VIDEOCONFERENCE MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

PENSION & HEALTH BENEFITS COMMITTEE

OPEN SESSION

ZOOM PLATFORM

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 2021 9:00 A.M.

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 10063

APPEARANCES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Rob Feckner, Chairperson

Ramon Rubalcava, Vice Chairperson

Margaret Brown

Henry Jones

David Miller

Eraina Ortega, represented by Nicole Griffith

Theresa Taylor

Shawnda Westly

Betty Yee, represented by Ms. Karen Greene-Ross

BOARD MEMBERS:

Fiona Ma, represented by Mr. Frank Ruffino

Lisa Middleton

Stacie Olivares

STAFF:

Marcie Frost, Chief Executive Officer

Matt Jacobs, General Counsel

Donald Moulds, PhD, Chief Health Director

Anthony Suine, Deputy Executive Officer

Marta Green, Chief, Health Plan Research & Administration Division

Pam Hopper, Committee Secretary

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:

Alvin Barrett

Tim Behrens, California State Retirees

Maria Blaine, Service Employees International Union

Lisa Bocast, Service Employees International Union

Polly Coghlin, Service Employees International Union

Susan Cohen

Debbie Gibson, Service Employees International Union Lawrence Grossman

J.J. Jelincic, Retired Public Employees Association

Joanne Hollender, Retired Public Employees Association

Jared Ramey, Service Employees International Union

Alexandra Tkacheff, Service Employees International Union

Larry Woodson, California State Retirees

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PROCEEDINGS 1 CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: We're going to call the 2 3 Pension and Health Committee meeting to order. First order of business will be to call the roll. 4 Ms. Hopper, please. 5 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Rob Feckner? 6 CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Good morning. 7 8 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Margaret Brown? COMMITTEE MEMBER BROWN: Good morning. 9 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Henry Jones? 10 COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Here. 11 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: David Miller? 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Here. 13 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Nicole Griffith for 14 Eraina Ortega? 15 16 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER GRIFFITH: COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Ramon Rubalcava? 17 VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Present. 18 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Theresa Taylor? 19 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Here. COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Shawnda Westly? 21 COMMITTEE MEMBER WESTLY: Here. 2.2 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Karen Greene-Ross 23 for Betty Yee? 24 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER GREENE-ROSS: Here. 25

COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Mr. Chair, I have all in attendance.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you very much. We're now going to recess into closed session for items 1 through 3 from the closed session agenda. So at this time, the Board members will please exit this open session and connect to the closed session meeting.

For those of the public that are listening, we will be back with open session after we finish our closed, after the Board Governance Committee meeting, and probably after lunch. So we will be back in open session, but it will be some time now. We'll see you all in closed session, Board members.

(Off record: 9:01 a.m.)

(Thereupon the meeting recessed

into closed session.)

(Thereupon the meeting reconvened

open session.

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(On record: 12:47 p.m.)

CHAIRPERSON JONES: Welcome back, everyone. We are continuing the open session. We've adjourned the closed session. We're on Item 2 of the open session, which would be to approve the minutes -- timed agenda of June 15th. What's the pleasure of the Committee?

BOARD MEMBER MILLER: So moved.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Is there a second?
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             VICE PRESIDENT TAYLOR: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON JONES: Moved by Mr. Miller, seconded
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   by Ms. Taylor.
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             Any discussion on the motion?
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             Seeing none.
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             Ms. Hopper, please call the roll.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Margaret Brown?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER BROWN:
                                      Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Henry Jones?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: David Miller?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Nicole Griffith for
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   Eraina Ortega?
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             ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER GRIFFITH:
                                                 Aye.
             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Ramon Rubalcava?
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             Don't see him yet.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER:
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                                          Theresa Taylor?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Aye.
             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Shawnda Westly?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER WESTLY: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Karen Green-Ross for
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   Betty Yee?
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             ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER GREENE-ROSS: Aye.
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COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Mr. Chair, I have a motion being made by David Miller, seconded by Theresa Taylor, all ayes. As of yet, I do not see Ramon Rubalcava in. And that is on Agenda Item 2, Pension and Health timed agenda.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very good. Thank you.

Brings us to Agenda Item 3, the executive report. Mr.

Moulds and Mr. Suine who's going first today.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: I'll be going first, Mr. President -- Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very good.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: Are you ready for me?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: We are. Go right ahead, sir.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: All right. Good morning -- good afternoon, Mr. Chair and members of the Committee. Anthony Suine, CalPERS team member. And it's great to see you all again. While this has been a repetitive theme of mine at the top of my updates, I'm happy to continue to report that our benefit payments are still being processed in a timely manner and our customer service and satisfaction levels remain very high across all our processes within the Customer Services and Support Branch.

We continue to monitor retirement trends to help us manage our workload and we remain fairly steady in the first quarter of 2021 compared to this same time last year, and that's across all our employer sectors, State, public agencies, and schools.

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Focusing on the education of our members, we continue to explore our options for best serving them in a hybrid environment going forward. In the meantime, we continue our virtual counseling appointments and have completed more than 15,000 virtual appointments since we last met in March. Those are mainly conducted by phone, but we're also able to accommodate video appoint -- video appointments, if the member chooses.

We are currently planning outreach to our members to help assess our future delivery model. We're asking them their technical capabilities, how far they are willing to travel for services, and ultimately what type of delivery they prefer.

While we have had great success in the virtual environment, and we know it will continue in some fashion, member preferences will ultimately drive our delivery model into the future.

Shortly after I gave my last update in March, we delivered our third virtual CalPERS Benefit Education Event. At that event, we unveiled new enhancements,

including an interactive information center that allowed members to connect directly with the experts for live questions and a resource center that provided a variety of topic-specific informational materials that they could download and review at their convenience.

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We offered 20 classes over two days that attracted nearly 5,000 attendees, the majority of which attended both days. And satisfaction ratings for the classes and the overall events were in the high 90th percentile, and our website data shows an encouraging trend that the members stayed engaged with the resources provided online and took the time to explore them more on their own after the event.

Our next virtual event is slated for December and we're making plans to conduct a blend of in-person and virtual events next year. I know our members appreciate seeing many of our Board members at those in-person events, so we'll look forward to seeing you there in 2022.

As I shared back in March, we have some great new online functionality related to service credit purchases. We've enabled members to calculate the cost of a service credit purchase, and elect it from their member self-service accounts. The easy-to-use on-line method guides members through a questionnaire. Based on their Calpers account information and appointment details, it

displays which service credit types they may be able to purchase.

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In the first four months of implementation, 36 percent of costing requests received were electronically submitted by members, including one by myself as well so I can attest to the ease.

When it comes to electing the service credit purchase, our members are now able to do so online, and that eliminates the paper-generated election packet and associated postage costs. In the first month after implementation, 45 percent of all elections were electronically submitted by members. And then they're able to make payments using our electronic payment gateway, eliminating the checks -- eliminating the need for paper checks to be mailed to us. So they can chose to pay by credit card, or ACH deduction from their bank account.

As we begun planning for next fiscal year, we're looking at additional customer service enhancements and providing more tools and online resources for our members.

Before I close, I just wanted to share a story about how our teams work to assist our public servants in times of tragedy. Whenever our Survivor Benefits team is alerted about a tragic event involving any public servant who might be a CalPERS member, the team reviews all

available information so they can provide the best service possible to the employer and to the survivors to facilitate the processing of benefits.

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When the team learned of the recent shooting involving the Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority in San Jose, they reviewed the accounts and contracts of each of the public servants. And while most of the victims were part of a different retirement plan offered by the agency, we did identify one victim as a CalPERS member. We were able to work closely with the VTA and the member's family to process those benefits. Unfortunately, this isn't the only tragic event of this kind this year.

Just this year, we've experienced other officer deaths in Santa Cruz, Stockton, and San Luis Obispo. And those were also immediately triaged in a similar fashion. While we hope these types of events are minimal, I am extremely thankful and proud of how this team handles these situations.

So much of our work right now is focused on the return-to-office plan and on what a hybrid team and telework environment looks like, and how we continue to focus on hybrid education so serve our customers. I want to again thank our team for all they've done to continue their exceptional customer service during these unprecedented times, and thank them for their patience and

understanding as we work through our return-to-office plan. And thank you to the Board for your continuous support.

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That ends my presentation and I'm happy to take any questions.

I, too, on behalf of the Committee, want to thank you and your staff for the exceptional customer service. I've heard during the pandemic times that customer service and response times have actually improved, so people are very, very proud to -- the call back work being done. So thank you and your team for a job well done. And we certainly hope that you don't have to do anymore of these fallen officers and members. It's been way too many this year.

Seeing no other requests, thank you. We'll move to Mr. Moulds.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: Thank you.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Good afternoon,

Mr. Chair and members of the Committee. Don Moulds, Chief

Health Director.

I'll start by sharing some good news. First,
CalPERS and our own Dr. Logan were recently recognized as
part of statewide collaborative efforts that decreased
elective C-section rates. A study was just published in
the Journal of the American Medical Association

highlighting how the collective work of several coordinated programs helped to reduce the number of C-sections for low-risk, first-time mothers. The study was lead by Stanford University School of Medicine and the California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative and examined efforts across the state between 2015 and 2019, and led to California becoming the first state in the country to achieve a sustained reduction in C-section rates.

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CalPERS was involved through our prior strategic plan in collaboration with Smart Care California. And Julia was involved during her time at the Department of Health Care Services, where she worked on hospital incentive programs to decrease elective C-sections. This recognition demonstrates how our collective efforts with other purchasers can make a big impact.

The second piece of good news is that we are launching the first cohort of the CalPERS Health Care Academy this summer. The academy (inaudible) CalPERS team members to become more informed about health care markets, policy, purchasing trends, and their implications for CalPERS. Marian Mulkey, who you may recall delivered the health education session to the Board in January, created the curriculum and will lead the sessions.

This is all an outcome from the grant we received

last year from the California HealthCare Foundation to develop a health policy training curriculum for the Board and for our team. We're excited to kick off this first cohort later this summer and look forward to providing this excellent professional development opportunity to many more on the team.

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Next, I want to provide a brief update on our long-term care communications. As you're aware, we mailed the notification letters about the rate increase to policyholders at the end of May. You can expect we've been receiving calls, and emails, and letters, as well as posts on CalPERS social media channels. We prepared for this. Our third-party administrator's call center added staff to handle the additional load and is reporting that the call center wait times are under a minute.

So far, their daily average number of calls is up about 23 percent from average, which is manageable. The offer letters to policyholders to modify their coverage to offset the rate increase will be mailed starting July 26th. We expect to see high call volumes then and our staff to work with policyholders as they consider their offers.

Last, before I turn things over to Marta Green to lead us through the discussion of rates, I want to say a little bit more about spending trends. Going into this

year, we anticipated significantly higher than usual medical costs for 2022. Our projection at this point last year was that there would be a steep decline in utilization throughout 2020 that would last through the first quarter of 2021.

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This was anticipated due to COVID restrictions. Recall that for significant portions of 2020, hospitals and other medical facilities were shuttered for in-person non-emergent care. Even when they were open, many people were electing to enter hospitals and doctor's offices.

We anticipated the decrease in utilization would be followed by a spike in utilization in the second half of 2021 and throughout 2022 as vaccines started coming online and our members were able to receive the routine care that they deferred during the worst parts of the pandemic.

While this is more or less the overall medical trend that we are seeing, it is far more modest than anticipated. The steep decline in utilization we saw in the spring of 2020 because of COVID returned to near normal levels far earlier than expected, particularly in our PPO. We still expect an increase in claims experience in 2022, as members seek delayed and deferred care, but our projections and the projections of our plans are that the increase will be far more modest than initially

expected.

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More concerning are the pharmacy trends that we've been seeing headed into 2022. The overall price of drugs continued to increase in 2020 and drug rebates were generally lower. The transition to our new acquisition-based contract with our pharmaceutical benefit manager, OptumRx, has also been bumpy. Optum's initial rate submission for 2022 included increases that were well above trend. About four percent of that increase was attributable to an underprojection of 2020 utilization, with which we agree. However, a significant amount of the increase was due to initial disagreements between Optum and CalPERS about the way in which our savings guarantees in the new contract were intended to work.

After reviewing and rejecting multiple subsequent Optum proposals, CalPERS moved forward last week with its own rate. Marta will go into much more detail, but our own projection is closer to typical pharmaceutical cost growth, plus the four percent we need to account for in (inaudible) projections.

