MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

PENSION & HEALTH BENEFITS COMMITTEE

CALPERS AUDITORIUM
LINCOLN PLAZA NORTH
400 P STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2022 9:45 A.M.

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

APPEARANCES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Rob Feckner, Chairperson

Ramon Rubalcava, Vice Chairperson

Lisa Middleton

David Miller

Eraina Ortega

Jose Luis Pacheco

Theresa Taylor

Mullissa Willette

Betty Yee, represented by Lynn Paquin

BOARD MEMBERS:

Gail Willis, PhD

STAFF:

Marcie Frost, Chief Executive Officer

Matt Jacobs, General Counsel

Donald Moulds, PhD, Chief Health Director

Anthony Suine, Deputy Executive Officer

Yesenia Croft, Assistant Chief, Health Account Management Division

Rob Jarzombek, Chief, Health Plan Research and Administration

Julia Logan, MD, MPH, Chief Medical Officer

APPEARANCES CONTINUED

ALSO PRESENT:
Tim Behrens, California State Retirees
Neal Johnson
Paia Levine
William Stewart
Larry Woodson, California State Retirees

	INDEX	PAGE
1.	Call to Order and Roll Call	1
2.	Executive Report - Don Moulds, Anthony Suine	2
3.	Action Consent Items - Don Moulds a. Approval of the June 14, 2022, Pension & Health Benefits Committee Meeting Minutes b. Approval of the September 21, 2022, Pension Health Benefits Committee Meeting Timed Agenda	10
4.	<pre>Information Consent Items - Don Moulds a. Annual Calendar Review b. Draft Agenda for the November 15, 2022,</pre>	11
5.	Action Agenda Items a. Proposed Revisions to the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) Regulations: Definition of Parent-Child Relationships - Yesenia Croft	11
6.	Information Agenda Items a. Preferred Provider Organization Strategic Alignment - Don Moulds, Julia Logan, Rob	
	Jarzombek b. Summary of Committee Direction - Don Moulds,	16
	Anthony Suine c. Public Comment	5 7 5 8
7.	Adjournment of Meeting	68
Reporter's Certificate		

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PROCEEDINGS 1 CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: We're going to call the 2 3 Pension and Health Benefits Committee meeting to order. The first order of business will be to call the roll. 4 COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Rob Feckner? 5 CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Good morning. 6 COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Ramon Rubalcava? 7 8 CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Unmute yourself, Ramon. 9 VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Sorry. I'm here. Ι can't seem to get the big screen up. Yeah, I'm here. 10 11 Sorry. COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Lisa Middleton? 12 COMMITTEE MEMBER MIDDLETON: Present. 1.3 COMMITTEE SECRETARY: David Miller? 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Here. 15 COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Eraina Ortega? 16 COMMITTEE MEMBER ORTEGA: 17 COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Jose Luis Pacheco? 18 COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: Present. 19 20 COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Theresa Taylor? COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Here. 21 COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Mullissa Willette? 2.2 23 COMMITTEE MEMBER WILLETTE: Here.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER PAQUIN: Here.

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COMMITTEE SECRETARY: Lynn Paquin for Betty Yee?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Agenda item 2, executive report. Mr. Suine.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: Good Morning,

Mr. Chair --

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Good morning.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: -- members of the Committee. Anthony Suine, Calpers team member. And I'm happy to be here today to share a little update from our customer service and support team. As you know, last month, we held a successful return to our first in-person Calpers Benefit Education Event in Oakland. It's the first in-person event since February of 2020. And I want to thank everyone involved for the phenomenal job that they did putting this together. We had nearly 700 members attend over the two days. And it was great to see them interacting with the team in person. It seemed like they were happy to be back. It was evidenced by out 99 percent satisfaction rating for the overall event and for the classes, which is the highest we've ever had actually.

We're now planning our remaining CBEEs for this fiscal year, two virtual events, one in December and one in February, and then we're planning our next in-person event for March in Anaheim.

I wanted to share a quick member story from the Oakland CBEE. We han inactive member who separated from

his CalPERS employer over 10 years ago, walked into the event. He knew he hadn't maximized his benefit factor and intended to retire in age -- at age 63, which was a year away. But anyway, our counselor escorted him to one of the kiosks and informed him we could run an estimate for him. Knowing that he had been inactive, we decided to run an estimate as of that day that he attended. The member was happy to see the amount that it was, but he still was interested in potentially waiting for another year. So we ran the estimate for a year out and the difference was a mere \$3.

(Laughter)

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DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: So we helped him submit the retirement application right there online at the event and he left the event retired and extremely happy as you can imagine. So great event.

(Applause).

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: Great results.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Excellent.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: So speaking of retirements, I wanted to give an update on how retirements from the 21-22 fiscal year compared to the 20-21 fiscal year. So overall, our retirements were down 7.6 percent compared to the prior year. The State was down about 17 percent, public agencies down about six percent, and

schools were fairly steady down just half a percent.

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Looking at just safety retirements, they were down about 17 percent overall and 25 percent decrease in State safety retirements.

Interestingly enough, the decrease of about eight percent from this fiscal year -- or last fiscal year to the previous year was almost identical to the increase we had from the year before that, so when you look over the last three fiscal years, it's -- it's pretty stable overall.

I also wanted to acknowledge that this week begins our health open enrollment period for our employers, active members, and retirees. And this is traditionally the busiest time of year for our Contact Center. But last year, we were able to reduce caller wait times by 78 percent and increase the number of calls we answered by 34 percent. So this year we're doing everything we can to sustain that and continuous smooth experience. And I want to thank our agents and support teams for their extra hard work during this busiest time of the year.

Since we last met, there have been several environmental events that have impacted our retirees. As I mentioned before, our teams continuously monitor disasters year-round, reaching out to members who receive

paper checks and may be impacted by mail deliveries. So far this season, there have been 50 fires and even a flood back in Kentucky that we have been monitoring. We've made calls to nearly 100 impacted members who have paper checks and impacted postal service delivery.

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Most are okay with the mail being redirected or waiting for their checks to be delivered, but we were able to switch seven of those members to direct -- direct deposit, which is our ultimate goal.

Just a little bit about the limited duration regs after -- as you're aware, we're working to define the term "limited duration" as it applies to retired annuitants and temporary upgrade pay appointments. And the public comment period ended August 1st for those regulations.

We're working on reviewing those comments, preparing responses, and making modifications to the proposed language. And we'll bring those revised regulations back to the Committee in November. If you receive any -- any questions from your constituents in the meantime, I'm happy to be a resource, so please reach out.

Lastly, yesterday, you heard a presentation from the CEM Benchmarking group. And it was stated that CalPERS is the most complex system in the 500 plus pan -- plans that participate in CEM. I just wanted to let you know that this complexity makes it that much more

difficult for our team to always deliver timely benefits and superior customer service, but they always seem to come through.

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So I just wanted to thank our teams for their continued hard work and dedication. And that concludes my update and I'm happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very good. Thank you for your report and thank your team for constantly doing good work on our members' behalf. I do have a question for you, Anthony. On some of these Zooms that I do, I often get questions about people saying, how do I get my retirement money if I retire and leave the country? Is there a way that we could post -- because I know we can send checks, but there is a limit of where we can do direct deposits, correct?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: (Nods head).

