



Actors Fund ○ African Services Committee ○ Children's Defense Fund-New York
Community Service Society of New York ○ Consumers Union ○ Empire Justice Center
Make the Road New York ○ Medicare Rights Center ○ Metro New York Health Care for All Campaign
New Yorkers for Accessible Health Coverage ○ New York Immigration Coalition ○ Project CHARGE
Public Policy and Education Fund of New York/Citizen Action of New York
Raising Women's Voices-New York ○ Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy ○ Young Invincibles

June 24, 2020

Linda A. Lacewell, Superintendent
John Powell, Assistant Deputy Superintendent for Health
NYS Department of Financial Services
One Commerce Plaza
Albany, NY 12257

RE: Requested Rate Changes – UnitedHealthcare of New York, Inc. – UHLC 132366022

Dear Superintendent Lacewell and Assistant Deputy Superintendent Powell:

Health Care for All New York (HCFANY) is a statewide coalition of over 170 organizations dedicated to achieving quality, affordable health coverage for all New Yorkers. HCFANY believes that the public rate review process is a vital consumer protection. We are grateful for the opportunity to submit comments and encourage consumers all over New York to do the same each year.

The comments below first address concerns about the market as a whole and second offer comments on the 13.8 percent increase requested by UnitedHealthcare.

I. Market-Wide Conditions

New York has successfully cut its uninsured rate in half since the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), from 10 percent to 5 percent, thanks to strong leadership at the state and local levels.¹ Complementing the state's strong commitment to public programs, New York's individual insurance market is an important component of this coverage success, having increased coverage from roughly 19,000 in 2013 to over 273,000 today.² Most people in New York's individual health insurance market receive federal premium subsidies. However, 42 percent of such enrollees sign up for health insurance even without financial assistance. The New

¹ NY State of Health, "Press Release: NY State of Health Announces Record High Enrollment More than 4.9 Million New Yorkers Enrolled," February 20, 2020, <https://info.nystateofhealth.ny.gov/news/press-release-ny-state-health-announces-record-high-enrollment-more-49-million-new-yorkers>.

² Id. Key to New York's coverage success is its implementation of a state-of-the-art eligibility rule engine in the Marketplace, its robust enrollment assistance programs, and its adoption of the Basic Health Plan, under Section 1331 of the ACA.



York State of Health Marketplace (NYSOH) continues to attract new members – 23 percent of enrollees during the 2020 open enrollment were new enrollees rather than renewals. Moreover, after the COVID-19 pandemic began, New York’s individual market provided a haven for newly uninsured New Yorkers facing unexpected health and economic risks by establishing a special enrollment period from March through July 2020.

But despite this progress, over 1 million New Yorkers remain uninsured; further, many of those who are insured say coverage is unaffordable.³ These concerns are all the more troubling because both issues fall disproportionately on immigrants and communities of color who are more likely to be uninsured, due to systemic health policy choices at the federal, state, and local levels. In addition, nearly half of New Yorkers who have insurance are going without medications or treatment because of increasingly high cost-sharing.⁴

New York should follow the lead of California, Illinois, New Jersey, Maryland, and other states by taking four important steps outside of rate review to reduce the number of uninsured and approve affordability for others.

First, New York should provide coverage to its immigrant residents who have been historically left behind by exclusionary coverage policies at the state and national levels. Many immigrants live in communities that suffered the most morbidity and mortality during the on-going COVID-19 pandemic. To redress these discriminatory policies, New York should establish a state-only funded Essential Plan for low-income immigrants whose status bars them from enrolling in coverage.⁵ Last year, California led the way by providing coverage to its uninsured undocumented immigrant young adults, and Illinois has likewise offered coverage to its uninsured undocumented immigrant seniors.⁶

Second, to help address New York’s insurance affordability crisis, like Massachusetts, Vermont and others, New York should establish a robust state premium assistance program for people between 200 and 400 percent of the federal poverty level paired with the adoption of a state individual mandate (which in itself would drive down insurance costs). The Urban Institute

³ Altarum Healthcare Value Hub, “New Yorkers Struggle to Afford High Healthcare Costs; Support a Range of Government Solutions Across Party Lines,” Data Brief No. 37, March 2019, <https://www.healthcarevaluehub.org/advocate-resources/publications/new-yorkers-struggle-afford-high-healthcare-costs-support-range-government-solutions-across-party-lines/>

⁴ “The Rising Cost Burden of Employer-Sponsored Insurance in New York,” New York State Health Foundation, March 2018, <https://nyshealthfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/rising-cost-burden-employer-sponsored-insurance-NY.pdf>; Nationally, deductibles grew 55 percent nationally between 2010 and 2016: Leonard Davis Institute of Health Economics, “The Burden of Health Care Costs for Working Families: A State-Level Analysis,” April 2019, available at <https://ldi.upenn.edu/brief/burden-health-care-costs-working-families>.