Encouragingly, Optum recently submitted a revised rate that is close to the CalPERS projection. That's the good news. The bad news is that we are very far off from what we want to be paying for pharmaceuticals. And for at least this year, the new acquisition price-based contract

we have with Optum doesn't appear to be realizing the savings we had hoped for. As I said, Marta is going to go into much more detail on both the medical and pharmacy trends. I want to thank her for leading a good discussion this morning in closed session, as well as for the hour plus discussion she led with our stakeholders that concluded earlier this morning. Her and her team have been burning the midnight oil, as they say.

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That concludes my remarks. I am happy to answer any questions now. Otherwise, Marta and I will be both be around at the conclusion of her presentation.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you. I see no requests to speak from the Board -- or the committee. However, I understand that we have some public comment.

Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair. We have four persons wanting to speak to long-term care. The first of which will be Tim Behrens, CSR.

MR. BEHRENS: Thank you, sir. Chairman Feckner members of the committee. Tim Behrens, President of the California State Retirees. I'd like to speak about the continued increase in long-term care. Over the last few months, and since the rate increase letters were received, I have begun getting a lot of numbers of members contacting me and indicating that they can't afford such a

large premium increase on top of a prior large increase, and are likely to cancel their long-term care policy.

To retain the same premium, they are concerned they will be getting a much interior policy coverage. CSI has commented to the Board two prior occasions requesting staff to do a new actuarial analysis with more current data based on the impacts of COVID-19. Almost all the current data in the commercial LTC market suggests the combination of high mortality and skilled nursing homes, high mortality in the elder population not yet in long-term care, and the reluctance of those who need skilled nursing, but avoided it out of fear have contributed to much lower costs for long-term care funds.

We have no expectations any longer that CalPERS might reduce the 52 percent increase they're implementing at this time. But based on that data that's lagging about six months behind and the new data of how many people will actually drop their long-term care policies, we hope to see that the 25 percent increase will be eliminated next year.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox, please.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes. The next caller is Larry Woodson with CSR.

MR. WOODSON: Good afternoon. Larry Woodson
Chair of the Health Benefits Committee, CSR. Can you hear
me okay?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Yes, sir.

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MR. WOODSON: Okay. I'd like to thank you,
Chairman Feckner, for the opportunity to comment. I'm
commenting as well on the long-term care letters and the
FAQs. I, too, received calls and emails from our members
regarding the huge increase. Some were dropping that I've
talked to, some after spending thousands of dollars over
20 years or more. And if more numbers of people do drop,
the high lapse rate would represent a boost to the
financed, of course. And since it would retain millions
and not have to fund any of those members long-term care.
And I've heard from some members they're very cynical that
that may be the motivation behind this and I don't believe
that, but that is out there.

I'm advising members to wait and see what individual offers are made to them. I thought it would be in August. It sounds like it's in late July now to retain the same premiums with reduced benefits. The letter of rate increase I received included the FAQ that explained the increases and the process, but it contained what I consider a highly inaccurate statement.

It Says quote, "The CalPERS Long-Term Care Fund

is 69 percent funded and faces a shortfall of \$2.1 billion". And I emphasize "is", because that is based on a valuation report with two-year old data. And the latest status of the fund, which I obtained from Mr. Bienvenue recently shows an increase in that fund with total assets an increase of 12 percent over that time. And it really should be about a \$1.4 billion shortfall not 2.1.

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And combining that -- the higher fund assets now with lower claims due to COVID, higher mortality in nursing homes, skilled nursing centers, the costs should have been greatly reduced and the fund in much better shape. Now even the 2019 valuation report shows an investment run of 7.1 percent, well over the 5.25 discount rate, which was at the time. And it remains puzzling to my why the discount rate was lowered to 4.75. That lowering was a large driver of the 52 percent increase.

Finally, CSR has no illusions that the 52 percent increase will be lowered, but we submit that there is ample current data available, including higher returns from global equity over the last year, which is the second highest asset class for the fund to prevent any increase next year. And we submit there's justification for actually lowering the premium next year.

Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. Chair, the next speaker is Mr. Lawrence Grossman.

MR. GROSSMAN: Mr. Chair, members of the Committee, my name is Lawrence Grossman. I'm a CalPERS long-term care policyholder.

The premium on my policy since 2002 has increased 421 percent. The contract stated that the premium was designed and partly guaranteed not to increase. Now, CalPERS is raising premiums another 90 percent, and my premium will be 890 percent higher than at inception.

My policy I believe is exemplary of about a hundred thousand policies. Though CalPERS explains that these increases are normal for the industry and legal, those assertions are not accurate. During the past two decades, the federal long-term care insurance program reports rate increases of no more than 157 percent.

Commercial insurers in California such as Mutual of Omaha, Transamerica, Thrivent report increases no greater than 59 percent.

Two court rulings have declared that significant parts of past CalPERS rate increases violate policy contracts.

CalPERS Long-Term Care Insurance Program is, in my estimation, substantively insolvent. CalPERS refusal

to recognize this has led to a cruel and cynical strategy of extorting elderly policyholders. CalPERS gets away with this only because it is unregulated.

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This abusive behavior is precisely why insurance companies are normally regulated. If CalPERS Long-Term Care Program were a commercial insurance policy, by now the Department of Insurance surely would have declared it insolvent and placed it into receivership. But buyers of these policies were never told, unlike regulated insurers, CalPERS is shielded from consumer protection oversight by the Department of Insurance, including approval of rate increases, and is not financially backed by State insurance guarantee associations that assist policyholders when insures go bankrupt. Moreover, contrary to the understanding of policy buyers, there was no disclosure that CalPERS, as a whole, is not financially backing the program.

At this Committee's November 2020 meeting, approving premium increases, there was no opposition and no substantive discussion. Today, I challenge each of you Board members to explain your votes by addressing these four questions. Why are these rate increases fair to policyholders? Why have CalPERS premium increases been vastly greater than those of other carriers? Why did this Committee not oppose nor did anyone not oppose the premium

increase in light of the court decisions? And finally, why did CalPERS fail to disclose vital financial stability information to policyholders?

At this point, this is what I think CalPERS needs to do, to acknowledge the program is insolvent, halt the premium increases, implement an independent program assessment, and four, call on the State to rescue the program. State legislation created the program and now the State should protect policyholders that they strongly encouraged to buy these CalPERS policies.

For additional information, please Google the words "CalPERS" and "Grossman" and you will find articles in detail that I have written on this subject.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair. The final caller on this subject is Alvin Barrett.

MR. BARRETT: Good afternoon.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Good afternoon.

MR. BARRETT: I'm Alvin Barrett. Thank you for listening. Thank you for taking my call.

I have been a long-term care premium payer since 2004. My wife has been a long-term care premium payer for 26 years. Both of us have a substantial investment in the

plan. When my wife subscribed, she was not told that her premiums were likely to increase, and they have increased several hundred percent over the time while she's been paying them.

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We are faced with a prospect of another 52 percent increase. And these increases have been based on assumptions that we think are very questionable. This leaves us with a gristly choice of choosing between medical indications, were we to need the services or having to abandon our substantial investment.

We wish that you would analyze and reanalyze your assumptions. Your actuarial assumptions do not seem to be based upon recent experience with the pandemic and following that trend. We think that the -- there are fewer persons relying upon nursing home treatment since the onset of the pandemic. We think the mortality rate has increased and probably will leave you with some benefits unclaimed.

These circumstances lead to a conclusion that the cost should be lower than assumed under your actuarial analysis. We expect, in fact, a decrease in utilization in the near future, rather than a more modest increase. We ask you to authorize an internal audit that would bring light on your actuarial assumptions and permit us to determine what likely ought to be done with our

substantial investment in the future.

Thank you for your attention.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Ms. Brown.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

You know, for the record, I did not support the increase back in November, but I also did not vote no. I abstained, because I knew what a hardship this increase was going to be. I really do -- and at that time, or maybe I did in April, asked for an update to the actuarial assumptions to see if we could lower some of the costs.

Since that time, I have read a number of Mr. Grossman's papers he's written and I have talked to him. And I believe I agree with Mr. Grossman about what CalPERS next steps should be, that we should get some help. We should ask the Legislature to -- for help, and we should delay the 52, 53 percent increase.

We are giving our policyholders -- and we're putting them in an untenable situation. And I think we need to relook at how we're handling this. I don't know if there's going to be a second on any of this or if this os even a motion, but I really think we need to do something different and go in a different direction.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

I understand we have one more caller, Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair.

We have one more caller on this subject. Susan Cohen.

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MS. COHEN: Hi. My name is Susan Cohen. I'm a CalPERS retiree and I really appreciate your time in allowing me to present today. My comments will be very brief. I was a county department head, which means I was fairly well paid when the offer came to me in my late 40s. Two companies were offered, CalPERS' and a private company. I thought, well, CalPERS -- of course, I want the CalPERS Long-Term Care Program. I don't have children. Why would I, if I did, burden them with my care anyway, I paid extra for the COLA increases.

In 2013, the 86 percent increase was shocking, but I stayed with it. You know, it's CalPERS. Don't we all believe in CalPERS? I don't know what the details of the analysis that CalPERS did then were, but I do believe that you're repeating yourself. I believe that the rate increases are cruel. They don't lineup with the contracts. They're really unfathomable, inexcusable. I don't think it's professional.

Larry -- Lawrence Grossman already spoke about the Department of Insurance review, but I want to personalize it. Besides that CalPERS long-term care isn't regulated like all other long-term care programs, it is an

unfair business practice. And so just to personalize it, and I won't be speaking much longer, I am looking at, at this rate of increase, 100 -- and I was a department head, so I was, you know, not the most high paid, but I was doing pretty good, I am looking at a hundred percent of my retiree income being needed to pay the premium when I turn age 91.

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Now, I'm the daughter of a hundred year old mother. I may not live that long, but should I be so lucky, and should I live in assisted living sometime after that, I will tell you that the premium will cover -- well, obviously if I'm on claim, I won't pay a premium. But the premium up to that point will take 100 percent of my retiree paycheck. And if I'm on claim, the benefit will cover half of my cost of assisted living, but I won't have an income.

I believe that your continuation of this program, as you're running it, is immoral. I think it questions your ability to show respect to retirees. And I am only pushing 70. The people who are 80 and 90 are really in a pickle. I believe that there should be an independent review. I do not know what all the costs are that your Long-Term Care Program has all the costs. And I believe that the rate increases should be fully transparent and all of the costs should be revealed.

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And I thank you very much for your time and
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    attention.
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             CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.
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             Any other callers, Mr. Fox?
             STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: No, Mr. Chair.
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    That concludes comment on item 3.
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             CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.
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             That takes us to Item 4, action consent items.
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   We have one item in front of us, that's the approval of
    the March 16th meeting minutes. What's the pleasure of
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   the Committee?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Move approval.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER BROWN: Second.
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             CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Moved by Mr. Miller,
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    seconded by Ms. Brown.
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             Any discussion on the motion?
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             Seeing none.
             Ms. Hopper, please call the roll.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Margaret Brown?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER BROWN: Aye.
             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Henry Jones?
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: David Miller?
             COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Aye.
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             COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Nicole Griffith for
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Eraina Ortega? 1 2 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER GRIFFITH: Aye. COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Ramon Rubalcava? 3 VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Aye. COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Theresa Taylor? 5 COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Aye. 6 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: 7 Shawnda Westly? 8 COMMITTEE MEMBER WESTLY: Aye. COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Karen Greene-Ross 9 for Betty Yee? 10 ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER GREENE-ROSS: Aye. 11 COMMITTEE SECRETARY HOPPER: Mr. Chair, I have 12 all ayes for Agenda Item 4a, March 16th, 2021 Pension and 13 Health meeting minutes, motion made by David Miller, 14 seconded by Margaret Brown. 15 16 CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you. Agenda Item 5 is information consent items. 17 Having no requests to move anything, we will move to Item 18 6, information agenda items. 19 20 6a, Preliminary 2022 Health Maintenance Organization and Preferred Provider Plan Rates. 21 2.2 Mr. Moulds. 23 CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Thank you, Mr. I'm going to turn things over to Ms. Green to lead 24

us through the discussion of the 2022 rates.

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(Thereupon a slide presentation.)

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Thank you, Dr. Moulds. And, good afternoon,

Mr. Chair and members of the committee. Marta Green,

Calpers team member.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Here is today's agenda. I'll review program updates for the 2022 plan year, the rate development timeline, discuss the weighted average preliminary premium changes, and explain the 2022 cost influencers, and present the preliminary premiums for the HMO and PPO plans.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: I'll begin with a review of the number of
changes approved for the 2022 plan year. First, CalPERS's
portfolio rating, the basic portfolio. This change is a
result of a year-long analysis to manage risk and
stabilize the basic plan portfolio. Plans will be priced
based on their risk -- or, excuse me, plans will be priced
base on their value rather than their concentration of
healthier or unhealthy lives. We are implementing it as a

two-year phase-in.