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Is there a way that that could be put on the website somewhere, that list of countries where we can't send direct deposit?

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: Yeah. There -there's certain banks that have connections with the
foreign countries that are able to do --

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Okay.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: -- the direct deposit approved transfers and there's others that don't

allow that. So let me take that back and I can look into, you know, if there's any more information we can provide on that and do that.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: That would great. And even if we could give a list of the banks --

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: -- that they can use in another country, that might help off -- stave off some questions in the future.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Great. Thank you.

Seeing no other requests, thank you.

Mr. Moulds.

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Good Morning, Mr. Chair, members of the Committee. Don Moulds Chief Health Director.

Before we get to the agenda, I want to provide a few updates. As Anthony mentioned, open enrollment started this past Monday, September 19th. It runs through October 14th. This is the annual time of year our members can enroll in and make changes to their health plans and add or remove dependents. All of the information a member needs to research plan choices and the 2023 premiums and benefits are available online in myCalPERS and our website on the open enrollment pages.

Next, at past Committee min -- meetings, you've heard public comment from our retiree stakeholders about the Medicare ACO REACH Model. I want to let you know we'll be holding an education session on ACO REACH in January at Board education day. We'll have a panel of speakers offering various views and dive into the program so we can better understand it. My goal is to have a clear direction -- have clear direction from the Board that we can use to engage CMS and others in D.C. This is an important topic. I look forward to delivering an informative session for everyone in January.

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Next, I want to update the Committee on the long-term care, managed care solicitation that we've discussed in the past and also earlier this year. By way of reminder, the managed care solicitation is our attempt to bring new benefit designs that we believe can reduce costs for CalPERS and our long-term care policyholders by helping them stay in their homes longer. As we've discussed in the past, we also see helping our policyholders stay in their homes longer as a significant potential program improvement, since staying in their homes as long as possible is what all -- our policyholders consistently tell us is what they want out of the program.

I'm pleased to report we have an intent to award in place with a bidding vendor for that would-be program,

pending successful contract negotiations. If we're successful, we'll communicate to you and to policyholders the details of the program likely in early 2023. I should caution that we still have a lot of work to do before we reach terms, specifically we won't be able to move forward with a contract unless there are strong performance guarantees in place that minimize any potential risks to the Long-Term Care Program.

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Next, I want to quickly highlight some of the great work by the team. One area of focus this past year has been telehealth, where we wanted to better understand the quality of our services our members receive and how we can improve them. Our Health Innovation Team led work in this area in collaboration with Rand to better understand how telehealth services measure up. I'm pleased to report that our study and its findings will be published in the journal Health Affairs in December.

In November, we'll have the opportunity to share the CalPERS journey on health equity. We're one of only a few purchasers leading the way in collecting demographic information that includes key data on race, ethnicity, language preference, sexual orientation, and gender identify. We'll be presenting our health equity initiative at the National Committee for Quality Assurance annual meeting in Washington D.C. this November.

And speaking of health equity, starting this
Saturday, September 24th, health subscribers will receive
a \$10 gift card from their plan by completing their health
demographic profile either in myCalPERS or through the
link available on our website. We're excited to partner
with our plans and offer this incentive because gathering
this information is vital to our health equity work.
We've said in the past, understanding the demographic
information of our members has the power to reveal
important trends and help us and our health plans identify
whether changes need to be made in the way care and
treatment is provided to ensure it's equitable for all of
our members.

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We'll be community -- communicating this gift card incentive to our subscribers throughout open enrollment and over the next couple of months and will come back to you with how we did.

That concludes my remarks. Happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Seeing no requests, thank you very much.

Moving on to Item 3, action consent items. We have 3A, the June 14th Committee meeting minutes, 3B is today's timed agenda. What's the pleasure of the Committee?

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: Move approval.
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             COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Move approval.
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             CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Moved by Taylor, seconded
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   by Pacheco.
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             CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Any discussion on the
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   motion?
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             Seeing none.
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             All in favor say aye?
             (Ayes.)
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             CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Opposed, no?
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             Motion carries.
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             Item 4, information consent items. Having no
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    request to pull anything off, we move to Agenda Item 5,
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    action agenda items, proposed revisions to PEMHCA.
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             Mr. Moulds.
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             CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Yeah. And I will
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   turn things over to Yesenia Croft from the Health Account
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   Management Division.
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             CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: VERY good. Good morning.
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             Not yet.
             There you go.
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             HEALTH ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT DIVISION
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   CHIEF CROFT: Thank you.
             Good morning, Mr. Chair, members of the
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    Committee. Yesenia Croft, CalPERS team member.
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Today, I bring forward an action item to approve revised proposed amendments to the Public Employees'

Medical and Hospital Care Act regulation section 599.500 subdivision (o), definition of parent-child relationship, so that it may be released for an additional 15-day public comment period.

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On March 16th, 2022 the Board approved the formal process to amend the regulation to clarify a dependent's eligibility in a parent-child relationship. On June 3rd, 2022, we submitted the public notice package to the Office of Administrative Law commencing the 45-day public comment period, which formally closed on July 18th, 2022.

CalPERS received two public comments during the 45-day public comment period. Public comments pertain primarily to children who are not yet school age and those who are new to the program. Concerns were expressed as to whether the documentation requirements for these individuals were too burdensome. One commenter felt that the added specificity in the proposed regulation was overly narrowing.

However, the intent of the proposed regulation changes is to add clarifying language as to the types of primary and secondary supporting documentation required to certify the financial dependency of more than 50 percent of an employee or an annuitant's support.

In addition, the current regulation provides multiple alternative ways to demonstrate a dependent's eligibility as a parent-child relationship. For example, for dependents under the age of 19, a copy of the first page of the employee or annuitant's income tax return from the previous tax year listing the child as a tax dependent is required. However, to address the newly acquired dependents in a parent-child relationship for a time not to exceed one tax filing year, the employer annuitant may submit other documents that substantiates the child's financial dependence.

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For children who are not yet school age, school records may also include pre-school, and day care records showing the employer annuitant as having legal parental status or guardianship over the child.

In addition, other verifiable documentation is acceptable, such as medical bills or proof of medical and dental insurance. Secondary supporting documentation may also include day care or pre-school payments, proof of payment by the employee or annuitant for activities such as sports registration fees, music lessons, or swimming lessons, et cetera.

In the instance where an employee or annuitant is unable to comply with the parent-child relationship requirements and certify financial responsibility for the

dependent child within the required time frame, they may request enrollment or a subsequent qualifying event such as open enrollment or as a late enrollment request providing them additional time to secure the required documentation.

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Public comments also indicated concern with the requirement that supporting documentation not be older than 60 calendar days from the date of signature of the affidavit of parent-child relationship. As some of the documents are likely to be outside of the 60 days due to the nature of the document type. To remedy this issue, we updated the proposed language to include an exception to the 60 calendar day requirement for legal judgments, court documents, child driver's license or State identification, or vehicle registrations. All other supporting documentation will maintain the 60 calendar day requirement.

Another public comment included a recommendation to add regulatory language to provide an employee or annuitant one year from date of death of their spouse or domestic partner to certify the child or children of the deceased spouse or domestic partner as a parent-child relationship. However, this recommendation is not necessary as existing law provides that step-children and domestic partner children remain eligible for CalPERS

health benefits as a dependent, and may remain enrolled on the employee or annuitant's account until they turn 26 or until the employer annuitant remarries or registers a new domestic partnership. CalPERS will clarify this in future guidance to employers.

