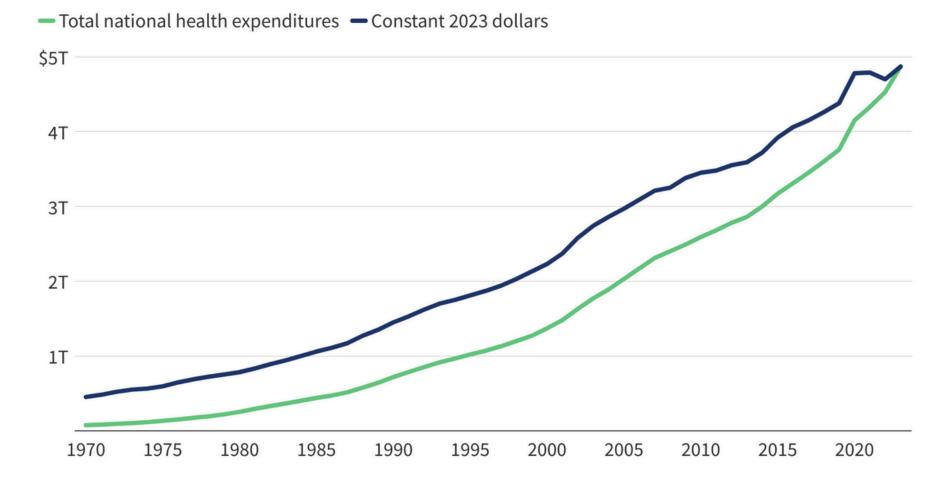
Impacts

- Would benefit coverage utilization or <u>cost</u> change?
- Would the <u>public's</u> <u>health</u> change?



HEALTH CARE IN THE UNITED STATES

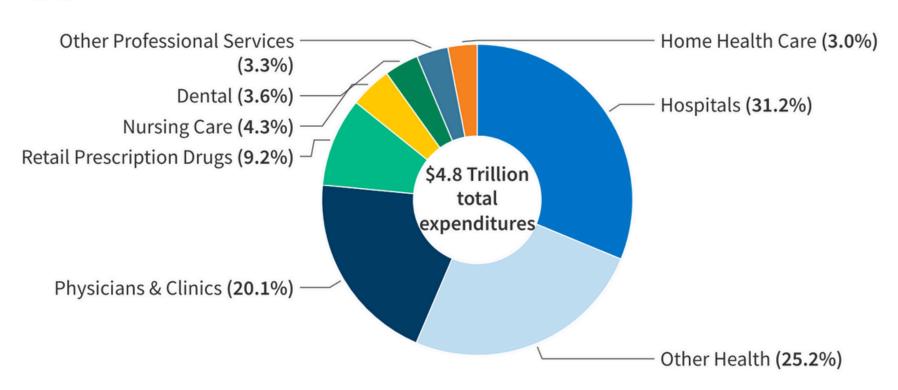
Total National Health Expenditures, US dollars, 1970-2023



Note: Health spending is shown in terms of both nominal dollar values (not inflation-adjusted) and constant 2023 dollars (inflation-adjusted based on the personal consumption expenditures (PCE) annual index). Source: KFF analysis of National Health Expenditure (NHE) data

Health System Tracker

Relative Contributions to Total National Health Expenditures, by Service Type, 2023



Note: "Other Health" includes spending on durable equipment and non-durable products, other health, residential, and personal care, government public health activities, administration and net cost of health insurance, and investments. "Other Professional Services" includes services provided by chiropractors, optometrists, physical, occupational, and speech therapists, podiatrists, and private-duty nurses. Nursing care includes nursing care facilities and continuing care retirement communities.

Source: KFF analysis of National Health Expenditure (NHE) data

Health System Tracker



HR-1: TIMELINE

- Major changes to
 Medicaid programs
- Staggered implementation
- Today's focus: 2026



2025

Q3

July 1-Sept 30



Bars Medicaid participation by abortion providers.



Provider tax limitations

Generally bans new provider taxes; implements phased-down cap on provider taxes in Medi-Cal expansion states. <u>CA Prop 35</u> (Managed Care Organization tax) is noncompliant with this provision.



Caps new SDPs at 100% of Medicare levels

Reduces hospital funding through a ~17% reduction in Medicaid payments by reducing state-directed payments (SDPs).