⁵ Elisabeth Benjamin, “How New York Can Provide Health Insurance Coverage to its Uninsured Immigrant Residents,” January 2016, <https://www.cssny.org/publications/entry/covering-new-yorks-uninsured-immigrant-residents>

⁶ Sammy Caiola, “Young Undocumented Immigrants Cheer Promise of Health Benefits,” July 11, 2009, <https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2019/07/11/739536305/young-undocumented-californians-cheer-promise-of-health-benefits>; Kade Heather, “Illinois to become 1st state to provide Medicaid regardless of immigration status,” The State Journal-Register, May 27, 2020, <https://www.sj-r.com/news/20200527/illinois-to-become-1st-state-to-provide-medicare-regardless-of-immigration-status>



estimates that an individual mandate would reduce premiums by 10 percent and raise \$271 million in New York.⁷

Third, the state should direct enhanced outreach and enrollment assistance in communities where people are already eligible for premium assistance or public coverage but are not enrolled. These first three steps would result in an increase in the number of enrollees into the individual market and thus bring premiums down for both the existing and future enrollees.

Fourth, New York State must take back its rate-setting role to restore reasonable health care costs. Hospital inpatient prices are the biggest component of increases in insurance spending in New York.⁸ Until 1997, the New York Prospective Hospital Reimbursement Methodology was used to control price increases and distribute health care resources based on population need. At the time, hospital rate deregulation was adopted under the premise that the market forces (i.e. insurance and other payers) would be able to better control costs. But these free market policies have failed. Providers with the most market power set the highest prices and use their revenue to further consolidate New York’s healthcare market, which diverts resources away from underserved communities of color and drives up prices for us all. In short, without government intervention, our health care markets are broken with the inexorable result that consumer premiums go up at rates faster than in other states – and health care is divested from all but the wealthiest areas.⁹ Ultimately, to control costs and ensure health equity, the State should adopt the New York Health Act because it would both control provider prices and eliminate most non-health care administrative costs associated with private insurance.¹⁰

Leveraging the State’s Regulatory Muscle on Behalf of New York’s Health Insurance Consumers through Prior Approval for 2021 Insurance Rates

For 2021, New York should aggressively leverage the prior approval process to protect consumers from large premium increases. This year, often using the pretext of the COVID-19 pandemic, New York’s insurance carriers are asking for an average increase of 11.2 percent—despite a historic decrease in 2020 utilization related to the pandemic. These arguments should be rejected. New York’s carriers have a history of asking for large rate requests that prove unnecessary. For years, New York’s individual market plans issued urgent appeals to the state for help “stabilizing” the individual market through increased premiums to counter a “death spiral” that never materialized. Instead, these incorrect projections have led to large rate increases that resulted in many plans’ failure to make even the minimum medical loss ratios in

⁷ Linda Blumberg, Matthew Buettgens, and John Holahan, “How Would State-Based Individual Mandates Affect Health Insurance Coverage and Premium Costs?,” July 20, 2018, <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/fund-reports/2018/jul/state-based-individual-mandate>

⁸ NYS Health Foundation and Health Care Cost Institute, “Health Care Spending, Prices, and Utilization for Employer-Sponsored Insurance in New York,” July 2019, <https://nyshealthfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Health-Care-Spending-in-NY-2019.pdf>.

⁹ Amanda Dunker and Elisabeth Benjamin, “How Structural Inequalities in New York’s Health Care System Exacerbate Health Disparities During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Call for Equitable Reform, June 2020, <https://www.cssny.org/news/entry/structural-inequalities-in-new-yorks-health-care-system>.