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As a reminder, Medicare plans are not included in portfolio rating, as the Medicare program is already risk adjusted. Further, the PPO program is moving from a three-plan model to a two-plan model, PERS platinum, and PERS Gold. Additionally, the Board approved new plans, service area expansions, and supplemental benefits.

In the basic portfolio, UnitedHealthcare is offering a new HMO product called Harmony, Blue Shield is expanding Access+, EPO, and Trio, and Western Health Advantage is expanding its HMO product.

In the Medicare Program, we have three new
Medicare Advantage plans from Blue Shield,
UnitedHealthcare and Western Health Advantage. Anthem
Medicare Preferred is expanding their service area
statewide. Additionally, back in November, the Board
approved UnitedHealthcare's proposal to reduce to zero
copays for many services, including emergency room visits.
CalPERS gave the other health plan carriers an opportunity
to propose changes to their Medicare copays for 2022.
Blue Shield, Sharp, and Western Health Advantage proposed
\$0 copays for their Medicare plans, except for emergency
room visits. The emergency room copays will remain
unchanged for these plans at \$50 per visit.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Here is the rate development timeline for
the 2022 plan year. As mentioned, last November, the
Board approved the new risk mitigation strategies for the
Calpers Basic portfolio. And in November -- in March -and in March the results of the competition model approved
new -- excuse me, approved new plans and service area
expansions for both the Basic and Medicare products.

In May closed session, we presented you the initial premiums for 2022. Today, I'll present the 2022 preliminary premiums, which included the new program changes. Between now and July, the CalPERS team will continue to verify that all rates reasonably reflect the cost of benefits provided. Final premium will be presented to the board for approval at the July off-site.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Let's start with the basic HMO plans. As I mentioned, these premiums are portfolio rated with a two-year phase-in beginning in 2022. The Calpers risk mitigation process uses a front-end premium adjustment process that is revenue neutral. Therefore, portfolio rating has no overall premium impact to the basic program.

We also applied Health Care Fund premium adjustments based on our Health Care Fund Reserve Policy.

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In the table, you will see the preliminary 2022 proposed premiums for Basic HMO plans with and without the recommended Health Care Fund adjustments. Overall, Basic HMO plans have a 5.53 percent premium increase before applying Health Care Funded adjustments, and a 4.83 percent with Health Care Fund adjustments.

UnitedHealthcare's Harmony is a new plan, so it is not included in the overall premium increase. More details will be discussed on the plan-specific slides.

I also want to address the adjustment period we are seeing as we transition to portfolio rating. As I mentioned before, the overall process of rating risk neutrally is revenue neutral, which means it has no overall impact to the portfolio. But what it does do is address pricing in individual plans. Those products that have seen skyrocketing costs year over year will reduce or moderate, while those that are chronically underpriced, well below the cost of health care and below the State contribution will increase this year.

But even with these increases, products like Salud y Más will re -- will remain below the State contribution and hundreds below Kaiser often cited as our benchmark plan. Once portfolio rating is fully

implemented in 2023, we can anticipate smooth and predictable changes across the portfolio as adverse selection is fully mitigated.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: For the Basic PPO plans, this table shows
the premium changes from PERSCare and PERS Choice to PERS
Platinum and from PERS Select to PERS Gold. Overall,
Basic PPO plans have a 10.96 percent increase and an 8.31
percent increase with Health Care Fund adjustments. For
additional context, the PERS Platinum premium with Health
Care Fund adjustment is about \$29, or three percent, lower
compared to what we presented in November when the Risk
Mitigation Strategy was approved. The PERS Gold premium
is \$4, or 0.6 percent, lower.

As you can see, the PPO increases are significantly higher than the HMO. And there are several contributing factors, including fee-for-service medical trend and pharmaceutical costs. I'll get into more detail on later slides.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: For the Medicare Advantage plans, we have

three new plans starting in 2022. For the existing plans, we see an overall decrease of 6.11 percent and a 6.40 percent decrease with the recommended Health Care Fund adjustment for Anthem Medicare Preferred.

I'll note here that the increase for Sharp's

Medicare plan is due to the small plan size. It has only
68 members and it's pricing will stabilize as the plan
size grows. It remains the lowest cost Medicare Advantage
product in the portfolio.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: The Medicare Supplement plans see an overall premium increase of 10.07 percent without Health Care Fund adjustments and 6.16 percent with recommended Health Care Fund adjustments.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: For the overall program, preliminary premiums have a 6.21 percent increase, and with the recommended Health Care Fund adjustments, a 4.92 percent increase.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: I want to talk about a few highlights that are impacting health care costs in our program. First,
I'll update you on the COVID experience in 2020 and the expectations for 2021 and 2022. Then I'll talk about the preliminary pharmacy increases for 2022. Lastly, I will give you an overview of the high level cost drivers in the premium change compared to 2021.

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In 2020, COVID-19 introduced significant uncertainty regarding health care costs and rate development. Both CalPERS HMO and PPO plans followed similar patterns for the monthly COVID-related costs, including testing and treatment.

COVID-19 cases and their associated costs began in mid-March and peaked toward the end of July. Costs decreased until around October, at which point we saw a second surge in COVID-related costs throughout winter 2020. There was not as much fee-for-service savings in 2020 as we expected during the 2021 rate development process.

For many plans, part of the savings realized on Medicare claims was neutralized by the unexpectedly high pharmacy costs. Most of the health plans expect that services will return to normal levels at some point in 2021. About 70 percent of eligible Californians, and

eligible is over the age of 12, have received at least one does of the COVID-19 vaccine. The vaccine itself is covered by the federal government and the administration costs are covered by health plans.

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It is possible that the deferred care in the first half of 2021 will offset vaccine and other COVID-related costs. No significant COVID-related health care costs are expected in 2022. A booster shot may be released sometime in the fall of '21 or 2022 to supplement the vaccine, but these costs should be immaterial. However, we do anticipate additional utilization from delayed and deferred care into 2022.

Now, regarding pharmacy, utilization and trend came in significantly higher than what was projected for the 2021 plan year for a couple of reasons that Dr. Moulds discussed in his opening remarks. Most notably, utilization for the 2021 plan year is showing that we underprojected pharmacy costs for this year. Further, under the new acquisition-based contract, when Optum filed its rate proposal for the 2022 plan year, it did not accurately account for all of the appropriate contract provisions.

As a result, the team had to use its external pharmacy actuarial consultant to build the rate consistent with these contractual requirements. We are working with

Optum to address its submission. And although, we don't anticipate the overall pharmacy rate to change significantly between June and July, we do anticipate some adjustment in individual plan pharmacy rates when we present final premiums in July.

So the chart to the right shows the cost drivers for the overall 2022 premiums compared to 2021. In addition to the pharmacy increase, 2.8 percent accounted for medical inflation, 2.16 came in from the snapback from the 2021 Health Care Fund premium buydown adjustments. This adds up to a total of 6.21 percent increase before the recommended Health Care Fund premium buydown adjustment for 2022. The premium change would be 4.92 percent with Health Care Fund adjustments.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: With the recommended Health Care Fund
adjustments, the overall premium increase is 4.83 percent.
The overall premium -- PPO premium increase is 8.31
percent. Comparing this to Mercer-Oliver Wyman trend
benchmark from the January 2021 health care report, for
the preliminary premiums, the HMO portfolio came in
significantly lower than the national benchmark. The
overall program increase of 4.92 percent also

significantly beat the national benchmark.

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However, the PPO portfolio came in higher than the national benchmarks. The reason the PPO came in higher is driven by a few issues. One, the high cost areas of California that are only served by the PPO, two, the fee-for-service medical trend, and three, the pharmacy issues we just covered. I'll discuss in more detail the cost drivers in the PPO when we discuss those plans individually.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: I'm going to walk through each plan and
discuss each element of its proposed premium starting with
the HMO plans. The 2022 Basic HMO premiums are portfolio
rated using the MARA prospective risk scoring tool with a
two-year phase-in. The risk-neutral premium for a health
plan is set by taking the average risk score for the
members enrolled in that plan and removing that risk from
the plan's medical and pharmacy costs.

As a reminder, a risk score is a measure of how costly an individual's medical needs are compared to the average population. A CalPERS member with a risk score of 1.00 means that person's medical costs are at the level of an average person in the CalPERS Basic program.

Similarly, a risk score lower or higher than one, means that the person's medical costs are lower or higher than the average.

The risk scores are adjusted to account for volatility for plans with a small enrollment size. The credibility adjustment is applied to plan-level risk scores for those plans with involvement of less than 25,000 members. HMO plans, subject to the adjustment, are Anthem Traditional, Blue Shield Trio, Health Net Salud y Más, Health Net SmartCare, Sharp, and Western Health Advantage.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Let's start with Anthem Traditional. It's a
broad network HMO and is offered in many of the high-cost
low-competition areas of the state. On this slide, the
first table on the top shows the 2021 premium, the
preliminary proposed premium for 2022 before portfolio
rating or the recommended Health Care Fund buydown
adjustments, the change in dollars and percentage, as well
as the total covered lives currently in the plan.

Before portfolio rating, the 2022 premium increase for Anthem Traditional was 13.19 percent. To the right of this table, we have a chart that shows the cost

drivers that led to the 2022 premium. Most of the premium increase came from a snapback from the 2021 premium buydown of 8.78 percent.

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The middle table shows the risk score and the portfolio rating impact for the plan. Anthem Traditional has an average risk score of 1.2524. This indicates that the plan has a -- has sicker than average members in the Basic portfolio. In fact, Anthem Traditional is one of the plans with the higher risk scores in the portfolio.

With the credibility adjustment and two-year phase-in, the risk scored used in the 2022 premium is 1.0880. Portfolio rating brought the premium down by 8.07 percent to a 5.12 percent increase. The bottom table shows the team's recommendation to use surplus in the plan's Health Care Fund subaccount to buy down premiums.

For Anthem Traditional, the projected surplus is approximately 12.4 million as of December 2020. We recommend using 80 percent of the surplus to offset some of the premium impact to our members. This results in a 1.26 percent premium decrease for 2022.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Anthem Select is narrow network plan with a strong presence in the Bay Area and Central Valley.

Anthem Select has a projected premium increase of 7.71 percent. Higher than expected pharmacy costs have contributed to the overall increase -- premium increase by 2.84 percent, compared to approximately one percent of normal pharmacy trend. The plan has a lower-than-average risk score, so portfolio rating has brought the premium up by an additional 2.53 percent for a total of 10.24 percent increase over 2021. The projected Health Care Fund surplus for this plan is approximately 13.1 million as of December 2020. Applying the same principal of using 80 percent of the surplus to buy down the increase, we recommend reducing the premium increase to 7.72 percent.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Blue Shield Access+ is a broad network HMO
with populations concentrated in Sacramento and Los
Angeles counties. For 2022, Blue Shield Access+ is
reentering eight of the nine Bay Area counties they exited
in 2019, all of those except Napa County. Blue Shield
projected a modest premium change for 2022. Most of it is
due to a snapback from the 2021 premium buydown.
Portfolio rating has reduced the premium by 12.5 percent,
leading to a decrease of 3.92 percent.

We don't recommend using Health Care Fund surplus

to bring the premium down further. We'd like to be conservative with the use of Health Care Fund surplus dollars to ensure availability of the fund to help mitigate any future premium volatility in this product.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Blue Shield introduced Trio in 2020. The

Board approved Trio's expansion of their service area into

Orange, Santa Cruz, and Stanislaus counties for 2022.

Blue Shield is not moving forward with the Monterey County expansion due to challenges with provider contract negotiations. Trio had a 0.94 percent portfolio rating impact to their premium, leading to a 5.15 percent change in premium. We recommend using 80 percent of the Health Care Fund surplus to reduce the premium increase from 5.15 percent to 3.84 percent.

CalPERS will be adopting changes to the Trio formulary that are designed to address low-value prescriptions. These changes are consistent with formulary changes previously made in the OptumRx formulary and the net impact will be a two percent decrease in net pharmacy costs, which will translate to a 0.3 percent decrease in statewide premiums for Trio. This change will be included in the final proposed premiums in July.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Health Net Salud y Más is a plan with a very narrow network that provides services to a small population in the lowest cost counties in California, Kern Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.

