

Attachment B

Bid Pricing Tool (BPT) for Medicare Advantage (MA) Plans and Prescription Drug Plans (PDP)

Supporting Statement for Paperwork Reduction Act Submission

OMB # 0938 – 0944

CMS-10142

Supporting Regulations Contained in 42 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR):

422.250, 422.252, 422.254, 422.256, 422.258, 422.262, 422.264, 422.266, 422.270,
422.300, 422.304, 422.306, 422.308, 422.310, 422.312, 422.314, 422.316, 422.318, 422.320, 422.322, 422.324,
423.251, 423.258, 423.265, 423.272, 423.279, 423.286, 423.293,
423.301, 423.308, 423.315, 423.322, 423.329, 423.336, 423.343, 423.346, 423.350

A. Background

Under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA), and implementing regulations at 42 CFR, Medicare Advantage organizations (MAO) and Prescription Drug Plans are required to submit an actuarial pricing “bid” for each plan offered to Medicare beneficiaries for approval by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).

Title I of the MMA established a program to offer prescription drug benefits to Medicare enrollees through Prescription Drug Plans. MMA Title II revised several aspects of the Medicare+Choice program (renamed Medicare Advantage), including the payment methodology and the introduction of “Regional” MA plans. CMS payments to PDPs and MA plans will be on a market-based competitive approach.

MAOs and PDPs use the Bid Pricing Tool (BPT) software to develop their actuarial pricing bid. The information provided in the BPT is the basis for the plan’s enrollee premiums and CMS payments for each contract year. The tool collects data such as medical expense development (from claims data and/or manual rating), administrative expenses, profit levels, and projected plan enrollment information. By statute, completed BPTs are due to CMS by the first Monday of June each year.

CMS reviews and analyzes the information provided on the Bid Pricing Tool. Ultimately, CMS decides whether to approve the plan pricing (i.e., payment and premium) proposed by each organization.

B. Justification

1. Need and Legal Basis

The MMA was signed into law by President Bush on December 8, 2003. Two key provisions of the MMA were the new prescription drug benefit (Medicare Part D) and enhanced health plan choices of the Medicare Advantage program (which replaced the Medicare+Choice program).

MMA established a new competitive bidding process. Not later than the first Monday of June of each year, organizations must submit to CMS an actuarial bid for each plan that the organization intends to offer to Medicare beneficiaries in the upcoming year. CMS has the authority to review the bid and conduct negotiations with the submitting organization.

The Act specifies numerous requirements that each bid must contain. The Bid Pricing Tool was designed to facilitate the collection of this information, as well as the actuarial calculation of certain bid requirements (such as payment rates and beneficiary premiums). The submission, review, negotiation and approval process for both programs has been synchronized.

More specific information can be found in the 42 CFR references listed above. Copies of these references are provided in Attachment A.

2. Information Users

CMS requires that MAOs and PDPs complete the BPT as part of the annual bidding process. During this process, organizations prepare their proposed actuarial bid pricing for the upcoming contract year and submit them to CMS for review and approval.

The purpose of the BPT is to collect the actuarial pricing information for each plan. The BPT calculates the plan's bid, enrollee premiums, and payment rates.

All information collected through the BPT follows the rules described in Section 10: Confidentiality.

3. Improved Information Technology

In Attachment D, the BPT software screen prints display the program requirements for the collection of MA and PDP actuarial pricing information.

The BPT is programmed in an off-the-shelf software package called Excel. This software has been used by CMS for numerous other pricing activities and builds on the knowledge of the organizations' users regarding this common business software. Excel's design is a user-friendly format, and used commonly in business applications. These factors limit the time required by organization users to gain experience and familiarity with the BPT software.

The hardcopy screen prints in Attachment D present an overview of the tool, and may not fully capture the streamlining effect of the BPT software on the bid submission and review process. The actuarial pricing bid involves many complex calculations to develop the plan's bid, enrollee premiums, and payment rates. The use of Excel greatly reduces the burden on the organizations to calculate each item by using standard formulas. Also, in the case where an organization offers more than one plan (and therefore, submits more than one bid), the Excel format allows for plans to easily "copy" information into multiple bid forms.

The submission process for the BPTs is entirely automated (electronically) through CMS's Health Plan Management System (HPMS). No paper/hardcopy submissions are required.

In addition, CMS has maximized the usability of the BPT by using standardized formats, intelligently pre-filled data fields, and detailed instructions. These features enable the user to complete the BPT fields in a timely manner. In cases where the standardized format or pre-filled items do not describe an organization's specific pricing adequately, the BPT has included free-flow text fields where plans can describe their individual pricing in a custom fashion. Also, plans have the flexibility to provide supporting documentation to CMS in order to further describe any aspects of the bid that they would like to expand on, beyond the bid pricing tool elements.

4. Duplication of Similar Information

There is no similar information collected through any other CMS effort.

5. Small Businesses

Small businesses are not significantly affected by this collection. As stated earlier, the Excel format of the BPT is a common business application among businesses both large and small. As stated in #13 below, no capital costs are required for this effort. The electronic submission of bids should also ease burden among all plans.

6. Less Frequent Collection

CMS must collect this information annually, as required by the Social Security Act. This collection is part of the annual bidding process, where organizations are required to submit their proposed actuarial pricing bid (premiums and payment rates) for the upcoming contract year. Current legislation indicates that the collection will occur annually in early June. Plans may need to resubmit bids after the initial June submission based on annually calculated national averages and to inform CMS of any rebate re-allocations.