¹⁰ Liu et al., “An Assessment of the New York Health Act: A Single-Payer Option for New York State,” RAND Corporation, 2018, https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR2424.html.



the subsequent years. HCFANY respectfully asks that the Department of Financial Services (“the Department”) treat current claims about the impact of COVID-19 with skepticism considering this history of false alarms.

In addition, HCFANY asks that the Department reduce premium requests or impose decreases on behalf of New York’s consumers for the following reasons:

- The carriers’ estimated medical loss ratios are too close to the legally required 82 percent—especially since several plans have not met the legal requirement over the past three years—indicating a lack of regulatory rigor in past annual rate reviews.
- The carriers’ failure to control medical trend as rigorously as their counterparts in other states—New York’s regulators should reject vague and inconsistent trend projections.
- The carriers seek duplicative rate increases for changes that already were built into prior years’ base adjustments, such as the loss of the individual mandate and the loss of federal cost-sharing reduction payments.
- The carriers seek to spend too much of the premiums they collect on administrative costs and several plans reported increases in administrative costs.

The stability and success of New York’s individual market has been in large part due to the Department’s strong leadership and responsiveness to the needs of consumers. HCFANY urges the Department to continue championing New York’s consumers through a careful analysis and reduction of the carriers’ 2021 rate requests as well as the establishment of transparent state benchmarks (or collars) for key components of the rates, such as medical trend, profits, and administrative loads.

A. It is premature to grant rate adjustments for COVID-19

Most of the carriers seek increases attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, ranging from 1 percent (Excellus) to 11.5 percent (Fidelis). These requests contradict insurer projections in the trade press. In a survey of 33 major health insurance companies, most said they did not anticipate needing premium increases due to COVID-19.¹¹ Despite this, only three out of ten of New York’s plans did not request an increase due to COVID-19: the Capital District Physicians Health Plan, Healthfirst, and the Independent Health Benefits Corporation.

In fact, the pandemic has resulted in drastically fewer claims because most non-COVID-19 related care has stopped for several months. Even when care is available, 30 percent of Americans have reported delaying medical care to reduce exposure to the virus.¹² Yet not one plan has offered to rebate or reinvest these savings in the reduction of New York’s consumers’ health insurance premiums for 2020 or 2021. In short, the carriers have simply secured an

¹¹ eHealth, “Health Insurers Respond to COVID-19: A Survey,” April 2020, https://news.ehealthinsurance.com/ir/68/20203/Health_Insurers_Respond_to_Covid-19_An_eHealth_Survey.pdf.

¹² Morning Consult and the American College of Emergency Physicians, “COVID-19,” April 2020, <https://www.emergencyphysicians.org/globalassets/emphysicians/all-pdfs/acep-mc-covid19-april-poll-analysis.pdf>



interest-free loan from New York’s insurance consumers through the payment of premiums for an unusually low-utilization year.

Insurers seeking a COVID-19 rate increase offer many unsupported rationales that the Department should reject. Some argue that depressed utilization will result in a surge of “pent up demand” in utilization during 2021 without acknowledging that the carriers already have been paid for this offset utilization through their current (2020) premiums. In addition, no carrier has sought an adjustment for the reality that many consumers will likely forgo some care *entirely* because they were unable to access it during the pandemic and the economic downturn. Research conducted during the last recession shows that when the economy contracts, consumers use fewer health care services.¹³ Some analysts have suggested that insurance companies will actually benefit from the pandemic – even with infection rates 14 times higher than the current 1 percent.¹⁴ Similarly, COVID-19 sparked an increase in telehealth utilization that will likely translate to long-term savings for health plans. Telehealth is a less expensive means of providing care, and industry experts believe the shift to virtual care represents a cultural change in healthcare that will long outlast COVID-19.²⁴ New York’s plans will reap savings from the transition to telehealth for years to come, likely offsetting any detrimental COVID-19 impact to their balance sheets.

Other plans ask for rate increases to cover the costs of administering a theoretical COVID-19 vaccination. But no such vaccine exists. Moreover, even if a vaccine is developed, approved by the Food and Drug Administration, and successfully manufactured on a mass scale, it is unlikely to be widely available in 2021 even under the most optimistic scenario.¹⁵ And when a vaccine is developed, priority will likely go to those at the most risk – most of whom are covered by Medicare and not in the individual market.