2026

Q4

Oct 1-

Dec 31



Reduction in Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)

States will have to pay a larger share of costs for emergency medical care provided to noncitizens (FMAP drop from 90% to 50%)



Ends federal funding to some noncitizens

Ends the availability of federal Medicaid and CHIP funding for refugees, asylees, victims of human trafficking, and certain other noncitizens

2027

Q1

Jan 1-

Mar 30



Start Work

Requirements

Ages 19-64 must work 80

hours a month to qualify;

exception for people w/

disability

Start ó month N edi-Cal eligibility redetermination

Review eligibility every 6 months instead of annually



Retroactive Coverage

Shorten Medicaid retroactive coverage and provide CHIP retroactive coverage



Ramp-down of provider tax cap

6% tax cap reduced by 0.5% until 3.5% is hit

2028

Q1

Jan 1-

Mar 30



Gradual reduction of existing SDPs

Deadline for SDPs above Medicare rates reduce payments by 10% per year until they reach 100% of Medicare or less Q4



Impose copay on most services for expansion adults

Adults ages 19-64 with incomes above 100% of the federal poverty level pay copayments for most covered services

2029



CMS prohibited from waiving federal penalties

Under HR-1, the federal definition of "improper payments" includes payments without sufficient information available to confirm eligibility for Medicaid. Effects on California

States and federal government share Medicaid costs.

If improper payments are made by CA, then federal funds may be taken away as a penalty, whether or not a corrective action plan has been generated. This increases financial risk to CA's general fund.

Q4

Oct 1-Dec 31

1-31

HR-1: MEDICAID PROVISIONS



appealed



Abortion services and Medicaid ban

- Federal Medicaid
 funding ban for
 "prohibited entities" that
 provide abortion services
- 1 year ban ends in July
 2026

Enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage Reduction

- Affordable Care Act expansion population
- Share of emergency medical care costs



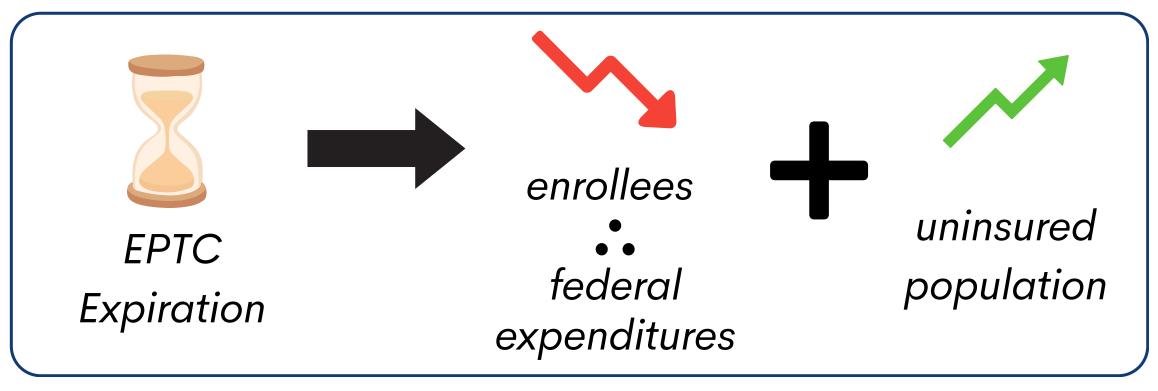


- Medicaid and Children's
 Health Insurance Program
 (CHIP) funding
- Includes most refugees, asylees, human trafficking victims, among others



ENHANCED PREMIUM TAX CREDITS

- Enhanced subsidies (extension from ACA)
 set to expire at the end of 2025
- Congressional Budget Office estimates:







CATASTROPHIC HEALTH PLANS

Current eligibility

- <30 years of age; or
- Cost of coverage exceeds% of income; or
- Hardship, as defined



- Ineligible for Premium Tax
 Credits or Cost Sharing
 Reduction and
- Income <100% FPL or >250%
 FPL



CA, CT, MD, and DC



HSA RULE UPDATES



Eligibility Changes

All bronze and catastrophic plans will now be eligible, regardless of IRS qualification