The projected premium before portfolio rating increased 9.09 percent, mainly driven by the underprojection of the 2021 medical costs due to COVID and the higher-than-expected pharmacy rate for 2022. In fact, Salud y Más had the highest COVID-related costs on a per member basis among all CalPERS Basic plans in 2020.

Salud y Más has a risk score of 0.6953, meaning the plan's members on average are about 30 percent healthier than the CalPERS average. With the credibility adjustment and two-year phase-in, Salud y Más received a 12.55 percent portfolio rating impact to the premium, which led to the overall increase of 21.64 percent.

We recommend using 80 percent of the Health Care Fund surplus to reduce the premium increase from 21.64 percent to 13.28 percent. Even with the premium increase in 2022, Salud y Más has by far the lowest HMO premium for the Basic portfolio and is 20 percent lower than the 80/80

State contribution \$607 for 2021.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Health Net SmartCare is a standard network

HMO operating in 20 counties. This plan has experienced

volatile member migration patterns and risk concentration

fluctuations in the past few years.

For 2022, smartCare had a 9.01 percent -- has a 9.01 percent premium increase after the downward impact of portfolio rating. The main cost drivers are the higher-than-normal medical and pharmacy trends and the 2.63 percent snapback from the 2021 premium buydown. The Health Care Fund subaccount for SmartCare is in a small deficit as of December 2020. Therefore, there is no premium buydown opportunity for SmartCare.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Kaiser is a closed network fully insured HMO plan that carries all financial risk for services provided. It operates in 31 counties throughout the state. Kaiser proposed a premium increase of 2.68 percent for 2022. This is very modest and one of the lowest in the basic portfolio. Even though it is a very competitive

rate, we continue to analyze Kaiser's financial position to ensure that our members are getting the best deal we can negotiate.

Portfolio rating has brought the premium up by additional 2.97 percent leading to an overall premium increase of 5.65 percent. Because Kaiser is a fully insured plan, there is no opportunity to accrue a Health Care Fund balance.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Sharp is a closed capitated provider network

HMO that provide services to the San Diego area. The 2022

preliminary premium increase is 5.01 percent. Sharp has a

6.43 percent portfolio rating impact due to their lower

risk concentration with premium increases 11.44 percent

overall.

Keep in mind that sharp is one of the lowest cost plans within the portfolio, so even with this increase, it is still more than a hundred dollars below Kaiser.

The Health Care Fund account for Sharp is in a deficit as of December 2020. This is carried forward from the losses accumulated from the previous five-year contract. We anticipate the Health Care Fund deficit will recover slowly due to the flex-funded arrangement.

Therefore, there is no premium buydown opportunity for Sharp for 2022.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: UnitedHealthcare Alliance is a standard
network HMO plan operating in 26 counties. The 2022
preliminary premium increase, without Health Care Fund
adjustment or portfolio rating is 9.73 percent. Alliance
main cost drivers are medical costs, pharmacy costs, and
2021 snapback. Alliance has a 1.28 percent portfolio
rating impact to their premium for an overall 11.01
percent increase in premium.

The team recommends using 80 percent of Alliance's Health Care Fund surplus to reduce the premium increase to 8.09 percent.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: UnitedHealthcare's SignatureValue Harmony is a new Basic HMO plan for 2022. Harmony is a narrow network plan in five Southern California counties, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. The preliminary portfolio rated premium for 2022 is \$737.67 with a risk mitigation impact of 7.86 percent.

This is based on the projected risk level from the Bates White Economic Model.

The bar graph on the slide shows the HMO Basic plan's State premium. Harmony's preliminary premium came in the third lowest, mainly due to being in the lowest cost counties in Southern California. Harmony has a highly capitated model, which is expected to be more efficient and cost effective.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Western Health Advantage is a fully
capitated provider model that services the Sacramento
area. For 2022, Western Health Advantage will expand
their basic HMO plan into Humboldt County. This plan is
also interested in expanding its Medicare Advantage
product into Humboldt in 2023, if it receives federal
approval.

Western Health Advantage's service areas expansion will create the first low cost HMO available in Humboldt County and is great for our members. Western Health Advantage has a negative 2.21 percent portfolio rating impacting premium for an overall 1.93 percent increase in premium. We recommended using 80 percent of the Health Care Fund surplus to reduce the 1.9 percent

premium increase to a 1.5 percent decrease.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Before we jump into the Medicare plans, I wanted to show the preliminary premium levels for each of the basic plans together as a portfolio. As you can see, there are still variation in price points as we transition towards portfolio rating.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Anthem Medicare Preferred will expand their service area into an additional 21 counties, making it a statewide plan for 2022. Anthem is offering new benefit enhancements, a healthy pantry program, which offers nutritional counseling sessions, and non-emergency transportation.

In addition to the service area expansion and supplemental benefits we shared in November, Anthem is also offering to reduce the member out-of-pocket costs from 10 percent coinsurance to \$0 copay for durable medical equipment, continuous glucose monitors, diabetic supplies, including preferred brand blood glucose monitors, and diabetic therapeutic shoes and inserts with

no additional increase to the premium. Anthem Medicare Preferred has a modest premium increase of 1.75 percent for 2022.

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I'll mention again here, Medicare plans are not included in portfolio rating as the Medicare Program is already risk adjusted.

The team recommends using 50 percent of the plan's Health Care Fund surplus dollars to reduce the preliminary proposed premium to \$357.70, for a 7. -- 6.7 percent decrease from 2021. We would like to take a slightly conservative approach with using 50 percent of the Health Care Fund reserve, because this is relatively new plan that started in 2018 and enrollment has grown slowly ever since. We'd like to be conservative with the use of the Health Care Fund surplus dollars to ensure availability of funds in future years to mitigate any volatility in this plan's premium.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: For Kaiser Senior Advantage, there are no benefit design or service area changes for 2022. The 2022 preliminary premium is \$302.53. This is a 6.76 percent decrease from 2021. This is primarily driven due to an increase in CMS revenue.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

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CHIEF GREEN: Sharp Direct Advantage Medicare was introduced in 2021. As I mentioned earlier for 2022, Sharp Direct Advantage will have \$0 copays for several services and the ER visit copay will remain unchanged at \$50 per visit.

Also, I want to note here, this plan has 68 members enrolled, which is why we are seeing an increase. As more members enroll, the premium will stabilize. However, the 2022 preliminary premium of \$263.85 is the lowest premium in the CalPERS Medicare Program.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: There are no benefit design or service area changes for the UnitedHealthcare Group Medicare Advantage. The 2022 preliminary premium is \$294.65. This is a 5.43 percent decrease from 2021, mainly due to increase in projected revenue from CMS.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: The table on this slide shows the

preliminary premiums for the new Medicare Advantage plans for 2022, Blue Shield Medicare PPO, UnitedHealthcare Edge, and Western Health Med -- Western Health Advantage Medicare Advantage.

I'm pleased to share news that Blue Shield

Medicare Advantage plans approved by the Board in November

will be available nationwide, not just statewide. This

gives our retirees living out of state more choice to

access care no matter where they live in the country.

This nationwide expansion had no increase nor impact to

the premium. The preliminary proposed premiums are

displayed on the bar graph alongside the current Medicare

Advantage plans we offer.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: This is a little repetitive, but here you can see all of the preliminary premiums for the Medicare Advantage plans for the 2022 plan year.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Moving on to the PPO plans. As you may recall from our discussions of portfolio rating the PPO, it's performed a little bit differently than the HMO.

Unlike, the HMO plans with different carriers, the PPO plans are all administered by Anthem. They fall under the same business model, the same care management approaches, the same underlying provider contracting, and the same geographic footprint, which is the whole state.

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This allows us to price the PERS Platinum and PERS Gold plans based on the value of the networks and the benefit differentials. I already discussed the general cost drivers across the portfolios. I'm going to spend a little bit more time here on why the PPO is experiencing higher premium increases than the HMO.

Without the requirements of choosing a primary care physician for specialist referrals, PPOs have relatively loose care management compared to HMOs. This results in higher utilization in services like outpatient, professional specialists, ambulatory surgery, and pharmacy, regardless of population risk.

PPO utilizations of these services are more than 40 percent higher than the HMO. The capitation payment system used with the HMO creates a more cost efficient health care system compared to the PPO fee-for-service payment system. This results in lower unit cost for some services, such as inpatient, emergency room, and physician services than the HMO.

PPO plans cover out-of-network care that the HMO

plans do not. Out of network service cost is much higher than in-network, as there is no provider contract and no care management for out-of-network services. The unit cost for out-of-network inpatient hospital is more than 25 percent higher than in-network inpatient hospitals.

And finally, based on 2019 experience, the overall health care cost for the Basic PPO members were roughly 18 percent higher than the Basic HMO average.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: As approved last November, the three PPO

Basic plans will be replaced with two PPO Basic plans in

2022, PERS Platinum and PERS Gold.

PERS Platinum has the same network and benefit designs to the current PERSCare plan and PERS Gold has the same network and benefit design to the current PERS Select plan.

You can see from the left top table, the PERS
Platinum will have a 12.01 percent decrease from the 2021
PERSCare premium and about a 15 percent increase from the
2021 PERS Choice premium. This also accounts for the
increase in benefits from the PERS Choice 80/20 plan to
the PERS Platinum 90/10 design. The 2022 PERS Gold
premium is about 22.92 percent higher than the 2021 PERS

Select premium.

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The bar chart on the right shows the detailed breakdown of the cost drivers. The underprojection from the 2021 premium is carried forward. The higher-than-expected pharmacy costs contributed an additional 2.8 percent to the premium increase. Combining these with the medical trend and the snapback from the 2021 premium buydown, we have a total increase of 10.96 percent for the overall PPO Basic program.

As a reminder, PPO Health Care Fund Reserve Policy states that premium adjustments may be considered when the fund balance actuarial reserve ratio falls below 90 percent or exceeds 110 percent. As of December 2020, the combined ratio for PERS Choice and PERSCare is at 113 percent. We recommend using 80 percent of Health Care Fund surplus to buy down the 2022 PERS Platinum premium to bring the ratio down to 103 percent, a much more prudent threshold.

The Health Care Fund account for PERS Select is in a deficit as of December 2020. The fund balance to actuarial reserves ratio falls below 90 percent. We don't recommend implementing a surcharge for 2022.

With the recommended premium buydown adjustment, the overall basic PPO premium increase will be reduced from 10.96 percent to 8.31 percent. As a reminder, the

PERS Platinum premium with Health Care Fund adjustment is about \$29, or three percent, lower compared to what we presented in November when the Risk Mitigation Strategy was approved. PERS Gold premium is about four dollars, or 0.6, percent lower.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Just like the Basic plan, the current three
PPO Medicare supplement plans will be replaced with two,
PERS Platinum and PERS Gold Medicare Supplement. These
plans have the same provider network throughout all 58
counties. PERS Platinum will also be available for
out-of-state members, while PERS Gold is exclusively for
in-state members.

The benefits offered under PERS Platinum will be identical to the current PERSCare and nearly identical to the PERS Gold. PERS Platinum will only have slightly richer coverage over PERS Gold for hearing aids and other benefits that are beyond traditional Medicare coverage.

For 2022 PERS Platinum Medicare will increase about 6.22 percent from the 2021 PERSCare Medicare premium and about 15.71 percent from the 2021 PERS Choice Medicare premium. The 2022 PERS Gold premium is about 9.66 percent higher than the 2021 PERS Select premium.

Overall, we see a total increase of about 10.07 percent in the PPO and Medicare supplemental plans, namely driven by an 8.81 percent snapback from the 2021 premium buydown. We recommend using 80 percent of the Health Care Fund surplus to reduce the premium increase from 10.07 percent to 6.16 percent.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Here we show you the 2022 preliminary

premiums for the total basic plan portfolio. You see here
that monthly premiums range from \$1,205 to \$482.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: And here are the 2022 preliminary premiums from the Medicare Advantage and Medicare Supplement plans ranging from \$386 to \$264.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: For next steps, the Calpers team will

evaluate the plans' updated data, trends, and assumptions,

and will continue negotiations. We will present final

premiums in July for Board approval. The 2022 health

premiums will be effective on January 1st, 2022.

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That concludes my presentation and I'm happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you, Ms. Green.

Thank you for a very concise presentation. Appreciate that. I also want to thank you and your entire team for all the work up to this point. I know that they took a lot of it on under your direction without you, while you were gone for a while. So thank all of them for putting their best foot forward.

I do want to say that the plans have heard me say in the past that I want you to come with sharper pencils. I'm not going to say that this year. What I'm going to say is, first of all, I'm going to say thank you to Western Health Advantage for the expansion into Humboldt. I think that gives our members a good opportunity up there. Also, I want to say thank you to the plans that have partnered with our staff so far this year.