In addition, it is unclear if the plans would even bear the costs of the COVID-19 vaccine. HHS Deputy Secretary Brett Giroir said he is committed to distributing the vaccine to “all segments of society regardless of their ability to pay or any other social determinants of health there may be.”²⁶ Similar statements date back at least to the March 6 coronavirus funding package, which stipulated that any COVID-19 vaccine should be priced “fairly and reasonably.”²⁷ Both the House and Senate are currently entertaining bills that would limit drug companies’ pricing of such a vaccine,²⁸ and some drug companies, such as Gilead Sciences Inc. and Merck & Co., preempted the pricing discussion by vowing to ensure affordability or even to supply the vaccine at no cost in some situations.²⁹ Significant discussion among politicians, administrative bodies, and industry players indicates a high probability of government or industry assistance to reduce the cost to insurers of administering the vaccine.

¹³ Jill Bernstein, “Impact of the Economy on Health Care,” Changes in Health Care Financing & Organization Initiative, August 2009, [hcfo.org/files/hcfo/findings0809_0.pdf](https://www.hcfo.org/files/hcfo/findings0809_0.pdf).

¹⁴ Isaac Arnsdof, “Health Insurers to Investors: We’re Good. Health Insurers to Lawmakers: Please Help,” ProPublica, April 28, 2020, <https://www.propublica.org/article/health-insurers-to-investors-were-good-health-insurers-to-lawmakers-please-help>.

¹⁵ Caroline Chen, “How – and When – Can the Coronavirus Become a Reality?,” ProPublica, June 17, 2020, <https://www.propublica.org/article/how-and-when-can-the-coronavirus-vaccine-become-a-reality>



Likewise, the Department should not allow plans to increase rates for the speculative utilization of hypothetical treatments. As HealthPlus states in its Actuarial Memo, incorporating COVID-19 increases into 2021 rates would be “speculative” and “outside the bounds of standard actuarial practice.” As will be discussed below, New York’s individual plans have performed well for several years now and had ample time to build up reserves for unanticipated events like COVID-19. Those that have not done so before are now in a good position to build up their reserves as claims dwindle.

HCFANY asks that the Department reject all requested increases related to the pandemic. And any COVID-19 adjustments should be made with real—not conjectural—utilization data and implemented in 2022.

B. Medical loss ratios

Many of the carriers’ medical loss ratios (MLRs) indicate that individual market premiums in New York have been overpriced for several years running. The MLR shows what proportion of premiums carriers spend on medical care for their members. New York State law requires MLRs of at least 82 percent.

The most recent exhibits show that the average MLR in New York’s individual market decreased from 92.3 percent in 2017 to 87.5 percent in 2019 (see Table 1). In 2018, the average MLR was only 85.4 percent. This decrease followed three years of large rate increases: 16.6 percent in 2017 and 14.5 percent in 2018. In 2017, three carriers reported MLRs of over 100 percent, indicating losses. But no individual market carrier reported a loss in 2018 or in 2019.

Table 1. Individual Market Rate Changes and Medical Loss Ratios, 2017-2019

	Average Request	Average Approved	Average Medical Loss Ratio ¹⁶	Number of Carriers At or Below 82% MLR
2017¹⁷	18.0%	16.6% (-8%)	92.3%	2
2018¹⁸	16.6%	14.5% (-13%)	85.4%	4
2019¹⁹	24.0%	8.6% (-72%)	87.5%	3

In fact, in 2018 and 2019, several carriers failed to meet the legal requirement of 82 percent. This occurred three times in 2018: CDPHP, Excellus, and Independent Health all had MLRs below 80 percent, and a fourth carrier, Fidelis, barely managed to meet the minimum at 82.4 percent. In 2019, three plans failed to meet the required MLR (Fidelis, Healthfirst, and

¹⁶ MLRs are reported in Exhibit 13a, section D. The averages in Table 3 were calculated using the MLRs submitted in 2018, 2019, and 2020 for all on-exchange carriers. Exhibit 13a provides MLRs for three years beginning with the first year in which data is complete.

¹⁷ Department of Financial Services Press Release, August 5, 2016, https://www.dfs.ny.gov/reports_and_publications/press_releases/pr1608051.

