- 1 {York Stenographic Services, Inc.}
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- 4 THE CENTER FOR CONSUMER INFORMATION AND INSURANCE OVERSIGHT
- 5 AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND
- 6 AFFORDABLE CARE ACT
- 7 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 2013
- 8 House of Representatives,
- 9 Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations
- 10 Committee on Energy and Commerce
- 11 Washington, D.C.

12 The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., 13 in Room 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Tim 14 Murphy [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.

Members present: Representatives Murphy, Burgess,
Blackburn, Scalise, Harper, Olson, Gardner, Griffith,

Johnson, Long, Ellmers, Upton (ex officio), DeGette, Braley, 17 18 Lujan, Schakowsky, Butterfield, Castor, Tonko, Green, and 19 Waxman (ex officio). 20 Staff present: Mike Bloomquist, General Counsel; Sean 21 Bonyun, Communications Director; Matt Bravo, Professional 22 Staff Member; Karen Christian, Chief Counsel, Oversight; Andy 23 Duberstein, Deputy Press Secretary; Brad Grantz, Policy 24 Coordinator, O&I; Sydne Harwick, Legislative Clerk; Brittany 25 Havens, Legislative Clerk; Sean Hayes, Counsel, O&I; Robert 26 Horne, Professional Staff Member, Health; Alexa Marrero, 27 Deputy Staff Director; Andrew Powaleny, Deputy Press 28 Secretary; Brian Cohen, Democratic Staff Director, Oversight 29 & Investigations, and Senior Policy Advisor; Karen Nelson, Democratic Deputy Committee Staff Director for Health; 30 Stephen Salsbury, Democratic Special Assistant; and Matt 31 32 Siegler, Democratic Counsel.

33 Mr. {Murphy.} Good morning. I convene this hearing of 34 the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations to examine 35 the Department of Health and Human Services' management of 36 the Affordable Care Act as we approach the January 1, 2014, 37 deadline for full implementation.

38 Mr. Gary Cohen, Deputy Administrator and Director of the 39 Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight, or 40 CCIIO--by the way, it is known as CCIIO--is here to testify 41 on behalf of HHS. Good morning.

42 CCIIO was responsible for implementing the Patient 43 Protection and Affordable Care Act's many changes to the 44 private health insurance market. Mr. Cohen and those at 45 CCIIO certainly have their work cut out for them. At the 46 beginning of the next year, full implementation of the PPACA 47 will finally take place. And on that day, Americans have 48 been promised the ability to purchase health insurance plans 49 through new exchanges. The American people have been 50 promised good coverage that is also affordable.

51 We all remember the many promises that were made in the 52 rush to pass the bill by any means necessary, that if you

liked your coverage, you could keep it. Yet, we see many 53 54 stories about impending doctor shortages and companies faced with tough decisions on whether to continue providing 55 56 coverage. The decision of whether to provide that coverage is related to another promise that will surely be broken--57 58 that the law will lower costs. One large health insurance 59 company's CEO has already noted that American should get 60 ready for premium rate shock. A school district in my 61 district has said that they are going to see their premiums 62 go up by something like \$1 million in cost.

63 Yet, there is yet another promise that we are hearing 64 more recently from the law's defenders: that the health insurance exchange will be ready for enrollment on October 1 65 and full implementation on January 1. Since only 18 States 66 67 elected to establish their own exchanges, CCIIO is currently 68 preparing the federally facilitated exchanges that will cover 69 26 additional States, along with the partnership exchanges 70 CCIIO will operate with 7 other States. I hope we will be 71 able to hear today about the progress being made in building 72 those exchanges.

Recent news reports have indicated--and even President

73

74 Obama's budget has confirmed--that the Administration is 75 seeking additional funding to operate the exchanges. This is 76 troubling considering that a substantial amount of funding 77 has already been expended building those exchanges and they 78 have yet to even begin.

Today, I expect the witnesses to provide a full accounting of where CCIIO stands with regard to building the federally operated exchanges and those that will be run in partnership with States, including where CCIIO is obtaining funding for these programs and will they ask for more.

Since passage of PPACA this committee has had many questions about the funding being used to implement the law. Most recently, we have heard many stories about the healthcare law's Prevention and Public Health Fund. Most notably, that money from this fund is being utilized to hire thousands of healthcare navigators who will assist the public in signing up for ObamaCare.

91 Considering that we have also heard that funding from 92 the Prevention Fund is being used on many different projects, 93 we are concerned that it is being rated as an ever-ready 94 piggy bank, or slush fund, to throw money at and hide the

95 many problems inherent with implementing ObamaCare. I hope 96 that Mr. Cohen will be able to address the potential 97 overutilization that has become so common that the Washington 98 Post has dubbed it ``the incredible shrinking Prevention 99 Fund.''

100 We have many concerns about those navigators, including 101 how they will be trained and supervised. CCIIO is actively 102 soliciting navigators from the community and consumer groups, 103 yet those that receive any compensation from insurance 104 companies are prohibited from becoming navigators. We recognize the need to have impartial navigators, but the 105 106 realities of the insurance market also indicate that those 107 who have been selling insurance for many years may have some expertise of value. 108

109 Furthermore, we have questions about what standards will 110 be put into place to ensure that we are not simply paying 111 groups chosen to be navigators to pad their membership rolls 112 or funding drives. In other words, someone with experience 113 and training is not qualified and is excluded, whereas 114 someone without any experience stands in front of the line 115 for hiring.

But this only scratches the surface of many activities 116 117 and responsibilities of CCIIO. Today, I hope we will also be 118 able to discuss CCIIO's ability to determine whether health 119 insurance premiums' increases are legitimate. As I mentioned 120 before, one large health insurance company has already warned 121 of rate shock, and this is an obvious concern for many 122 Americans. 123 ObamaCare has consistently promised lower costs and now 124 we all hear from supporters of the law that there are tax credits and subsidies available, but a recent study showed 125

126 that only 8 percent of the public will qualify for those 127 subsidies. I hope we can hear from the witnesses today with 128 the other 92 percent of us can expect.

129Thank you again, Mr. Cohen, for joining us today. And130now I would like to recognize the ranking member, Ms.

131 DeGette, for an opening statement.

132 [The prepared statement of Mr. Murphy follows:]

Ms. {DeGette.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and
welcome to you, Mr. Cohen.
Thanks to the Affordable Care Act, tens of millions of
Americans who would otherwise be uninsured will receive
health insurance for the first time. Americans will enjoy
protections from the worst abuses of the insurance industry:
rescissions, coverage denials, and annual and lifetime limits

141 that cruelly cut off coverage for folks when it is needed 142 most. These are all big changes and the time to implement

143 them is coming up very, very fast.

144 In just over 5 months, citizens will be able to sign up for health insurance through the federal or state 145 marketplaces. Now, while signing up for coverage should be 146 147 easy come October, implementation is going to be a 148 complicated process over these next few months, not because 149 of any flaws in the law, but because this is a new approach 150 to providing coverage nationwide, and these things are always difficult to implement. 151

152 And by the way, this CBO has predicted that overall 153 consumer costs will go down once these marketplaces are

154 There is no reason to think it won't work. implemented. Ιt 155 worked great in Massachusetts under Mitt Romney. But we have 156 to educate millions of people about the marketplaces in 157 advance. CCIIO and the States have set up complex data 158 systems to manage the process. 159 So, Mr. Chairman, I am super glad that you are doing 160 this oversight, and I think we need to hear from Mr. Cohen, 161 probably not just today, but as we go through the summer, 162 about how CCIIO was doing, where there are challenges, and how the agency expects to address those challenges. 163 I do think, though, that we should conduct this oversight with an 164 165 appropriate perspective.

I wish, for example, that when the naysayers raise the specter of a potential increase in premiums for some young healthy people, particularly young men, that they can also put this into perspective by understanding that the tax credits and caps on out-of-pocket costs will sharply lower overall costs for these individuals and millions of other Americans.

And I wish that folks raising the specter of highpremiums for young men in particular could add to that

perspective the millions of women of all ages who will pay 175 176 lower premiums and who won't be discriminated against by 177 insurers simply because they are female or the millions of 178 Americans who will receive dramatically better and more 179 dependable insurance coverage. 180 When people complain about the fact that the Obama 181 Administration is, heaven forbid, spending money to make sure 182 that citizens understand the new law, I wish they would take 183 the perspective to remember that the Bush Administration did the same thing, even hiring blimps to spread the word about 184 Medicare and spending \$300 million on a public relations 185 186 campaign for Medicare Part D.

And Mr. Chairman, I will say, I voted against the 187 Medicare Part D Bill because it didn't allow negotiation by 188 189 the Secretary of HHS to lower prescription drug costs. But 190 even though I voted against it, I had town hall meetings all 191 throughout my district and I had internet training to help my 192 constituents figure out how to sign up for it. And I think 193 we need to have that kind of bipartisan cooperation as we 194 implement these exchanges at the national and state level. And so I hope that we take that appropriate perspective and I 195

hope that we can develop that perspective as the Affordable 196 197 Care Act is implemented over the coming months. 198 In January 2006, when we implemented the Medicare Part D program, Time magazine described a ``initial nightmares of 199 implementation, '' noting snafus that have resulted in many 200 201 low-income seniors being turned away by the compounding new 202 prescription drug program. In Vermont, the implementation of the law was described as a ``public health emergency.'' Now, 203 204 those problems are almost forgotten until today. Ultimately, 205 the Part D program got off the ground and even those who initially voted against the bill, like me, took a stake in it 206 207 and worked to fix the problems. The biggest problem, the 208 donut hole, was eliminated by the Affordable Care Act. So I think, Mr. Chairman, as usual, there is a lesson to 209 210 be learned in this history. I hope that the implementation of the Affordable Care Act goes smoothly. I certainly hope 211 212 it goes more smoothly than the implementation of the Medicare 213 Part D. But I am not naïve enough, and no one should be, to 214 think it will be completely wrinkle-free. What I do hope is, as problems arise, we can work together to identify and fix 215 them instead of using them to simply score political points, 216

217	because we all have a stake in providing quality, affordable
218	health insurance coverage for all Americans.
219	I hope this hearing and our future work on this subject
220	represents an effort by everybody to truly work together to
221	implement this law. I thank you for having the hearing and I
222	yield back.
223	[The prepared statement of Ms. DeGette follows:]

Mr. {Murphy.} The gentlelady yields back. 225 I now recognize the chairman of the full committee for 5 minutes, 226 Mr. Upton of Michigan. 227 228 The {Chairman.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 229 Today's hearing continues this committee is rigorous 230 oversight of the Obama Administration's implementation of the 231 healthcare law. Since the law's passage, we have had CCIIO 232 before this subcommittee three times, and during previous hearings, we uncovered that the promises made about the 233 Affordable Care Act didn't quite match up with reality. 234 235 In 2011, we learned that CCIIO was granting waivers from the law to individuals and companies that would face large 236 premium increases or the loss of coverage because of 237 238 ObamaCare. We also found that, through its implementation of 239 the Early Retiree Reinsurance Plan, CCIIO had handed out 240 millions of dollars to certain corporations, unions, and 241 state governments. Even more troubling was the fact that the 242 Early Retiree Plan burned through the \$5 billion allocated to it so quickly that it actually stopped accepting applications 243 in May of 2011, more than 2 years before the program was 244

supposed to and. Yet, this is the same amount of money that 245 246 was given to the Preexisting Condition Insurance Plan. 247 This bill has been the law of the land now for over some 3 years and we are just 8 months away from the full 248 implementation, and by all accounts, the Administration still 249 250 doesn't have its act together. It doesn't bode well when 251 just last week a top supporter of the President and leading 252 Senate architect of the law publicly warned the HHS Secretary 253 that he sees a train wreck coming. Will the exchanges be ready? How will families be able to prepare for it? Will 254 they be able to rely on the promises that if you like your 255 256 coverage you can keep it? Will young adults be able to 257 afford higher cost? The alarm bells over how ObamaCare will unfold are 258

getting louder by the day. Costs are going up, insurers are warning about premium increases, and small businesses are indeed struggling with the choices about whether they can provide employees with coverage. Patients need certainty. Employers need certainty. And I hope that HHS and CCIIO will always show us what they are doing to implement the law by the deadline.

Finally, last week, this committee marked up a bill that 266 targets the Prevention and Public Health Fund to give that 267 268 money to those who need it most: Americans with preexisting 269 conditions who were promised coverage by supporters of ObamaCare, only to find that the program was closed to new 270 271 applicants a few weeks ago. The Preexisting Condition 272 Insurance Plan has been an unfortunate example of the 273 problems of ObamaCare. The promises don't match reality, and 274 I think that it is unacceptable that this is going to happen, 275 and I look forward to the vote this afternoon to fix it. And 276 I yield the balance of my time to Dr. Burgess.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Upton follows:]

Dr. {Burgess.} I thank the gentleman for yielding.
Mr. Cohen, thank you for coming back to our humble
little subcommittee.

Of course, my interest in CCIIO actually predated CCIIO 282 283 when you were OCIIO, right after the Affordable Care Act 284 passed and Mr. Angoff was good enough--I didn't get hearing 285 on that. We were in the minority but Mr. Angoff was good 286 enough to come to my office and talk to me at least. Mr. Larson has been in a couple of times, and you have been in 287 before us at least one time before. But I have got to tell 288 289 you, it has been very, very difficult to get information out 290 of the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance 291 Oversight, the basic budgetary information.

Now, the ranking member says that we all ought to be in a posture of working together. It is difficult to do that when the most basic questions remain unanswered. So we got October 1, it is coming fast, 5 months away, and it seems like there are more and more questions about the readiness of your office, and indeed, the Administration to get the answers that people want. I mean, you yourself went to AHIP,

299 the American Health Insurance Plans conference this month 300 and, ``it is only prudent to not assume everything is going 301 to work perfectly on day one.'' I agree with that, but I 302 think we at this committee need to hear from you, where are 303 the concerns? Where do you see the lights blinking on the 304 dashboard? What are you doing to prepare yourself and your 305 agency and your center for that day in October that dawns and 306 everyone goes online on the federal hub that may or may not 307 exist to be able to sign up for these programs? Senator Rockefeller actually said it pretty well the other day. 308 People are going to get a bad impression and it is going to 309 310 stay with them. 311 I think the references to Part D are reasonable to make. 312 But remember, that they happened after 2 years of 313 preparation. You have had 3 years of preparation. The 6

314 weeks of turmoil with Part D could likely turn into many more 315 weeks and/or months, or even years of turmoil when this

316 program is unfolded next year.

317 So the application process is lengthy and complex. 318 People are asked to estimate whether or not they think their 319 employer will provide insurance next year, what their

320	earnings are going to be next year. I mean, these are tough
321	questions that need answers and we hope we get some today,
322	and certainly, we will be adding additional questions in
323	writing in the period that they are allowed.
324	So I thank you for being here today and look forward to
325	your answering questions.
326	[The prepared statement of Dr. Burgess follows:]

Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time has expired. I now 328 recognize the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. 329 330 Waxman, for 5 minutes. 331 Mr. {Waxman.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. 332 The Republicans on this committee and our Health 333 Subcommittee have held 5 hearings since December on the 334 Affordable Care Act, and each of these 5 hearings repeats the 335 themes that they expressed when they opposed the bill. And they certainly never expected this to become law. Republican 336 members can't accept the health reform is working and it is 337 338 now the law of the land. They opposed it from the beginning, 339 and until the day the President signed the bill into law,

340 they insisted it had no chance of passing. Until the Supreme 341 Court ruled it constitutional, the Republican said, oh, it is 342 not constitutional. Until the day President Obama was 343 reelected, they insisted the American people would vote him 344 out of office so they could overturn this law. None of that 345 happened.

And now, they call this an oversight hearing because they predict all these terrible things to happen. They are

not predicting; they are wishing bad things to happen. This 348 349 is not a hearing to be constructive; it is a hearing to 350 attack the law and hope that it doesn't work. Well, the 351 Affordable Care Act will go fully into effect and Americans 352 will never again have to worry about their ability to get 353 affordable, high-quality health insurance. So the 354 Republicans are saying, well, the implementation is not going 355 to go smoothly. Well, implementation of any new big program 356 has its kinks.

