

Joint Commission On Health Care

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July 23, 2025



Agenda

① Cardinal Care Managed Care Update

2 Federal Policy Actions – One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA)



How We Care for Virginians





Aetna Better Health® of Virginia











Top Goals of Cardinal Care Managed Care program



At the heart of Virginia's Medicaid system, Cardinal Care Managed Care empowers a member-first approach – ensuring care is not only accessible, but personalized and connected.



Ensure Medicaid members have appropriate access to quality health care through the contracted managed care plans



Focus on expanding behavioral health services and improving access as part of the *Right Help, Right Now* initiative



3) Improve maternal and child health outcomes through targeted initiatives across the Commonwealth



Provide children and youth in foster care with a dedicated health plan



Enhance access to appropriate services, supports and settings for members receiving Long Term Services and supports (LTSS)



Drive innovation and operational excellence with a focus on data analytics

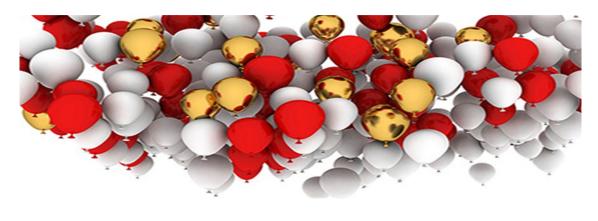


Increase MCO reporting, compliance and oversight



Cardinal Care Managed Care officially launched on July 1, 2025, marking a major step forward in Virginia's Medicaid program

- Transitioned 1.7 million members into the program
- Humana Healthy Horizons of Virginia is CCMC's new MCO
- Children and Youth in foster care are served in a single statewide Foster Care Specialty Plan (FCSP) through Anthem HealthKeepers Plus
- Members may change their health plan for any reason until September 30,2025
- CCMC had a successful Communications and Outreach campaign for members and providers
- DMAS initiated new CCMC contracts and rates that included the July 1st General Assembly initiatives that were not vetoed







Cardinal Care Managed Care





Cardinal Care Managed Care serves as the platform for a more person-centered, innovative, efficient, and accountable Medicaid delivery system in Virginia









Federal Policy Actions One Big Beautiful Bill Act(OBBBA)



One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA)

- H.R. 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) was passed by Congress on July 3 and signed into law by the President on July 4, 2025
- OBBBA contains key Medicaid provisions including provider tax restrictions, community engagement requirements, and changes to statedirected payment limits
- Implementation of Medicaid provisions will be a collaboration with input from the Governor's Office, the General Assembly, and federal partners
- CMS implementation guidance will be forthcoming



Subpart A Reducing Fraud and Improving Enrollment Process *Criteria for Expansion Only, and All Populations*

- **⇒Frequency of Expansion Eligibility Redeterminations** (Section 71107)
 - ► Effective January 1, 2027
 - Requires a redetermination for Expansion enrolled individuals to occur every six months; currently redeterminations occur on an annual basis
- **⊃Duplicate Enrollment & Deceased Individuals** (Section 71104, 71105)
 - Effective January 1, 2027/January 1, 2028
 - ► Requires states to obtain enrollee address information using reliable data sources
 - Requires states to review the Death Master File quarterly to identify deceased individuals
- Operational impacts to DMAS, state and local DSS agencies to include systems, staffing, and resources



Subpart A Reducing Fraud and Improving Enrollment Process *All Populations*

⇒Immigrant Eligibility and Federal Match (Section 71109-77110)

- ► Effective October 1, 2026
- Narrows the definition of qualified alien from current law
- Payments for services for an emergency medical condition furnished to an individual eligible for Expansion except for their citizenship status shall be limited to 50% federal match; currently 90%
- Department of the Department o

⇒Payment Reduction Related to Certain Erroneous Excess Payments Under Medicaid (Section 71109-77110)

- ► Effective October 1, 2029
- Pending CMS guidance, intent is to allow recoupment of erroneous payments beyond current Payment Error Rate Measure (PERM)
- Errors include payments made on behalf of ineligible individuals and when there is insufficient documentation to support eligibility
- The 3% error rate threshold applies to any audits conducted by the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) and, at the Secretary's option, audits conducted by the state



Subpart B Preventing Wasteful Spending *All Populations*

⇒ Retroactive Coverage (Section 71120)