¹⁸ Department of Financial Services Press Release, August 15, 2017, https://www.dfs.ny.gov/reports_and_publications/press_releases/pr1708151

¹⁹ Department of Financial Services Press Release, August 3, 2018, https://www.dfs.ny.gov/reports_and_publications/press_releases/pr1808031.



Independent Health). HCFANY has argued in past rate comments that the Department does not allow the carriers to treat the minimum as a goal, but as an absolute floor to be avoided. Thus, in our individual comments, HCFANY has asked that the Department reject an increase—and consider rate cuts—for each of these carriers.

The carriers are likely to argue that failure to make an MLR is offset by later individual consumer rebates. There are two concerns with this argument. First, it forces cash-strapped consumers in the middle of a recession to shoulder the burden of the carriers' failed rate projections. When consumers see their premiums go up year after year just to hear about insurers record profits, it reduces their faith in the State to fairly regulate insurance costs. Second, many consumers are difficult to track down 18 months after the fact, leaving these rebate windfalls to be pocketed by the carriers.

In any event, the Department should adopt a transparent reporting and accounting process for any rebates, so New York's consumers' rebates of premiums overpayments are fully accounted for and publicly disclosed.

HCFANY also asks that the Department look closely at the track record carriers have in estimating their MLR, especially for those that are predicting an MLR close to the minimum. This year, five plans are predicting an MLR of 85 percent or lower. This includes Independent Health, which has had an MLR of about 72 percent two years in a row. HCFANY respectfully requests that the Department approve substantially smaller increases than requested or in a number of cases, rate decreases, for carriers that are predicting MLRs with so little buffer.

C. Medical trend estimates vary too much, and the State should require a standardized trend for either the entire state or the different rating regions

Medical trend estimates in the 2020 rate applications range from 4.8 percent (Oscar) to 9.2 percent (United) with an average of 7 percent. Further, for at least the fourth year in a row, the carriers argue that medical trend in New York will be higher than that expected by experts:

- Health plans reported an average of 7 percent expected trend for 2020 to Segal Consulting – however, Segal Consulting found that these predictions were higher than actual results every year since 2009.²⁰ In 2017 plans predicted a medical trend of 7.6 percent, but actual costs only increased by 5.7 percent. In 2018 the prediction was 7.7 percent, but the actual trend was 6.3 percent.
- PriceWaterhouseCooper found that medical cost trend was 5.7 percent in both 2018 and 2019 and estimated 6 percent for 2020.²¹

²⁰ Segal Consulting, “Medical and Rx Cost Increases Are Leveling Off,” Fall 2019, https://www.segalco.com/media/1664/segal_trend_survey_2020.pdf.

²¹ PWC Health Research Institute, Medical cost trend: Behind the numbers 2020, June 2019, <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/industries/health-industries/assets/pwc-hri-behind-the-numbers-2020.pdf>.



- Deloitte predicted global health spending increased 3.2 percent in 2019 and predicts an overall increase of only 5 percent between 2019 and 2023.²²
- The Milliman Medical Index has found that medical costs grew by just: 2.9 percent from 2017 to 2018; 3.8 percent from 2018 to 2019;²³ and 3.2 percent from 2019 to 2020.²⁴

Additionally, major private market carriers have predicted a medical trend of only 4.8 percent for 2021.²⁵ There is no explanation in the rate applications for why New York’s medical inflation rate should be higher than that in every other insurance market in the nation—begging the question of the value of insurance when they are unable to effect healthcare bargains for their enrollees. To the extent that the problem is the carriers’ unwillingness or inability to negotiate reasonable reimbursement rates with providers on behalf of their enrollees, then it is high time for the state to step in this negotiating void and reestablish a global hospital rate setting program that New York consumers’ healthcare costs are effectively controlled.

In addition, the carriers’ predictions of medical trend often exceed actual medical trend.²⁶ Actual trend has turned out to be much lower than national estimates in recent years – national estimates that New York’s carriers consistently surpass.²⁷ Prices for medical services and goods only increased 1.2 percent between 2014 and 2018 nationally, far lower than the price increases reported by New York’s carriers (though many carriers fail to provide even this much information about the components of their trend estimate).²⁸ Over time, this means that New York’s carriers have accumulated excessive rates. Even an overestimate of 1 percent every year is integrated into the new base rate and adds up to big increases over time that were not needed to accommodate medical needs.