But I'm also going to say that there appear to be a few that have not chosen to partner with our staff this year. And I encourage you to do so, to not only just partner with our staff, but partner on the other side with your hospitals and your provider networks out there, so you can come back with a better rate for us.

Our members have hurt this last year and it's

going to continue. We need to get to the best rate possible. And I need you to understand that this Committee has options. And they may or may not have chose to offer those in the past, but there are options on the table for us.

So come in July with your best numbers. Those that don't, I will probably call you out personally. I want to see this action take place.

So with that, I have a number of Board members that wish to speak and then we have quite a number of the public that wish to speak.

First, I have Mr. Rubalcava.

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VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Thank you, Mr. Feckner.

First, I do want to concur with your statements and thank you for saying that to -- for the general public and the carriers to hear. I do want to thank Ms. Green and her team. Excellent presentation.

I do have a question. All these rates are -- is a -- because -- is it because of risk -- new risk mitigation approach the portfolio rating. And a lot of that depends on adjusting the rates, so it's based on the value, not so much the risk. And so a clear point of that is calculating the risk factor, which is very key. And so it has interesting results on every plan and sometimes a

percentage increase or decrease is interesting, and can be taken out of context.

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But I do want to thank you and commend you for doing this approach. I think this is the best way for people to see the value of benefit and it also diminishes the opportunity for trying to grab market just through having a plan design or a rate that would attract the best risk, I would say, the most -- the young invincibles, we used -- they used to call them.

But I do have a question. It is a two-year -- I have a couple questions. It's a two-year transition. So one of the things that's going to have, and we're going to hopefully see it -- we will -- we started seeing already for example Anthem Traditional and for Blue Cross Access+ is there will be less volatility, there will be less snapback. So do we expect that trend to continue second year or it will be less subdued in the adjustments that would have to be done. That's the first question.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Yeah, what you'll see is a reduction in the member migration patterns and a reduction in the concentration of risk. And so that will be a smoothing in the premium adjustments year over year. So those that were -- that were completely flat and that were underpriced relative to their risk, those you'll start to

see to moderate an increase to the nominal price of health care. And those that were skyrocketing, because they were experiencing volatility due to adverse selection, those will moderate, so will either level off or will decrease.

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Then you'll also see enrollment -- the enrollment shifts that we're happening, so people fleeing the high cost plans, which was sending them into a death spiral, that will moderate as well. And then once everything is priced risk neutrally, all of those patterns stabilize.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Thank you. You say it so much better than me.

I had the note there to use the word "smoothing", but I forgot, but -- because that's something an actuary, you smooth the impact, not here, but '37 Act counties.

The other question is related to that, to some of the answers you gave. We have a couple narrow networks, quality providers, the best way to say it, and -- because they tend to be fully capitated -- mostly capitated or owned by the provider -- I'm sorry, by the carrier. And so that helps provide a higher quality care management.

We have the introduction of one, Harmony, new one. And I know -- my question is how did you get to the projected -- to the risk score? Because I notice, for example, the other one, Trio, has closer to average on the risk score so. I'm just curious how we got to that

number?

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: So we use the Bates White economic model,
which has a sophisticated member migration pattern that
actually looks at all of our members and all of their risk
scores, and where they will move as a result of the
introduction of new products. So that's how we brought
forth our recommendation of the approval of Harmony and
it's how we mapped out their likely risk score.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Thank you. That makes sense.

And my final question is regarding Kaiser. It's a full insured plan, so there's less adjustments that CalPERS has to do, but on the other hand, they assume the risk, I guess, all the --

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Yes.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: I guess it balances it out. So how would you think going forward we will see the -- will the same pattern happen to that plan as the other plans? Will we see a smoothing out of the rate, less up and down, less flex -- less volatility or would you --

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Yes and no. I mean, Kaiser's risk score

hovers right around 1, 1.0. I mean it's very close. It's slightly below 1 currently, but it is really close to 1. And some of that is because it is just so large within the -- in the portfolio. So something that is that big ends up kind of defining the middle of the portfolio just because it's so large. It ends up becoming kind of the average.

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And so Kaiser hasn't in our portfolio, if you look at it over time, it has never seen those 10, and 15 percent, and sometimes 20 percent increases that we saw like at the end of risk adjustment when you started seeing massive changes in the portfolio. So it just has never seen the level of volatility that some of our other products have seen.

But in general, yes, you will see kind of a leveling off of all of the products. But again, that -- the volatility that has been in some of the other products has never actually existed in the Kaiser product.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Thank you very much. And again, thank you for the work -- great work you did. And I want to commend you and the whole team for this new approach. It's -- on how to deal with risk mitigation. So thank you.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Thank you, Mr. Feckner.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Ms. Taylor.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And I do want to also thank the team for all the hard work that they've done. And I sort of want to repeat what Mr. Feckner said, which is we had some very cooperative partners in this and we had some that were not. And I'm asking them to come back to the table and work a little harder.

But I would also ask, and I've mentioned this before in open session, I think our carriers need to be working harder with the providers and networks to come up with better rates as well, because I know that they're passing on rates to us that come from the hospital and doctor networks et cetera. And I think that we really need to ask them to sit down with those providers, hammer out better deals, and then come to us with better deals, because a lot of -- I represent all State employees. I represent all Calpers, but State employees took a 10 percent pay cut and now we're asking for State employees to take a huge amount of their paycheck for health care. And this is becoming unsustainable for our employees.

And I think I speak for all of the employees,

whether they're my employees, or our local agencies, or even our retirees, these are unsustainable rate increases.

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And there's a couple of questions I had. I know that the risk adjusting or smoothing is going to help us kind of stabilize everything. But as we buy down the rates every year, we cause a snapback. So as we're buying down this year, my first question is, what kind of impact is that going to have for next year?

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: So you will see some level of snapback from buydowns. It's part of the cycle that we want to get out of with the long-term portfolio rating strategy. With having the lack of stability in portfolio, this is why we had the expansion and contraction -- or one of the reasons we had the expansion and contraction in the Health Care Fund subaccounts that we were seeing over time.

And so by creating these smooth and predictable rates that -- for our members, we will also see more smooth and predictable Health Care Fund subaccounts. And so we will see much more modest adjustments with -- of the Health Care Fund subaccount buydowns, and then therefore snapbacks associated with those to be very, very small and observable.

But you will see some associated with these buydowns. Though many of these buydowns are more modest

than we have seen in recent years, though still a prudent thing to do to reduce the impact of rate creases for our members. But over time, this is what we want to get away from.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: I agree. I appreciate that. Yeah, I thought that might have an impact. And again, I just want to rerate, it is -- it is getting just imperative for us to find out any way we can to work with our carriers to bring these costs down. But in addition, I'm wondering if you could kind of go into -- and I know we covered this before, but I'm getting questions. So I'm wondering if you could go into some of our mitigation tactics that we've been trying to help costs lower or maintain costs, so they're not quite as high. If you could go into a few of the things that we've done this year and even before.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Yeah. So some of the tactics that we're
really focused on right now is bringing lower cost, higher
valued products into areas that don't have access to those
products. And so one of the things that I'm really
excited about is bringing those new products like the
expansion of Western Health Advantage into Humboldt, the
expansion of Trio. We're really encouraging our carriers
with those high value networks, those networks that have

those providers that are efficient and effective at treating members at those lower price points into areas, so members have choice.

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Some members may choose to remain with high cost providers. And we want members to have that choice. But at the same time, we want members to be able to choose more efficient and effective network -- networks at that lower price point. So really being able to bring effective, efficient networks to our members no matter where they live in the state is kind of our number one priority.

And then also getting a handle on these pharmaceutical costs, as we've talked about from the beginning of the presentation with Dr. Moulds' opening remarks and doing a better effective job in working with our PBM on those costs.

Those are the two I'd like to point to. Dr. Moulds, do you want to add anything?

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Those are -- those are the two that are top of my list for sure. You know, the other one is the -- is the broader competition study, which (inaudible) to create more competition in low competition or monopolistic areas. We were successful in doing that in Santa Barbara last year. We came very close to being able to do that in Monterey with Trio this

career. But ultimately, the price -- the negotiating price was going to result in an increase in overall State costs that we didn't want to subject members to.

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We'll make another run at it. (Inaudible) we're talking to other plans about moving into areas with innovative options that do everything from, you know, trying to divert traffic from monopolistic hospitals into lower cost of care settings to just creating competition. You know, those are -- those are all longer term strategies.

Short term, and I'll just reiterate with Marta said, we want to get HMOs into these areas where right now the PPO is the only option. It is -- you know, PPOs are more expensive because -- for many reasons, including the fact that there's no managing of care. And if people want to pay more for a product like that, it's one thing. But when it is their only option, that's a problem.

So, you know, we've already started talking to a number of our plans about moving into some of these areas where the PPO is the only option to create a second option for 2023 and we'll continue those conversations right up until we're doing rates next year.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: I appreciate that. I wondered -- and I think you guys may have answered this question before is -- could the State be a partner in

driving, somehow or another, doctors to those areas through an education stipend of some kind?

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Yeah. You know, some of -- there are programs that exist to do that. (Inaudible).

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Uh-oh.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: (Inaudible) agency provides a heavy deferment of medical school that -- for doctors who go into practice in low income -- I'm sorry, in rural areas and underserved areas. A lot of those folks leave. Some of those folks stay. The -- you know, the other option is being creative about how you string together a network.

We are doing -- as I think we've talked about in other meetings, we're engaged in this study right now to look at our telehealth experience, because we think, for certain kinds of health care, telehealth is a viable option. It gives a second options for some people. It brings providers where there are no providers. It's particularly effective at increasing participation in behavioral health services, that -- those kinds of technological developments may allow us to put together networks in areas where we have not had networks in the past.

Being more creative about the entities outside of

hospitals that we contract with is another possibility.

And, you know, we've been looking at, and will continue to look at, the possibility of moving people out of high cost areas on a voluntarily basis for schedulable surgery.

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So there -- you know, there are some tools in the toolkit. We are talking to the carriers that are doing this work in these high cost counties about using those tools and we'll continue to do that.

We've been talking to Covered California and DHCS about the same thing. You know, they face a number of these challenges in areas where there are minimal -- there's minimal provider coverage also. And so, you know, I've said that -- I'm meeting with Dr. Logan, with Peter Lee and Will Lightbourne from Covered California and DHCS every other week now. This is one of the things that is on the agenda. Behavioral health improvement another thing on the agenda.

But, you know, we ultimately -- the best way of making (inaudible) California is for the three of us to team up and send a collective message.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Well, again, I want to thank you, and the team, and Marta for all of this hard work. So reiterating that I know you're not the only ones at the bargaining table. And it makes it difficult when, you know, you're up against a brick wall. So I reiterate

that by July I'm hoping that our folks -- our carriers come to the table with better rates for our members. And it's imperative. These rates are just unsustainable.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Miller.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Yeah. Thank you.

Thank you Dr. Moulds and Ms. Green for the presentation, the fine work of the team. I just -- I have to say that it's challenging material. It's complex. It can be confusing. But your presentation has been comprehensive, concise, it's comprehensible. Great job bringing this to us in a way that we can really understand it and go forward.

And I encourage you to keep the heat on in the negotiations. As my colleagues have said, we still hope to see improvements for July. And most importantly, all the work you're doing and the leadership in terms of getting to some of the really the root causes, not just the negotiations over what has happened and what is the current state, but getting to the root causes of the cost drivers of health care service and delivery and ability to have improvements on accessibility, equality, and particularly the pharmaceutical emphasis. I've talked before about my long-term vision of a world without PBMs,

but we're a long way from that. And so we've got to really continue to make progress where we can. And so again great job from the team.

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I had a question -- kind of two questions. You had mentioned, Ms. Green, that we're not expecting to see the kind of COVID impact in terms of dollars, but we've still got tens of millions of people who are not vaccinated and many of whom do not intend to be vaccinated even within the health care industry. And it seems like that would be a factor that would generate ongoing concern and cost.

And also, last year, we basically had almost no flu season because of all the mitigation and all the precautions we took because of COVID. And with the mask mandates, and social distancing, and everything being somewhat reduced, and with again a lot of people noncompliant, even when they were in, do you see that as a -- as something that we still -- the jury is out whether we'll have costs next year as that all comes into play again?

