

Cardinal Care and Federal Action Updates

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① Cardinal Care update

② Federal Policy Considerations



Who Do We Cover

June 1, 2025

1,879,947 Virginians Children 545,817 Parent Children **Adults** Adults 186,978 •Older Adults: 150.860 113,993 •Caretaker: 124,407 FAMIS/ **Expansion** Base CHIP Pregnant Individuals Women with **Adults** Disabilities 9,713 460,224 78,239 Pregnant Women 29,298

Plus 180,418 with Limited Benefits



How We Care for Virginians

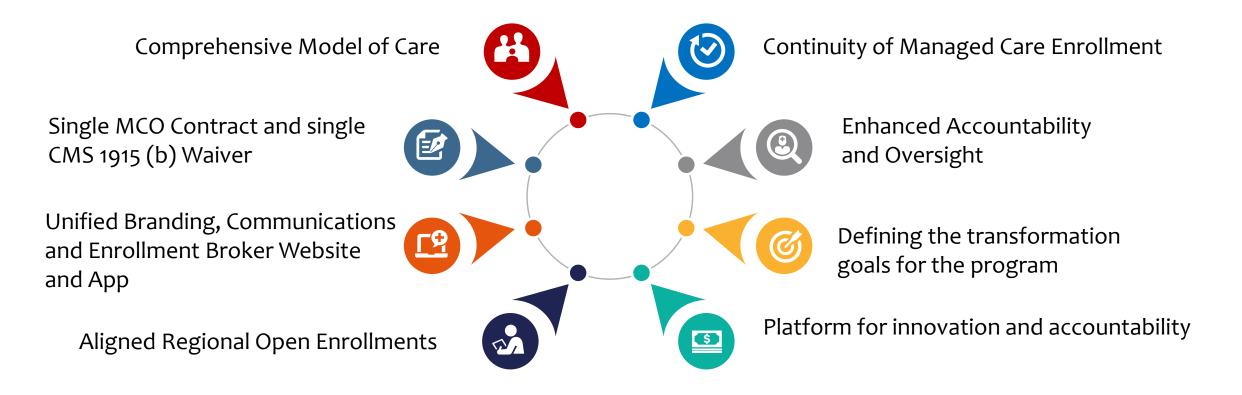






Cardinal Care Managed Care is launching July 1, 2025

DMAS is **improving** the Cardinal Care Managed Care (CCMC) program

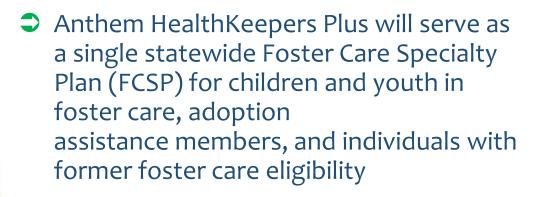




Cardinal Care Managed Care July 1, 2025 What's Changing?

- Humana Healthy Horizons of Virginia is CCMC's new MCO
- Molina will no longer be available June 30
- Molina members will move to Humana
- Providers can begin contracting with Humana now

- Model of care with a stronger focus on member centered care, with holistic and responsive care management and new plan program and initiatives
- Increased compliance and oversight



- New contracts and rates that include new General Assembly initiatives
- Total Cardinal Care Managed Care (CCMC) program FY26 capitation rates represent aggregate increase: 10.5%
- **FY26 PMPM rates:**
 - Acute and FAMIS: \$473
 - MLTSS: \$2,559

Federal Policies in House & Senate OBBB Act of 2025

⇒As of June 17:

>27 new proposed policies governing how Medicaid will be operated

Chamber	Identical	Look-Alike	Stand-Alone
House	8	17	2
Senate	8	17	2

All proposals are pending until signed into law

Focus on four provisions that have significant impact on Virginia Medicaid



Federal Policies in House & Senate OBBB Act of 2025

Community & Work Engagement

Eligibility Changes

Coverage and Services Changes

Provider & Payment Changes



Community & Work Engagement

Mandate

- Adults in Expansion (age 19-64) must complete 80-hours each month of (Identical)
 - Work,
 - Community service,
 - Education, or
 - Any combination of the above
 - Starting December 31, 2026
- CMS must publish interim guidance by June 1, 2026 (Senate only)
- Prohibits conflict of interest for contractors involved in determining compliance (Senate only)

Verification

- States must verify compliance at each eligibility decision, with at least one month of compliance required before applying and between re-checks (Identical)
- Secretary to issue interim guidance within six months (Senate only)