357 But the Affordable Care Act is proceeding on schedule and it has done a remarkable amount of good for people. Over 358 359 3 million young adults now have health insurance. Over 100 million Americans have received free preventive health 360 benefits. More than 6 million seniors have saved \$6.1 361 362 billion in the Medicare Part D drug program. And beginning 363 next year, tens of millions of Americans, who would otherwise 364 be without health coverage, will have dependable, quality 365 health insurance.

366 My Republican colleagues said people want certainty. 367 Well, the certainty they would have if there was no 368 Affordable Care Act is that millions of people would be

369 discriminated against because they had preexisting health 370 conditions, because they offer a risk to the insurance 371 companies. They have to pay more money for their care. They 372 would have the certainty of knowing that insurance companies 373 would do everything they could to keep them from getting 374 coverage if it is going to cost the insurance companies 375 money. And that is what we wanted to change.

376 Republicans still oppose the Affordable Care Act. They 377 are not taking a constructive approach. They are not saying, 378 what can we do to make this law and its implementation work 379 more smoothly? They are saying, what can we blame people who 380 supported this law about the problems that may come up?

381 While I am pleased that we have at this hearing today 382 again Gary Cohen, who was here in December answering many of 383 the same questions I am sure he will be addressed today. The 384 Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight has 385 made huge progress in implementing the Affordable Care Act. 386 Success doesn't change the opinions of my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle. It makes them even more 387 determined to look for something they can criticize. And 388 389 today on the House Floor, we are going to vote on a bill that

390 they produced, because under the Affordable Care Act, we had 391 a high-risk pool for people with preexisting conditions who 392 are waiting until January to be able to buy health insurance 393 without being discriminated against, without being charged 394 more money because of those preexisting conditions.

395 We have spent \$5 billion on a program to precede that to 396 help people with preexisting conditions to be in a high-risk 397 pool and we ran out of money. Republicans don't mind that we 398 run out of money for everything that the government does because they supported the idea of sequestration happening. 399 And we are running out of money in all sorts of places where 400 401 the government has an obligation. But we have run out of 402 money for that preexisting medical problems pool until the 403 last few months of this year.

404 So the Republicans suddenly concerned about people with 405 preexisting conditions decided to make sure that fund has 406 enough money to go on for the rest of this year. But they 407 funded by taking away the Public Health Prevention Funds 408 until 2016. It makes no sense whatsoever. We are happy to 409 support the continuation of that preexisting pool to the end 410 of this year, but certainly, we could have found a better

funding source and the Republicans have denied the

411

412 opportunity for any other source to be offered on the House 413 Floor today. You have to question how sincere they are about wanting 414 415 to help people with preexisting conditions, how sincere they 416 are for wanting to see a smooth implementation of the bill 417 now that it is law. They want this bill to fail. They want 418 to go back to the time when millions of people had no chance 419 for insurance. That is the certainty they want to offer and it is a certainty that led us to have the Affordable Care Act 420 421 passed into law. 422 I congratulate Mr. Cohen and his agency for doing all 423 that they are doing. It is an important service to make sure the law succeeds. And that is what we should all want to see 424

425 happen now that it is the law and they lost the last election 426 and their last chance to repeal it.

427 [The prepared statement of Mr. Waxman follows:]

Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman yields back. All right. 429 For our witness, Mr. Cohen, you are aware that this 430 committee is holding an investigative hearing, and when doing 431 so, has the practice of taking testimony under oath. Do you 432 433 have any objections to testifying under oath? 434 Mr. {Cohen.} No, sir. 435 Mr. {Murphy.} The chair then advises you that under the rules of the House and the rules of the committee you are 436 entitled to be advised by counsel. Do you desired to be 437 advised by counsel during your testimony today? 438 439 Mr. {Cohen.} No, sir. Mr. {Murphy.} In that case, if you would please rise 440 441 and raise your right hand; I will swear you in. 442 [Witness sworn.] 443 Mr. {Murphy.} Thank you. You are now under oath and 444 subject to the penalties set forth in Title XVIII, Section 445 1001, of the United States Code. You may now give a 5-minute 446 summary of your written statement, Mr. Cohen.

447 ^TESTIMONY OF GARY COHEN, DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR CONSUMER448 INFORMATION AND INSURANCE OVERSIGHT

Mr. {Cohen.} Thank you and good morning, Chairman 449 } 450 Murphy, Ranking Member DeGette, and members of the committee. 451 I appreciate the opportunity to tell you about CCIIO's 452 accomplishments over the past year. A lot has happened since 453 your last hearing on implementation of the Affordable Care Act, and I would like to describe to you some of the progress 454 we have made and explain how I know that we are on track for 455 456 open enrollment this October.

We achieved a major milestone earlier this month when we 457 opened the window for issuers to begin submitting plans to be 458 459 sold through the federally facilitated marketplace. We said 460 that would happen on April 1 and it did, right on schedule. 461 We have had a very encouraging response and we expect to see 462 robust competition for the business of millions of Americans 463 who will be shopping for health insurance in this new 464 marketplace. States that are operating their own marketplaces had begun accepting submissions from issuers as 465

466 well.

It is also important to understand the ways in which we 467 have continued to improve our process since the window opened 468 on April 1. We have gotten feedback from States and issuers 469 as they have accessed the system, and we have addressed 470 whatever issues have come up. We have a helpdesk that 471 472 responds by email to anyone with questions about how to 473 submit information to us. We hold regular phone calls and we 474 regularly publish answers to frequently asked questions. At last count, there were over 200 answers to frequently asked 475 questions in connection with this process that have been 476 477 provided to issuers and States. I am extremely proud of the work that the team is doing to make sure that we will have 478 479 products on the shelves by October 1.

Another key element of this process is the federal data hub. As you know, consumers will be providing certain information in order to determine whether they are eligible for tax credits to help pay their premiums for the commercial health insurance that will be offered in the marketplaces. This data will be transmitted to the data hub in real time to be checked against information that is available regarding

income, citizenship, incarceration, and so forth. 487 The hub will not store any individual's data. It is a conduit from 488 489 the agencies where this data is kept such as the IRS, Social Security, and Department of Homeland Security. This will 490 enable real-time electronic verification of information 491 492 needed to determine eligibility and will reduce, to the 493 greatest extent possible, the need for people to submit paper 494 documentation.

495 States that are operating their own marketplaces will 496 also have access to the data hub. We have recently begun 497 testing the connection between state systems and the hub and 498 have succeeded in transferring data back and forth. This is 499 another major milestone that has been achieved on schedule. 500 Testing will continue and the hub will be fully operational 501 in time for open enrollment this fall.

Another key element is the single streamlined application the consumers will use in order to find out whether they are eligible for Medicaid or CHIP on the one hand or tax credits to purchase commercial insurance plans through the marketplace on the other. We have gone through an extensive consumer testing process since the draft of the

508 application was published and we have continued to work to 509 make it as simple as possible. The results have been 510 encouraging. Highlighted messaging will help answer 511 questions, alleviate concerns, and direct consumers to where they can get additional help. We found that most applicants 512 513 will need to complete less than 1/3 of the total number of 514 items included in the entire physical form. 515 Now, no matter how simple and straightforward we are 516 able to make application process, we know that buying health 517 insurance is not like buying a book on Amazon or shoes from Zappos. Many of the people coming to marketplace will never 518 519 have had commercial health insurance before and will need help in choosing the plan that is right for them and their 520 521 family. 522 During the past year, we have been putting in place a 523 variety of ways for people to get that help. On 524 healthcare.gov, people can learn about the Affordable Care 525 Act, review health insurance basics in order to understand 526 what their coverage costs, and interact with a checklist on

527 how to prepare for shopping for coverage in the new

528 marketplace. There are several short videos explaining how

529	shopping for Qualified Health Plans in the federally
530	facilitated marketplace will work.
531	In addition, healthcare.gov will have a chat capability
532	so that people can get their questions answered quickly as
533	they use the site. The call center will begin operating in
534	June, and during open enrollment, it will be answering
535	questions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
536	On April 9, we announced a funding opportunity for
537	recipients to operate as navigators for the federally
538	facilitated and partnership marketplaces. Navigators will
539	provide fair, accurate, and impartial information to help
540	consumers use the marketplace and select a Qualified Health
541	Plan. Meanwhile, licensed agents and brokers, compensated by
542	the issuer and regulated under state law, may enroll
543	consumers in coverage through the marketplace in every State.
544	As you can see, CMS has been hard at work over the past
545	year improving the health insurance market for all Americans.
546	This work and these achievements make me confident and
547	excited for the future health insurance market. Soon,
548	consumers will have better access to health coverage that
549	best fits their needs.

550	So I thank you for holding this hearing and I would be
551	happy to answer your questions.
552	[The prepared statement of Mr. Cohen follows:]
553	************** INSERT 1 *************

Mr. {Murphy.} I thank you very much, Mr. Cohen. Let me 554 recognize myself for 5 minutes here. 555 Regarding the navigators, I believe the law says that if 556 557 they have received compensation from an insurance company, 558 they are not eligible to be employed as navigator. Is that 559 correct? 560 Mr. {Cohen.} That is what we have said in our 561 regulations. If they have received compensation from an insurance company in connection with enrolling people in 562 health coverage, they are not eligible to be navigators. 563 564 Mr. {Murphy.} So let's say Mary Smith is an insurance agent in Pennsylvania, 20 years in the field. Now, she has 565 received a license to sell insurance in the State of 566 567 Pennsylvania. In order to do that, she had to have 24 credit hours of training. Then, she takes a test. She passed the 568 569 test, must continue to take 24 credit hours of training every 570 2 years to maintain her license. Let's say she has sold a 571 wide range of insurance for multiple companies for profit and nonprofits to perhaps thousands of individuals. She would 572 573 like to apply for a job as a navigator. There is also John

574	Doe who is applying for a job as a navigator with a high
575	school degree and zero experience selling insurance. Who is
576	eligible to be hired?
577	Mr. {Cohen.} So I think it is important to understand
578	that there really is a difference between what a navigator
579	does and what an insurance agent does.
580	Mr. {Murphy.} I understand.
581	Mr. {Cohen.} Mary Smith
582	Mr. {Murphy.} But I just want
583	Mr. {Cohen.} Mary Smith
584	Mr. {Murphy.}to make sure I understand. Mary Smith
585	is not qualified? Or she is
586	Mr. {Cohen.} Mary Smith is qualified to offer insurance
587	in the marketplace as
588	Mr. {Murphy.} But not as a navigator. She is
589	prohibited
590	Mr. {Cohen.} She is not eligible for a navigator
591	Mr. {Murphy.} But she is discriminated from being a
592	navigator because she has experience in the field that is
593	paid. Am I correct?
594	Mr. {Cohen.} But she is welcome to help clients obtain

595	coverage in the marketplace as an agent.
596	Mr. {Murphy.} I understand. But someone who has
597	actually done this for a living is prohibited from being
598	hired to advise people to buy insurance under the exchanges
599	or to be advised on how to buy insurance in the States. Am I
600	correct?
601	Mr. {Cohen.} Well, she could choose no longer to be
602	selling insurance
603	Mr. {Murphy.} But if
604	Mr. {Cohen.} $$ like half of issuers, and be a
605	navigator. That is her choice.
606	Mr. {Murphy.} So as long as she is no longer taking any
607	money from insurance companies
608	Mr. {Cohen.} She is eligible. Correct.
609	Mr. {Murphy.} Now, let me ask you this because some of
610	this still I am still puzzled about. In terms of the time
611	frame herebecause a lot of employees are saying to me I
612	have got to make decisions now. They are not going to start
613	budgeting, you know, or having budget decisions on December
614	31st but want to make decisions now. How soon will the
615	information be available to them in terms of what is going to

be in these exchanges? Do you have some date of that? 616 617 Mr. {Cohen.} Yes. The plans are being submitted now. 618 They will be reviewed both by us and by the state insurance regulators that have to approve the plans. And then issuers 619 will have an opportunity to make any changes --620 621 Mr. {Murphy.} Just give a date in terms of when those 622 will be available. 623 Mr. {Cohen.} September. 624 Mr. {Murphy.} In September. Now, the navigators are going to have complete final training in August, so that 625 seems a bit odd according to your calendar. They can't 626 627 really get final training before they see the exchanges, so I hope you would adjust that date. 628 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, the primary function of the 629 630 navigators in the early period will be outreach and 631 enrollment. And then once open enrollment starts in October, 632 then that is when they will be helping people --633 Mr. {Murphy.} So these things will be available to look at in September, but then sales of these plans will start in 634 October, a month later? 635 636 Mr. {Cohen.} Correct, for coverage in January.

Mr. {Murphy.} And you feel you will be ready with 637 everybody fully trained and people fully informed of what is 638 639 available in that month? 640 Mr. {Cohen.} Yes. Mr. {Murphy.} All right. Now, I want to ask you also 641 642 another thing with regard to navigators because there are 643 some concerns I have heard that people who--are people who 644 are involved in some community groups or political groups, 645 they can apply for jobs is navigators? Mr. {Cohen.} So the requirements for applying for a 646 grant are set forth in the funding opportunity, not to 647 648 mention--Mr. {Murphy.} But I am just wondering if there are 649 prohibitions in terms of involvement in other activities that 650 651 they would not be --652 Mr. {Cohen.} We are hoping that groups that have a 653 demonstrated history of serving their community and serving 654 the people in their community that we are trying to reach will apply for navigator grants. 655 Mr. {Murphy.} So ACORN members could? 656 657 Mr. {Cohen.} I can't speak to any particular group--

Mr. {Murphy.} Well, but they wouldn't prohibit them, 658 659 right? Mr. {Cohen.} They can apply--660 Mr. {Murphy.} Okay. 661 Mr. {Cohen.} -- and they will--their application will be 662 663 reviewed and we will be making decisions --664 Mr. {Murphy.} Well, given that they are community 665 groups, I am concerned about data confidentiality and HIPAA 666 laws, et cetera, certainly, if they are discussing their own health with navigators. What assurance do have in place and 667 what penalties will there be to make sure they do not keep 668 that data, it is only, for example, on government computer 669 systems, they cannot use it for any other purpose? Could you 670 671 address that issue? 672 Mr. {Cohen.} Certainly, thank you. So navigators will 673 be trained on the importance of privacy and security and will 674 be subject to all of the laws and regulations that protect 675 people--676 Mr. {Murphy.} Are there other specific criminal penalties if they use this data for their own purpose? 677 Mr. {Cohen.} There are. 678

Mr. {Murphy.} And are they allowed, as community 679 groups, to accept donations from insurance companies and 680 681 other private groups? Mr. {Cohen.} The prohibition is against receiving 682 683 compensation for enrolling people in coverage. 684 Mr. {Murphy.} I understand. But if they get donations 685 in a general sense, are they permitted to do that? 686 Mr. {Cohen.} I think--Mr. {Murphy.} You are not sure? 687 Mr. {Cohen.} --I would need to understand better what 688 the--what type of donation and what the purpose of it would 689 690 be--691 Mr. {Murphy.} Could you look into that, please, and get back to us? 692 693 Mr. {Cohen.} I would be happy to. 694 Mr. {Murphy.} I understand your concern. That is an 695 important concern for all of us on those things, too. 696 I also have a final question with regard to do you think 697 you have enough funding at this point, not future budgetary things, to take care of your enrollment of people in these 698 699 exchanges?