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Thank you, Mr. Miller. I -- it's always an inexact science predicting the future. However, you know, we do rely on a lot of the work of the various academic institutions that are looking at that kind of prediction

of what's going to happen with the virus. So we look at what the University of Washington is looking at. We look at what the Johns Hopkins University is looking at. We actually have our own in-house epidemiologist that's helping us think through what the viral patterns are likely to do, and then the subsequent health care costs.

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And so even if we do see hot spots relative to low vaccination rates in each county, which, you know, I can talk at great length about vaccination rates, given my temporary assignment this year. You know, we just don't see it rising to the level that we saw over the winter. And even then, the COVID-related costs that we saw last winter when we had no vaccine for the Calpers book of business was relatively low.

So now that we have a high percentage of the eligible Californians already vaccinated, even with vaccine break-through, at least from a fund perspective, we're relatively well protected. You know, we certainly -- from a health care perspective, and the health of our membership perspective, we still want our members to take all of the important precautions, and distance, and mask, and do all the things that they should be doing appropriately, and get the vaccine, if they haven't already been vaccinated.

But from a fun perspective, based on kind of what

we think the virus is going to do, it does not look like we're going to experience significant health care costs as a result of COVID.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Yeah. And you kind of touched on my next question already a little bit in terms of, you know, the non-vaccinated, kind of the non-compliance factor there isn't really -- it doesn't seem to really be evenly distributed throughout the state. It seems like there are areas with much higher levels of unvaccinated people. And it seems like something that could have a differential effect, depending on what plan you're in and what part of the state you're in.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: There are certainly regional differences, which, you know, there's great data on the California Department Public Health website on the regional differences in vaccination rates. There's also differences in vaccination rates by socioeconomic class and even by zip code, right? There's just so much interesting data about variation in vaccination rates.

So, yes, as we move forward in the pandemic, if we are to see outbreaks, there's likely going to be differences in where they occur. But again, as we look at it as a whole portfolio and as a whole fund, kind of in the global way, it still is not going to rise to the level

to where it's going to be of a major or cost driver or major cost factor for us as a fund.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Yeah. And then my final question. Next year is probably too soon to be thinking about, but how is the medical community thinking about the kind of longer term implications of COVID, because there seem to be indications that there -- a lot of patients are having or may have longer term complications that aren't really as apparent right away in terms of a long-term implication for costs associated with people who have been infected and have come down with it.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Yeah. I think that's a really interesting
question. I think there's a lot of unanswered questions
about what the long-term impacts are. I always think
about kind of what our colleagues in Europe think about as
a bellwether, because, you know, many of those health
systems are nationalized, so the governments have to think
about it as, you know, kind of their long-term budgets.
And many of them are thinking about it in the context of
long -- of health care over the long term, like what is it
going to mean for long-term kidney disease, and what is it
going to mean for long-term -- other long-term health care
issues.

And so there's just a lot we don't know and it's

something that we'll continue to monitor over time, but it will be very, very interesting. Dr. Moulds, do you want to add anything there?

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: I was just going to add, because I'm not the right kind doctor to really be answering this question, that Dr. Logan has been tracking this very closely. And it will be a good subject for her to spend a little bit of time on when she gives a COVID update. Our COVID updates will migrate to different kinds of updates hopefully, at some point.

But this is -- you know, this is one I know that she's been watching carefully. The -- you know, it's an evolving -- it's an evolving area the question about long-term COVID and what it means for people who have symptoms after they had COVID is going to be something that we're going to want to watch and I know something that she's been tracking. So we'll have her say a little bit more at an upcoming Board meeting.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Great. Well, thank you all and thanks to the entire team. Great work.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Jones.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Ms. Green and staff, I just want to echo my colleagues and thank you for taking such a large amount of complex data

and presenting it in an easy-to-follow format, so it really is -- applaud you for that.

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Also, I want to thank you for your continued -and staff's continued effort to negotiate with our
carriers, where, I believe and I'm sure that others
support that, that we are trending in the right direction,
but there's still work to be done. So I know you guys are
working hard to get those rates to more reasonable levels.

Also, I want to applaud you on recognizing that looking at the information that there's some new enhancements that you negotiated in some of these packages, that -- such as nutritional counseling, and non-emergency medical transportation, and post-discharge meals, which are all beneficial to our members. So thank you for negotiating those.

And also, thank you for the almost on-time updates to our stakeholders. I mean, I think you crossed the Rubicon, as they said that they're getting this information almost at the same time as we're getting it. So I know they're very pleased with being kept up to date on getting this information in a very timely manner.

And I do have a question. I looked at some of the data. I was looking at Kaiser, for example. And I looked at -- compared to HMO, I looked at in-state versus out of state, and the out-of-state rates were higher than

the in-state for the HMO. Then I looked at the category that older members in Medicare like myself it's just the opposite, where the rates for the out-of-state was less than the Senior Advantage Program in-state. So why is this -- why is this different?

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: It's a really good question. So for the basic -- on the basic side for Kaiser, a lot of times in various parts of the country, they rely on a blend between -- which you're used to in California, which is they're fully integrated and then some contracted access. And so you can end up with a little bit higher costs in the basic program. And so that's why you can see the out-of-state Basic ends up being a little bit higher cost than the in-state Basic, because in California it's a really well-established program and integrated. And not all places in the country, the out-of-state is as integrated as it is in California, so that's the difference there.

On the Medicare side, I would have to look a little bit more into it, but I suspect the opposite is true, because in the Medicare Program, as you know, the reimbursement rate is the Medicare reimbursement rate, and so you don't have those distinctions of the fully integrated versus the not integrated, because if you take

the Medicare rate, you take the Medicare rate. And so I suspect it has less to do with the nature of Kaiser's model and more to do with just some other states maybe just slightly cheaper. But I can look into the Medicare differential, but I'm pretty confident in the Basic differential.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Okay. Thank you for that explanation. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Ms. Olivares.

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BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I want to thank the team for doing such a great job. It's a very thorough coverage of premiums. I think I had a similar question last year and this is going to be about the quarterly profits. So despite COVID, we've seen a marked increase in quarterly profits. Kaiser posted \$2 billion in quarterly profit for Q1 2021. Anthem posted up a \$1.7 billion surplus for the Q1 2021. UnitedHealth Group had a \$4.9 billion profit for Q1 2021.

And so as I look at -- there's a website Kaiser
Family Foundation and you can look at loss rates and you
can see that average medical loss rates are actually down,
profits are up, average gross margins per member are up.
So as we see premiums rise, there is a very strong
correlation with health insurers profits rising. I want

to make sure that our members are not paying for these profit increases, that they're truly costs that must be borne. How do we discern that?

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: So that's why we flex fund honestly, so why

we've constructed the program the way in which we've

constructed it. So what we pay the carriers on a per

member per month basis for their administrative fees,

which includes profits, right? It's what it -- what the

fees to operate including their profit --

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: Um-hmm.

CHIEF GREEN: -- is static over the term of the contract.

And then the carriers act as pass-through for capitation.

I'm going to set Kaiser aside for just a minute. We'll talk about Kaiser separately, but everybody but Kaiser.

So you've got the set per member per month payment, which is your administrative services fee. Then the carriers act as a pass-through for the capitated payments. It's directly to the providers, so whatever their --

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: Um-hmm.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: -- capitated arrangementS are, and then

Calpers pays the fee-for-service claims directly. So

that's why when we set the 2021 rates, we predicted a

little bit more fee-for-service savings, so CalPERS retained those profits or predicted those profits for the 2021 plan year.

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Now, we predicted a little bit high. We thought we would have more profit in our Health Care Fund accounts than we are seeing in clients. More claims are coming in, because we pay those fee-for-service claims directly. But what we pay the carriers on an administrative services fee in our flex-funded arrangements doesn't change. So they -- again, setting Kaiser side, they cannot profit anymore off of CalPERS' book of business than whatever they negotiate in the five-year contract, the beginning of the flex-funded term, because again they're just a pass-through for the capitated --

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: Um-hmm.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: -- payment arrangements and we're paying the fee-for-services amounts directly.

Kaiser one of the things, you'll notice is that what we're seeing with them is this -- one of the lowest increases in the entire book of business. And we have been working very closely with Kaiser to look at not only its total financial position, our total financial position within their book of business, but also the utilization of our membership and our own claims data, which is why we

gather all of the claims encounter data to understand how much we are using -- how much health care we are using relative to their book of -- book of business or their total, so that we know that we're getting a really good deal or a very good deal from Kaiser.

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So on the flex-funded sided, they actually can't increase profits, because it's negotiated at the beginning of the five-year term. And on Kaiser, we -- because it's fully insured, we have to take a slightly differ tack and actually dig into their finances and dig into specifically the finances relative to our membership and our utilization. So that's kind of the two ways in which we're really monitoring the spend on behalf of our membership.

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: And when setting up the administrative fee, and I know that does include a bit of profit, how are we determining what's a reasonable amount of profit?

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
CHIEF GREEN: Well, we don't delineate profit within the administrative services fees, so we look at the fee itself on per member per month basis and we just aggressively negotiate that fee and pit the carriers essentially against each other to ensure that we get the lowest administrative services fee that we can get from our

carriers, because we really want to ensure that it's the leanest product design as possible.

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So we don't say that of the per member per month that, you know, \$0.50 is profit, but what we say is that you're going to come in as low as humanly possible.

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: So if profits are rising across all the carriers at almost unforeseen levels, how does that competitive model work?

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Well, a lot of times what's happening with profits, and one of the reasons that you're seeing in some of the other market segments some rate changes that are different is that the fee-for-service savings that Calpers is retaining in our fully insured product, the carrier would be retaining as profit.

So that's why I'm saying CalPERS is actually who's retaining the profit, in this case, as opposed to the carrier. Because in a traditional fully insured product, what's happening is let's say you negotiate a \$700 a month premium for a product. And you say, okay, I'm predicting that, you know, 300 is, you know, for capitation, and 300 is for fee-for-service, and a hundred is for -- is that rate, so you've somehow broken it down. If you've predicted that \$300 is for fee-for-service, but because of whatever happened, and maybe in this case it's

COVID, only \$150 was actually spent on average per member per month for fee-for-service, then that is withheld by the carrier's profit. And that actually counts against their medical loss ratio, because they didn't actually spend it. And then in the individual and small group market, as you alluded to, they actually owe that back to their purchasers as rebates, because they have to spend it.

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But because we flex-fund and we don't actually give the carriers that money, we retain it and we pay the fee-for-service claims directly, they actually can't float their profits up and down, because CalPERS retains that money. And so that's why it's static. Whatever they can make on us, doesn't change. So globally in the market, in the fully insured market, it can go up and down, and that's why you see these big swings in the quarterly profits, because the patterns of health care change, but that's because they can take in the profits associated with lower utilization, whereas CalPERS gets to keep those profits associated with lower utilization, as opposed to the carrier, because of the nature of the products that we've designed.

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: I understand how that model works. I guess where I'm a little bit confused or I'd like more information is really understanding how we

go about verifying the fee-for-service payments and what goes into that, because there might be additional costs in that, that we --

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: To the providers? The fee-for-service payments to the providers?

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: Um-hmm.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Oh, they bill us directly. The providers bill us directly.

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: Right. No, I understand that. We'll talk offline. There's -- I would like to get some additional information.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Okay. I'd be more than happy to.

BOARD MEMBER OLIVARES: Thank you.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: Did Rob go offline?

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: I don't see him.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: It's all you, Ramon.

COMMITTEE MEMBER JONES: It's all you, Ramon.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Oh. I think --

MEETING MODERATOR: Sorry. He's coming online

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VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Okay. Yes, because we have one more speak -- one person -- Board member wanted to speak, I think.

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(Thereupon a brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very good. Well, it booted me off, so I'm going to have to go back on the phone. I don't have anybody else on my list from the Board --

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: I think Karen -CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: -- but I know we have -VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: I think Karen Greene
still wanted to speak, is that correct?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Okay. Karen Greene-Ross, please, while I try and rehook.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER GREENE-ROSS: Sure. And I just had a quick question, which I do not expect Don or Marta to have the answer to, but just something we should think about going forward. There's always another variable on -- that's likely to impact future health care costs, particularly for Medicare, was the recent approval, controversial as it was, for the FDA to approve the new drug -- first drug to target Alzheimer's disease, which I'm sure a significant portion of our beneficiaries unfortunately have to worry about, or deal with, or their family members.

And it's a potential cost disruptor, because of

the pressure of the expensive tests people -- advocates may be pressuring purchasers for the cost -- to cover the cost to assess it. So I just think -- I was just going to, you know, add that to sort of David Miller's questions about long-term effects of COVID and other things we're looking at going forward. I think we probably should have to unfortunately look at the impacts of that recent decision and what that might mean for our costs going forward.