With Committee approval of these changes, we will move to submit our public notice package to Office of Administrative Law for an additional 15-day comment period. We also seek approval to submit the final rulemaking package to the Office of Administrative Law upon conclusion of the comment period if no additional comments are received. This concludes my presentation and I'm happy to take questions.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very well. Let's see, I have no questions at this time.

This is an action item. What's the pleasure of the Committee?

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: Move approval.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MILLER: Second.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Moved by Pacheco, seconded by Miller.

Any discussion on the motion?

Seeing none.

All in favor say aye?

25 (Ayes.)

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Opposed, no?

Motion carries. Thank you.

HEALTH ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT ASSISTANT DIVISION

4 CHIEF CROFT: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: That brings us to Agenda Item 6A, PPO strategic alignment.

Mr. Moulds.

(Thereupon a slide presentation.)

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Good morning, Mr. Chair, members of the Committee. Don Moulds, Calpers team member.

I'm here with Rob Jarzombek and Julia Logan to present an update to our PPO strategic alignment effort and I'll pass it to them shortly, but I want to start with some background.

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: So at the June 2022 Pension and Health Benefits Committee meeting, we shared some challenges facing the Basic PPO program. As a reminder, the Basic PPO plans have experienced premium increases and volatility over the last few years. In 2021, they saw higher than expected medical and pharmacy costs, as well as investment-related losses. Both of these contributed to a large reserve deficit.

To address the deficit, you approved a five-year

surcharge to the basic PPO premiums to replenish reserves starting with the 2023 plan year. In June, we also informed you of concerns the health team had about possible near-term and longer-term affordability challenges facing the PPO. At the time, we were particularly concerned about the PPO Gold product. In July, we shared with you that the team had begun additional financial analysis of both PPO products and that we were exploring options to help address some of the challenges facing the PPO. We're here today to present our initial findings and to start to lay out some of the options we may bring you in November for consideration.

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There are several key goals of the work that's currently underway. These include ensuring that pricing for the CalPERS Basic Gold product stays in line with the pricing of our low cost HMO products and identifying potential interventions that could help curb near and longer-term costs both for products. There are also non-cost related goals as well.

One is ensuring that both PPO Basic plans are aligned with our strategic goals and that the PPO quality measures and health plan requirements are consistent with those in the HMO solicitation which is currently underway. A second is integrated lessons learned into other CalPERS plan offerings, and the last is developing the foundation

for upcoming PPO contract solicitation for calendar year 2025 through 2029. I know that seems like a lifetime from now, but it really isn't.

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As you'll see, this effort has highlighted the need to assess how the PPOs are structured, as well as the financial arrangements we have with our third-party administrator Anthem. As you know, we have a range of financial, contractual, and policy considerations that impact premiums that do not inherently relate to the underlying care delivery. They include the nature of the funding for the PPO program, so self-funded versus insured, and how risk between populations is managed.

We also seek financial arrangements with our contracted health plans and our third-party administrator that ensure members get the highest quality care.

Mechanisms include CalPERS supporting administrative functions related to administering the PPO at risk for --sorry, administering the PPO at risk for outcomes and having strong quality incentives. As CalPERS plans its solicitation for the 2025 PPO contract, we'll review options to encourage both lower cost and higher quality care.

I'm going to pass the baton to Rob in just a second. But before I do, I want to update you on a concern I raised earlier in the summer. When you approved

2023 rates in July, the health team was worried that cost growth in the PPbasic plans was significantly outpacing cost growth in our HMO products. And that the rate of growth coupled with member responses to those changes could create profound challenges to the PPO, particularly the Gold product as early as in 2024. Our analysis has identified several areas where PPO costs need to be improved, but it also shows that generally the underlying medical and pharmacy cost growth in the PPO is in line with that of our HMO products. This is largely good news, because it tells us that the PPO is not facing and imminent sustainability crisis.

The message of the presentation today is that we have a lot of work to do to improve the cost of our Platinum and Gold PPO products. We aren't facing an immediate sustainability crisis though.

Rob and Julia are going to go into all of the details, but I thought I would start by sharing that largely positive news for the context on the work we're doing. I'll turn it over to Rob now to share more details about the work that took place over the summer and that's being conducted now. He and Julia are also going to share several initial findings.

So, Rob.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: All right. Thank you, Don. And good morning, Mr. Chair and members of the Committee. Rob Jarzombek, Calpers team member. To research all the items Don just described, we assembled a team and engaged our third-party actuarial firm, Milliman, to help us better understand our data. We were also fortunate to engage Peter Lee, former director of Covered California, to help inform and guide our research. With both Milliman's and Peter's knowledge and expertise, we were analyzing current and historical health care cost and utilization trends in our PPO and HMO basic plans.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: We continue to work closely with Anthem to

lower costs, while ensuring members have access to high

quality care. We are also researching other models, so we

can begin conducting an informed and thoughtful PPO

procurement in 2023. In the same spirit, we're looking at

other structural changes to the PPO program as well.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: So let's first start with industry engagement.

With Anthem, we are looking at the PPO cost relative to

the cost in the HMOs and learning more about what

additional tools they may have to improve costs and

outcomes for our members. We are discussing network design, quality, and management options. This will be a major focus as it has the potential to save money and improve outcomes for members.

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As we engage with Anthem, we are focused on interventions we can implement in the short-term as well as next -- as the next plan year, which starts in 2024, but we are also looking at longer term interventions that will likely make more sent -- more sense as part of our next TPA contract, which will be in place starting in January of 2025.

Next, we are collecting independent data and held detailed inquiries with entities serving large purchasers. These are entities that provide member navigation and advocacy programs, which you might know as navigator systems or assistance. Others provide virtual care options and somehow programs that target individuals with particular conditions.

Lastly, and as part of our normal course of business, we're engaging with other large purchasers and purchaser groups. With them, we're exploring new models that may allow us to better serve our members. As we approach the end of our five-year PPO contract and prepare for the next solicitation, this research and engagement is helping us better understand some of the innovative and

value-add services we might consider for our members in CalPERS PPO plans.

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Before I turn things over to Dr. Logan, who will be talking about what we are seeing in some of our data, I want to spend a little time unpacking the various cost drivers in the PPO.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: So let's start with the 2023 Basic PPO

premiums. The blue bar on the right shows we had -- as

the blue bar on the right shows, we had an overall

increase of 15.76 percent. When we break things down, we

see that health care cost increases account for 8.5

percent, 4.9 percent of this was medical, 2.6 pharmacy,

and one percent was other. So this category includes

several components, but combined together had a net impact

of a one percent increase.

There was an un -- underprojection for 2022, which accounted for two percent of that premium increase. This underprojection is combined in the medical increase in the chart. So two percent of the medical's green bar of 6.8 percent was this underprojection.

And lastly, structural adjustments made up 5.3 percent, 2.6 came from a snapback from buying down the 2022 premiums, and 2.7 percent is to rebuild reserves.

So the underprojection and structural adjustments are responsible for almost half of this year's PPO rate increase.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: As you know, this rate increase is
significantly higher than the average HMO increase of 4.35
percent. However, it's important to take a multi-year
view when looking at premiums and not just focus on a
single year. This chart shows the average Basic PPO and
HMO premium increases since 2018. Comparing the 2018 and
2023 premiums, the overall average annual increases are
similar for Basic HMO and PPO.