If this collection were not conducted, or were conducted less frequently than described above, there would be adverse consequences to the Medicare Advantage and Prescription Drug programs, including but not limited to, the following:

- Organizations would not be able to increase the number of, or enhance the plan choices, available to Medicare beneficiaries.
- CMS would not be able to effectively review and approve plan marketing materials.
- CMS would not be able to effectively review and approve the plan's bid submission, as required by statute.

7. Special Circumstances

Organizations may be required to submit data more often than quarterly under certain special circumstances. As stated above, each organization must submit a BPT on an annual basis as part of the contract renewal process. Under certain circumstances, new legislation may require that an organization make another submission in mid-year.

Organizations may be required to submit data in a written response to an information collection request/ requirement in fewer than 30 days after receipt under certain special circumstances. Each bid contains detailed pricing information that is unique to that organization and plan. If some of the information contained in the bid is deemed by CMS to be outside the norm, CMS has reserved the right to request additional supporting documentation, as part of the bid review process.

8. Federal Register Notice/Outside Consultation

A 60-day Federal Register notice was published on October, 9 2009. One comment was received.

The BPT was first developed by CMS for Contract Year 2006 of the Medicare Advantage and Prescription Drug program. During its initial development, CMS undertook numerous opportunities to confer with representatives from the Medicare managed care industry, including both MAOs/PDPs and Medicare managed care trade groups, to solicit comments and feedback on the BPT.

An open door forum with industry professionals was held on December 17, 2004. During the first half of the session, OACT explained the purpose and design of the BPT, while questions and comments from industry professionals were addressed in the second half of the session. More than 400 industry representatives from health plans, consulting firms, and state agencies attended the session (either in person at CMS in Baltimore or via conference call dial-in).

CMS held training sessions on the BPT (as well as other aspects of the MA/PDP program). A session for industry professionals was held in January 2005 in Baltimore. In addition, CMS then traveled to San Diego and New Orleans to present information on the program (including the BPT) to industry professionals.

A bidders training was held in April 2005 in Washington DC. There was a full-day presentation on the BPTs and included a Q&A session for questions from industry professionals that would use the BPT.

After the CY2006 bids were received, reviewed and approved, CMS sought outside consultation on the BPT via an online feedback/comment forum. These comments were incorporated into the CY2007 BPT.

Beginning with the CY2007 bid submission/ review season, and continuing every year thereafter, CMS solicits industry consultation via the following avenues:

- annual bidders training, in early April, conducted by CMS,
- weekly user group calls with BPT users, between mid-April and early-June,
- a CMS resource mailbox available for correspondence regarding the BPT,
- an online comment forum following the bid review season, and
- informal discussions between CMS and BPT users.

These consultations, and the resulting feedback, are then incorporated into the BPT each year.

To summarize, industry input assists CMS to create a tool that is entirely automated, data driven, and responsive to the needs of BPT users.

9. Payments/Gifts To Respondents

There were no payments/gifts to respondents.

10. Confidentiality

Information collected through the BPT may contain proprietary information, trade secret, commercial and/or financial information, therefore it is privileged, private to the extent permitted by law, and protected from disclosure. Respondents will submit detailed information regarding their organization and plan benefit packages.

This information is protected to the extent permitted by the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C.552). BPTs are not published.

11. Sensitive Questions

There are no sensitive questions included in this collection effort.

12. Burden Estimate

The estimated annual burden for the BPT is as follows:

Type of Respondent	Number of Respondents	Average Number of Responses per Respondent	Average Hours per Response	Response Burden
PDP	160	n/a	5 PD	n/a
MA, MA-PD	390	n/a	5 MA + 5 PD	n/a
Total	550	11	7	42,350

An estimate of the cost to respondents in burden hours for the submission of information is approximately \$6,352,500 (42,350 hours x \$150 per hour) for each contract year.

These estimates are projected based on the number of respondents during previous years' bidding seasons.

Note that the number of respondents for the BPT does not exactly match the number of respondents for the PBP, even though these two instruments are often viewed as one submission. The difference in the number of respondents between the BPT and PBP is due to the fact that some respondents only submit the PBP, and some other respondents only submit the BPT.

13. Capital Costs

No capital costs are needed for this collection effort.

14. Cost to the Federal Government

The initial burden to the Federal government for the collection of the BPT was borne through the initial development cycle, as a one-time cost. The BPT is now in maintenance mode with regard to development and enhancements. The maintenance cost and the cost for enhancements are estimated in the table below. (The CMS employees' hourly wage schedule can be obtained from the OPM website: http://www.opm.gov/oca/09tables/html/dcb_h.asp).

Maintenance and Enhancements	\$400,000
Defining Requirements	
2 GS-15: 2 x \$73.41 x 40 hours	\$5,872.80
2 GS-14: 2 x \$63.99 x 80 hours	\$10,238.40
2 GS-14: 2 x \$63.99 x 10 hours	\$1,279.80
2 GS-13: 2 x \$54.15 x 10 hours	\$1,083.00
Subtotal	\$18,474.00
Total Cost to the Government	\$418,474

15. Program Changes/Adjustments

There are no changes in burden, nor collection changes, for this submission.

16. Publication and Tabulation Dates

The results of the BPT collection are not published

17. Expiration Date

CMS has no objections to displaying the expiration date.

18. Certification Statement

There are no exceptions to the certification statement.

C. Collections of Information Employing Statistical Methods

Not Applicable. No statistical methods will be used in this collection effort.