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So I was just -- I wanted to just mention that, because when David brought his questions up, I was thinking about the recent article I've just read about that approval.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Yeah, it's a good -- it's a good -- it's great point -- it's a great point. As you know, there are -- there are sort of mixed reviews as to efficacy. It's not cheap. And, you know, we will presumably know more now that it's approved in the -- as we watch experience, but we'll also need to watch it as both a potential cost driver or as a potential cost saver if it's effective and delays the symptoms of dementia.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER GREENE-ROSS: Great. And then just again, thank you for -- everybody for all the hard work that we know goes into all this work with the

rates and trying to keep the cost down for everybody. So thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you. I don't have anything left in my chat room. Mr. Rubalcava, is there anybody after Ms. Greene-Ross?

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: That's all I have.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very good. Thank you.

Now, I know we have a number of callers from the public.

Mr. Fox, please.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair. We have ten callers on the line. The first of which will be Lisa Bocast from SEIU.

MS. BOCAST: Can you hear me? Hello. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Yes, we can hear you.

MS. BOCAST: Okay. Great my question is -- I'm Lisa Bocast. I'm from SEIU Local 1000. I live in Shasta County.

There was mention in the past about a new option for Shasta in Lassen County is I believe it was Blue Shield EPO. Is that still an option for us this coming -- upcoming and when will we have information before open enrollment on cost and networking, so we can look -- make an educated choice on what's going to be the best plan for our members?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Ms. Green.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Yes. So that's part of the Blue Shield Access+ expansion. So if you look at the Access+ --

MS. BOCAST: Oh, it is. Okay.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: Yes.

MS. BOCAST: Okay. Perfect. Thank you. That was my only question.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION CHIEF GREEN: You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very good. Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: To answer the question about when you'll have costs, we'll have -- so regional rates should be in the -- for rates -- the rates --

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: Preliminary regionals are in -- are in the rate sheet for June. Final regionals will be in the rate sheets for July. But preliminaries are in rates sheets for June.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: That will give you price information.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair. We have Joanne Hollender from RPEA.

MS. HOLLENDER: Thank you. I want to, first of all, thank the Board and the Committee members for your work and dedication. And, of course, the CalPERS health staff for doing all the work that you're doing. I do have a few comments about the PPO plans. And I am alarmed with the amount of increase that are in the PPOs compared to the other plans that are PPO and HMO. It is very disturbing that, you know, we have over a 10 percent increase. But one of the things we have to keep in mind the high quality affordable health care, and that's one of my goals. I wanted to make a couple comments about the PPO basic plan.

members on the Board and the Committee. And going back to Kathleen Donneson, excess reserve funds have been used to the double digit percentage increases to subsidize the PERSCare Basic plan. And so it has been continually propped up for years. And I know this is to be true, since I follow all this along. But also, it seems the -- I'm losing my train of thought, I apologize.

Also, the rates are coming -- if you were in PERSCare, you didn't change to a Platinum, you would be

getting a reduction of \$168.74 a month, which is -- does not adjust for regional pricing, which is always higher. And the folks in the PERS Choice plan would be getting -- paying \$93.90 additional. And the folks in PERS Select, which is still an 80/20 not a 90/10, would be paying \$120.88 a month more.

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And it seems to me that perhaps there could be some adjustment so that you're not chasing all your PERS Choice folks away. It's a major hit to them. I know there's five and a half times more people in PERS Choice than PERSCare, but it is a significant change for those folks to go into this Platinum plan.

And with the regional pricing, it's probably going to be astronomical. So I do want to make that comment. And some of the funds that were excess reserve funds, I might add. Some of that money should have gone back to the Medicare plans -- PPO Medicare plans, and very little went. I think maybe I understood from one person it was \$19,000. Very little compared to the Basic PPO PERSCare plans.

And then I wanted to mention the Medicare
Supplemental plans. There's very little difference
between a PERS Choice design plan and the PERSCare, which
is now going to be combined into the Platinum plan.
There's very, very little difference in the benefits. And

yet, why would I be wanting to pay \$36.07 a month more for the Platinum Plan for my PERS Choice plan -- my Medicare, that is, plan. I know you have three other Medicare plans you're adding, which I commend the staff, but I don't really want to chase away our members. And it looks look there was an 8.1 percent snapback too. So if you look at the PERSCare folks they'd only be paying \$4.79 more than they're paying now.

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So if you really look at it, I think things should be evened out more along the plans, so that you're not chasing folks away, that you're keeping the members there. I know you have fee-for-service and all that. And I find it hard to believe that PERS Choice and PERS Select just have so many more claims than the PERSCare plan. I just don't understand that, other than maybe the number of people in it.

But it does seem significantly higher than I've seen. You know, 15.2 percent premium change for PERS

Choice. It would be 22.92 for the Basic plan and 15.71 for the PERS Choice Medicare, and 9.66 for the PERS

Select. And I know you're doing your best, but it seems like you could do more. I think more could be done to make this work better.

I don't really want to change my plan, but I'm going to look around and I may look around outside of

PERSCare, or PERS Choice, and PERS whatever I have right now. I think it's Choice. Sorry. But I think this is very important to keep that in mind when you look for your self-funded plan. It's not competitive with the other plans out there. And I know it's a tough challenge for you, but we really should do better.

So thank you again for your time. I appreciate it. And I hope you can take this into consideration in your rate development.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. Chair, next we have Alexandra Tkacheff.

MS. TKACHEFF: Hi, name is Alexandra. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: We can.

MS. TKACHEFF: Excellent. Thank you so much.

Pleasure to speak to the Board today. I am calling on behalf of SEIU and then also a member of Calpers. I work at the Department of Education. I currently went two years ago -- I'm calling not primarily because I have a question, but to give you some background and statement on how health care impacts your members.

25 | About two years ago -- I'm 33 and about two years ago, I

was diagnosed with cancer. And then it proceeded to evolve into a Stage 4 cancer situation. And I'm in the process of fighting it and actually recovering from that. So I'm very grateful to have the health care that I have. In the process, I went from a normal healthy 33-year old to somebody who's dealing with chronic, potentially life-long condition.

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And in that process, I learned what the difference was between somebody who was using a deductible on an annual basis, and someone who had generally good health to someone with a chronic condition. As far as impact goes, the changes to health care plans -- I use a PPO and not an HMO, because I'm using a lot of specialized treatment.

So in that way access has actually been really helpful. But on the flip side, I'm spending 10 to 20 percent of my income on -- gross income, not net, on not only costs not provided by -- on all costs that are related to insurance, but not covered. So let's deductibles, doctors visits, things of that nature.

In addition to that, there's costs outside of insurance that I've had to provide fund raisers for. And in addition to that, I've had costs that were run through preapproval, but were not pre-authorized, and I had like bills up to \$5,800 show up on my door step that I had to

go through an appeals process for over a year.

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Someone with my skills and abilities to navigate the medical system -- I'm a certified project manager and I also deal with student data. I have been able to navigate it. But dealing with treatment plus having to navigate a difficult health system, plus having costs on top of that, I would encourage the Board to really consider the adjustments in the rates for their members.

For example, what is now going to be called PERS Gold is not accepted through several providers within the Sacramento area. And that would be a significant cost reduction for me on an annual basis, if I could get care through that insurance plan versus what is now going to be called the PERS Platinum, though that I can see that there is effort to change and increase coverage and cost -- and reduce costs that way.

The overall general impact that I wanted to kind of state here is that you have a lot of chronic members, not only members who are working, but members who are also in retirement, who are participating and they're maxing out their deductibles on an annual basis, because they have to deal with the services on a regular basis.

So the more effort that we can make to reduce the monthly rate or potentially deductible side is very helpful. One of the things I found out is that by maxing

out the deductible, the monthly rate doesn't necessarily, let's say, matter too much. So let's say I have 90/10 coverage. While my rate is a bit higher, at the end of the day, if I am maxing out my deductible, my cost at the end of the day out of pocket is close to the same. It's more about where do I want to pay it, not so much that the cost is significantly less or significantly less impact.

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So I'm hoping that some of that information can go into consideration as you're looking at your rates, is that when you're looking at people who are high risk, and the reason why they're in certain buckets, primarily it's because on a monthly basis it's affordable and if they had to increase their costs, it would take away from their resources on a regular ongoing basis.

And that ongoing kind of burden is actually the biggest burden for someone in my condition or someone, let's say, diabetes, or someone with Lupus, or someone who has -- you know, working at an eight-hour job and has -- they're in good -- they're in good stable condition, but they're having to deal with health services that are more costly than let's say somebody who's just going in for a regular checkup.

So I just wanted to be a voice on this call for anybody who is dealing with those situations, that that be considered, and that there are probably more people that

are working on staff. I don't have obviously the statistics, but there's probably more people on staff and employees that are dealing with conditions like this, that have not worked out.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Your time has expired, ma'am.

MS. TKACHEFF: Thank you so much. CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. Chair, next we have Mr. Tim Behrens from CSR.

MR. BEHRENS: Hello.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Yes, sir.

MR. BEHRENS: Yeah. Good afternoon, Chairman
Feckner. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. CSR
acknowledges the many challenges assessing the true costs
of health care and negotiating reasonable rates during the
COVID pandemic. We really appreciate the efforts of the
Calpers health team, especially with the expansion of
plans geographically in the state and the offering of some
new plans.

However, we believe there is strong evidence that rate increases should be minimal, remain roughly the same or even be lowered in some cases for 2022. I really like what Dr. Moulds said -- his comments on creating more

competition. Let's use CalPERS' purchasing power as leverage with health care providers, because some of them don't seem to understand what creating a partnership means.

And with that, CSR's Chair of Health Benefits

Committee, Larry Woodson will prevent -- present more

detailed support for our position.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox, please.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair. Next, we have Mr. Larry Woodson from CSR.

MR. WOODSON: Good afternoon. Larry Woodson, CSR. Can you hear me okay?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: I hear you just fine.

MR. WOODSON: Great. Well, I'd first like to thank you, Mr. Feckner, for the opportunity to comment and for your initial comments, as well as some of the other Board members' comments. And I'd also like to thank Dr. Moulds and Marta for a really good presentation to us or the special -- her initial special stakeholders briefing, and then we are allowed some time to caucus among ourselves as stakeholders. Appreciate that very much.

First, I think the Medicare rates that are presented here are reasonable overall. Probably for one

reason the Medicare Advantage plans are highly profitable to carriers, but the HMO rates is another matter. They're much higher that my research into the latest cost data for 2020 and '21 nationally and in California would justify.

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I'm going to being with the general landscape of health care costs. California carriers achieved massive profits for much of 2020 when elective procedures were postponed due to COVID. And that carried over in 2021 with a spike in COVID in January through March.

As Dr. Moulds pointed out, utilization has increased, but it's increased slowly from my sources, and not to the same levels, according to health articles I've found.

Federal subsidies to hospitals due to COVID costs help offset high hospital costs. And a well respected actuary, Dave Dillon, who's a Fellow in the American Society of Actuaries, he states that insurance rates should stay about the same in 2022. He estimates that the highest increases -- and, you know, he acknowledges it would vary, but the highest increase should be no higher than four percent and about a four percent decrease on the other side to balance out to around zero.

Well, UnitedHealthcare is double that with over eight percent and also the average increase for HMOs is 4.83 percent, which is way too high. That's higher than

last year's percent increase of 4.44.

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Looking at the financial landscape of the carriers in CalPERS universe of plans. And I know I'm going to be redundant here. I appreciate Stacie Olivares comments. I'm going to begin UnitedHealth. In the just released Fortune 500 list, UnitedHealth Group jumped from 7th to 5th this year. Their revenue increased 6.2 percent over last year. And in spite of costs of covering COVID patients, UnitedHealth Group profits jumped 11.3 percent, or 15.4 billion, in 2020. Now, this was due largely to profits from Optum and their Medicare Advantage plans.

I also found that they're doing quite well in 2021 with a whopping first quarter profit jump of 44 percent. So they don't need our eight percent -- an eight percent increase with these kind of profits. And I understand Marta's explanation, but the big picture is they're doing well.

You know, Blue Shield of California, they reported profits increase of 3.1 percent over 2019.

Kaiser Permanente remained well in the black in spite of COVID in 2020, with a net income or profit of 6.4 billion.

They continue to do well in '21 with a first quarter profit of two billion.

As CalPERS -- I think it was Ms. Olivares pointed out during the meeting last year, Kaiser has an enormous

reserve fund for a nonprofit. Lastly, Anthem Blue Cross moved up to 23rd on the Fortune 500 with 16.9 percent increase in revenues.