The six-year average premium increase for P -HMOs is 3.2 percent and it is 4.2 percent for PPOs. You
can see that the PPO rate changes have shown more
volatility with a rate decrease in 2018 and then a high
increase in 2023, but much of the premium volatility in
the PPO is driven by structural issues rather than
underlying health care costs.

For example, we had the premium buydown, which artificially lowers premiums for the -- for the year and causes a snapback if the same amount of money is not applied to those premiums again in the subsequent year. And we also had a premium surcharge for the 2023 basic

plans to start rebuilding reserves.

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Finally, this chart shows the weighted average Basic PPO and HMO premiums for the same time frame.

So going to slide 8 --

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: -- you can see that they are relatively
similar despite the volatility and the increases and
decreases we just saw on the previous slide. The premiums
for the HMO and PPO are similar in 2018 and 2019, but
diverged in 2023. This highlights Don's comments that
while we need to continuously look at how to improve the
value in the PPO program, in the short-term, the PPO does
not appear to be in jeopardy of being unsustainable.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: Let's talk about more about the exploratory

analysis that we've done so far. CalPERS has engaged

Milliman to perform an in-depth data analysis to identify

potential areas for improvement within the Basic PPO

program. The analysis involved direct comparisons of the

Basic PPO to non-Kaiser HMOs based on medical and pharmacy

data from 2017 to 2021. We also did indirect comparisons

to Kaiser.

Some of the early findings include that PPO cost

growth is not increasing at a faster pace than HMO cost growth. The same cost trend exists for medical and pharmacy, and we'll see this on the next chart.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: Utilization is similar between PPO and HMO

products. Said differently, in general, PPO members are

not going to the doctors more often than their HMO

counterparts. We've identified the top contributors to

the increased cost in the PPOs and these are unit costs

related to hospital outpatient services, chemotherapy,

specialist care, outpatient labs, and imaging. Julia will

talk about these in a moment.

Finally, as with health care spending in general, a small percentage of individuals account for a large proportion of the expenditures. Julia will also explain what these conditions are and the members who comprise this group.

As part of our analysis, we have looked at all members in the PPO, and because the PPO has a higher proportion of early retirees and individuals in rural areas, we looked at the distribution of members -- member costs among active members and members in urban areas. The cost differences are consistent amongst these two groups. So the main take home is that the difference in

cost between the PPO and HMO plans is not driven by one thing, but there are several key drivers.

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So this slide shows the historical, medical, and hospital -- historical pharmacy and medical cost trend between PPO and HMO from 2017 to 2021. Other than in 2020, which was a unique year, because it was the height of the COVID pandemic, the historical trend for PPO costs is in line with the HMOs at around three to four percent on an annual basis.

While cost growth in the PPOs is not higher than in the HMOs, costs continue to be higher. And it appears that a major driver of this difference is that unit costs in the PPOs are higher than those in the HMOs, rather than the members in the PPOs using more services.

So as encouraging as it is to know that the PPO is not increasing at a faster pace than the HMOs, the fact that unit costs are significantly higher is a problem.

Our main objective moving forward is to better understand why this is, so we can reverse that difference.

The last thing I'd like to draw your attention to is the 2021 column on this chart. The PPO costs were 766 and the HMO costs were 664, which is reflected here as a -- as a \$103 difference due to rounding. I'm going to turn it over to Julia to help us understand this \$103 difference or so.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Thanks, Rob.

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CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Good morning.

Julia Logan, Calpers team member.

To help understand the drivers of the cost differences, we looked at all major service areas and assessed the extent to which the higher costs in the PPO program are driven by using more services or higher unit costs. This slide that you see shows the top eight service areas out of over 140 to give you a flavor of that variation and costs per member per month. The table is sorted base on how much the service category contributes to higher costs in the PPOs than in the MHOs. Let's look at that top row as an example, which is specialty drugs.

In 2021, the per member per month cost for specialty drugs was \$16.78 higher in the PPO plans than in the HMOs. Now, let's dig into that 16.78 a little bit more using the two columns the right. There are two components of health care costs, the utilization and the unit cost. Higher unit costs in the PPOs than the HMOs account for \$11.03 of the 16.78 cost difference for speciality drugs. The other 5.75 comes from higher utilization in the PPOs.

The second row of the table says surgery-hospital outpatient tells a different story. The PPO utilization

is actually lower for that service category, but the unit costs are so much higher than the overall PPO costs, making the overall difference \$9.37 higher in the PPOs than the HMOs. So as you can see moving to the bottom row of the -- in black, the total, of the \$102 difference PMPM between the PPO and the HMO, the difference is overwhelmingly driven by higher unit costs. And as you heard earlier, this difference in health care costs has been pretty consistent over the past five years. And also, as Rob mentioned just now, utilization doesn't appear to be the big driver of that cost difference, rather there is a somewhat lower utilization, meaning that the -- if the PPO costs per service were the same as the HMO, the program would actually cost about \$29 per month per month less.

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The driver is higher unit costs. Those higher costs are particularly striking in some areas and deserve more attention, such as outpatient surgery, and radiology, and labs, which will come up later when we discuss some of the intervention options we're exploring. But the key story is that the details matter and we have been rolling up our sleeves to look at issues, such as how the variation in costs are impacted by where members live, are there different utilization and cost patterns in northern versus Southern California, and how much, if at all, are

higher unit costs driven by out-of-network utilization, and could higher costs be driven by higher severity of illness of members receiving care.

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CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Studies on health care spending generally find that a small percentage of individuals account for a large proportion of expenditures. And CalPERS, as it turns out, is no exception. What we see here is that the most expensive one percent of our PPO members, those at the top of the pyramid in that lighter orange, accounted for almost 40 percent of the costs in 2021. In contrast, the least expensive 44 percent of members at the bottom of the pyramid in darker blue accounted for less than two percent of the costs. Almost half of our PPO members incur annual health care costs of less than a thousand dollars, while one percent of our PPO members incur more than \$100,000 in health care costs every year, and the six percent with costs over \$25,000 account for over two-thirds of our spending.

And this is really more than an exercise in divvying up our data in interesting ways. It really helps us delve further into who those at the top -- higher cost members are, what's driving these costs, and really start to explore the answers to questions, like how can care be

managed better for those high-cost, high-needs members.

On the next two slides, you'll see that -CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Dr. Logan, before you go
on, do you want to take questions as we go or wait till
you're done?

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Should we -
CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: It's your

prerogative. I think it might be easier to do them

afterwards, but if you have question and you think it's -
CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: I don't, but I have a

couple of Board members that do, so -- you can wait?

All right. We'll wait then.

Continue on.

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CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Okay. Thank you.

We'll go on. On the next two slides, you -
you'll see that we've taken a deeper look at members with

complex health conditions.

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On some of the members at the top of the pyramid, the members who are highest cost with highest medical needs. On this slide, we're looking specifically at those members with a cancer diagnosis, because this is where we saw some really high costs and some large differences between the PPOs and the HMOs. You'll notice that the prevalence, or

number of cancer cases as a percentage of all members, is consistent between the HMOs and PPOs. For example, about eight-tenths of one percent of PPO members and seven-tenths of one percent of HMO members have had breast cancer in 2021, a little less than one in 100. And the percentage of members with lung cancer is 0.1 percent or about one in a thousand in both the PPOs and the HMOs. We do, however, see large differences in the cost of care for each diagnosis. The average cost of lung cancer care in the PPOs is over \$84,000 and in the HMOs it's about 50,000.