Exemptions

- Pregnant women, foster and former foster youth through age 26, American Indian (AI)/Alaskan Native (AN), veterans with disabilities, blind individuals, medically frail, receipt of serious medical illness (SMI) or substance use disorder (SUD) treatment, meet SNAP/TANF work requirements, incarcerated individuals, serious or complex medical conditions, a disabling mental disorder, and primary care givers for children under age 14 Individuals (Senate only)
- Short-term hardship exceptions are allowed (Senate only)



Eligibility Changes

Standard

- States must conduct eligibility for Medicaid Expansion adults every six months starting December 31, 2026 (Identical)
- CMS required to publish Interim Guidance by June 1, 2026 (Senate only)
- Rescinds Eligibility Rule that CMS published July 2024 (Identical)
- Allows coverage of qualified aliens or mother/child lawfully residing (Senate only)

Concurrent Enrollment

Central data base—CMS will build a nationwide system to prevent dual enrollment across states, with monthly Social Security number reporting and quarterly death file checks by September 30, 2029 (Identical)

Carte Coverage

- Retroactive coverage in Medicaid and CHIP is reduced from three months to one month for Expansion adults and from three months to two months for all other populations (Senate only)
- Starting December 31, 2026 (Identical)



Other Changes

State Funding

- Reduces federal funding for Medicaid Expansion adults by 10% if state offers full Medicaid to certain non-citizens (even if 100% state funded) (Identical)
- Starting October 1, 2026 (Identical)

Copays

- Medicaid expansion adults with incomes above 100% FPL may have copays up to \$35 per service (capped at 5% of family income) (Identical)
- Starting October 1, 2028; essential care remains free (Identical)

Gender Dysphoria Transition

Medicaid and CHIP cannot cover gender transition procedures (Identical)

Provider Screening

States must verify quarterly that providers have not been terminated from Medicare, Medicaid, or CHIP in any state, starting in January 1, 2028 (Identical)

New Rule Rescission

- Nursing Facility Rule (Identical)
- Streamlined Eligibility and Medicare Savings Plans (Identical)

Pharmacy Dispensing Fees

Managed care plan admin dispensing fees must match fee for service (Identical)



Provider Taxes

Prohibits any new Medicaid provider taxes, effective upon enactment

Prohibits increasing existing Medicaid provider taxes by either:

Raising the tax rate, or

Expanding the base of the tax



Hold Harmless Arrangements

What is a "hold harmless" arrangement?

A taxed provider cannot be guaranteed to get back what they paid in taxes through higher Medicaid payments

CMS allows states to tax up to 6% of provider base to demonstrate compliance

⇒Virginia taxes hospitals and intermediate care facilities at 6% of net patient revenue

Senate (no House corollary) proposes a declining percentage for Expansion states only:

Beginning October 1, 2025: 5.5%, with 0.5% drop each year down to **3.5%** in 2031

Will reduce supplemental payments to 63 private acute and 8 critical access hospitals



State Directed Payments to MCOs

Proposal	House	Senate
Cap existing state directed payment 110% of Medicare for non-Expansion states 100% of Medicare for Expansion states	Enactment date	Enactment date
Grandfather existing state directed payments Allows current amount, regardless of Medicare cap, if <i>submitted before OBBB enactment</i>	Enactment date	No equivalent
Grandfather existing state directed payments Beginning January 1, 2027, must reduce by 10% every year until rate equal to Medicare, if <i>submitted</i> <i>before May 1, 2025</i>	No equivalent	Enactment date



Directed and Supplemental Payments Support Medicaid Providers to Increase Reimbursement

FY24 Supplemental and Directed Payments Type	Total Payments
Enhanced Supp Payment - Primary Acute Care Hospitals for Expansion (63 hospitals)	2,810,557,330
Indirect and Graduate Medical Education, Disproportionate Share Hospital (85 hospitals)	201,583,612
Physician MCO (VCU, UVA, EVMS)	159,383,385
Non-State Government Owned Hospitals (Chesapeake Regional, Norfolk Lake Taylor)	68,967,867
State Government Owned Nursing Facilities (VCU, Dept. of Veterans Svcs)	19,344,820
Physician Fee-for-Service (CHKD, DC Children's National, VCU, UVA, EVMS)	10,941,572
Non-State Government Owned Nursing Facilities (Five locally owned)	3,899,123
Graduate Medical Education High-Needs Specialty Slots (46 slots)	3,450,000
Physician Non-State Government Owned Hospitals (Chesapeake Regional)	572,026
Non-State Government Owned Clinics (Community Service Boards)	92,499
Total Supplemental Payments	\$3,278,792,236

Supplemental and Directed Payments directly fund Virginia Medicaid providers to increase reimbursement



Questions

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