Consumers, and the State, depend on health insurers to negotiate with providers and pharmaceutical companies to keep prices down. In New York, many insurers argue that they cannot do this. This indicates that the State should take a more aggressive role in controlling prices. The Department should consider stepping in by imposing a standard medical trend (or even a collar) for the state’s community rated individual and small group markets. Insurers and providers would then negotiate prices with the understanding that overall medical trend must stay at that rate.

²² Stephanie Allen, “2020 global health care outlook,” Deloitte Insights, 2019, <https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/insights/us/articles/GLOB22843-Global-HC-Outlook/DI-Global-HC-Outlook-Report.pdf>.

²³ Girod et al., “2019 Milliman Medical Index,” July 2019, <https://www.milliman.com/en/insight/-/media/Milliman/importedfiles/ektron/2019-milliman-medical-index.ashx>.

²⁴ Girod et al., “2020 Milliman Medical Index,” May 2020, <https://milliman-cdn.azureedge.net/-/media/milliman/pdfs/articles/2020-milliman-medical-index.ashx>.

²⁵ Health Affairs, “Primary Drivers of Projected Increased Growth Are Anticipated Increases in Inflation for Medical Goods and Services,” March 24, 2020, DOI: [10.1377/HBLOG20200323.215410](https://doi.org/10.1377/HBLOG20200323.215410).

²⁶ Segal Consulting, “Increases in Medical and RX Costs Projected to Be Lower for 2019,” Fall 2018, <https://www.segalco.com/annual-health-plan-cost-trend-survey/2019/#PublicSector>.

²⁷ Segal Consulting, “Medical and Rx Cost Increases Are Leveling Off,” Fall 2019, https://www.segalco.com/media/1664/segal_trend_survey_2020.pdf.

²⁸ Health Affairs, “Primary Drivers of Projected Increased Growth Are Anticipated Increases in Inflation for Medical Goods and Services,” March 24, 2020, DOI: [10.1377/HBLOG20200323.215410](https://doi.org/10.1377/HBLOG20200323.215410).



D. Carriers that previously received upward adjustments for cost-sharing reductions and losing the individual mandate penalty should not receive duplicative adjustments this year

The carriers that seek rate increases due to the loss of the individual mandate penalty or the federal government's failure to pay for cost-sharing reductions fail to explain why they should get a further adjustment for those factors for a third year in a row. If they have data showing that previous rate adjustments were inadequate, they should provide that in their application. Otherwise, it appears that most of the carriers have already incorporated the conditions of no mandate and no cost-sharing reduction payments into their base rates. HCFANY respectfully urges the Department to reject duplicative rate adjustments for these reasons.

E. The Department should look closely at administrative costs for New York's plans and not approve premium increases for the plans with the highest administrative costs

The Department should address the wide variation in expense ratios among the 2020 applications, which range from 8 percent (MetroPlus) to 15.7 percent (Healthfirst). The Department should disallow out-of-control administrative costs for carriers like Healthfirst and closely scrutinize large, unexplained increases in administrative costs for others.

Controlling the carriers' administrative costs is key to being good shepherds of consumers' premium payments. HCFANY respectfully requests that the Department closely scrutinize any adjustments that are increasing from the prior year and consider setting a state goal for administrative costs that is no higher than 10 percent. The Department has limited administrative costs in the past by rejecting profit ratios over 1.5 percent. HCFANY asks that the Department continue this practice and consider limiting profit ratios to 1 percent this year, in light of the projected economic downturn.

II. Specific Issues in UnitedHealthcare's Application

UnitedHealthcare sells insurance in all 9 of New York's rating regions. It has 8,351 members in 2020, an increase of 16 percent over 2019. This is the second year in a row in which United has had a significant increase in members. It has by far the largest average claims costs (\$920 per-member per-month compared to an average of \$612). As a result of its members high claims costs, United typically receives large payments from the risk adjustment pool, and it anticipates the same for 2021.

Historically, United asks for rate adjustments that are much bigger than the adjustments requested by other carriers, and this year is no different. In its 2021 rate application, United is requesting an increase of 13.8 percent, as well as a 1 percent COVID-19 rate increase, without adequate justification for either request.