700 Mr. {Cohen.} For fiscal year 2013 we have enough 701 funding and we have -- the President's budget requests 702 additional funding for fiscal year 2014. 703 Mr. {Murphy.} Thank you. My time has expired. I will now recognize Ms. DeGette for 5 minutes. 704 705 Ms. {DeGette.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. 706 Mr. Cohen, the chairman talked to you about this 707 hypothetical person, Mary Smith, who is a registered 708 insurance broker or something. And she can't be a navigator 709 while she is selling insurance. That is because it would be 710 a conflict of interest, correct? 711 Mr. {Cohen.} That is right. 712 Ms. {DeGette.} But if she, with all her qualifications, decided not to represent any insurance companies and not to 713 714 do that, she could become a navigator, correct? 715 Mr. {Cohen.} She could. 716 Mr. {DeGette.} Because then she wouldn't have a 717 conflict of interest, right? 718 Mr. {Cohen.} That is right. Ms. {DeGette.} Now, what about these community groups? 719 On the community groups, as I recall when we did the Medicare 720

Part D prescription drug benefit, we also had a number of 721 722 community groups helping sign seniors up for that. Is that 723 right? 724 Mr. {Cohen.} Correct. Ms. {DeGette.} And that was kind of a similar situation 725 726 because it involved asking citizens -- in this case, senior 727 citizens--to sort out a number of plans and then apply 728 online, right? 729 Mr. {Cohen.} That is true. 730 Ms. {DeGette.} And so really you did have to have trained individuals, whether from community groups or other 731 732 places, helping folks do this, right? Mr. {Cohen.} You did. 733 Ms. {DeGette.} Okay. Now, I am glad that you have a 734 735 lot of confidence that on October 1, 2013, consumers are 736 going to be able to sign up for these exchanges. I want to 737 ask you about the States, including my State of Colorado, 738 which are going to either run their own marketplaces or their 739 marketplace in partnership with the Federal Government. 740 There are 24 of them. What is your view about the state 741 marketplaces, how are they coming along?

Mr. {Cohen.} So I am very encouraged by the progress 742 the States have been making. We work with them on literally, 743 744 you know, a daily and weekly basis. We are in close contact 745 with the people at the exchanges and also at the state Medicaid agencies because that is a very important part of 746 747 this as well. I think it is fair to say that there are some 748 States that started earlier in the process and some States 749 that started a little bit later. So we are looking very 750 carefully at the progress that each of the States are making 751 and our commitment is that there will be a functioning marketplace in every State on October 1. So we have been 752 753 working with the States to make sure that we provide the 754 support that is needed to make that happen.

Ms. {DeGette.} And what about the States that got a late start? Are you giving them extra effort to help them get their exchanges up and going?

758 Mr. {Cohen.} That is correct.

Ms. {DeGette.} Okay. Now, can you give us a sense--the Chairman and I have talked a lot about the importance of doing this oversight--what are the milestones and benchmarks we should be looking at to measure CCIIO's progress over the

763 next few months?

764 Mr. {Cohen.} So I think--and we provided you, I think, 765 with a timeline for what is supposed to be happening and what will be happening over the next several months. I think the 766 keys are that we are on schedule and on track with the IT 767 768 build that were doing, which is clearly an important part of 769 this. And as I mentioned, we have achieved a big milestone 770 earlier this month with the QHP Submission process. The 771 federal data hub is going to be moving--is in testing now but 772 will be continuing testing through the summer. And so I think it is just important to take a look at each of the 773 774 steps along the path and make sure that we are on track. But 775 I am very optimistic and confident of where we are at this 776 point.

Ms. {DeGette.} Now, Mr. Cohen, a couple of months ago at a conference you said, ``it is only prudent to not assume everything is going to work perfectly on day one and to make sure that we have got plans in place to address things that may happen.'' You also said that as we get closer to October 1, ``we will be in a position to better know which contingency plans we actually have to implement.'' That

784 seems a little in contrast to what you are saying this 785 morning. Can you explain what that comment meant and if that 786 means that HHS is not going to be ready to implement the law? 787 Mr. {Cohen.} I would be happy to, and I think, you 788 know, sometimes when things get reported, the context gets a 789 little lost. So--790 Ms. {DeGette.} I have never noticed that before. 791 Mr. {Cohen.} I was speaking specifically not about 792 whether we would be ready and in operation October 1; I was 793 speaking really, Congresswoman, to some of the comments that you made in your opening statement, that we know that when 794 795 big programs begin, sometimes things aren't perfect on day 796 one and you have to make improvements. And it is only

797 prudent to be prepared for the things that might happen that 798 you could do better. And we are, like all federal agencies, 799 subject to guidelines that are published by the National 800 Institute of Standards and Technology for when you do an IT 801 project. And so you have to be prepared with mitigation 802 strategies in case something doesn't work exactly the way you 803 expected. But we will be up and operational October 1. I 804 don't have any question about that.

805 Ms. {DeGette.} Could you tell us about how you are developing those mitigation strategies and are those coming 806 807 along? Mr. {Cohen.} Yes. So it is really a constant process 808 809 of you--as you do the build--and I am not the expert on IT--810 but as you do the build, you do testing, you see how things 811 are going, you come up with strategies for how you are going 812 to deal with--for example, suppose we get a lot more 813 applications that come in on day one than we planned for. So 814 you have to have redundancy; you have to be prepared for that 815 eventuality. 816 Ms. {DeGette.} Right. Mr. {Cohen.} So those are the types of things that we 817 818 are doing. Ms. {DeGette.} 819 Thank you. 820 Mr. {Murphy.} Okay. The gentlelady's time has expired. 821 I now recognize the gentleman from Texas for 5 minutes, 822 Dr. Burgess. 823 Dr. {Burgess.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. So Mr. Cohen, let's go back to AHIP quote about which 824 825 contingency plans you actually have to implement now. The

826	Secretary was here last week and I asked her about
827	contingency plans and she said there are no contingency
828	plans. Everything will be ready. So which is it?
829	Everything will be ready or you are planning for
830	contingencies?
831	Mr. {Cohen.} Everything will be ready but we are also
832	planning for anything that, when we go into operation, if the
833	situations come up that we need to address, we will be ready
834	to address those situations and make sure that the experience
835	for American consumers is as seamless and as good as it can
836	be.
837	Dr. {Burgess.} Well, the Committee would benefit,
838	actually, from seeing some of those contingencies. Let me
839	just ask you this: would it be fair to say that closing the
840	enrollment on the Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Plan, was
841	that a contingency?
842	Mr. {Cohen.} Closing enrollment on the Pre-Existing
843	Condition Plan was something that we did because it was the
844	prudent thing to do in light of the fact that we had a
845	certain amount of money, \$5 billion, to spend on that
846	program

847 Dr. {Burgess.} So that was a contingency plan to close enrollment in PCIP that this committee was unaware of last 848 849 year? 850 Mr. {Cohen.} I think we were looking very carefully at the expenditures of the program and we were committed as 851 852 careful stewards of the money that had been appropriated us 853 to do whatever was needed to live within the money--854 Dr. {Burgess.} Yes, but here is the point: I mean the Secretary comes in and says there are no contingency plans; 855 you are telling me that a year ago there was a contingency 856 857 plan to deal with the Pre-Existing Conditions program. We 858 need to know. Mr. {Cohen.} Well, I didn't say that. I didn't say 859 that. I said--860 861 Dr. {Burgess.} Well, it sounded like you said that. 862 And if we take a context, which we will, that is how it will 863 be reported by your friends in the press over here. 864 Look, we have got to level with each other. I mean people are going to be counting on you to do your job on 865 January 1. And you have raised questions; your main health 866 867 IT guy at the same AHIP conference where you spoke, he raised

questions about whether that federal hub will be ready. 868 And then you look at what happened in the Pre-Existing Condition 869 870 Plan, there is a word that goes around. I learn new words in 871 this town all the time. Some of them I can say here in committee; some of them I can't. But the word that keeps 872 873 coming up is de-scoping. So are you actively discussing de-874 scoping, reducing the scope of the Affordable Care Act when 875 the rollout occurs? 876 Mr. {Cohen.} No. Dr. {Burgess.} I mean I am reminding you, you are under 877 oath so--878 879 Mr. {Cohen.} Yes. Dr. {Burgess.} --when we call you back in here next 880 881 year to talk about this, there is no plan to narrow the scope 882 of the Affordable Care Act? 883 Mr. {Cohen.} We have--we intend to implement fully the 884 Affordable Care Act. We have announced already some portions 885 that will be put off to 2015. But at this point, I don't 886 anticipate any de-scoping of the Affordable Care Act now. Dr. {Burgess.} And yet, you know, you look at the 887 people who wanted to sign up for the preexisting program and 888

889	in their parlance they have been de-scoped out the
890	availability of that program, have they not?
891	Mr. {Cohen.} Well, the Preexisting Condition program
892	was always meant to be temporary. And thoughthe
893	circumstances of those people really point to exactly why we
894	needed the Affordable Care Act
895	Dr. {Burgess.} Yes, but you know what
896	Mr. {Cohen.}because those people were not able to
897	get health insurance coverage at all
898	Dr. {Burgess.} Building a bridge doesn't do you any
899	good if it doesn't get to the other side, and these people
900	now fall into this 8-month chasm and that is a problem.
901	Now, the SHOP exchanges that were much extolled as a
902	virtue of the Affordable Care Act and now those are going to
903	be delayedwell, not really delayed but you will only have
904	one choice because the competition that was advertised
905	amongst these plans.
906	Mr. {Cohen.} Well
907	Dr. {Burgess.} And I think that is what Senator
908	Rockefeller was talking about. Wait a minute. This was a
909	serious missed-at fire.

910 Mr. {Cohen.} Let's be clear. Employers will have a 911 choice. They can choose among the plans that are available 912 in the SHOP. And we believe that employers will have more 913 choice under the Affordable Care Act than they did before. The 1-year transition to--affects only employees' choice and 914 915 whether employers can offer more the one plan to their 916 employees in the federally facilitated marketplace. 917 Dr. {Burgess.} Again, I would just offer the 918 observation that sounds like a narrowing in scope to at least 919 to me. Maybe it doesn't to other people, but it does to me. So let me ask you a question about taking the money from 920 921 the Prevention Fund. Did someone in your department make the 922 decision to take the money from the Prevention Fund to fund 923 these navigators?

924 Mr. {Cohen.} Within CCIIO, no.

925 Dr. {Burgess.} So who made the decision?

926 Mr. {Cohen.} The Secretary.

927 Dr. {Burgess.} So can you perhaps talk a little bit 928 about how your department has been using the money that the 929 Secretary moved from the Prevention Fund?

930 Mr. {Cohen.} The portion of the Prevention Fund money

931	that CCIIO is using goes to the \$54 million funding
932	opportunity announcement for navigator grants.
933	Dr. {Burgess.} So are you going to take other money
934	from the Prevention Fund?
935	Mr. {Cohen.} I am not aware of that at this point, no.
936	Dr. {Burgess.} But it is the Secretary who has the
937	transfer authority under the law, so unless she were to level
938	with usand I promise you, she didn't last weekunless she
939	were to level with us about what the future plans are, you
940	would have no way of knowing; we would have no way of
941	knowing. That secret is locked up with the Secretary.
942	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will yield back.
943	Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time has expired.
944	I will now recognize Mr. Waxman for 5 minutes.
945	Mr. {Waxman.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
946	It is so amazing to me that the Republicans are
947	complaining that money was taken from the prevention program
948	to help pay for the implementation of the Affordable Care Act
949	after the Republicans denied the Administration funds to
950	implement the Affordable Care Act. It is like the kid who
951	killed his mother and father and then said you have to care

952 for me because I am an orphan. They are the ones who are 953 impeding this legislation from being implemented and forcing 954 the Administration to make these kinds of choices. But they 955 are now making a conscious choice to take the Prevention 956 Public Health Fund to pay for a short period of time for this 957 Preexisting Condition Insurance Program that is supposed to 958 go out of existence at the end of this year.

959 This Preexisting Condition Insurance Program, or PCIP, 960 was part of the Affordable Care Act. It isn't something the 961 Republicans authored into law; it was part of the Affordable Care Act that they voted against. And in February of this 962 963 year, CCIIO, your agency, announced that enrollment would be 964 suspended to ensure that the program's funds, which were capped, would be able to pay the claims of existing 965 966 enrollees. This is what happens when you cap a program. 967 They want to cap Medicare; they want to cap Medicaid. That means if you run out of money, you run of services. Well, 968 969 why was this decision made?

970 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, you stated it, Congressman. When we 971 had a certain amount of money that was authorized for the 972 program, our number one priority, obviously, was to make sure

that those people who were already enrolled in the program 973 974 got continuity of care until the end of the year. 975 Mr. {Waxman.} So we are talking about 107,000 976 enrollees. Isn't that correct? 977 Mr. {Cohen.} It is at least that many, yes. 978 Mr. {Waxman.} Okay. These individuals will be able to 979 receive their benefits until the end of this year. Is that 980 correct? 981 Mr. {Cohen.} Correct. 982 Mr. {Waxman.} Okay. And am I correct that the PCIP program was always meant to be a temporary bridge to full ACA 983 implementation in 2014 when insurers would be barred from 984 985 discriminating against people with preexisting conditions? 986 Mr. {Cohen.} That is right. 987 Mr. {Waxman.} Okay. And will those uninsured 988 individuals who cannot get access to the PCIP program now be 989 able to get access to affordable quality healthcare coverage 990 when the ACA goes fully into effect in January? 991 Mr. {Cohen.} That is right. Insurers won't be able to turn them turn them away and they won't be able to charge 992 them more just because they are sick. 993

994 Mr. {Waxman.} It is to be quite amazing that the 995 Republican suddenly want to champion a program for a few 996 months which is a bridge until people get to what is a much more sane way to handle the matter. People in this 997 preexisting program until the end of the year, we don't pay 998 999 all their expenses, do we? They have to buy their insurance? 1000 Mr. {Cohen.} That is right. 1001 Mr. {Waxman.} And is that going to be the same price as 1002 other people's insurance, or that --1003 Mr. {Cohen.} Under the PCIP program, it is about the price of other people's insurance today, unlike state high-1004 1005 risk pools where the cost to enrollees is typically much 1006 higher.

1007 Mr. {Waxman.} We talked about the Affordable Care Act 1008 being fully implemented in 2014, but many key benefits and 1009 protections from the law are already in place. And I want to 1010 ask you how Americans are already benefiting from the law. 1011 The ACA prohibits insurers from denying coverage for children 1012 with preexisting conditions right now, isn't that correct? 1013 Mr. {Cohen.} That is right. Mr. {Waxman.} And how many children are there with 1014

1015	preexisting health conditions?
1016	Mr. {Cohen.} As many as 17 million.
1017	Mr. {Waxman.} Seventeen million people. We didn't have
1018	to create a fund for them; we just said they have to be
1019	covered right now; the others will be covered in January.
1020	Mr. {Cohen.} That is right.
1021	Mr. {Waxman.} Covered without being discriminated
1022	against. The law also bans annual lifetime coverage limits,
1023	isn't that correct?
1024	Mr. {Cohen.} It did.
1025	Mr. {Waxman.} And when did this ban going to affect?
1026	Mr. {Cohen.} In September of 2010.
1027	Mr. {Waxman.} And how many Americans are benefiting
1028	from this provision of the Affordable Care Act?
1029	Mr. {Cohen.} Approximately 105 million.
1030	Mr. {Waxman.} The ACL also ends some of the insurance
1031	industry's most harmful abuses, including policy rescissions.
1032	Mr. Cohen, for folks who aren't experts in the insurance
1033	industry, tell us: what are these rescissions?
1034	Mr. {Cohen.} So insurancebefore the Affordable Care
1035	Act, insurers often had a policy of what is called post-claim

1036	underwriting. So they would wait to see if someone got sick
1037	and started having a lot of health claims, and then they
1038	would go back to look at their application and see if they
1039	could find something in the application that maybe was
1040	mistakenly entered that was incorrect. And then they would
1041	say we are going to take way your policy retroactively so
1042	that we don't have to pay for any of those claims.
1043	Mr. {Waxman.} So when Republicans voted against the
1044	Affordable Care Act, they were voting to let the insurance
1045	companies do this rescission, which is taking away your
1046	insurance coverage when you needed even though you paid for
1047	it.
1048	Mr. {Cohen.} That is correct.
1049	Mr. {Waxman.} Thank you.
1050	Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time has expired.
1051	I now recognize Mr. Scalise for 5 minutes.
1052	Mr. {Scalise.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate
1053	you having in this hearing.
1054	Thank you, Mr. Cohen, for coming. Yesterday, I was in
1055	my district before I flew back here to D.C. and there was a
1056	panel on the healthcare law that was held at a local hospital

in my district. And, you know, I was one of the people that 1057 1058 was speaking on that panel. And there were a number of 1059 people in the healthcare industry, people that have 1060 insurance. And it just seemed to be an underlying theme that continued to go through that room that nobody is ready for 1061 1062 this law. Nobody knows how it is going to work for them, and 1063 most people are really concerned that the good healthcare 1064 they have they are in jeopardy of losing. And again, this is 1065 something I hear all the time when I am back in my district 1066 talking to small businesses, talking to families who have 1067 healthcare that they are now having real concerns about 1068 whether or not they are going to be able keep that. I mean 1069 are you out of touch with this or do you hear these real 1070 concerns? And I talked to my colleagues from other States 1071 and they are hearing the same things. I mean are you hearing 1072 these things?