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Among CalPERS PPO Basic members only one and a half percent of them have one of these five cancers noted, but they have spending of over \$189 million. And as you can see, while the rates of cancer are very similar, the costs of care for these individuals often appears to be far higher in the PPO than the HMO. We're digging into this to see how we can be sure our members with cancer get the best care possible.

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CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: This next slide continues to look at our higher cost, high needs members and this time takes a deeper look at chronic conditions. In the case of chronic conditions, we see that in general both the prevalence of the condition and the average cost

to treat each person with a diagnosis is very similar between the HMOs and PPOs. The notable exception here is depression, where the prevalence of depression is somewhat higher in PPO members as is their average treatment costs. This data puts the spotlight on how important it is for both HMO and PPO members to focus on quality and getting appropriate care for our members with chronic conditions.

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Many members with chronic conditions have annual costs ranging from \$4,700 for diabetes to almost 14,000 for substance use disorder, and there are thousands of members with these conditions. We're trying to ensure that our PPO members with chronic conditions are being well served and investigating how we can intervene on improving value and the coordination of care for these PPO members.

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CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Excuse me.

And this is where our interventions come in.

Based on the data analysis that we just reviewed and the industry engagement that Rob discussed a few minutes ago, we're developing and refining a menu of potential interventions to address the underlying quality, experience, and affordability of the care provided through or PPO program. In addition, we realize that some of our members need more of a hands-on approach to their care

than others, especially those with higher needs. You will see that theme throughout each of the categories on this slide. Research of in this area indicates that members who receive a effective care management have a better experience and better outcomes. And in my experience as a clini -- clinician too has told me this time and time again.

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First, I'll start with network design, composition, and structure. High quality provider networks that are accessible to our members are an absolutely crucial part of being able to achieve our strategic objectives. The team is doubling down on our work to investigate the network design differences between PERS Gold and PERS Platinum, and how those networks relate to the offerings available through our CalPERS HMO and EPO products, to inform potential network changes to improve quality, cost, equity, and access.

Next, behavioral health. As we've discussed together as recently as the July off-site, access to high quality behavioral health is essential to effective high quality health care, but the challenges, as you know, are many. Additionally, our data analysis shows that most behavioral health services, inpatient/outpatient mental health, and substance use services, both utilization and costs, are higher in our PPO plans.

Part of what we will be doing between now and when we next meet together in November is to better understand why this is. It may be in part to higher use of out-of-network clinicians, so we will be investigating options to expand in-network availability of behavioral health clinicians, while simultaneously improving coordination for our members with behavioral health needs.

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Pharmaceutical strategies. Clearly, controlling pharmacy costs is essential for the ongoing success of our program. We have been engaging with Optum on various strategy, including supporting members to use OptumRx home delivery to fill maintenance medications and using industry best practices for enhanced utilization management for some specific specialty drugs to ensure that members receive clinically effective medications in a timely manner.

Reference-based pricing. This is a benefit strategy -- designed strategy that aims to address unwarranted price variation and creates an incentive for members to select lower priced care options for the same services. Because our analysis shows outpatient labs as a top driver of per member per month costs, with higher utilization and higher unit costs in the PPOs compared to the HMOs, we will be exploring expanding our existence -- existing, excuse me, reference-based pricing programs to

include outpatient lab services.

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Next, I'll touch on both member navigation and condition-specific support together, because they really do hand in hand. We can see from our utilization and cost data that clearly chronic health conditions require a comprehensive approach to care. Currently, PPO members with complex high needs conditions, such as cancer and chronic health conditions, receive support for treatment through various care management programs. We're looking to maximize existing efforts where possible and -- oh, if you can go back to the previous slide. Thank you -- where possible and are engaging with Anthem and potentially others to explore additional programs to better identify members at high risk and emerging risk who could benefit from support and timely access to the best possible specialty care.

In tandem with this effort, the team is investigating options to expand in-network availability of clinicians and options related to network's benefit design and alternative delivery models to continue to improve health services, including behavioral health and oncology care.

Site of care management. This is a really important aspect of controlling costs in the PPOs, because costs and quality for the same treatment can vary widely

depending on where the care is administered. As part of this work, we have identified opportunities to improve the care experience for high complexity members, while lowering overall costs through a centers of excellence program for targeted high-complexity conditions. Such a program would apply lessons from CalPERS, other purchasers, and health plans to potentially build a program to include certain procedures or conditions.

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And certainly, but not least, primary care. As we've discussed in the past, high quality equital -- equitable - excuse me - primary care is the cornerstone of our health care system and our program. CalPERS wants to support members by ensuring access to effective primary care and by ensuring that members with complex health issues are supported by a coordinated team of providers working together to meet each individual's needs.

We're investigating in -- innovative primary care models that build on our statewide partnerships, such as the current advanced primary care measurement pilot, and are exploring how primary care, integrated behavioral health, and team based care may be better delivered to our members. PCP matching for our basic members in our PPOs starting in 2023 is an important step in establishing a strong primary care foundation for our PPO members.

Now, you can move to that slide.

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CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Thank you.

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And before we move to questions, we wanted to share our project timeline, to give you a sense of where we're going. And as we mentioned, we'll be sharing our proposed interventions for 2024 to you in November, based on your feedback today, and our further research and analysis. And further, we will be incorporating our learnings into the 2025 PPO solicitation.

That concludes our presentation. Don, Rob, and I are happy to answer any questions and look forward to the discussion. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you. Thank you all for the presentation. We do have a few questions.

I want to start with one on slide 13, your cancer slide. Since there seems to be such a large disparity between the PPO and the HMO, do we have any list of outcomes? Are the outcomes percentagely higher, better outcomes for the PPO versus the HMO or are they relatively static?

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Yeah. That's a really excellent question and one that we've been wondering as well. Often, our claims data doesn't necessarily tell us the whole story, so we have been partnering with Anthem to get at more of the clinical

outcomes and what that really means in terms of our members and their care.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Great. And, you know, certainly HIPAA falls into that line as well, but it would be nice to be able to have some kind of comparative figures in looking at whether or not it's a big difference for the PPO side versus the HMO side. I mean, if it was a big difference, you might have more people trend to the PPO side, for instance, so -- all right.

Outcomes are the -- and Julia knows this far better than I do, but outcomes are both the hardest thing to get at and the most important thing to get at. And we're been -- that's one of -- one of the foci of this whole exercise has been figuring out where we can get a better accounting of outcomes.

I go on to questions, I do want to say that Mr. Rubalcava is joining us remotely. He's attending other meetings. He stepped out before our action item number 5, that's why we did not do a roll call vote. He was no longer on the line. He came back on after action 5, and he now has a question.

Mr. Rubalcava.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Thank you, Mr.

Yes.