Last year, the Department wisely reduced United's request from 27.1 percent to 15 percent. HCFANY asks that the Department make a similarly dramatic reduction this year, with special attention to the carrier's: (A) unwarranted 1 percent rate increase due to COVID-19; (B) higher than average claims trend projection; and (C) request for a duplicative cost-sharing reduction adjustment.

A. United is requesting an unwarranted 1 percent rate increase due to COVID-19

Although United has requested a smaller COVID-19 rate increase in comparison to some other carriers, the Department should deny United's request for a 1 percent rate increase because any COVID adjustment is unwarranted. In particular, United's explanation for its COVID adjustment is inadequate. What's more is that United has grown its revenue – and beat its own projections – during the COVID-19 pandemic and is predicted to continue to generate revenue in 2020. United's profitability in 2020 particularly vitiates any need for a COVID-19 rate adjustment in 2021.

Speculation about hypothetical utilization is particularly problematic with respect to United, which is predicted to remain profitable despite the COVID-19 pandemic. United not only beat 2020 Q1 projections but is also projected to beat its projections for this entire year.²¹ In addition, United has informed its investors that COVID-19 only minimally impacted its first profitable quarter of the year.²² Indeed, experts have acknowledged that United may be profiting *because of*, and not merely in spite of, the pandemic. That is, there is evidence that fears of contracting COVID-19 during the pandemic has led to near-term increased enrollment matched with decreased utilization due to delays in accessing non-elective care, thus allowing United and other large carriers to financially benefit from the COVID-19 outbreak.²³

B. United's annual claims trend projection is higher than the other carriers without sufficient explanation, especially when considering that United is not administering plan benefits economically

United expects an annual claims trend of 9.2 percent, higher than the trend estimated by the major actuarial firms and higher than the 7 percent average. It is the highest claims trend projected by any New York carrier. The Department should reject any premium increase based on this estimated trend rate. United is by far the largest carrier in the United States with nearly 50 million covered lives.²⁴ It is also one of the biggest in New York State. Given its relative market share, it should be able to use its market power to secure economies of scale. Only a significant downward adjustment will incentivize United to do just that.

Moreover, there is inadequate information in United's actuarial memorandum to explain why it thinks its medical costs will increase so much. The Department should ask for a much more thorough justification for this claims trend or disallow it entirely.

In addition, while United is simultaneously projecting a high annual claims trend, the Department's 2019 New York Consumer Guide to Insurers provides evidence that United is failing to administer its plan benefits economically. United has an extremely high appeals



reversal rate across its HMO and PPO products. According to the Department's Consumer Guide, United's HMO product had a 64.66 percent reversal rate for internal appeals and a 54.55 percent reversal rate for external appeals. Further, United's external appeals rate for its PPO product was 60 percent. United is also ranked sixth out of eight HMOs in consumer complaints.

United's poor score for complaints and high appeals reversal rates indicate it has not been a good steward of either medical or administrative funds, and therefore the carrier's rate increase request should be met with scrutiny.

C. United's CSR adjustment request is duplicative and should therefore be disallowed

In 2018, the Department incorporated a rate adjustment to account for the loss of cost-sharing reductions in United's approved 2018 rates. In its 2021 Actuarial Memo, United says it is seeking a duplicate adjustment to account for the anticipated loss of CSR payments in 2021. There is no explanation for why the previous increase was insufficient. Moreover, because New York elected to offer the Basic Health Plan option, there are very few people receiving CSRs and those that do are simply receiving a slightly smaller deductible. United's CSR-related request is small at 1 percent – but small unnecessary increases in premiums compound over time.

The Department should disallow duplicate year-after-year adjustments for the loss of CSRs for all carriers. Here, United's adjustment request for 2021, despite taking the same adjustment in 2018, means that it is receiving a duplicate payment for an event that occurred in years past. In addition, three plans (CDPHP, Emblem/Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York and MetroPlus) do not seek any adjustment for the CSR change that occurred in 2018.

HCFANY therefore strongly urges the Department to disallow any adjustment for loss of CSR payments in 2021 across the entire individual market in general or specifically for United.

Thank you for your attention.

Very truly yours,

Amanda Dunker
Senior Health Policy Associate
Community Service Society of New York