1073 Mr. {Cohen.} I mean I think it is important to keep in 1074 mind that for the many millions of Americans who have 1075 healthcare through their employer who--that employs more than 1076 50 people, they are largely unaffected by the Affordable Care 1077 Act.

1078 Mr. {Scalise.} Well, I will give you an example. I met 1079 recently with the owner of Whole Foods. They have something 1080 like 30,000 employees. This is a very large company, a very 1081 well-respected company nationally. They have healthcare that 1082 their employees really like. Their employees actually get to 1083 vote on the benefits. It is a very highly successful plan. 1084 They have managed to control costs, they beat the industry 1085 average, and yet they still provide a plan that their 1086 employees like. And under the current law, from what they 1087 see, their plan is not even eligible. Their 30,000 plus 1088 employees that have good healthcare they like our right now 1089 at risk of losing that coverage. You know the old promise if 1090 you like what you have, you can keep it? It was broken to 1091 those 30,000. That was one example. I mean, are you even 1092 aware of that?

1093 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, I can't speak to--specifically to-1094 Mr. {Scalise.} You ought to find out about it.

1095 Mr. {Cohen.} --that example. What I can--

1096 Mr. {Scalise.} A real-life example of a real company 1097 that is a well-respected company that has good healthcare 1098 their employees really like and they are right now at risk of

1099	losing it because of this law.
1100	Mr. {Cohen.} But I can't
1101	Mr. {Scalise.} Well, I want to walk you through some
1102	specific things that we have been seeing, you know, and start
1103	with the Pre-Existing Condition Insurance program. You all
1104	did actually stop taking new enrollees in that program,
1105	right, because it ran out of money?
1106	Mr. {Cohen.} We stopped taking new enrollees to make
1107	sure we wouldn't run out of money.
1108	Mr. {Scalise.} All right. So the Early Retiree
1109	Reinsurance Program, that was supposed to last until 2014. I
1110	think it was discontinued in 2011, is that right?
1111	Mr. {Cohen.} Well, I think the success of that program
1112	showed the great need for it and
1113	Mr. {Scalise.} So enrollments closed on it? It was so
1114	successful that somebody can't get in it right now?
1115	Mr. {Cohen.} We are paying out claims now only based on
1116	money that is coming back to us.
1117	Mr. {Scalise.} So can someone enroll in it today?
1118	Mr. {Cohen.} Enroll in it today, no.
1119	Mr. {Scalise.} No. So they can't enroll in it. Some

1120	requirements for Small Business Health Options Program were
1121	delayed, is that correct?
1122	Mr. {Cohen.} The SHOP will be operating in October.
1123	The one provision that is put off
1124	Mr. {Scalise.} But did you delay some of those
1125	provisions?
1126	Mr. {Cohen.} One aspect of the SHOP, which is the
1127	employee choice we had
1128	Mr. {Scalise.} That has been delayed. The CLASS
1129	programthat was supposed to be ObamaCare's long-term care
1130	programthat was actually repealed by Congress, wasn't it?
1131	Mr. {Cohen.} That is not one of mine so
1132	Mr. {Scalise.} No, it is not one of anybody's anymore
1133	because it got repealed by Congress it was so bad. And
1134	hopefully, none of this is yours anymore because we could
1135	repeal the whole thing.
1136	But I want to hit one more of them. The 1099
1137	requirement that we were hearing horror stories about that
1138	was getting ready take effect, again, part of ObamaCare. The
1139	horror stories were so bad that Congress, Republican and
1140	Democrat alike, agreed to repeal that, too, right?

1141 Mr. {Cohen.} That is my understanding. Well, again 1142 that is the--1143 Mr. {Scalise.} But it is not your problem anymore 1144 either because we repealed that. So there are five examples right there, five examples, some fairly small components, but 1145 1146 then you are here telling us that probably the largest 1147 component that you are going to have to deal with, and that 1148 is these exchanges, they are going to be ready. You think 1149 they are going to be fine in a couple of months when it is 1150 time for them to come online, yet I just gave you five 1151 examples of programs that were either delayed, closed 1152 enrollment because they weren't ready for primetime, or just 1153 outright repealed because they were so bad. But then you are 1154 going to tell us that the biggest part is going to be okay? 1155 Mr. {Cohen.} We are on track and I can just point to 1156 the successes that we have had so far in developing systems --1157 Mr. {Scalise.} I just highlighted five examples of 1158 failures. In fact, I don't know if you know this, one of the 1159 lead architects of ObamaCare, Senator Baucus just last week 1160 said, ``I just see a huge train wreck coming down,'' and he is not even running for reelection. But, I mean, he just 1161

said that last week. I mean, do you dispute what he said 1162 1163 last week about the healthcare law being a huge train wreck 1164 coming down? 1165 Mr. {Cohen.} We are on track and on schedule--1166 Mr. {Scalise.} On track. The problem is there is a train coming at you on that track--1167 1168 Mr. {Cohen.} We--1169 Mr. {Scalise.} According to one of the architects--that 1170 is what I mean. I voted against it. Somebody that actually 1171 was helping push this thing through said it is about to be 1172 huge train wreck--Mr. {Cohen.} We will be ready to help millions of 1173 1174 Americans enroll in quality affordable health--1175 Mr. {Scalise.} I hope you are ready to help the 1176 millions of Americans that are about to be dealing with this 1177 train wreck that is coming because again, when you talk to 1178 real people out there in the real world--big and small--they 1179 don't know how they are going to be able to keep the 1180 healthcare they like for their employees. And that is a big 1181 concern of mine. 1182 I yield back.

Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time has expired. 1183 1184 I now recognize Mr. Tonko for 5 minutes. 1185 Mr. {Tonko.} Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Cohen, thank 1186 you for appearing before the subcommittee today. And the 1187 Affordable Care Act's Prevention and Public Health Fund have 1188 been subject to ongoing attacks since their inception under 1189 the Affordable Care Act. The Republicans have repeatedly 1190 sought to repeal or drain those funds. They argue that it is 1191 a slush fund and that the resources are being used 1192 inappropriately to pay for public health lobbying efforts. 1193 Let's take the opportunity to set the record straight on 1194 exactly how the Prevention Fund is or isn't being used. I 1195 know the Prevention Fund isn't under your supervision but can 1196 you give us a general overview of the HHS agencies and public 1197 health programs and activities that have been and will be 1198 supported through the fund? 1199 Mr. {Cohen.} So I would be happy to try, Congressman. 1200 That is not directly my area and I would be happy to get back 1201 to you with information on that. But I do know that the 1202 Prevention Fund has been used extensively in tobacco 1203 cessation and wellness programs and in other programs

1204	designed to get preventive care to people. And with respect
1205	to the work that we are doing, we know that when people have
1206	health insurance, they get preventive care and they get care
1207	for the illnesses that they do have earlier and they get
1208	better treatment and is more cost-effective.
1209	So I think that the use of the Prevention and Public
1210	Health Fund to help stand up these exchanges and make people
1211	sure that people know about them and take advantage of the
1212	benefits they have to offer is really, you know, right within
1213	the scope of what the fund is intended to do.
1214	Mr. {Tonko.} Thank you. And do state and local
1215	governments receive any of the dollars?
1216	Mr. {Cohen.} You know, I don't know the answer to that.
1217	I am sorry.
1218	Mr. {Tonko.} Is there a way you can check and get back
1219	to us, please?
1220	Mr. {Cohen.} Absolutely. Be happy to, yes.
1221	Mr. {Tonko.} And is any of the Prevention Fund being
1222	used by its grantees to support local lobbying efforts?
1223	Mr. {Cohen.} No, not that I am aware of. But again, I
1224	can check into that and get back to you.

1225 Mr. {Tonko.} And what is the Department's policy on the 1226 use of federal grant dollars for lobbying activities? 1227 Mr. {Cohen.} It is not permitted. 1228 Mr. {Tonko.} Okay. With respect to using this fund to help implement the Affordable Care Act and implement the 1229 1230 health insurance marketplaces, I understand that you and the 1231 rest of the Administration are in a very difficult position. 1232 Because Republicans in Congress have refused to provide any 1233 funding to support this critical program and help the 1234 implementation work smoothly, HHS was forced to leverage and reallocate existing resources to provide short-term and 1235 1236 immediate funding. So my question is, can you please explain 1237 to us how the Secretary has used her transfer authority to 1238 help implement the Affordable Care Act? 1239 Mr. {Cohen.} So it is my--the Secretary has used the 1240 statutory authority that she has to transfer funds within 1241 HHS. She has used some funding from the Prevention Fund, as 1242 you mentioned, and she has used some funding from a 1243 nonrecurring expense fund for--particularly for IT projects. 1244 And those are the sources that she has used in addition to the implementation fund that was contained in the Affordable 1245

1246 Care Act. 1247 Mr. {Tonko.} And the IT projects that you are talking 1248 about would--1249 Mr. {Cohen.} That is the work that we are doing to get 1250 the marketplaces ready for October. 1251 Mr. {Tonko.} For October 1. And how will HHS ensure 1252 that programs supported by the Prevention Fund won't be 1253 negatively impacted due to the reallocation, if you will, of 1254 the funds? 1255 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, I mean, obviously the President's budget for 2014 requests additional funding for the work that 1256 1257 we are doing. So the hope is that going forward we will get 1258 that funding and will be able to rely on that rather than having to use any funding under the Prevention Fund. 1259 1260 Mr. {Tonko.} I thank you for your response. The 1261 Prevention Fund is a significant, smart, and worthwhile 1262 investment obviously in improving health situations for 1263 customers and reducing costs. It is unfortunate that you had 1264 to reallocate some of these funds to pay for implementation. I think is unfortunate that my Republican colleagues have 1265 been so unwilling to provide the basic funding requested by 1266

1267	the Administration to implement the healthcare laws.
1268	So, you know, I appreciate the insight that you have
1269	provided today. If you can get back to us with some of those
1270	other concerns, that would be appreciated. But, you know,
1271	this down payment is the effort to provide for a better
1272	outcome and to achieve the ultimate goals of the Affordable
1273	Care Act.
1274	So with all of that, I thank you
1275	Mr. {Cohen.} Thank you.
1276	Mr. {Tonko.}for your response here.
1277	And with that, Mr. Chair, I will yield back.
1278	Mr. {Murphy.} Thank you. The gentleman yields back.
1279	I now recognize Mr. Harper for 5 minutes.
1280	Mr. {Harper.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1281	Mr. Cohen, thank you for allowing us this opportunity on
1282	very important issues that we need to discuss.
1283	And I want to follow up a little bit on what the
1284	gentleman from Louisiana just asked you about the Pre-
1285	Existing Condition Insurance program, the fund, where you had
1286	to stop enrollment. I was under the impression that it was
1287	stopped because the money was exhausted, but you said that

1288	you stopped so you wouldn't run out of money. Would you
1289	explain that in a little more detail?
1290	Mr. {Cohen.} Sure. You know, as with any program like
1291	this, claims come in and have to get paid out over a period
1292	of time, so we have to project forward for the people that we
1293	have enrolled in the program now. We need to make sure that
1294	we can cover their costs.
1295	Mr. {Harper.} Your anticipated or projected or expected
1296	costs
1297	Mr. {Cohen.} For the rest of the year. So we look at
1298	how much we are spending and how much we have, and obviously,
1299	we know that we can't go beyond what has been appropriated.
1300	So that was the basis for the decision.
1301	Mr. {Harper.} Right. How much money was left when it
1302	was closed when enrollment was stopped?
1303	Mr. {Cohen.} You know, I would have to go back and get
1304	you those precise numbers. I don't
1305	Mr. {Harper.} Can you provide that information to us?
1306	Mr. {Cohen.} Yeah, I would be happy to. I don't want
1307	to misstate it so I would likeI would prefer to go back and
1308	get you that information.

1309 Mr. {Harper.} You know, preexisting, I think everybody 1310 here is, you know, always concerned about preexisting. But 1311 even before the implementation of this, the largest insurer 1312 in my home State already provided preexisting coverage for 1313 dependent children up to age 25, not quite 26, but 25. 1314 Mr. {Cohen.} Um-hum. 1315 Mr. {Harper.} And those things were there and 1316 available. But what I want to know is you said there was not 1317 enough money left so you had to stop, but isn't this money 1318 that we are talking about today that Ms. Sebelius has 1319 available to her under the Preventive Care, could not some of 1320 that have been--instead of used for navigators or something 1321 else? Didn't she have the authority to transfer some of that money that was available to her, the billions of dollars 1322 1323 available to her to help prop this program up for 1324 preexisting? 1325 Mr. {Cohen.} That is not something that we have looked 1326 at, Congressman, but I am sure we can--1327 Mr. {Harper.} Well, I don't know that I need you to provide an answer. We know that is the truth. She has the 1328 ability; that money is available. I mean the money is almost 1329

like a slush fund for her to use. And so we are going to do 1330 1331 what should have been done, which is to take this money that 1332 is there available to use to help these people that are sick 1333 and to help those with preexisting. I mean some of this 1334 money has been used for a pet neutering project. And some 1335 others we used for lobbying efforts regarding soda taxes. I 1336 mean that is unconscionable that we would use money for 1337 something like that but yet deny care to those that are in 1338 most need.

1339 So I would encourage you to, even now, as this is going on, there are funds available within the program that could 1340 1341 be shifted over to preexisting but we are going to take care 1342 of it with legislation today. It is interesting that even 1343 though some on the other side have been very critical, there 1344 are many health advocacy groups, patient advocacy groups that 1345 support this bill that is going to come up for a vote later 1346 today.