Chair. I had a question for Dr. Logan on slide number 11. I noticed in comparing the outpatient surgery and the inpatient surgery, it seems like counterintuitive that the inpatient survey -- surge -- inpatient surgical -- surgery -- I'm sorry, surgery -- surgery will have a number of costs. But I know this is just a difference and it doesn't actually show the actual dollar amount. So is there something that's easily explainable or is there something here that needs nee to be explored further between the cost on hospital outpatient surgery and inpatient surgery? Generally, inpatient surgery, we've been told is more expensive.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Mr. Rubalcava, you're -- I'm -- it was a little hard to hear you, but I think your question was related to the hospital outpatient surgery versus inpatient surgery.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: So, yes, the -- the utilization for both outpatient surgery and inpatient surgery is lower than the HMOs, but the costs are higher.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: Correct.

21 So we're looking into that more about what those 22 differences really are. Inpatient -- go ahead, Don.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: I was just going to add that inpatient -- so this doesn't capture total costs in either of those categories.

VICE CHAIRPERSON RUBALCAVA: That was why I asked. Okay. So its' just -- okay. Good. I was wondering. All right.

And then the other question is I think you've already answered it. There was a lot of discussion in the memo and also towards the end, you know, might want to come in -- the staff on this, the data analysis approach. And I wan intrigued if there was going to be some intervention proposals regarding benefit design and more importantly network design. And so I'm looking forward to that in November. So I look forward to the reports.

Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you, Mr. Rubalcava.

I have Ms. Taylor.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Thank you, Chair Feckner.

I think I'm mentioned this before. But as we're looking at these costs that are higher than the HMO costs, and I remember being at a off-site where we had brought costs down for urgent care and emergency room services, and then costs went up elsewhere. So I'm afraid once you get this resolved, right, that it's going to go up elsewhere. How do we mitigate these factors of grabbing profit where they can?

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Yeah. So that --

that can be a problem when you're dealing with a single entity. So if you're -- if you're an insurer, negotiating with a large medical group, for example, you know, we -- we see this all the time in national data and in some data on -- about California, is that you get -- you focus on an area that's high cost, you do a great job of controlling those costs, and you get the whack-a-mole effect and you see them rise somewhere else. So the -- all of the work that was done with Dartmouth Atlas on Medicare, for example, showed that there are all these areas that -- that we're doing terrifically well in price and quality on Medicare, come to find three years later that there -- a number of those areas have really high prices on the group side.

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So here, because we're dealing with -- we're dealing with particular areas across multiple providers, and -- and in a lot of these areas you're dealing with specialists, they don't have the same kind of ability to raise prices in other places, but you're still going to expect that, anyway, because some of them are large multi-specialty provider groups.

You know, it's a hard -- it's a hard question to answer, because at the end of the day, you have to keep trying and you have to -- you have to anticipate some of that and you have to do it across the Board, but it's

certainly not one that anybody has tackled in its entirety yet.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: And so when the insurers. So this is across -- these are unit costs across whatever health care provider, correct?

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Correct. These are for -- and for specific types of treatment. Julia -- COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Right. And -- and they're higher in the PPO than the HMO.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Which means it could be the same provider.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Oh, absolutely.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Wow.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Yeah, absolutely.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: That's insane. Okay.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: And just to add to that. One thing that we're doing in our work with Milliman and Peter Lee is looking across the continuum of care. So as an example, maternity care, we're looking at pregnancy, so the mom, and then the delivery, and then we're looking at the -- at the newborn care. And so you really look at costs on -- on all ends and across the spectrum to make sure that the -- that whack-a-mole effect doesn't happen.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: So the interesting thing then I'm looking at here, which if it's the same providers charging a different price based on the insurance carriers -- not carriers, but the type of insurance --
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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: I should -- before we get too far, I should -- I should say in some case it's the same provider. It isn't necessarily always the same provider.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Okay.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Is it more often than

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: That's a -- that's a great questions. I would venture to guess that it depends on the area. So if you're dealing with a really small area, highly likely that they're going to be contracting with the -- you know, the one HMO in the area and the one -- and the PPO. If it's larger -- a larger county, may be not. I mean, there's -- there's considerable overlap. Happy to get back to you and look at getting -- get you a more specific answer to that question -- but

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Because I'm curious to find out why -- we're -- so we -- we seem to have had some

trouble with PPOs coming to agreements lately, I think.

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: I think that's a fair -- fair comment.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Okay. So that makes me wonder are -- is there some price gouging going on in the contract -- contractual side by the insurance carrier and their -- I don't know.

One -- one other important consideration here is not just on the contracted side, but it's -- it's on the non-contracted side. So, you know, some of -- some of this -- some of these differences we would expect. On the utilization side, for example, we would expect that members in the PPO use less care than members in the HMO, partially because of --

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: -- cost sharing, right? So it's \$5 in most cases in the HMO to get a -- to do most things -- many things and it can be 20 percent cost sharing, if you're in a PPO, so utilization we would expect. Some of the price differences, so, you know, people go out of network more often -- rarely go out of

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: It's more expensive.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Okay.

network on the HMO side --

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: -- often -- more

often go out of network on the PPO side. So this is a combination of -- you know, these are overall costs. They are contracted prices. They are non-contracted prices.

And then the contracted prices will vary depending on the nature of the contract.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Okay. So you really have to dig into the weeds and that's what this whole process is going to b.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: That's exactly what we're doing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Okay. That's -- I'm just trying to figure it out. It sort of boggles the mind.

I think one really important question that we're grappling wit right now is what -- what is it reasonable -- so knowing that there's going to -- there's -- no matter how good a job we do, there's going to be more out-of-network use in the PPO. What -- what is it reasonable to expect? What's that baseline? So that's one of the questions that we're grappling with right now. We think this difference is too much to be clear.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Yeah.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: But quest -- and -- and the variation is -- is particularly telling,

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that it's in some areas and not in other areas, but what's the right number there. And having that allows us to sort of reorient our expectations on the PPO side.
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COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: That can't be the only answer though.

6 CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: What is "that", 7 sorry?

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Well, I'm just -you're saying that the -- trying to figure out how much of
this is out -- out of the --

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Oh, yeah. We agree with you. That is -- that is unlikely to be the only answer.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: It's not the only factor.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Yeah. Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: Okay. I'm just -yeah, I think -- wow.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Yeah.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TAYLOR: It's just amazing to see that, so I appreciate the work you're doing on it.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Pacheco.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: Yes. Thank you, Don, for your -- your report here and thank you, Chairman,

Feckner. I just want to -- I want to actually piggyback on what -- on Vice Chairman Rubalcava was talking about regarding the top contributors for the increase in the unit cost, noticing that it's higher in the PPO than the HMO. And the top one is being the hospital -- hospital outpatient service. And I just want to know if in this initial data analysis, have you noticed, are we offering like ambulatory surgical centers options, you know, outside the -- for the hospital outpatient services, offer the active members to -- you know, from what I read, it does help curb costs. And I'm wondering if the data or the claim information can kind -- can kind of give us some -- dive some information into that.

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: So for some of the -- for some of these here,
we do definitely use ambulatory surgery centers, but for
these treatments, they don't always fall in line with our
reference-based pricing. And so the reference-based
pricing has 15 different -- 15 different categories of
things, where we have a reference-based price, but those
aren't always what we're seeing here as our high outcomes.
So we do have a strong Reference Based Pricing Program,
and about 90 percent of our members use that, and it saves
about \$10 million roughly every year.

And so, these just are not reference-based price,

because they don't really meet the criteria to be good candidates for our reference based pricing program.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: But currently, because there are -- we do have existing reference-based pricing.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: Correct. Correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: However, it could be within the -- within the thought process of the -- of a redesign, we could add those or it could modified, right?

