

The Future of CMS Under a Hypothetical Trump Administration: Navigating Reform and Challenges

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The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), a critical agency responsible for overseeing healthcare for millions of Americans, is often at the center of healthcare reform debates. Under a potential Trump administration, CMS would likely face a series of policy changes aimed at reshaping its priorities and operations. Based on the Trump administration's previous healthcare policies and broader ideological stance, we can anticipate several likely shifts in CMS's direction, particularly regarding cost control, privatization, regulatory rollback, and state-level flexibility.

1. Expansion of Privatization: Emphasizing Market-Based Solutions

One of the hallmarks of the Trump administration's previous healthcare strategy was its preference for privatized, market-driven solutions over government-run systems. If returned to power, a renewed Trump administration might double down on efforts to expand privatization within Medicare and Medicaid.

Medicare Advantage Expansion

- Medicare Advantage (MA), the privately managed alternative to traditional Medicare, saw significant growth during Trump's first term, driven by increased funding and relaxed regulations. A Trump administration would likely accelerate this trend, viewing MA as a way to control costs and improve consumer choice.
- Critics might argue that while MA offers benefits like dental and vision coverage, it often restricts provider networks and shifts costs to patients. CMS would

to address concerns about equity and access while balancing the push for privatization.

Medicaid Block Grants

- Block grants or per-capita caps for Medicaid were a recurring theme during Trump's first term. By granting states lump sums instead of matching federal funds, the administration hoped to control costs and give states greater flexibility. CMS could see its role shift toward overseeing state-level programs rather than managing a unified Medicaid system.
- This approach, however, could lead to reduced coverage and benefits for vulnerable populations, as states under financial pressure might restrict eligibility or cut services.

2. Regulatory Rollbacks and Reduced Federal Oversight

A hypothetical Trump administration would likely continue its deregulatory agenda focusing on reducing CMS's oversight role to encourage innovation and reduce administrative burdens on providers.

Streamlining Payment Models

- During Trump's first term, CMS worked to simplify and reduce mandatory participation in value-based payment models such as accountable care organizations (ACOs) and bundled payments. A renewed Trump administration might further minimize these programs, favoring voluntary participation to provide providers more autonomy.
- This could slow progress toward value-based care, potentially reversing gains in cost control and quality improvement.

Cutbacks on Quality Reporting Requirements

- Aimed at reducing administrative burdens, CMS might roll back requirements for hospitals, physicians, and nursing homes to report on quality metrics. While this could lower costs for providers, it risks reducing accountability and transparency in care delivery.

Relaxing Medicaid Waiver Requirements

- Section 1115 waivers allow states to experiment with Medicaid policies, such as work requirements. Under Trump, CMS approved waivers requiring Medicaid recipients to meet certain employment criteria. A second Trump administration might encourage states to pursue similar waivers, sparking debates about the impact on access to care.

3. Cost Control Through Drug Pricing Reforms

Drug pricing was a major focus of Trump's first term, and CMS could play a pivotal role in renewed efforts to control medication costs.

International Price Indexing

- Trump previously floated the idea of basing Medicare Part B drug prices on international benchmarks. While controversial, a Trump administration might revisit this model to align U.S. drug prices with those in other countries.
- CMS would need to navigate industry pushback while designing mechanisms to ensure access to life-saving medications.

Expanding Formularies

- CMS could grant Medicare Advantage and Medicaid plans more flexibility to negotiate drug prices by expanding their formularies. This might reduce costs but could also restrict patient access to certain medications.

4. Promoting State-Level Flexibility in Medicaid

Federalism was a cornerstone of Trump's previous healthcare policies, emphasizing state-level autonomy over federal mandates. CMS would likely be tasked with facilitating even greater flexibility for states.

Custom Medicaid Programs

- States might be encouraged to craft Medicaid programs tailored to their populations, with CMS acting as a more hands-off partner. This could include innovative care delivery models, but it risks creating significant disparities between states in coverage and access.

Work Requirements

- Medicaid work requirements, a contentious policy under Trump, could resurface. Proponents argue that they promote self-sufficiency, while critics point to increased disenrollment among vulnerable populations. CMS would face the challenge of balancing these competing perspectives.

5. Continued Push for Price Transparency

Price transparency in healthcare was a major initiative of Trump's first term. CMS implemented rules requiring hospitals to disclose negotiated rates with insurers. The second Trump administration would likely continue this focus, expanding requirements to other sectors such as pharmaceuticals and physician practices.

Challenges to Implementation

- While transparency aims to empower consumers and foster competition, its effectiveness has been questioned. Patients often lack the tools or knowledge to navigate complex pricing data. CMS would need to invest in user-friendly systems to make transparency meaningful.

6. Potential ACA Rollbacks and Implications for CMS

The Trump administration was a vocal opponent of the Affordable Care Act (ACA), seeking to dismantle key provisions. If returned to power, renewed efforts to weaken or repeal the ACA could significantly impact CMS's operations.

Reduction in ACA Exchange Oversight

- CMS oversees the federal health insurance exchanges created under the ACA. The Trump administration might reduce CMS's role in managing these exchanges, potentially shifting responsibility to states or private entities.

Medicaid Expansion Reversal

- Efforts to reverse Medicaid expansion under the ACA could lead to a rollback of coverage for millions. CMS would need to manage the transition, including the administrative and human impact of such a change.

7. Technological Innovation and the Role of CMS

Trump's first term saw an increased focus on technology in healthcare, including telehealth and electronic health records (EHRs). CMS would likely continue to promote innovation, particularly in response to lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Expansion of Telehealth

- CMS expanded telehealth access during the pandemic, and a Trump administration might make these changes permanent. However, questions about reimbursement rates, equity, and fraud prevention would remain key challenges.

Emphasis on Artificial Intelligence

- CMS could incentivize the use of AI in areas like claims processing, population health management, and predictive analytics. Balancing innovation with patient privacy and data security would be a critical task.

Conclusion: Navigating a Complex Landscape

A Trump administration would likely seek to reshape CMS along the lines of market-driven policies, reduced federal oversight, and cost control measures. While these initiatives could lead to greater efficiency and innovation, they also risk exacerbating disparities in access and quality of care.

CMS, as the steward of Medicare and Medicaid, would find itself at the center of these debates, balancing competing priorities and interests. The challenge for CMS and for the healthcare system as a whole—will be to navigate these changes without compromising the fundamental goal of ensuring that all Americans have access to affordable, high-quality care. Whether these reforms succeed or falter will depend not only on policy design but also on the ability of CMS to execute its mission in an ever-changing healthcare landscape.



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