Now, I would like to talk now for a minute about the sequester impact if we could. You know, we have had this Administration cancel White House tours but yet have concerts that cost over \$400,000 of taxpayer money. We have had an

Easter eqg roll. We are going to have, I guess, another 1351 1352 congressional White House Christmas Ball. All these things 1353 are done. TSA talking about long waits at the airport even 1354 though they ordered \$50 million worth of new uniforms before 1355 the sequester kicked in. 1356 So I think the public realizes the political 1357 gamesmanship that is taking place in this. So I want to know 1358 what you have done, as far as the sequester, how that has 1359 impacted you and if there is anything there that we should 1360 expect as far as furloughs or impact on patient care? 1361 Mr. {Cohen.} Within CMS, we have been working very hard 1362 to avoid the necessity for furloughs. We are under a hiring 1363 freeze so I can't hire. I can't replace people who leave, which is a serious issue for me in terms of trying to run a 1364 1365 program. If people move on to other jobs, I can't hire to 1366 replace them. And there have been--you know, we have applied 1367 the sequester according to the advice that we have been given 1368 across the board, as we are required to do. 1369 Mr. {Harper.} Okay. I am almost out of time. But are

1370 you telling me, then, that this Administration is furloughing 1371 air-traffic controllers vital to public safety in this

1372	country but yet you are not furloughing anybody in your
1373	agency?
1374	Mr. {Cohen.} Well, in effect we are because we can't
1375	replace people who leave. So we are
1376	Mr. {Harper.} But that is not the same. I mean we are
1377	talking about at least a 15 percent furlough of current air-
1378	traffic controllers resulting in delays and perhaps safety
1379	concerns, but yet this has been a selective political item by
1380	the Administration.
1381	I yield back.
1382	Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman yields back. I now
1383	recognize the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Green, for 5 minutes.
1384	Mr. {Green.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1385	And I share my colleagues' concern, but when that
1386	sequester was passed, it was passed by a huge bipartisan
1387	vote. And, you know, you can't vote for something and the
1388	say, oh, I wish it weren't happening because it is happening
1389	whether it be at CMS or TSA or anywhere else.
1390	But let me get to the health exchanges. I have a
1391	question related to exchanges' important goal and I think we
1392	both share in sharing that part of the successful

implementation of the Affordable Care Act, people have access 1393 1394 to the care they need. Your agency has released a series of 1395 letters to issues relating to Qualified Health Plans, QHPs 1396 and the insurance exchanges and the essential community 1397 partners. In your letter, you state CMS urges issuers to 1398 offer provider networks with robust ECP participation. Do 1399 you agree that is important that ECPs such as community 1400 health centers be considered as an integral part of the 1401 Qualified Health Plans networks? 1402 Mr. {Cohen.} Yes. Yes. Mr. {Green.} And is CMS encouraging that? 1403 1404 Mr. {Cohen.} We are. 1405 Mr. {Green.} I have another related question but I will 1406 submit that for the record. And on the topic of premiums we heard repeatedly last 1407 month concerns about the potential rate increases under the 1408 1409 Affordable Care Act, the concern that there will be some 1410 people, mainly healthier young men, who will pay higher 1411 premiums under the Affordable Care Act than they pay in an 1412 individual market. I would like to understand more detail. 1413 First, can you tell us a bit about how rates are structured

1414	for different groups in the individual market now based on
1415	factors such as age, sex, and health status?
1416	Mr. {Cohen.} Yes. So in the market today, issuers are
1417	allowed to vary rates depending on the health status of a
1418	person, whether they are sick and they were expected to have
1419	higher costs. They are allowed to charge women more than men
1420	and treat being a woman as a preexisting condition.
1421	Mr. {Green.} Okay. So older and sicker people pay more
1422	and women pay more for healthcare right now?
1423	Mr. {Cohen.} That is right.
1424	Mr. {Green.} How would the rates be structured under
1425	the Affordable Care Act go into effect?
1426	Mr. {Cohen.} Health status won't be able to be used as
1427	a factor. Gender won't be able to be used as a factor. Age
1428	still can be used as a factor but the impact is limited
1429	compared to what it is today. And where you live iscan be
1430	used as a factor.
1431	Mr. {Green.} So under the Affordable Care Act, the risk
1432	will be pooled insurance cannot charge more for women and
1433	those with underlying health conditions. They are limited on
1434	how they can charge older people more than younger people, is

1435 that correct? 1436 Mr. {Cohen.} That is correct. 1437 Mr. {Green.} And I know there are groups like young 1438 healthy males that look like they might pay higher premiums. My understanding is a number of factors that mitigate these 1439 1440 premium increases. First, many of these individuals may 1441 qualify for Medicaid, so they will be able to receive 1442 coverage without paying premium, is that correct? 1443 Mr. {Cohen.} Yes. 1444 Mr. {Green.} In addition, the Affordable Care Act now allows young adults to remain on their parents' healthcare 1445 1446 until 26? 1447 Mr. {Cohen.} Correct. 1448 Mr. {Green.} And that was part of the Affordable Care 1449 Act? 1450 Mr. {Cohen.} It was. Mr. {Green.} And as I recall, being here in 2009, there 1451 1452 was not a Republican vote for moving that to 26 years old. 1453 But anyway, let me go on. 1454 What about those who are not on Medicaid or their parents' health plan? Am I correct that they qualify for tax 1455

credits or premium assistance that will reduce their 1456 1457 insurance costs? 1458 Mr. {Cohen.} Correct, up to 400 percent of the federal 1459 poverty level. Mr. {Green.} Okay. And to what extent will this 1460 1461 mitigate the impact of premium increases? 1462 Mr. {Cohen.} It will be significant. 1463 Mr. {Green.} Okay. Finally, individuals under the age 1464 of 30 may purchase so-called young and invincible plans on 1465 health insurance and exchanges. I know I used to think that way when I was in my 20s but since I joined Medicare last 1466 year, I know I am not. Can you tell me how these plans will 1467 1468 work and how they will reduce cost? Mr. {Cohen.} Absolutely. So that is a high-deductible 1469 1470 plan which means that for your typical doctor's visit, it 1471 won't cover it, but if something serious were to happen to you--you become ill or in an accident--it will cover you. 1472 1473 And those plans, we expect, will be very affordable for 1474 younger people. 1475 Mr. {Green.} Okay. The Affordable Care Act contains a lot of new tools like rate review and the medical loss 1476

1477 ratios. I come from the State of Texas and we typically 1478 don't regulate anything in health insurance except policies, 1479 and to be one of the best reforms in the Affordable Care Act 1480 was the 80 percent loss ratio. Because as an employer of 1481 small business years ago, I was not sure that the premiums we 1482 were paying were coming back into medical benefits. But we 1483 only had 13 employees and we didn't have a choice. But now, 1484 that small employer will know that 80 percent of their 1485 premiums will come back into medical benefits. 1486 Mr. {Cohen.} That is exactly right. And insurers have to pay back over \$1 billion in rebates to consumers and 1487 1488 businesses in 2012 because of that program. 1489 Mr. {Green.} Well, and again, like I said, that seemed like one of the best reforms, although there a lot of things 1490 1491 in there. And again, you don't need to say this but I also 1492 know that we tried to work on that bill in our committee and we did have a markup. And again, I didn't expect many 1493 1494 Republicans to vote for it and none of them did. But there 1495 were a lot of good things in the Affordable Care Act that 1496 people have talked about on a bipartisan basis for decades.

1497 And I realize I am out of time. Mr. Chairman, thank

1498 you. 1499 Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time has expired. I will 1500 now go to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Olson, for 5 minutes. 1501 Mr. {Olson.} I thank the chair. 1502 And good morning, Mr. Cohen. Mr. {Cohen.} Good morning. 1503 1504 Mr. {Olson.} And I know I don't have to say this but I 1505 am going to say it anyway. I have been elected three times 1506 by the people of southeast Texas, my home--Texas 22--to be 1507 the Member here in Congress, their Representative. And quite frankly, they are frightened, and I don't use that word 1508 1509 lightly. But they are frightened about ObamaCare and what it 1510 is going to do to their healthcare. Will it become more 1511 expensive? Will they have access? Will they keep it? Many 1512 promises have been made and many have already been broken. 1513 They want and deserve answers to my questions. So I ask you 1514 to respect them and directly answer the questions I ask. 1515 In a prior life, I spent 9 years as a staffer in the 1516 United States Senate. I know what a filibuster looks like. 1517 And I haven't seen one today, so thank you for that. But if I smell a filibuster I will abruptly interrupt and ask the 1518

1519 questions. So thank you for that.

1520 But I am confused. I mean last week right here in this 1521 room the Secretary said that there are no contingency plans 1522 for the state-based exchanges changes. And yet, Mr. Cohen, you today are saying there are some plans. So are there 1523 1524 plans, contingency plans, or aren't there plans? Yes or no. 1525 Mr. {Cohen.} We will be ready to operate October 1 of 1526 2013. We are preparing for the eventuality that different 1527 parts of the system that we are building may not work 1528 perfectly and may need to be improved, and those are the kinds of plans that we are working on. We are doing testing 1529 1530 and we are doing everything that we can to make sure that 1531 everything works as well as possible. But we know that in 1532 any large project --

Mr. {Olson.} Okay. That is great, sir. It sounds like you are preparing for the worst and planning for the best-hoping for the best. Is that correct, yes or no?

1536 Mr. {Cohen.} We are--

1537 Mr. {Olson.} Preparing for the worst but hoping for the 1538 best.

1539 Mr. {Cohen.} --realistic--we are realistic in our

1540 planning and we are--we will be ready.

1541 Mr. {Olson.} Okay. One further question, sir. I have 1542 talked to many family businesses back home about ObamaCare 1543 and its impact on their businesses. These quys provide 1544 health insurance to their employees, and every single one of 1545 them that I have talked to, every single one has told me, 1546 Congressman, I provide healthcare for my employees because it 1547 is good for my business, it is a recruiting tool, retention 1548 tool, but I have to compete at market. If this thing goes 1549 down, it cost me anywhere between, I have heard, 5 to 8,000, \$9,000 per employee per year. If the healthcare bill comes 1550 1551 to pass and the exchanges don't work out, I will dump my 1552 people in the exchanges, you know, because I will pay a 2 or \$3,000 fine that is much more benefit for business. 1553 They are 1554 not going to be the first one to pull the trigger. They are 1555 waiting because they want to do it for their employees. But 1556 they will have to because the market will demand them to. 1557 Are you prepared? Have you gotten out in American heard this 1558 complaint or concern from small businesses?

1559 Mr. {Cohen.} Yeah, I have spoken to small business 1560 owners and representatives of, you know, small business

associations. I think it is important to keep in mind that 1561 1562 the offer rate for small businesses of health insurance has 1563 been declining dramatically over the past decade and more 1564 because it is not affordable. And that was before there ever 1565 was an Affordable Care Act. I think there are a number of 1566 very important provisions in the law that will make coverage 1567 more affordable for small businesses not--you know, one of 1568 which certainly is the tax credit that is for eligible 1569 employers that can pay up to 50 percent of the cost of 1570 providing healthcare to their employees.

Mr. {Olson.} Again, sir, every business I have talked to in this situation has said they are planning to drop their healthcare insurance. I mean that is in stark contrast to what you are saying here. I know what you are saying, but again, the bottom line on America is there are going to be changes. People will lose their healthcare because of ObamaCare.

And one final question. My State of Texas is going to go on the federal exchange, and so obviously enrollment on October 1, full on go on January 1. One of the problems with D.C. is our eagerness is to impose a one-size-fits-all

1582	solution to all of our problems. It won't work, the state
1583	exchanges. My parents live in Vermont; they retired up
1584	there. And I can assure you that Vermont's challenges are
1585	much different than Texas' challenges. Heck, Texas has a
1586	one-size-fits-all problem within the State.
1587	I mean, the Rio Grande Valley there has a high epidemic
1588	of diabetes. West Texas has a high epidemic of skin cancer
1589	compared to the rest of the State. Urban environments have
1590	more asthma, more issues in that area. So how do you address
1591	these differences? Will the federal exchanges address the
1592	differences between States?
1593	Mr. {Cohen.} Congressman, I think you know that Texas
1594	has one of the highest uninsured rates in the entire country.
1595	And the Affordable Care Act and Medicaid expansion and the
1596	exchanges offers an opportunity to Texas to get a lot of
1597	those people enrolled in coverage. And we welcome Texas'
1598	involvement with us and a partnership with us as many, many,
1599	many states have to develop a marketplace that is best suited
1600	to the needs of the people in Texas.
1601	Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time has expired.
1602	Mr. {Olson.} And I yield back. Thank you, sir.

Mr. {Murphy.} Thank you. 1603 1604 I now turn to the gentlelady from Florida, Ms. Castor, 1605 for 5 minutes. Ms. {Castor.} Well, thank you, Chairman Murphy and 1606 Ranking Number DeGette, for calling this hearing because I 1607 1608 think it is very important that we have substantial oversight 1609 of the implementation of the Affordable Care Act. The good 1610 news is that, so far, families across America have seen vast 1611 improvements already even before the marketplaces are set up 1612 and people are enrolling in health insurance. You know, some 1613 of the ones that are popular in my community, young people 1614 aged 26 now can stay on their parents' insurance. That has 1615 meant a meaningful change to over 3 million young people 1616 across America. 1617 Medicare has gotten better; it has gotten stronger.

1618 Whether it is your prescription drugs that are more 1619 affordable or those new preventive services when you go in 1620 for checkups, that is a very meaningful change for our 1621 parents and grandparents.

1622 And then the one that doesn't get as much attention but 1623 should are the rebates that have come back from insurance

companies. In the State of Florida alone, 1.2 million 1624 1625 Florida families have gotten an insurance rebate because of 1626 the terms of the Affordable Care Act that say, you know, when 1627 you pay your premiums and your copay, that money should go to actual healthcare and health insurance rather than profits 1628 1629 and marketing and CEO salaries. That has brought back to the 1630 State of Florida \$123 million right back into the pockets of 1631 Florida families at a time when they could really use those 1632 extra couple hundred dollars. So thank you for that.

And now we are on the cusp of such a positive change for families across America, so many that have not had access to those important doctor visits or being able to call the nurse and get the checkups that they need or, with a chronic condition, get the significant health services that they need.

So, Mr. Cohen, I want to ask you about the outreach efforts, especially the navigators. We have talked little bit about that already today. This is going to be a very substantial effort as HHS begins the outreach rollout, how you inform families about signing up, how you educate families and small businesses about their insurance options.

I know that some are concerned that some of the Affordable 1645 1646 Care Act dollars are going to fund these outreach efforts, 1647 but how else are we going to educate everyone? I think it is all hands on deck. We need the insurance companies here. We 1648 need community groups, community health centers, doctors, 1649 1650 nurses, and what I hear at home is everyone is ready to join 1651 in this effort. 1652 But could you talk about--kind of set the stage for 1653 this? We have 50 million uninsured in this country. People 1654 are hungry for information, wouldn't you agree? Could you talk about, right here at the outset, what you are going to 1655 1656 be doing in the coming months? 1657 Mr. {Cohen.} Thank you. I would be happy to. First of all, as you mentioned, the \$54 million for grants to 1658 1659 community organizations and church groups and Indian tribes 1660 and other groups to serve as navigators, we have--we are 1661 allocating that money based on the number of uninsured in 1662 each State. So we are going to try to put that money where

1663 we need it the most.

1664 In addition to that, there is going to be a--sort of a 1665 media campaign, you know, just sort of to get people to

understand more about the law and the benefits that it can 1666 1667 bring to them. And we will be directing people to go online 1668 to healthcare.gov where, beginning in June, the call center 1669 will be up and healthcare.gov will be--change its focus to really be a consumer site that will be there to provide 1670 1671 information to consumers and help them get ready for the 1672 steps that they will need to take beginning in October for 1673 enrollment.

And as you mentioned, I am hearing a tremendous amount of excitement out there in the community from foundations, from the insurance companies that, obviously, have a real incentive to get people to come buy their products. So I think there is going to be a--really a multifaceted effort to make sure that people know what is in store for them.