New Eligible Expenses

Telehealth and other remote services



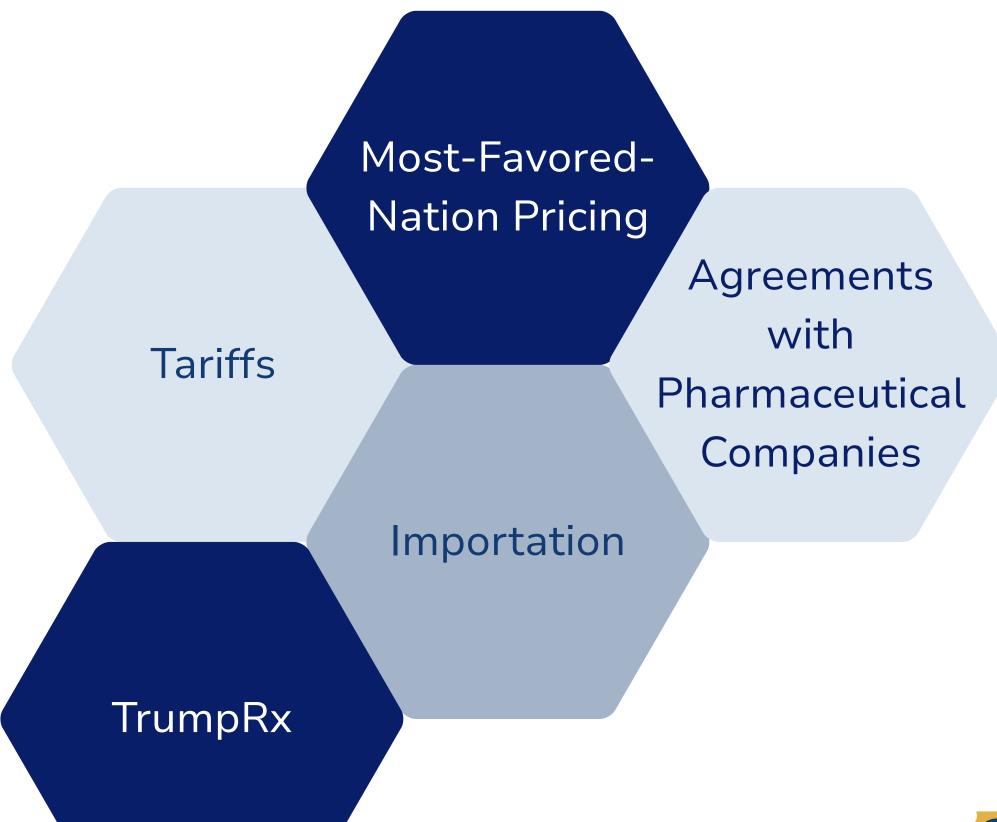
Direct Primary Care

Removes ineligibility to enroll in HSA and DPC fees are eligible





PRESCRIPTION DRUGS







RURAL HEALTH TRANSFORMATION

- \$50 billion federal initiative
- State agency driven application
- Aims to boost health care access, quality, and sustainability
 - Workforce development
 - Technology investments
 - New care delivery models





CALIFORNIA'S EHB BENCHMARK PLAN



 Newly added benefits for proposed 2027 benchmark plan (1/1/2027 start):







Waiting for federal approval; likely delayed implementation



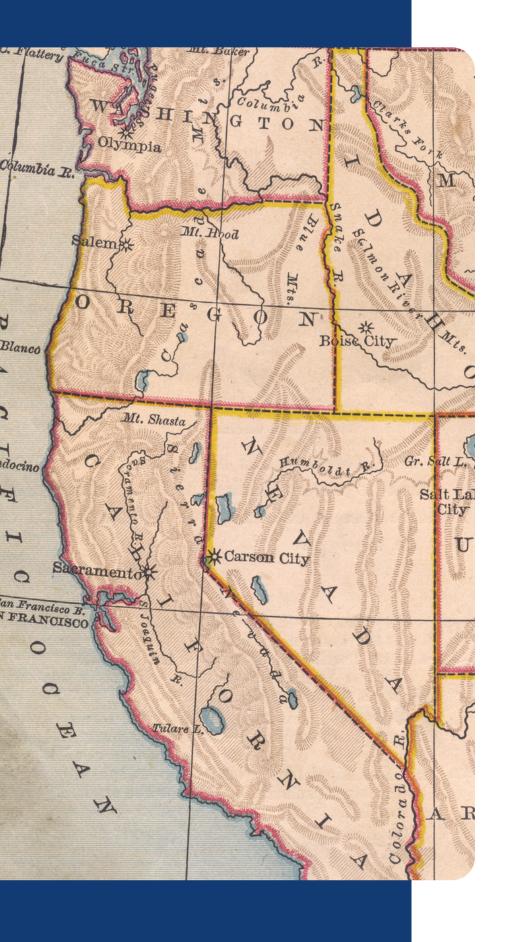


STATE BUDGET IMPACTS: MEDI-CAL



- January
 - Asset test limits reinstated
 - Enrollment freeze for undocumented adults 19+ (not pregnant or postpartum)
 - No GLP-1 coverage
- July
 - No dental supplemental payments
 - No dental benefits for UIS 19+ years old
 - Lower clinic payments





STATE HEALTH ALLIANCES



- Intended coordination on public health issues separate from the federal government, including vaccine guidelines
- Alliances to date:
 - West Coast Health Alliance (CA)
 - Northeast Public Health Collaborative
 - Governors Public Health Alliance (CA)





AB 144



- Gives CA Dept of Public Health authority to update state immunization recommendations according to evidence from certain organizations.
- Omnibus trailer bill, therefore several other provisions: 2028 Olympics, abortion access, gender-affirming care.