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To address some specific preliminary rate increases, I'll start with PPO self-funded. I'm glad to see that the rates for Platinum and Gold did come in slightly less than the November projections. And I understand the concerns of some of the contract employees who don't have as good a plan as the State retirees.

But the rates for UnitedHealthcare at 8.9 percent are unacceptably high. While the drug costs may have driven them up some, it's the 6.9 percent increase in medical costs that's the main driver. And, you know, that really is suspect, given all the profits they made during the year, because of delayed elective procedures.

Anthem HMO Select 7.72 percent really raises a red flag. Again, their main driver is medical costs and that seems to be across the Board. Medical costs are the main driver, not drug cost increases. And I don't think that is correct. I think Calpers needs to really examine that closely.

And finally, I hope the Board and I believe they will or have said so in their comments, but I recognize that these are truly preliminary rates and that the staff goes back and in July we see some more reasonable final

rates on those that have done -- have such excessive increases.

So thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair. The next person is Mr. Jared Ramey from SEIU.

MR. RAMEY: Thank you. Hello. My name is Jared Ramey. I live in Shasta County. I am a State employee. I have the PPO system to choose from, which is not very good, because it's Anthem Blue Cross. They are a monopoly here in Northern California. They provide poor service at a high cost.

I have a chronic mental health condition. I am bipolar. I have severe PTSD and severe anxiety.

Sometimes it puts me to the point where I cannot work.

During COVID, I had three hospital -- three emergency room

visits, plus a stay in mental health.

I have probably bills that total between 8 to 10 thousand dollars from last year. My biggest problem is the coinsurance that we have to pay with the PPO. And I was wondering if that would be going away with the new system.

I spend probably between 250 to 300 dollars a month on health care costs that include -- that is not --

that does not go towards my coinsurance. Those are doctors visits, therapist visits, and my out-of-pocket medical expenses for my medication.

I am also a non-straight passing LGBTQ person, so finding an LGBTQ friendly doctor in this very homophobic environment is very difficult for me. I went through over 10 doctors before I found a primary care doctor that was LGBTQ friendly. And I probably called 30 to 40 doctors on the list that they said -- that Anthem provided me that said we're taking new patients. More than half of those people I called were either, one, no longer taking our insurance, or they were not taking new patients, or they were not LGBTQ friendly. That is all I have to say. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox, please.

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STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. Chair, the next caller is Debbie Gibson from SEIU.

MS. GIBSON: Hi. This is Debbie. Hi. This is Debbie. Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Yes, we hear you.

MS. GIBSON: Okay. My name is Debbie Gibson.

I'm from SEIU and I actually also live in a rural area.

And I was wondering -- I've noticed more and more the

25 providers are out of network, so I was wondering what is

CalPERS doing to elevate the out-of-network doctors versus the network doctors.

So like I had a specialist for a while, endocrinologist and I go there, and, oh, we're not in your network any more, but you can still come here and just pay out of pocket, and then I therefore don't have the benefits, even though I have insurance. So I was wondering what is -- is there anything being done to evaluate that as doctors drop out of network and there's less and less for us to even choose from as a available provider.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Anything else, ma'am?

MS. GIBSON: No. I would just like to make sure that that's evaluated, because I am in a PPO as well.

There is not an HMO -- an option and I don't know what the answer is when a doctor can choose to be out of network, but then that's the only doctor that we have a choice to go to. So I'd like for that to be evaluated in then new contract.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair.

We have Polly Coughlin a State employee.

MS. COUGHLIN: Hi. Yes. I am from SEIU as well.

My name is Polly Coghlin. I live in West Sacramento and these are my concerns.

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In the past, I have gone to a doctor at a facility that was covered thinking that the normal wellness routine procedure was covered and I confirm with the doctor. That's one of the questions I ask whenever I go to a doctor is I want to make sure that it's covered. And I instead got a bill for \$600 for an annual mammogram.

When I appealed it, they denied it and CalPERS said I should call the insurance company directly and negotiate for a better price, which they did not do. So ended up paying the \$600 for a routine wellness mammogram.

In December of 2020, I called to ask what mammogram provider is covered. They didn't have anyone. And again, I live in Sacramento. Finally, I told them that -- I asked if I went to UC Davis would that be covered and it was covered.

I also damaged my foot and I went to urgent care, and again I got a bill saying that the services were not covered. When I called to find out why I was getting billed for it, they said that because it was an emergency they would cover it, but this was only after I called.

Last year, I switched to an HMO, I pay \$130 more a month, because I was scared that if I went to a doctor under COVID, if I ever got COVID and I had to go to an

emergency room and see a doctor, I would get gigantic bills that were not covered and I wouldn't be able to afford to pay. So I had PPO CalPERS Select and now I have switched to Blue Shield HMO Trio. And those are my concerns.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair. The next caller is J.J. Jelincic.

MR. JELINCIC: Hi. This is J.J. Jelincic. I'm Health Director for RPEA.

I want to say something you've never heard me say before during rate negotiations, the rates are too damn high. I also recognize that it is a national problem not a Calpers problem.

I'm hearing a lot of static, am I -- are you
hearing me?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Yes, we can hear you.

MR. JELINCIC: Okay. Thank you.

MARA uses cost, which fees times usage to measure risk and they're trying to equalize the risk. And that works if all of the vendors have the same fees, but that's not the case here. All plans have a different fee schedule with the exception of Medicare. I had said the

intent was to protect the insurance companies and the score high -- and to save high cost plans. I was told I was wrong, parenthetically some times I -- something I'm used to hearing. Although, it's common for my comments to come back from others a year later.

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But look at what's going on here. And I want to start with the basic plans, because many of our members are not Medicare eligible. If you look at the plans, Anthem Traditional gets a \$98 a month subsidy for the 13,000 people in it. Blue Shield Access+, \$117 a month subsidy for the 8,000 people in it. The 560,000 people in Kaiser are going to pay an additional \$22 a month to help offset that. The people in Sharp are going to pay basically \$41 a month to help subsidize that.

There is a -- what -- if you look at the subsidies, it actually goes subsidize the high cost plans to save the low cost plans. When you look at PERSCare Basic, PERS -- or the PPO -- PERSCare basic is -- the 25,000 people in that are going to get \$133 a month savings. To finance that, 142,000 people -- 142,000 people in Choice are going to pay an extra \$94. And the 110,000 people in Select are going to pay an extra 121. It's really about protecting the high cost plan.

On the supplemental side, quite frankly, the HMOs are too high, but they're at least reasonable. But if you

look at the PPOs, the 66,000 people in Care are going to pay an extra \$5. The 79,000 people in -- who were in Choice are now being moved to Platinum are going to pay 36 bucks. And the 3,000 people in Select are going to pay an additional \$26 a month.

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Part of the problem with this is that it really encourages the vendors to pay higher fees. Because of the way it's being calculated, if you increase the amount that you pay in fees, you will get a higher risk score, even though nothing else has changed, and you will get a greater subsidy. You really need to rethink how you are doing this risk adjustment.

For this year, it's baked in, but give some real thought to whether this is, in fact, the road you want to continue on next year. And you have previously indicated that right now you're just treating the HMOs as a group. Your plan is to treat the HMOs and the PPOs in the same risk pool. Although, we've heard today consistently that PPOs are much more expensive, because of the fact that there's greater use of specialists and greater use generally.

So I thank you for your time. I ask you to really rethink whether this is the route you want to go. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you. Mr. Fox.

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Mr. Chair, the last caller is Maria Blaine a CalPERS member.

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MS. BLAINE: Hello, everyone. Thank you for taking my call. I'm calling on behalf of -- I work for the State of California and I'm a member of SEIU. I'm calling on behalf of a member. She is unable to be here today to make the comments, but she's working as a teacher at Pelican Bay Del Norte.

Her insurance is a PPO. Currently, her claims from a March hospitalization are being denied as not network, not preapproved, and not an emergency. A 2 -- she is facing a \$265,000 bill due to -- because Anthem is telling her it is her responsibility to pay. The member was air lifted by ambulance to the only available hospital that was taking patients during the pandemic.

She was also receiving intravenous pain medication and assumed that the doctor and hospital staff were representing her best interests and doing their diligence or prerequisite parts in assuring prompt payments from the insurance companies.

Also, this is -- so we have some -- this is not her -- the first case we hear about this and it is not the first issue that we've heard in this meeting. Please also know that the member had to take an Uber home after being discharged from the hospital from her surgery. It was a

325 mile for a six hour drive. There was no compensation for that. It was just an out-of-pocket expense.

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The total monthly payments for personal -- for her person for medical insurance is too high. The member is currently doing all the work and spending countless hours coordinating the bills in order to appeal and do the medical work necessary to receive some kind of relief.

So we have a follow-up question is, is the -- are you tracking out-of-network costs that these members are forced to pay and are dealing with? It just amount to high level of stress and anxiety contributing to the detriment of their physical health?

Thank you for taking my call.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Fox is that the last caller?

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS CHIEF FOX: Yes, Mr. Chair, that was the last caller.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Well, we heard a trend in a lot of those calls.

And I will say that Mr. Moulds and Ms. Green, I did tell
you that we met with SEIU a week ago and heard a lot of
these concerns about the out-of-network, et cetera. I
asked for back-up information with plans, et cetera, so we
could pass that on to you, because we want to make sure
our members are protected. We have yet to hear anything

in regards to that conversation. So although I heard the members today, we have heard that. We're waiting for information so that we can make sure that we can start pushing the buttons on our end.

With that, I have Ms. Middleton.

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BOARD MEMBER MIDDLETON: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I want to respond a bit to the gentleman from Shasta County who spoke. I first started with the State of California in 1974. I can tell you in the 47 years that have transpired, for those of us in the LGBTQ+ community our access to culturally competent health care has changed from night to day. Things have improved tremendously. But that is most particularly true in metropolitan communities and in larger communities.

And I know that Dr. Logan, Dr. Moulds, Ms. Green have just done exceptional work. But access to culturally competent health care across the state is something that is incredibly important. Individuals within the LGBTQ community defer and avoid accessing health care frequently, because they fear facing discrimination.

Most of us in my community can recount one or more instances of discriminatory or just blatantly unprofessional conduct that we have encountered in medical offices at some point in our life.

So everything that we can take and due to ensure

that we make it easier for our members who are within the LGBTQ community, particularly in rural areas, have access to culturally competent health care is something that is really important.

And thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Seeing no other requests to speak, Ms. Green, anything else you'd like to add?

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

CHIEF GREEN: No, thank you. Thank you, Chairman Feckner.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Great. Well, again, thank you for a great presentation. And thank your entire team.

Mr. Moulds, anything else on this agenda item?

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Nothing from me. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: All right. The next agenda item is the Summary of Committee Direction. Mr. Moulds.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: I have two items. The first is to ask Dr. Logan to speak about long COVID and longer term effects of COVID in a future COVID update to the Board. And the other one is to continue monitoring Aduhelm, which is the new Alzheimer's disease -- Alzheimer's drug that was just approved by the FDA, both

for increased new evidence about -- to shed more light on

25 efficacy as well as on the cost side, which we will

continue to do, and are happy to report back to the Board if -- as we -- as we learn more.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you. And I would like to add as part of committee direction that we want to look at the plans and whether or not they're giving the right information, that they have the right doctors out there, whether or not they have enough doctors, and when they're sending people out of network when they shouldn't be. So I want to make sure we're keeping our tabs on that.

And as well, I know it's not for, but it was

Committee direction that those plans that have not

partnered with you and your team need to by July. So I

know that's not your direction, but that's my direction to
the plans.

So seeing nothing else, Ms. Middleton, when would you like to start Risk and Audit?

BOARD MEMBER MIDDLETON: I think everyone could use the break, so --

(Laughter.)

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BOARD MEMBER MIDDLETON: -- it's 3:15 now. Let's start Risk and Audit, which will begin in open session at 3:30.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very good. We thank everybody for your attention today and we will see you at

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Risk and Audit at 3:30. This meeting is adjourned.
 1
              (Thereupon California Public Employees'
 2
              Retirement System, Pension and Health Benefits
 3
              Committee open session meeting adjourned
 4
              at 3:15 p.m.)
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I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

That I am a disinterested person herein; that the foregoing California Public Employees' Retirement System,

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Committee open session meeting was reported in shorthand by me, James F. Peters, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, and was thereafter transcribed, under my direction, by computer-assisted transcription;

I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for any of the parties to said meeting nor in any way interested in the outcome of said meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of June, 2021.

James & Titte

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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