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: Whether it's reference-based pricing or if
it's site of care, or whatever it might be, but the tools
to help get it -- the right -- the right services at the
right location, where they are at the -- have high quality
as well as a high -- a good price. And so this gets at
the network comments, as well as making sure members are
aware on where to go when they have these certain things.
And so it hits a variety of different things on how to try
to solve this issue.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: And actually that brings me to the next question, because this is kind -- with regarding the patient -- the member navigational programs. So that would tie in, if we were to have this established -- you know, enhance the -- the reference pricing, they would be -- we would be able to utilize

these -- this new novel -- or novel member navigational program, especially for the cancer cases and so forth to help us. Is that -- am I -- is my thinking correct on this or --

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HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: Yes. And so that is something that we've been
the detailed increase with a variety of entities that do
this, also working with Anthem on how best we can help
inform the member when they are in that situation, when
they do have that diagnosis on where the best care for
them is --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: Right.

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF

JARZOMBEK: -- so they could be supported in that way as well.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: And then how would the advanced primary care component delivery help it -- I mean play into this as well?

HEALTH PLAN RESEARCH & ADMINISTRATION CHIEF JARZOMBEK: I'll defer to Dr. Logan.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Yeah, I'm happy to answer that. Yeah, as I've mentioned and we've talked about, primary care -- advanced primary care, high quality primary care is really the -- the cornerstone, the keystone of a -- of a effective health care system. So

we're working on the measurement pilot with Covered California, the PCP match for our PPO Basic members, and looking into paying for value for primary care, because we realize, as a country, as a system, we don't pay enough for primary care to be as effective as it should be.

So -- so that's what we're working on for primary care.

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However, primary care is necessary for a high quality system, but it's definitely not sufficient. So there are other things that we're working on around population health management, quality improvement programs, health equity for sure, that are supporting this high quality primary care system. And a lot of the -- what we're putting into the -- our HMO solicitation around population health and NCQA accreditation for health equity will parlay into our -- our PPO solicitation.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: And as a side note, with respect to the -- the health demographic profile information that -- would that -- when we start getting more of that data, would that be able to help us, you know -- you know, help us with this advanced primary care?

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER LOGAN: Absolutely, yes.

And that is -- the health demographic profiles are -- are essential to us understanding the diversity and complexity of our membership. So that will only help with the care management with advanced primary care and what we're

trying to do.

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Dr. Logan has several questions queued up for when we're able to do the analysis. All of them I think that we've talked about are related to population health and feedback into assessments about -- about the effectiveness of our primary care.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: I'm a real -- I'm a real strong advocate of population health, so this is quite -- this is quite exciting. So I think -- I think my answers are all there.

One last item, I know this is very -- from what I can, this is a very ambitious process and ambitious seeing how -- what is the timeline you guys are thinking on how this could be implemented to try to kind of, you know, curb the cost, but still provide high quality health care for our members?

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: If you're talking about the PPO specifically --

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: Yes.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: -- our timeline is to bring you in November, so in a couple of months, a handful of probably of -- of recommended changes. Dr. Logan at a high level talked about the universe in that last slide of interventions that we're looking at, primarily focused at working within our existing contract

with Anthem, because we have one more year left on that contract. We've had very -- we've had several interactions with them and outlined in very clear terms what we expect out of the contract, that we think the contract allows for, in terms of getting to the ultimate goal of the, you know, larger transformation of the PPO. So that will be most of the changes that we will be recommending in 2024 -- for 2024, sorry in 2023, will be within that context.

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The large -- larger potential changes would be part of the -- the solicitation for 2025. So the new contract with -- with either this vendor or a new vendor will take place starting in 2025, so for the following year. And that's where we would envision incorporating larger more systemic changes. And, you know, the goal is partially to mirror a lot of ambitious changes that you see in the HMO solicitation in the PPO, but also to look more broadly about at whether, for example, we might want to be engaging third parties.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: Exactly.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Dr. Logan talked about -- about several of these -- of these possibilities, including bringing people in, for example, groups that specialize in -- in care management. Increasingly, there is a lot of focus on how to bring the best parts of an HMO

into a PPO, while still maintaining the things that people choose PPOs for, you know, the ability to -- to see a broader array of -- of providers that may not all operate within the same system, but still do things like maintain a single electronic health record in a seamless way, have it be primary care centric so there's a quarterback managing somebody's health and so forth.

So that's -- those larger changes, to the extent that they would bring in third parties, would probably be 2025. Several of them we think we can take significant steps in -- in the existing contract.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: But for the -- for the -- for -- having kind of like a test run or a pilot sort of, it would be in 2024. And that's my -- that's my understanding, right, so we can kind of see how this can play out.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Right.

COMMITTEE MEMBER PACHECO: Very good then. Thank you so much. Thank you, Don. Thank you, everyone. Team, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Ms. Paquin.

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ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER PAQUIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Thank you so much for the report this morning. I

was just curious what impact, if any, has value-based pricing had on specialist care costs?

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: So in terms of our offerings or -- or in the world?

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER PAQUIN: In terms of, as you're doing this analysis, have you been looking at that lens as well too and the data that you're finding?

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: Absolutely. So, you know, we -- we do a -- we do a lot to try to -- to bring more value. It's, you know, sort of why we're here. The -- and we see a number of -- of the interventions that we've made to date being helpful in that regard. You know, the Reference Pricing program is a great example. See lots of data that suggests that -- that the various iterations of that program have led to -- to more of our members going to high quality lower cost sites of care for example.

I'm going to steal Dr. Logan's thunder a little bit. I apologize. But our VBID program as we've done analysis, we think there is a lot of room for improvement of the VBID program, but we're seeing some parts of the VBID program as -- as bringing returns. We see much higher use of primary care in the Gold program as a result of the -- of the -- the primary care physician matching that's been in existence for some time there, and the

incentives to be working with a primary care provider.

And we see it in all sorts of population health measures.

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So I, you know, don't want to sort of go on to talk about other programs, but, in general, that is where we need to be going. It's where we're focused.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER PAQUIN: Um-hmm.

CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: And we certainly see both better quality resulting in those efforts and certainly a reduction in costs.

ACTING COMMITTEE MEMBER PAQUIN: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: All right. I have one request to speak from the audience, Mr. Larry Woodson. Please come up and microphone will be turned on and the clock will start when you do.

MR. WOODSON: Good morning.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Good morning.

MR. WOODSON: Larry Woodson, California State Retirees. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

CSR applauds the staff's efforts to ensure that PPO plans are aligned with the strategic plan goals. We believe the data collection and analysis is a good first step. And we do have some skepticism that -- in a for-profit health care system of vast complexity, that true cost reduction is achievable short of legislation and

without costs causing higher out-of-pocket costs for members.

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CalPERS in the past, a couple years ago, has tried cost reduction efforts such as the value-based insurance design and the Castlight Pilot, which didn't work out that well, but we do support -- support this new effort, and it's very impressive what we've heard.

There is a statement in the data analysis section that says quote, "PPO health care costs have exceeded HMO costs for the past five years", end quote. Yet, it gives no numbers regarding total costs. And that statement is inconsistent with the data reported in the last Health Benefits Program annual report.