- Effective January 1, 2027
- Limits retroactive coverage to one month for Expansion and two months for all other individuals; current limits are three months for all populations except for CHIP/FAMIS
- Operational impacts to state and local DSS agencies to include systems, staffing and resources

Delay of Nursing Facility Final Rule (Section 71111)

- Effective July 4, 2025
- May not implement prior to October 1, 2034
- No DMAS operational impacts



Subpart C Stopping Abusive Financing Practices *Provider Taxes and State Directed Payments*

- **Provider Taxes** (Section 71115)
 - Virginia will retain three existing provider taxes, moratorium on new ones
 - ► Gradual decline but no impact to Medicaid Expansion
 - No changes to tax rate will occur prior to July 1, 2027
- **⇒State Directed Payments** (Section 71116)
 - Payments above Medicare will be lowered to 100% of Medicare
 - No changes will occur before July 1, 2028



Subpart D Increasing Personal Accountability *Expansion Only*

Community Engagement and Work Requirements (Section 71119)

- ► Effective December 31, 2026
- Requires individuals applying for or enrolled in Expansion to participate in a qualifying activity at least 80 hours per month to be eligible
- ▶ Qualifying activities: work, community service, education, or any combination of the above
- States must verify compliance at application for Medicaid and every six months thereafter
- Operational impact: systemic and administrative and outreach costs and resources

Exemptions (pending CMS guidance):

Pregnant/post-partum women, foster and former foster care, Tribe members, veterans with disabilities, medically frail (physical/intellectual/developmental disability), receipt of serious medical illness or substance use disorder treatment, meet SNAP/TANF work requirements, incarcerated or released within 90 days, individuals with serious mental conditions, primary care givers for children under age 13; short-term hardship exceptions allowed at the state level



Subpart D Increasing Personal Accountability *Expansion Only*

Cost Sharing

- Effective October 1, 2028
- Requires cost sharing greater than zero for Expansion members with incomes above 100% of the Federal Poverty Level up to \$35 per service
- Exceptions for: primary care, substance use disorder and mental health, services provided by FQHCs, rural and behavioral health clinics
- Subset of entire Medicaid population, will have additional operational impact



Subchapter E Expanding Access to Care

- **⇒Adjustments to Home or Community Based Services** (Section 71121)
 - Effective July 1, 2028
 - ➤ Creates a new standalone 1915(c) waiver that does not require participants to be subject to a determination that, but for the provision of home and community-based services (HCBS), those individuals would require nursing facility or ICF/IDD level of care
 - To qualify, states must:
 - Meet requirements for all other 1915(c) waivers and demonstrate the approval of the waiver will not increase average wait time to receive HCBS under any other approved waiver
 - Attest to cost neutrality
 - Agree to submit annual reports detailing the cost of services provided
 - Payments may not be made under the waiver to third parties for benefits such as health insurance, skills training, and other benefits customary for employees



Chapter 4 Protecting Rural Hospitals and Providers *Rural Health Transformation Program*

⇒Rural Health Transformation Program (Section 71401)

- Effective July 4, 2025
- Establishes a \$50 billion grant program (\$10 billion per fiscal year 2026-2030), no state match required to draw down funds
- ► 50% of funds distributed equally among all states
 - ▶ Virginia will receive \$100 million annually, equal to \$500 million over five years
- >50% of funds allotted based on three criteria:
 - Percentage of population that is rural
 - Proportion of rural health facilities in state relative to # of rural facilities nationwide
 - Situation of hospitals
- Virginia's one-time application detailing rural transformation plan to be approved or denied by CMS by December 31, 2025, makes state eligible for all funding years



Chapter 4 Protecting Rural Hospitals and Providers

Rural Health Transformation Program (continued)

⇒Federal intent of new Rural Health Transformation Program:

- > Promote evidence-based interventions to improve prevention and chronic disease management
- Provide payments to health care providers for the provision of health care items or services
- Provide training and assistance to develop technology-enabled solutions to improve care in rural hospitals
- Recruit and retain clinical workforce talent in rural areas
- ► Aid with significant technology advances
- Assist rural communities to right size health care delivery systems
- Support access to opioid use disorder, substance use disorder and mental health services
- Develop projects that support innovative models of care
- Opportunity for Virginia to help in high priority areas such as rural hospitals and maternal health outcomes
- Due to short application timeline to receive funds, DMAS will engage a contractor to assist in the development of the state's transformation plan
- Operational impacts to be determined pending CMS guidance on administrator requirements



Questions

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