

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS | MinnesotaCare Buy-In

Better Health Care Choices – Lower Prices – No Ongoing Cost to Taxpayers

In 1992, Republican Governor Arne Carlson and a bipartisan coalition of legislators created MinnesotaCare – a health insurance plan that some eligible Minnesotans could choose to purchase for themselves and their families. Today, over 100,000 eligible Minnesotans have chosen MinnesotaCare for the high-quality health coverage they need, at prices they can better afford. Twenty-five years later, Governor Mark Dayton is seeking to build on the bipartisan successes of MinnesotaCare. To lower prices for an estimated 100,000 more Minnesotans, Governor Dayton wants to give everyone who buys their insurance on the individual health insurance market the choice to buy-into MinnesotaCare. Minnesotans who choose “MinnesotaCare Buy-In” would pay their own way—meaning the cost of their premiums would pay for their coverage, without any additional ongoing costs to Minnesota taxpayers.

Frequently Asked Questions About “MinnesotaCare Buy-In”

1	Who Could Purchase the MinnesotaCare Buy-In Plan?	Anyone who purchases their health insurance on the individual market could choose MinnesotaCare Buy-In coverage through MNsure.
2	How Would MinnesotaCare Buy-In Be Paid For?	MinnesotaCare Buy-In would be paid for like any standard commercial health insurance product. Minnesotans who choose to purchase MinnesotaCare Buy-In coverage would pay premiums for their plan. The premiums they pay would cover the full cost of their coverage.
3	Would Minnesota Taxpayers Subsidize Coverage for MinnesotaCare Buy-In?	No. MinnesotaCare Buy-In enrollees would pay their own way – meaning the cost of their premiums would pay for their coverage, without any ongoing costs to Minnesota taxpayers.
4	What Would MinnesotaCare Buy-In Cover?	MinnesotaCare Buy-In would be high-quality coverage, including the same health conditions and treatments as any standard commercial health plan. It would include all essential health benefits required by the state, and provide vision and dental health coverage.
5	How Would Minnesotans Purchase MinnesotaCare Buy-In Health Coverage?	MinnesotaCare Buy-In would be sold on MNsure, alongside standard commercial products. Qualifying Minnesotans who purchase this coverage would also be eligible for federal tax credits through MNsure to further reduce the cost of their health insurance coverage.
6	How Much Would MinnesotaCare Buy-In Cost?	The average monthly premium per person, before tax credits, would be an estimated \$469 per month. That is 13 percent less than the average 2017 monthly premium for commercial health insurance products.
7	Why Would MinnesotaCare Buy-In Cost Less Than Other Health Plans?	MinnesotaCare Buy-In coverage would leverage the buying power of over 1 million Minnesotans who are covered today in MinnesotaCare and Medical Assistance plans administered by the State. By pooling the risk of more people, MinnesotaCare Buy-In premiums would be lower.
8	When Would MinnesotaCare Buy-In Be Available?	If the Legislature enacted this proposal by April 1, 2017, the MinnesotaCare Buy-In option would be available for the 2018 open enrollment period that starts on November 1, 2017.

9	How Efficient is the State of Minnesota in Administering MinnesotaCare?	The State of Minnesota has proven it is very efficient in managing MinnesotaCare. Right now, the State has only 3 percent in overhead costs for managing MinnesotaCare enrollees. These administrative costs are much lower than standard commercial health plans, which helps keep MinnesotaCare premiums even lower.
10	How Would MinnesotaCare Buy-In Help Provide Better Access to Care for Minnesotans?	Limited health insurance options in Greater Minnesota make it difficult for some Minnesotans to choose and keep their own doctors. But the broad network of physicians and care providers available through MinnesotaCare would offer more families, all across Minnesota, a real option to choose and keep their own doctors.
11	Why Does Minnesota Need a MinnesotaCare Buy-In Option? What Benefit Would it Provide to Minnesotans and Our Individual Health Insurance Market?	More than 250,000 Minnesotans have gained access to health insurance since 2014, who did not have it before. Now, our uninsured rate is the second-lowest in the nation, with 96 percent of Minnesotans covered. But steep premium increases and high deductibles have placed a big financial burden on too many Minnesotans. “MinnesotaCare Buy-In” would offer Minnesotans better health care choices and lower prices – at no ongoing cost to taxpayers.
12	Would There Be Any Initial Startup Costs for the State?	Yes. Initially, the state would need a one-time investment of \$12 million to get ready for more people to buy-in to MinnesotaCare. After that initial down payment, the entire cost of MinnesotaCare Buy-In coverage would be paid for by the premiums of those who purchase the coverage – ensuring Minnesota taxpayers are not on the hook for any ongoing expenses or subsidies.
13	Who Would Provide MinnesotaCare Buy-In Plans?	All health plans that contract with the Department of Human Services for MinnesotaCare and Medical Assistance would be required to offer MinnesotaCare Buy-In. MinnesotaCare Buy-In would be delivered through either: 1) the health plans as part of the Department of Human Services’ managed care contracts; or 2) an accountable care organization.
14	What Levels of Coverage Could Minnesotans Choose with MinnesotaCare Buy-In?	<p>Minnesotans could purchase one of these two options through MinnesotaCare Buy-In:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silver plans that cover 70 percent of health care expenses; or • Gold plans that cover 80 percent of health care expenses.
15	Would the State of Minnesota Need Federal Approval to Implement MinnesotaCare Buy-In?	Yes. Creating a MinnesotaCare Buy-In option for Minnesotans would require approval from the federal government. Minnesota would need a federal waiver in order to ensure there would be no impact on federal Basic Health Plan funding, and that the MinnesotaCare Buy-In option would comply with federal law. This is one of the key reasons it is so important that the Legislature pass this proposal by April 1, 2017.