Ms. {Castor.} And looking at the States that have such high numbers of uninsured--California, Texas, New Mexico, Florida--in Florida we have between 20 and 25 percent are uninsured, do not have health insurance. So these are going to be critical areas. In many of those areas, English is not the first language. Could you talk about American citizens that don't--your outreach in bilingual and diverse

1687 communities? 1688 And then, I do think it is important to have insurance 1689 agents and brokers involved. If I have a large outreach 1690 event with the community health centers, doctors, nurses, and I have the brokers there, they are not a navigator --1691 1692 Mr. {Cohen.} Right. 1693 Ms. {Castor.} --but can they participate in those kinds 1694 of outreach efforts? 1695 Mr. {Cohen.} So thank you. So on the language side, 1696 one of the qualifications for being a navigator is that you be able to serve people, you know, in cultural and 1697 1698 appropriate ways. And we definitely are expecting to get 1699 applications from groups that are specifically going to 1700 target specific, you know, groups that are not English-1701 language proficient. 1702 We are working very closely with the agent broker 1703 community. I have had a number of meetings with their trade 1704 associations and with the agents and brokers directly, and we 1705 have come up with a way for agents and brokers to easily be 1706 able to enroll people in--through the marketplaces, and we 1707 are definitely expecting that they will play a very

1708	significant role, particularly with regard to small business
1709	whereas they do today.
1710	Ms. {Castor.} Thank you very much.
1711	Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time has expired.
1712	I am curious, are you asking for perhaps a written
1713	statement on that? Because I think the chair would like to
1714	know that as well to help our people who may be in other
1715	groups.
1716	Ms. {Castor.} Yes, Mr. Chairman. I think it is very
1717	important. All hands on deck here for enrollment.
1718	Mr. {Murphy.} So you will get back a written response
1719	to the committee on that?
1720	Mr. {Cohen.} Sure.
1721	Mr. {Murphy.} Brief one? Thank you very much.
1722	I now recognize the gentleman from Virginia, Mr.
1723	Griffith, for 5 minutes.
1724	Mr. {Griffith.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was a
1725	little bit surprised that you said people, you know, that you
1726	talked to, there is excitement out there. The excitement
1727	that I am finding in my district is kind of like the
1728	excitement that Mr. Olson found in his district in Texas, is

that people are scared and they are concerned. And I have 1729 1730 got businessmen who come to me and say I don't know what I am 1731 going to do. Do I lay off, you know, some of my employees in order to get down under 50? What do I do? 1732 1733 Of course, the Commonwealth of Virginia, which I 1734 represent, has indicated that they are going to have all of 1735 their part-time employees go under 29 hours so that they 1736 won't have to cover them on insurance. And, you know, it is 1737 becoming kind of interesting to see because you have, you 1738 know, people who were promised if you like your insurance, you can keep it. But just recently, I think within the last 1739 1740 48 hours, a proposal passed in the State of Washington out of 1741 the Senate--it is probably not going to pass the House--but 1742 it passed out of the State of Washington where they currently 1743 cover employees down to 20 hours, but they are going to take 1744 their state employees and move them into the exchanges is the 1745 proposal. Under the plan, they would give them \$2 per hour 1746 bonus and pay that would help defray the premium cost but 1747 they won't be able to keep the insurance they had. And I 1748 wonder what your thoughts are on that, that folks are being forced out of the plans they like because the States--and 1749

look, let's face it. If the States can't afford it, a lot of 1750 1751 businesses can afford either. The States are doing things 1752 that are pushing people away from either the number of hours 1753 they work or the insurance that they like and that they had. 1754 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, first of all, you know, the law does 1755 provide that grandfathered plans are not subject to, you 1756 know, most of the provisions of the Affordable Care Act. So 1757 it is possible for employers to keep the plan that they like. 1758 If they had a plan in place before and it is not changed 1759 significantly, they can keep the insurance that they have. 1760 Mr. {Griffith.} Well, the employer can keep it, but in 1761 this case, they are looking at moving the employees off of 1762 that plan and into the exchanges because it will save the 1763 State of Washington \$120 million.

Mr. {Cohen.} Well, you know, obviously I don't know specifically what is happening in Washington. I think there are a great number of factors that go into employers' decisions about how many hours their employees work and how many employees they employ. Healthcare is certainly one of those. But we know that under the existing system, which has been broken, employers have found it difficult or impossible

to get affordable coverage, particularly with a small 1771 1772 employer. Just one employee who has a serious illness can 1773 drive the cost for that employer to the point where the 1774 employer can no longer afford to provide that coverage. That 1775 can no longer happen under the Affordable Care Act. Mr. {Griffith.} Well, let me tell you what is going on. 1776 I mean, I will tell you the excitement that you reference is 1777 1778 excitement of the negative, not excitement of the positive. 1779 And I am going to quote now from the Olympian--their .com or 1780 their online publication--because they go on to cite ``worker-friendly lawmakers''--and talk about that same bill, 1781 1782 but this person was opposed to that bill--``worker-friendly 1783 lawmakers such as Democratic Senator Karen Fraser of Thurston 1784 County called the bill ``premature.'' Why you ask? Again 1785 quoting Senator Fraser, ``because the precise benefits 1786 available under the exchanges are still unknown.'' She said 1787 there is a chance that some workers could not afford coverage 1788 and plunge their families into poverty. 1789 Now, that is a Democratic State Senator in the State of

1790 Washington who fears putting state workers into the exchanges 1791 because they won't be able to afford the coverage. How can

you tell the American people and how can you tell Senator 1792 1793 Fraser that she is wrong and that she has no reason to be 1794 Is that the kind of excitement that your hearing? fearing. 1795 Because that is the kind of excitement I am hearing in my district, and, obviously, Senator Karen Fraser of the State 1796 1797 of Washington, a member of the Democratic Party, has that 1798 same fear coming to her from her constituents. How do you 1799 respond to that, sir? 1800 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, I don't know about her particular 1801 concerns, but what I do know is that under the Affordable 1802 Care Act, tax credits will be available to people that will 1803 make insurance coverage more affordable beginning in 2014 1804 than it is today. 1805 Mr. {Griffith.} And that argument was made on the floor 1806 in the State of Washington and Ms. Fraser wasn't convinced. 1807 Thank you, sir. I yield back my time. 1808 Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman yields back. I now 1809 recognize the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Butterfield, 1810 for 5 minutes. 1811 Mr. {Butterfield.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

1812 Thank you, Mr. Cohen, for coming to be with us today.

1813	Hopefully, you have brought with you some very important
1814	information that we can all benefit from.
1815	As you may know, I represent a very low-income district
1816	in North Carolina. In my whole State we have about $1-1/2$
1817	million people who are uninsured. About 1/3 of those,
1818	500,000 of those, are poor people. And about 10 percent of
1819	those live in my congressional district. And so I have
1820	listened to the questions and answers here today and I can
1821	tell you that in my districtI can't speak for other
1822	districtsbut in my district there is a lot of excitement
1823	about the Affordable Care Act. The people that I represent
1824	are looking forward to it, including businesspeople. Those
1825	who are rational, those have taken the time out to study the
1826	benefits of the Affordable Care Act for their business, once
1827	they understand it, most if not all of them are ready to
1828	embrace it.
1829	But I want to just take a few minutes to drill down on
1830	the navigator program, because you know and I know that that
1831	is so critically important. I see the navigator program as

1833 community and go to untraditional places: barbershops, and

community-based individuals who will go out into the

1832

1834	beauty salons, and even knock on doors to find people who
1835	would qualify for the exchange. Is that correct?
1836	Mr. {Cohen.} That is exactly right.
1837	Mr. {Butterfield.} These are not elitist, these are not
1838	people who will sit behind a desk and push some buttons.
1839	These are people who will actually beat the pavement and go
1840	out and find people, first of all, to inform them about the
1841	benefits of the program.
1842	Mr. {Cohen.} That is right. And ideally, people who
1843	already have a track record and a history of helping people
1844	in those communities.
1845	Mr. {Butterfield.} Will this include knocking on doors,
1846	canvassing neighborhoods?
1847	Mr. {Cohen.} Absolutely.
1848	Mr. {Butterfield.} All right. And when a door is
1849	knocked on and an individual is found who would potentially
1850	qualify for the program, what happens next? I guess there is
1851	an informational session with the individual. But once the
1852	navigator determines that this individual qualifies for
1853	assistance for the tax credits, what happens next? Do you
1854	take them by the hand and take them to some central location

1856 Mr. {Cohen.} I mean, ideally, the easiest way to get 1857 people signed up is online. So ideally, navigators would 1858 help folks who may not have access to a computer at home, you know, go to the community organizations location and help 1859 1860 them through an online process which could be done--Mr. {Butterfield.} Well, let's divide into two pieces. 1861 1862 Let's say the citizen has a computer in their home. Will the 1863 navigator actually stay in the home, assist the individual 1864 with the application online?

1865 Mr. {Cohen.} They can help them walk through the 1866 application, exactly.

1867 Mr. {Butterfield.} At the request of the individual?1868 Mr. {Cohen.} Of the person, of course.

1869 Mr. {Butterfield.} Yes. And if the citizen does not 1870 have access to a computer, then the navigator will enable the 1871 individual to go to an office?

1872 Mr. {Cohen.} Ideally, or, you know, people can apply--1873 there is a paper application and people can apply with a 1874 paper application. So a navigator could sit down with 1875 someone across the kitchen table and go through the

1876	application and do it that way as well.
1877	Mr. {Butterfield.} Then, will the navigators see it
1878	through to completion? Is there a procedure for making sure
1879	that the individual follows through?
1880	Mr. {Cohen.} There can be a procedure for the navigator
1881	finding out whetherwhat the result of it has been.
1882	Mr. {Butterfield.} All right. Now, from what I can
1883	gather, if an individuallet's say a single, healthy,
1884	childless adult who makes \$20,000 a yearand that individual
1885	would qualify for tax credits through the exchange. But an
1886	individual who makes \$10,000 year who is single and childless
1887	and healthy would qualify for Medicaid. But if a State has
1888	declined the expansion of Medicaid, the 10,000 individual
1889	will have no access to insurance. Is that correct?
1890	Mr. {Cohen.} They can still go into the exchange.
1891	Mr. {Butterfield.} Even if they are under 100 percent
1892	of the federal poverty line?
1893	Mr. {Cohen.} They could thenthey won't bethey
1894	those people won't be getting a tax credit. You are correct.
1895	Mr. {Butterfield.} But can anyone under 100 percent of
1896	poverty go into exchange?

1897 Mr. {Cohen.} Yes. 1898 Mr. {Butterfield.} So if makes \$50 a year in income, if 1899 they have the capacity to pay for the exchange, they can go 1900 into it? 1901 Mr. {Cohen.} Correct. Mr. {Butterfield.} So if a family member wanted to 1902 1903 assist that low-income individual, they could do that? 1904 Mr. {Cohen.} They could do that. 1905 Mr. {Butterfield.} All right. All right. Thank you 1906 very much. I yield back. 1907 Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman yields back. 1908 I will now go to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Johnson, 1909 for 5 minutes. Mr. {Johnson.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Cohen, has 1910 1911 your office done any analysis of the healthcare law, 1912 ObamaCare's impact on premiums? Mr. {Cohen.} No. 1913 1914 Mr. {Johnson.} You haven't? 1915 Mr. {Cohen.} No analysis in the sense that--1916 Mr. {Johnson.} That is great. We are going to have a fun session here then. So are premiums going up or down for 1917

1918	the average consumer? You testified earlier that millions of
1919	Americans that don't currently have insurance are going to
1920	have insurance in October under the law.
1921	Mr. {Cohen.} Right.
1922	Mr. {Johnson.} For the average consumer that has
1923	healthcare today, are their premiums going up or down?
1924	Mr. {Cohen.} I think we have to wait and see when the
1925	plans submit their rates
1926	Mr. {Johnson.} But that is not what the President
1927	promised. The President promised that supporters would see
1928	lower costs. So are people going to see increases or
1929	decreases in their premiums?
1930	Mr. {Cohen.} I think at this point we have to wait and
1931	see whathow the rates come in for 2014. Over time, people
1932	absolutely will see lower costs. As we see more competition
1933	in the system, a broader risk pool, and if you look at the
1934	overall healthcare costs that people have to absorb, giving
1935	tax credits, lower cost-sharing, they will see lower costs.
1936	Mr. {Johnson.} Well, who is going to see lower cost?
1937	What demographics are going to see lower costs? Is it going
1938	to be the young? Is it going to men? Is it going to be

1939 Is it going to be seniors? Who is going to see lower women? 1940 costs? 1941 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, we know that women today can be 1942 charged up to 50 percent more than men just because they are 1943 women. So yes, women will see lower costs. And we know that 1944 older people can be charged often 5 or 6 times as much 1945 because of their age, and that is going to be limited. So 1946 they will see lower costs. 1947 Mr. {Johnson.} Are anybody's premiums going up? 1948 Mr. {Cohen.} I think we have to wait and see what the 1949 rates look like when they come in. 1950 Mr. {Johnson.} That is a theme that has persisted in this law. Wait and see. Pass it and then let's see what 1951 1952 happens down the road. Well, I tell you what, that is a 1953 dangerous way to navigate a ship like America's economy. 1954 You know, you also write that these programs will keep 1955 premiums in the individual and small group markets reasonably 1956 priced. What is a reasonable price? Surely, you have got 1957 some idea what a reasonable price is? 1958 Mr. {Cohen.} You know, sitting here today, I could--I

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don't have an answer to the question. We can certainly, you

know, come back. I think what I can say is that we know that 1960 1961 over the last couple of years, health insurance premiums have 1962 been going up at a lower rate than they have been for decades 1963 before. I mean, if--health insurance premiums are going up by double digits year after year after year. And that is--1964 1965 hasn't been--1966 Mr. {Johnson.} But the American people were promised 1967 two things. 1968 Mr. {Cohen.} --over the past couple of years. 1969 Mr. {Johnson.} They were promised that if they like their current coverage, they could keep it, and that cost 1970 1971 would be lowered. You have just confirmed to me that you 1972 don't know that to be true anymore. You don't know. You are 1973 having to wait and see. 1974 Mr. {Cohen.} For 2014. Over time, you know--Mr. {Johnson.} Well, I just asked you that. Were 1975 1976 premiums going up or down and you said you don't know. 1977 Mr. {Cohen.} For 2014 we have to wait and see--1978 Mr. {Johnson.} Okay. Let's look out longer than that. 1979 Are premiums going up or down? 1980 Mr. {Cohen.} I expect that premiums will go down

1981	relative to what they would have been
1982	Mr. {Johnson.} For who?
1983	Mr. {Cohen.}without the Affordable Care Act.
1984	Mr. {Johnson.} For who?
1985	Mr. {Cohen.} For everyone.
1986	Mr. {Johnson.} For everyone?
1987	Mr. {Cohen.} If not for the Affordable Care Act, they
1988	will be going up higher.
1989	Mr. {Johnson.} Okay. So then you must know then what
1990	defines some reasonable cost. If you know they are going
1991	down or you think they are going down, you have got some idea
1992	of what that range is. What is reasonable?
1993	Mr. {Cohen.} The primary factor that goes into what a
1994	healthcare premium is is the cost of medical care, and we all
1995	know that. That is the primary driver of healthcare costs.
1996	So in order to have premiums gotruly go down, we need to
1997	address the cost of medical care. And the Affordable Care
1998	Act and the Administration have a number of different ways
1999	of
2000	Mr. {Johnson.} Well, we have a very different
2001	Mr. {Cohen.}doing that. As far as my program is

2002 concerned--

2003 Mr. {Johnson.} We have a very different understanding 2004 of what is driving the cost of healthcare because, in my 2005 opinion, what is driving that cost of healthcare up is the bureaucracy that has now set itself up in Washington to 2006 2007 oversee 1/6 of our economy. I have only got a little bit of 2008 time left. 2009 On the application, one of the questions that the 2010 applicants are asked is, do you think the employer's coverage 2011 is affordable? Do you think the employer's coverage is 2012 affordable? Why do you ask this? Mr. {Cohen.} It is--2013 2014 Mr. {Johnson.} What is affordable healthcare in your 2015 opinion? 2016 Mr. {Cohen.} It is defined in the statute. The 2017 question is asked because it is one of the eligibility 2018 requirements and it is defined in the statute as up to--2019 depending on what your income level is, up to 9.5 percent of 2020 your income. 2021 Mr. {Johnson.} So affordable in your opinion is 9.5, which is almost 10 percent of a person's income for 2022

2023 healthcare. 2024 Mr. {Cohen.} It is not my opinion. It is what is in 2025 the law. Mr. {Johnson.} But what is your opinion of what is 2026 2027 affordable? 2028 Mr. {Cohen.} I don't have an opinion. 2029 Mr. {Johnson.} Well, that is good. Got you. I yield 2030 back. 2031 Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time has expired. 2032 I now go to the gentlelady from Illinois, Ms. Schakowsky, who is recognized for 5 minutes. 2033 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Well, Mr. Cohen, it is not surprising 2034 2035 that from the Republican side of the aisle the relentless 2036 drumbeat of opposition to the Affordable Care Act, or 2037 ObamaCare as I proudly say, goes on after 33 efforts to 2038 repeal the -- or successful to repeal the entire bill. 2039 But I would challenge my colleagues on the other side to 2040 go out and explain to at least some of their constituents--2041 for example, the parents of children with preexisting 2042 conditions -- that they want to take away insurance to them, that annual and lifetime coverage limits should be 2043

2044 reinstated, that the rescissions of policies should, once 2045 again, go into place, that all the preventive health services 2046 without cost-sharing ought to go back into effect, that the 2047 young people that are on their parents' policies, forget it, 2048 they are off. You explain that to them, that the medical 2049 loss ratio requiring insurance companies to actually pay for 2050 health coverage should be changed, and tell women that we 2051 think you should be discriminated against. That is a good 2052 idea, that about, I don't know how many billions of dollars 2053 we collectively pay more in health insurance.