CALRX

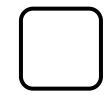
- Announced in 2019 and signed into law in 2020
- Intended to empower Califoria to develop,
 produce, and distribute generic drugs at low cost
- Target drugs:



Naloxone: available now - \$22.50 twin pack



Insulin: Jan 1, 2026 - \$55 for 5 pens



Albuterol inhalers in schools



OFFICE OF HEALTH CARE AFFORDABILITY





- Focus: lowering health care costs
- Primary responsibility: setting and enforcing spending targets
- Enforcement: varies in severity, from technical assistance to financial penalties





PRIOR AUTH

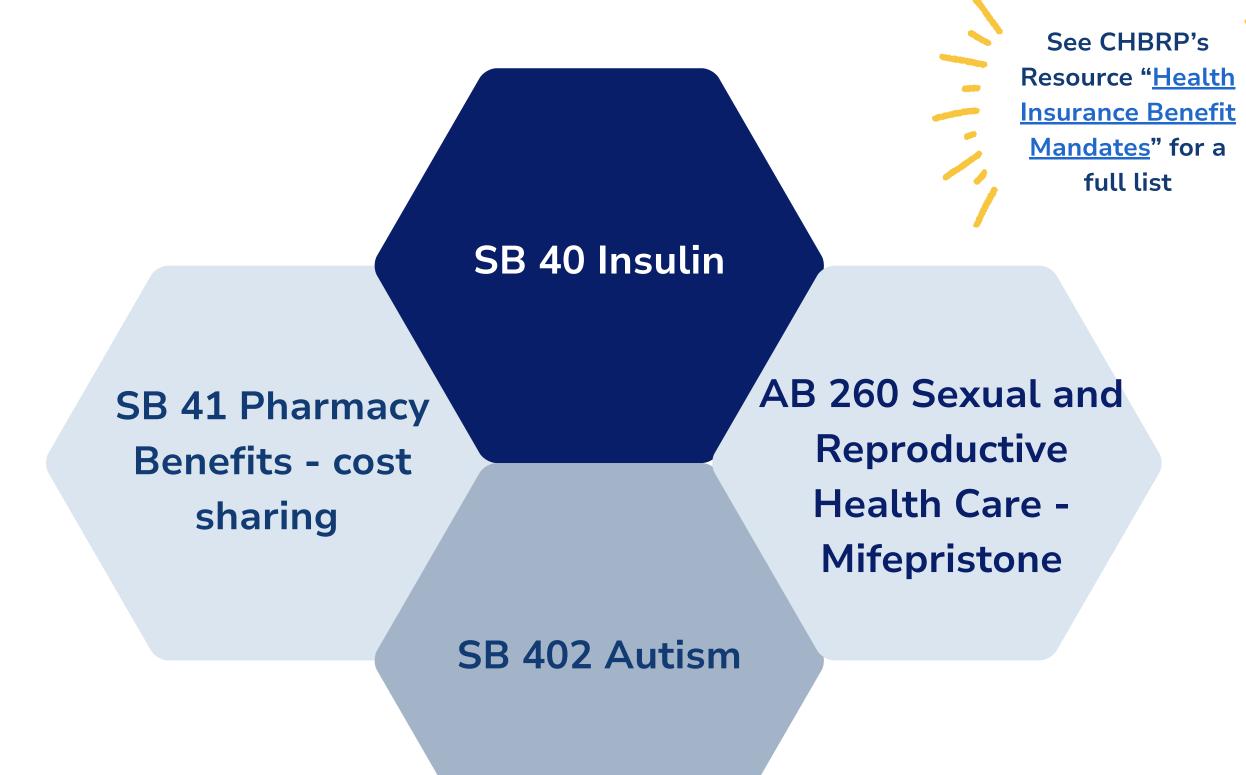


- Implementation of SB 306 in 2026
- Report to regulators on all health care services subject to prior authorization, including stats by end of the year
- For most frequently approved services, PA must cease starting Jan 1, 2028 (*exceptions for fraud and abuse)
- Sunsets on Jan 1, 2034





NEW BENEFIT MANDATES







MANDATE BILLS



- Jan 23, 2026 deadline for bills held in committee during first year of session to move to the floor
- Qualifying bills that CHBRP analyzed:
 - AB 298 Cost sharing
 - AB 350 Fluoride treatment
 - AB 575 Obesity Prevention Treatment Parity Act
 - SB 535 Obesity Treatment Parity Act
 - SB 626 Perinatal health screenings and treatment





Thank you!

Any questions?