And so, you know, you can list 5 problems with the program and, you know, we can list many, many more good things. And we would like to work with each other to try and correct them rather than just complain. No, the program is not perfect.

I wanted to ask you. We are just months away now from full implementation of ObamaCare's coverage, and the Administration has requested additional resources to implement the law and those requests have been ignored. And it seems to me the refusal of my Republican colleagues to appropriate HHS adequate resources to help implement the law

is limiting our efforts to inform Americans about ObamaCare's 2065 2066 exciting new coverage options. 2067 And let me just say that when the Part D was put into 2068 effect, \$600,000 was spent by the Bush Administration for blimps to talk about--you know, just for blimps alone. 2069 So 2070 could you explain how CCIIO would use additional resources 2071 that the Administration has requested to implement the law, 2072 and how might the refusal to appropriate adequate resources 2073 hinder the ability of consumers to know about October 1? 2074 Mr. {Cohen.} Thank you, Congresswoman. We certainly would welcome the ability to provide more grants to 2075 2076 navigators out there in the community. We welcome the 2077 ability to do more outreach ourselves to--you know, as you 2078 know, there has been a lot of misinformation about this law. 2079 People, you know, really do need to understand the benefits 2080 of it and what it can do for them. And so with the President's budget request, we certainly could use that money 2081 2082 to do more outreach into the community and make people--make 2083 sure that people understand what the law is and how it can 2084 benefit them. Ms. {Schakowsky.} You know, and I would just like to 2085

say to my colleagues, you talk about the fear in the 2086 2087 districts. And to the extent that there are some problems 2088 with the bill, if we could sit down and work together and 2089 figure out how to make it better, but a lot of that fear is the misinformation that has been quite deliberately sent out. 2090 2091 You watch Fox; it is hard not to be scared about ObamaCare 2092 and what it might do to you. So I would suggest that the 2093 fear-mongering that is going on about this law, which has now 2094 been upheld by the United States Constitution that will bring 2095 up to 30 million people of the United States of America to be able to have healthcare, that will help us join the community 2096 of nations in the world that declare that healthcare is a 2097 2098 right of the citizens of their countries. You know, we could 2099 use the help. All of us could use the help. All Americans 2100 could use the help to perfect this legislation.

2101 And I yield back.

2102 Mr. {Murphy.} Thank you. The gentlelady yields back2103 the balance of her time.

2104 I now recognize the gentleman from Colorado, Mr.

2105 Gardner, for 5 minutes.

2106 Mr. {Gardner.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

2107 Thank you, Mr. Cohen, for your time with us this 2108 morning. And my colleagues said that there is fear-mongering 2109 on this bill but I would just like to point out that I read 2110 an article the other day that the roofers union backtracks on 2111 ObamaCare and wants repeal or reform of the bill. So I don't 2112 think this is right wing fear-mongering. I think when you 2113 have a union that is very concerned about ObamaCare and wants 2114 its repeal or reform, I think that is where we have 2115 significant concerns that must be addressed. 2116 Mr. Cohen, are you familiar with Richard Foster, the 2117 actuary of Medicare? Mr. {Cohen.} I know who Richard Foster is, sure. 2118 2119 Mr. {Gardner.} Are you familiar with testimony that he gave before the House of Representatives Budget Committee a 2120 2121 year ago or so? 2122 Mr. {Cohen.} Generally, but not specifically, no. 2123 Mr. {Gardner.} In that testimony he talked about the 2124 two central promises of the healthcare law that were unlikely 2125 to be fulfilled: one, that the bill will not hold costs down; 2126 and two, that it won't let everybody keep the current insurance if they like it. Would you agree with that 2127

2128 assessment? 2129 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, I think, as I said, I do believe 2130 that costs will be down relative to where they would have 2131 been without the Affordable Care Act--2132 Mr. {Gardner.} So that is an increase then. 2133 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, if medical costs increase, then the 2134 cost of insurance is going to increase. But at least--2135 Mr. {Gardner.} So that the promise--2136 Mr. {Cohen.} --people will have--2137 Mr. {Gardner.} --was made that it would keep costs 2138 down. Mr. {Cohen.} Well, it will keep costs down relative to 2139 2140 what they would have been without the law and at least people 2141 will have the security--2142 Mr. {Gardner.} So what you are saying is that we will 2143 expect, then, costs to increase? 2144 Mr. {Cohen.} At least people will have the security of 2145 knowing that if they have a serious illness, their care will 2146 be paid for, which they don't have today. 2147 Mr. {Gardner.} We are talking about cost increases. Mr. {Cohen.} Well, for someone who has never been able 2148

to have health insurance before, to talk about an increase--2149 2150 Mr. {Gardner.} What about the person who has health 2151 insurance. Are they going to experience cost increases? 2152 Mr. {Cohen.} I think it is going to depend on the individual situation. There are factors that will cause 2153 2154 costs to go down; there are tax credits that are available. 2155 Mr. {Gardner.} Are you insured through the federal 2156 system or do you have outside insurance? 2157 Mr. {Cohen.} I am insured through the federal system. 2158 Mr. {Gardner.} Has your insurance gone down or gone up? Mr. {Cohen.} You know, I don't even remember what 2159 2160 happened. I think we had a small increase this year. 2161 Mr. {Gardner.} So--Mr. {Cohen.} But we have had lower increases in the 2162 2163 last 2 years than we have had for a long time before that. 2164 Mr. {Gardner.} So what kind of --2165 Mr. {Cohen.} The fact that health insurance goes up is 2166 not new. I mean, that is--health insurance has been--2167 Mr. {Gardner.} But I think the promise that was--Mr. {Cohen.} --going up year after year after year 2168 2169 after year.

2170 Mr. {Gardner.} --made in the healthcare bill, if I am 2171 not mistaken, the promise was made that this would lower the 2172 cost of healthcare. 2173 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, I think it will relative to where it 2174 would have been without the law. 2175 Mr. {Gardner.} So this is kind of like the Washington 2176 two-step when we say we are cutting budgets but you are 2177 actually decreasing the rate of an increase. Is that what 2178 you are saying ObamaCare has done? 2179 Mr. {Cohen.} I am saying that I believe that healthcare insurance--and if you look at the total out-of-pocket costs 2180 2181 that people have to absorb--will be lower than it would have 2182 been without the law, yes. Mr. {Gardner.} So that is an increase in costs because 2183 2184 if it is going to be--2185 Mr. {Cohen.} It may or it may not be, depending on--Mr. {Gardner.} What is an acceptable increase? I mean-2186 2187 _ 2188 Mr. {Cohen.} I mean for--Mr. {Gardner.} --what are you anticipating under this 2189 2190 healthcare bill?

2191 Mr. {Cohen.} For women who have had to pay 50 percent 2192 more than men, you know, the effect will be to reduce their 2193 costs. For people who have had to pay out-of-pocket for all 2194 that medical care--2195 Mr. {Gardner.} But reduce their cost, even though their 2196 costs increase from year to year? It is just what you are 2197 saying is that, oh, it might not increase as much. 2198 Mr. {Cohen.} I think it is going to depend on a number 2199 of factors, including the underlying costs of medical care. 2200 Mr. {Gardner.} Well, let me ask you this then: will 2201 ObamaCare reduce the cost of healthcare? Mr. {Cohen.} It will relative to what it would have 2202 2203 been without the law, yes. Mr. {Gardner.} But you are saying then that healthcare 2204 2205 will increase? 2206 Mr. {Cohen.} That will depend on factors that are external to the Affordable Care Act. It will depend on--2207 2208 Mr. {Gardner.} Well, maybe--2209 Mr. {Cohen.} --the costs of healthcare. 2210 Mr. {Gardner.} --I am not asking my question very 2211 clear.

Mr. {Cohen.} Yeah. 2212 2213 Mr. {Gardner.} Will healthcare costs be less next year 2214 after the implementation of this bill? 2215 Mr. {Cohen.} I think that will depend on--2216 Mr. {Gardner.} Yes or no. 2217 Mr. {Cohen.} I think--I can't answer the question. Ι 2218 don't know is going to happen next year. 2219 Mr. {Gardner.} So we don't know whether or not the--2220 Mr. {Cohen.} I don't know what is going to happen to 2221 the underlying cost of medical care. 2222 Mr. {Gardner.} Well, what about insurance--Mr. {Cohen.} What doctors charge--2223 Mr. {Gardner.} --that people--2224 Mr. {Cohen.} --what hospitals charge, what--2225 2226 Mr. {Gardner.} Well, what about insurance that people 2227 like? If they have their insurance and they want to keep it, 2228 are they going to be able to? Mr. {Cohen.} They can if they are in a grandfathered 2229 2230 plan and the plan doesn't change significantly, they can keep 2231 that coverage and it is not affected by the Affordable Care 2232 Act.

Mr. {Gardner.} So you are saying that, right now, 2233 people across this country who have been told they are not 2234 2235 going to be able to keep their insurance, they are being 2236 misinformed? 2237 Mr. {Cohen.} They are misinformed if they don't 2238 understand that if they are in a plan that was grandfathered, 2239 as many people are, that they could keep that coverage, then 2240 yes, they are misinformed. 2241 Mr. {Gardner.} So if the employer switches the plan 2242 because of this healthcare bill, then they get to keep their 2243 old healthcare? 2244 Mr. {Cohen.} Employers can keep their employees in a 2245 grandfathered plan and not be affected by the provisions of 2246 the Affordable Care Act, yes. 2247 Mr. {Gardner.} Do you know which plans were 2248 grandfathered? And if the healthcare bill requires them to 2249 change the plans, though, doesn't that mean that they are 2250 going to lose the healthcare? 2251 Mr. {Cohen.} No, no, no, the healthcare doesn't--law doesn't require them to change the plans. That is the whole 2252

2253 point of being grandfathered. You don't have to change it if

you are in a grandfathered plan. 2254 2255 Mr. {Gardner.} So these employers will never have to 2256 change their healthcare plan that they are offering? 2257 Mr. {Cohen.} As long as the plan does not change significantly in terms of the benefits that they offer. 2258 Ιf 2259 they keep the benefits the same --2260 Mr. {Gardner.} Or what is required by the healthcare 2261 bill. 2262 Mr. {Murphy.} Time is expired. Mr. {Cohen.} Then, they can keep a grandfathered plan 2263 and they don't have to comply with the provisions of the 2264 2265 Affordable Care Act. That is what grandfathering means. 2266 Mr. {Murphy.} Thank you. The gentleman's time is 2267 expired. 2268 Now, I will recognize the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Long, for 5 minutes. 2269 Mr. {Long.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2270 2271 And Mr. Cohen, thank you for being here today. But I 2272 have got to say that if Rod Serling walked through that door 2273 right there, I wouldn't be surprised because he could walk in 2274 here and say you have now entered the Twilight Zone. There

cannot be so much difference in interpretation, I don't 2275 2276 think, other than it is inexplicable. It is Twilight Zonish if that is a word. We have friends of mine on the other side 2277 2278 of the aisle, a good friend that just spoke a minute ago, Ms. 2279 Schakowsky. She, to paraphrase her, said on the Republican 2280 side of the aisle, there is relentless drumbeat of opposition 2281 to the President's healthcare plan. And my other very good 2282 friend over there, Gene Green, said something to the effect 2283 of people across America have seen vast improvements in their 2284 healthcare. And I think from the questions you have seen today, that is not what some of us are hearing. 2285

2286 So I want to start with a couple of yes-or-no answers if 2287 I may on some things some Democrats have said, see if you 2288 agree with them. Democratic Senator Max Baucus said, ``I 2289 just see a huge train wreck coming down because of bumbling 2290 implementation.'' Yes or no, do you agree with that?

2291 Mr. {Cohen.} I do not agree with that.

2292 Mr. {Long.} Let's move to another Democrat Senator. 2293 Let's move to Tom Harkin. Senator Tom Harkin--and Mr. Cohen, 2294 yes or no--do you agree with Senator Harkin that this 2295 Administration should not be rating the Prevention Fund for

2296	funding exchange expenditures?
2297	Mr. {Cohen.} Congressman, I really am not going to
2298	express a view on that. That is not a decision I made. It
2299	is not
2300	Mr. {Long.} You can't answer a yes-or-no question
2301	Mr. {Cohen.} I can't answer
2302	Mr. {Long.}whether you agree with a statement
2303	Mr. {Cohen.} I can't answer that
2304	Mr. {Long.}that a Democrat Senator made?
2305	Mr. {Cohen.} I can't.
2306	Mr. {Long.} You can't
2307	Mr. {Cohen.} I don't have
2308	Mr. {Long.}or you don't want to
2309	Mr. {Cohen.} I
2310	Mr. {Long.}or you don't know if you agree
2311	Mr. {Cohen.} I don't have a view.
2312	Mr. {Long.} You don't have a view whether you agree
2313	with a statement that a Senator made?
2314	Mr. {Cohen.} I don't.
2315	Mr. {Long.} I really don't know what to say. I guess I
2316	will wait for Rod Serling to come through the door.

Mr. {Cohen.} That would be the second coming of Rod 2317 2318 Serling I think. I think he passed away--2319 Mr. {Long.} The way things have been going here, I 2320 wouldn't doubt it. I mean I could see it happening. 2321 This morning, according to POLITICO Pro's whiteboard, 2322 Senator Tom Harkin blasted HHS Secretary Kathleen Sebelius at 2323 a hearing this morning. It was after we had started this 2324 hearing--blasted Sebelius for using Prevention Fund money to 2325 pay for insurance navigator saying the Obama Administration 2326 is treating preventive care as an afterthought. To quote the Senator, ``I am sorry to say this Administration just doesn't 2327 2328 get it.'' And this is a Democrat. This is not the 2329 Republican's drumbeat. First of all, it was a \$5 billion raid last year on Prevention Funds, Harkin said, referring to 2330 2331 the payroll tax extension Barack Obama signed into law last 2332 year that cut \$5 billion from the Prevention Fund. This 2333 year, it is another \$332 million raid. It is sort of like 2334 the Prevention Fund is sort of an afterthought. 2335 I am going to ask you one more time. Do you agree with

2336 Senator Harkin that this Administration should not be raiding 2337 the Prevention Fund for funding exchange expenditures, yes or

2338 no?

2339 Mr. {Cohen.} You know, I would have been happy if 2340 Congress had appropriated funding for us to do the work that 2341 we need to do and, you know, that didn't happen. And so the 2342 Secretary made decisions under her authority. And I don't 2343 have an opinion one way or the other as to those decisions, 2344 no. 2345 Mr. {Long.} Who would you direct me to? Let's say for 2346 a minute that I have staff that come to me and say we are a 2347 little confused. What is our healthcare going to cost 2348 starting 2014? What government agency would you direct me to 2349 to get their questions answered, what they are going to be 2350 paying for their healthcare next year, my staff? 2351 Mr. {Cohen.} Well, if your staff is covered by the 2352 federal program, then I think the information that they would 2353 want to get would be from the program that administers their 2354 healthcare. 2355 Mr. {Long.} What government agency? 2356 Mr. {Cohen.} FEHB or whoever--whatever coverage they 2357 have.

2358 Mr. {Long.} OPM maybe?

2359 Mr. {Cohen.} Could be. Mr. {Long.} Well, we have tried relentlessly because I 2360 2361 have--well, you laugh at it but--2362 Mr. {Cohen.} No, no--Mr. {Long.} --my staff is not laughing and it is a very 2363 2364 serious concern for me. When you have staffers on this Hill 2365 that have got college educations, some of them have law 2366 degrees, and they are living two and three people to an 2367 apartment because the cost of living up here to get by, and 2368 they come to me with a legitimate question on what they are going to be paying next year. They are thinking about 2369 2370 leaving government service. They are thinking about taking 2371 jobs other places. It is a very serious thing so we have 2372 tried and tried and tried to get the answer on what they are 2373 going to be paying. OPM cannot tell us. 2374 Mr. {Cohen.} No, and I don't mean to minimize that, 2375 Congressman. I was only smiling because I can't help with 2376 OPM obviously. I wish I could but I can't. Mr. {Long.} I gave Rod Serling 5 minutes and he didn't 2377 make it, so I yield back. 2378 2379 Mr. {Murphy.} The gentleman's time is expired.

2380	And I recognize the gentlewoman from North Carolina,
2381	Mrs. Ellmers, for 5 minutes.
2382	Mrs. {Ellmers.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2383	And thank you, Mr. Cohen, for being with us today. I do
2384	have to go back and just reiterate some of the points that
2385	have already been made and just get some clarification from
2386	you. One, going back to the closing of the Pre-Existing
2387	Insurance goes, now, it is April. When was that closed?
2388	Mr. {Cohen.} It was closed for the federal program in
2389	February and for the state programs in March.
2390	Mrs. {Ellmers.} Okay. And so those individuals who
2391	would be utilizing those dollars for their preexisting
2392	condition coverage will not be able to do so until January 1?
2393	Mr. {Cohen.} New enrolleesthe existing enrollees are
2394	unaffected but new people who would be coming into the
2395	program will not be able to come into the federalinto the
2396	PCIP program unless we are able toyes, until January.
2397	Mrs. {Ellmers.} After January
2398	Mr. {Cohen.} January they can
2399	Mrs. {Ellmers.}as it is right now.
2400	Mr. {Cohen.} As it is right now, correct.

2401 Mrs. {Ellmers.} Okay. You know, this is the confusing 2402 part about it because especially my, you know, colleagues 2403 across the aisle continuously try to paint us--us meaning 2404 Republicans here on the other side--as the ones who are 2405 interfering with anyone getting preexisting coverage and, you 2406 know, looking at it from an unsympathetic standpoint. 2407 However, this program has been cut off and they support that, 2408 and here we are attempting to pass legislation to actually 2409 help those individuals. I am just--2410 Ms. {Schakowsky.} So are we. Will the gentlewoman 2411 vield? Mrs. {Ellmers.} This is my time. You had your time. 2412 2413 You know, I am perplexed by that and you clarified that 2414 for me. I just wanted to make sure that we clarified that we 2415 are talking about months of time that individuals will go 2416 without that care. 2417 Also, for clarification purposes, in the discussion that 2418 you were having with Mr. Johnson and then also with Mr. 2419 Gardner, you stated that as of January 1, 2014, that 2420 healthcare premiums will go down. Is that correct? Mr. {Cohen.} No, what I think I said--what I believe is 2421

that, first of all, we don't know yet what premiums are going 2422 2423 to be for coverage in January of '14 because plans are just 2424 now submitting those rates to their state insurance 2425 departments for approval to the exchanges of --with respect 2426 to--Mrs. {Ellmers.} Okay. But, sir, that was not the 2427 2428 promise. The promise that was made continuously when this 2429 was being implemented was that healthcare premium costs would 2430 go down. And so I am asking you under oath today as you see 2431 it--so you are no longer standing behind that statement? You are now saying that we do not know and probably more than 2432 2433 likely seeing healthcare insurance premiums going up. Is 2434 that correct? 2435 Mr. {Cohen.} No, that is not correct. What I think I 2436 said was that for 2014 we need to wait to see how the rates 2437 come in, and over time, I believe that the Affordable Care Act will result in lower overall cost of --2438 2439 Mrs. {Ellmers.} And what--2440 Mr. {Cohen.} --healthcare for people--Mrs. {Ellmers.} Okay. Sir, what do you base that on? 2441 Because CBO has done, you know, a culmination of studies, 2442

2443	which showedand I will just cite North Carolinathat North
2444	Carolina healthcare premium rates will go up by 61 percent.
2445	So what are you basing your data? And if you do have studies
2446	that show this, I would like for you to submit them to the
2447	Subcommittee.
2448	Mr. {Cohen.} I am basing it on the increased
2449	competition that will exist in the new marketplace compared
2450	to what we have today where, in many States
2451	Mrs. {Ellmers.} But that could exist
2452	Mr. {Cohen.}there
2453	Mrs. {Ellmers.}with or without the Affordable Care
2454	Act going into effect. You know, we in Congress could enact
2455	many, you know, pieces of legislation and are working on just
2456	that, to help increase competition
2457	Mr. {Cohen.} Well
2458	Mrs. {Ellmers.}amongst the healthcare providers.
2459	Mr. {Cohen.} Well, it could, Congresswoman, but in most
2460	States todayin many States today, the individual and small
2461	group markets are dominated by one carrier that has 60, 70,
2462	80, even 90 percent of the market. That is the reality
2463	today.

Mrs. {Ellmers.} And that could be--2464 2465 Mr. {Cohen.} And that is what we are--2466 Mrs. {Ellmers.} --easily remedied. Mr. {Cohen.} --going to change. 2467 Mrs. {Ellmers.} That could be easily remedied with 2468 2469 legislation. We don't need this massive takeover of 2470 healthcare, increasing rates by 61 percent for those who I 2471 represent in North Carolina. You know, there again, I would 2472 really hope that you would be able to gather some data and 2473 again under oath you are basically saying I am incredibly unclear as to what will happen with healthcare rates as of 2474 2475 2014. 2476 Mr. {Cohen.} For most Americans, the millions of Americans who are covered by insurance through their employer 2477 2478 that is in a large group, they are not going to see an effect 2479 from the Affordable Care Act one way or another --Mrs. {Ellmers.} Okay. Well, my time--2480 2481 Mr. {Cohen.} --so that their--2482 Mrs. {Ellmers.} --is up and I don't understand even what you base that on. 2483 2484 Mr. {Murphy.} If I could ask the gentleman, you asked a

2485	question about while he was under oath about prices going up
2486	or not going up and you didn't get a chance to answer that
2487	question, so I am going to give you a moment to answer that
2488	question with regard to you previously stated about prices
2489	not going up, you said you couldn't guarantee that and you
2490	were going to elaborate on that statement.
2491	Mr. {Cohen.} I think
2492	Mr. {Murphy.} Do you recall?
2493	Mr. {Cohen.}we have lost the thread.
2494	Mr. {Murphy.} All right.
2495	Ms. {DeGette.} Mr. Chairman, let me ask.
2496	Mr. Cohen, did you ever say that
2497	Mrs. {Blackburn.} Mr. Chairman, I think I am next in
2498	the queue
2499	Mr. {Murphy.} It is.
2500	Mrs. {Blackburn.}if you don't mind before you go to
2501	a second round.
2502	Ms. {DeGette.} I would ask unanimous consent to
2503	listen, the previous questioner advised the witness he was
2504	under oath and then asked him a question and refused to let
2505	him finish answering that question, and I think that is

2506	inappropriate for this hearing.
2507	Mr. {Murphy.} No, I just asked if he would like
2508	Ms. {DeGette.} And so, Mr. Chairman, I think that the
2509	witness should be allowed to complete his answer.
2510	Mr. {Murphy.} I just did that and
2511	Mr. {Cohen.} Well, I am not sure what the question was-
2512	_
2513	Ms. {DeGette.} Right.
2514	Mr. {Cohen.}that is my problem.
2515	Mrs. {Ellmers.} I will be more than happy to restate my
2516	question if that will help.
2517	Mr. {Murphy.} Can I ask if you could submit that
2518	question
2519	Ms. {DeGette.} I think it is
2520	Mr. {Murphy.}for the record and
2521	Ms. {DeGette.}wrong for members of this committee to
2522	try to put the witnesses in a perjury trap
2523	Mr. {Murphy.} That is why I am
2524	Ms. {DeGette.}when they come in here
2525	Mrs. {Ellmers.} No, ma'am.
2526	Ms. {DeGette.} $$ and they are trying to help this

2527	committee
2528	Mrs. {Ellmers.} No, ma'am.
2529	Ms. {DeGette.}understand.
2530	Mrs. {Ellmers.} I am clearly restating that the
2531	gentleman is under oath and that he was not answering the
2532	question was
2533	Ms. {DeGette.} Well, get him
2534	Mr. {Murphy.} Order here. What I would like to ask is
2535	if the gentlelady would submit that question and we will ask
2536	Mr. Cohen
2537	Mr. {Cohen.} I would be happy
2538	Mr. {Murphy.}to submit it for the record.
2539	Mr. {Cohen.} $$ to answer for the record. Thank you.
2540	Mr. {Murphy.} That way we will be sure what exactly
2541	what you were asking, Ms. Ellmers, and sure of your answer.
2542	Mr. {Cohen.} Thank you.
2543	Mr. {Murphy.} Thank you so much.
2544	Recognize the gentlelady from Tennessee for 5 minutes.
2545	Mrs. {Blackburn.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2546	And sir, you have been patient with us and we do
2547	appreciate it.

2548 I want to go to your statement you made I think in 2549 response to Mr. Harper's question about over time you thought 2550 the insurance cost would come down. And this is something 2551 that I always watch very closely because I am out of 2552 Tennessee, and you are probably familiar with the program 2553 TennCare, and I know I have worn out all of my committee 2554 members here talking about TennCare and asked Secretary 2555 Sebelius about it repeatedly. And I just want to let you 2556 know that it seems from what we have found, what I have found 2557 in my research--and I have been working on this since we got TennCare--as a test case for Hillarycare in 1995. And bear 2558 2559 in mind, it quadrupled in cost over a 5-year period of time. 2560 But sir, what we found is there is no example where 2561 these near-term expenses are going to yield a long-term 2562 savings in healthcare. And if you do have those examples, I 2563 would love to see them because through all of this debate of 2564 ObamaCare, nobody has been able to show one, not with public 2565 option care, not with guaranteed issue, not with community 2566 rating, not with any of this in New Jersey or Tennessee or 2567 Hawaii or anywhere else, not with any of these CMS waiver programs. There is no example where you decrease cost, you 2568

increase access, and you get better outcomes. So if you can 2569 2570 prove us wrong on that, then, you know, feel free to bring 2571 forward an example. Do you have an example? 2572 Mr. {Cohen.} Congresswoman, I think for the person today who doesn't have health insurance coverage and doesn't 2573 2574 know how they are going to pay their medical bills and 2575 worries about going into bankruptcy because their child is 2576 sick, I think for that person, a lot of this discussion is 2577 really irrelevant. And we--and that is what we are going to 2578 change. Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. Let me ask you this. I want 2579 2580 to ask you a question about the navigators. Is it true that 2581 the navigators cannot have healthcare or health insurance 2582 experience? 2583 Mr. {Cohen.} No. 2584 Mrs. {Blackburn.} That is not true? Mr. {Cohen.} That is not true. 2585 2586 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. Because that has been part of 2587 the understanding that is out there. 2588 Also, on your increased competition theory, I have got to tell you, what we have seen in Tennessee when you have 2589

2590	government control, when it is government control, that is
2591	what runs people out of the marketplace.
2592	Mr. {Cohen.} Well, this isn't government control. This
2593	is a commercial marketplace with
2594	Mrs. {Blackburn.} I beg to differ
2595	Mr. {Cohen.}private insurance carriers
2596	Mrs. {Blackburn.}with you. Let me
2597	Mr. {Cohen.}providing coverage to people.
2598	Mrs. {Blackburn.}give you a few examples of what is
2599	happening in Tennessee. Yesterday, of course, the rate
2600	filings in Maryland shows that small group coverage increases
2601	are going to go up 145 percent. And we have got examples in
2602	Tennessee that we have been polling our companies for this
2603	year and next year. This year, they are going up anywhere
2604	from 26 percent to 132 percent. We are seeing 40 and 50 $$
2605	percent increases expected for next year. In the young adult
2606	population, the survey we have here at Energy and Commerce
2607	Committee is looking at 145 to 185 percent. Families have
2608	already seen their insurance go up \$3,000 per family since
2609	this law was passed. So what do I tell people that are
2610	coming to my town halls and saying but the President promised

2611	my premium was going to go down \$2,500 a year. What do we
2612	tell these people?
2613	Mr. {Cohen.} I think you tell them that they should
2614	shop on the marketplace to find the plan that is best for
2615	their family and is the most affordable for them. And that
2616	is what we expect to be able to provide for people.
2617	Mrs. {Blackburn.} But it is going to cost them more.
2618	Mr. {Cohen.} I think healthcare costs have been going
2619	up year after year after year long before we ever had
2620	ObamaCare, so it has nothing to do withthe fact that the
2621	costs go up
2622	Mrs. {Blackburn.} The percentage is
2623	Mr. {Cohen.}isn't
2624	Mrs. {Blackburn.}greater, and I think that you
2625	probably are aware of that. Do you believe that the
2626	increases are tied to the taxes and the mandates in
2627	ObamaCare? Do you believe that that is any of the driver?
2628	Mr. {Cohen.} The impact of the taxes on healthcare
2629	premiums is very small by all accounts.
2630	Mrs. {Blackburn.} \$165 billion is small?
2631	Mr. {Cohen.} The impact on premiums of the taxes is

2632 very small. Mrs. {Blackburn.} You think that \$165 billion of new 2633 2634 taxes has a small impact on premiums. What do you call--2635 Mr. {Cohen.} And--Mrs. {Blackburn.} --large? 2636 2637 Mr. {Cohen.} And we are going to have--2638 Mrs. {Blackburn.} How would you classify small and 2639 large? 2640 Mr. {Cohen.} We have a reinsurance program that is going into effect that is estimated to reduce premiums from 2641 what they otherwise would have been by 10 or 15 percent. 2642 2643 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Let me ask you a little bit about 2644 that. I would like to know if you find it odd or ironic that 2645 we are now subsidizing insurance purchase while at the same time we are making insurance more expensive by the mandates 2646 2647 and taxes that are being piled on this? Thus, we have got 2648 increasing subsidies and we are putting taxpayers on the hook 2649 for even higher federal spending. Do you find that odd or 2650 ironic? Mr. {Cohen.} I think that Americans are paying for the 2651

130

cost of uncompensated care today. When people show up at the

2653	emergency room and they don't have coverage and they get
2654	treatment, those costs have to be passed on to all
2655	Mrs. {Blackburn.} So you are comfortable
2656	Mr. {Cohen.}businesses
2657	Mrs. {Blackburn.}with the costs going up?
2658	Mr. {Cohen.}so we are going to
2659	Mrs. {Blackburn.} I yield back.
2660	Mr. {Cohen.} We are going to move to a system where we
2661	have much more insurance coverage. We are going to spread
2662	the cost over more people, and that will be to the benefit of
2663	all Americans.
2664	Mr. {Murphy.} I thank the gentlelady from Tennessee. I
2665	might also add on that issue of uncompensated care, I hope
2666	that is an area you will submit more questions for the record
2667	so we will have those.
2668	I ask unanimous consent that the written opening
2669	statements of members be introduced into the record of those
2670	who wish that. And without objection, the documents will be
2671	entered in the record.
2672	[The information follows:]

2674 Mr. {Murphy.} And in conclusion, I would to thank all 2675 the witnesses and members that participated in today's hearing, which would be you, Mr. Cohen. I remind members 2676 they have 10 business days to submit those other questions 2677 for the record, and I ask that Mr. Cohen will respond 2678 2679 promptly to our questions. I appreciate you being here today. I am sure we will be 2680 2681 seeing you again soon. Thank you very much. 2682 Mr. {Cohen.} Thank you. 2683 Mr. {Murphy.} The committee is adjourned. [Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the subcommittee was 2684 2685 adjourned.]