An important means of cost comparison is the per person per year cost between the two categories, which the annual report shows -- stops short of. So I use the reported enrollment and expenditure figures, and found in 2020 that HMO plans cost more at 7,121 -- 29 PMPY compared to 6,903 PMPY for the PPO plans, or \$225 more. However, by calculating the individual PPO plans, there's a more noteworthy result. PERSCare costs 10,489 PMPY, Choice 2,157, and Select 4,520. So Choice and Select were much lower than HMO costs, but Care much higher. And I realize Gold is now a blend of Select and Care.

One explanation is that high-risk members who

have chronic or serious health conditions select the PPO plan, which costs them half the out-of-pocket expense, 10 percent, rather than 20. And another driver is that in 17 counties there are no HMOs available, only the PPOs. The alignment write-up effort I didn't see this addressed, and hopefully that will be looked at.

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There are other parts of the data collection and analysis we find very helpful, such as reporting the high-cost members and high-cost conditions, and other impressive information presented.

Lastly, at the stakeholders briefing last
Thursday, I expressed concern that any benefit design
changes from this effort should not result in the shifting
of costs from CalPERS to members. Mr. Jarzombek assured
me that this would not be an approach in whatever
recommendations they bring forward. And I thanked him and
I thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you very much.

Seeing no other requests on this topic, thank you all for your presentation. Great information. Let's keep holding their feet to the fire and let's make sure we get the information that we need to make educated decisions. So thank that you all.

That brings us to Item 6B, summary of Committee direction. Mr. Suine, Mr. Moulds, anything that you

picked up on?

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CHIEF HEALTH DIRECTOR MOULDS: I did not record any specific direction, but if there is direction that I missed.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER SUINE: Mr. Chair, I just recorded the review of the foreign country direct deposits for retirees, and options, and communications available.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Brings us to 6C, public comment. I do have some requests to speak. Mr. Woodson, you stayed in place. Good job.

(Laughter).

MR. WOODSON: I thought I'd save time.

Good morning again. Thank you for the opportunity to comment again. My comments are on the ACO REACH program, which you know CSR opposes. As I reported in my public comments at the June 14th Pension and Health Benefits Committee meeting, and in a report to all Board members, it moves CalPERS retirees out of traditional Medicare and into a plan managed by a for-profit middle man without approval or knowledge of the member.

I urge CalPERS to oppose this program and I thank the Board for asking staff to further investigate it and report back. Since then, I do have a couple of updates.

First in addition to the originally approved 99 direct contract entities, or DCEs, CMS announced provisional approval of 128 new for-profit entities nationwide, now rebranded ACOs. This more than doubles their original 99 and demonstrates an upscaling far beyond what would be needed for a so-called pilot project. I found that 20 of the 128, or 15 percent, are classified as new entrants, meaning little or no experience managing Medicare.

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As I reported in June, Sutter Health was approved as a GCE starting in January. At two recent CSR meetings, in September, I asked for a show of hands from retirees who were on traditional Medicare who had Sutter primary care providers. About 20 people raised their hands. I then asked how many had received the letters informing them that they're now part of a Sutter DCE and no hands went up.

Since all Sutter PCPs are in direct -- Sutter direct as of January, all their patients should have received CMS mandated letters. It appears that nine months later, Sutter hasn't informed members or maybe some, but not -- certainly not all, and they're no longer in traditional Medi -- that they're no longer in traditional Medicare. It also appears CMS is not monitoring well.

With some effort, I was able to get Sutter Direct

to give me a copy of their letter. It's the boilerplate language from CMS for the same exaggeration and misrepresent -- misrepresentation that I described to you in my report.

Lastly, I know that Don Moulds is contracting -contacting subject matter experts for more information and
we're very happy about his plans to have a panel of pros
and cons I assume on Board education day. I hope this
results in a recommendation for the Calpers Board to
oppose ACO REACH. If allowed to continue, it will result
in total privatization of original Medicare, allowing
private equity tea and large insurers to take it over.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Tim Behrens.

MR. BEHRENS: Chairman Feckner, members of the Committee. Tim Behrens, California State Retirees.

I want to start off thanking the CalPERS Health team for coming to the rescue of a 94-year old long-term care man and his daughter was trying to help him maneuver through it. And she sent me about three pages of issues. And this was passed along to the Health Care team at CalPERS and they're on it right now giving assistance to this lady and this gentleman.

There was a lot of things that this young lady

didn't understand -- I call her young. She's probably 70s -- didn't understand, because she didn't know anything about the plan until her father got sick. So I appreciate that.

I'm wondering if it's possible in the future, and I think I mentioned this the last time we met, if we could get more choices for out-of-state stakeholders for health care. I've received 14 calls from out-of-state and all of them would like to have more choices. And it seems to me like it's possible for CalPERS, because they are number two biggest guy on the block, to leverage places like Kaiser in other states that can then cover other hospitals in other states under their agreement with CalPERS. Just a thought.

I'm really disappointed that we're waiting till January to follow up on the privatization of Medicare.

I'm happy we're going to do it. I would urge this Board and CalPERS to do a deep dive on this. Larry gave you the statistical information that we know right now. The California State Retirees has embarked on a phone call to the President and a phone call to our congressman asking them to consider killing this pilot program. And I hope the recommendation from staff to the Board will be to do the same.

Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you. And as you know, Mr. Behrens, we don't have meetings in October or December, so it made it a little harder to put this on sooner. So I appreciate your comments, but January seemed to be as quick as we could get there.

MR. BEHRENS: We need to have more meetings.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: You're not going to hear an argument from me.

(Laughter)

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 $\label{eq:chargeson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON FECKNER:} \quad \mbox{That $--$ we have one caller} \\ \mbox{on the phone.}$

STAKEHOLDER STRATEGY MANAGER TEYKAERTS: Mr. Chair, we actually have three callers now. I'll begin with the first one. First up we have William Stewart.

Mr. Stewart, go ahead.

MR. STEWART: Good morning, Mr. Chair and Chair members, are you able to hear me clearly?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Good morning. Yes.

MR. STEWART: Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment and make an identical request by happenstance and providence that Mr. Behrens just made regarding health insurance for out-of-state retirees.

My name is William Stewart. I had no idea what would be discussed at this meeting. I'm a local miscellaneous public agency retiree living in the state of

Texas. I have not reached the age of 65, so I do not qualify for Medicare. Since retiring, I have been offered only one health insurance plan option. PERS Platinum PPO was the only plan I was offered last year and it is the only plan offered to me during the current open enrollment period.

This is, of course, an excellent health insurance plan. And I'm very thankful that my former employer is paying the majority of my family's monthly premium.

However, my premium responsibility will be over \$3,991 for the year, which is a significant burden for a retiree.

So I would like to know if CalPERS could offer an additional health insurance plan option that would be less expensive for people like me that do not qualify for Medicare.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you.

Mr. Teykaerts.

19 STAKEHOLDER STRATEGY MANAGER TEYKAERTS: Mr.

Chair, next up, we have Paia Levine. Go ahead, Ms.

21 Levine.

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MS. LEVINE: Good morning. I didn't hear anybody mention the time limit for comments. Can you tell me what that is?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: I didn't understand what

you said. I'm sorry.

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MS. LEVINE: Three minutes.

STAKEHOLDER STRATEGY MANAGER TEYKAERTS: It's three minutes. Three minute time limit.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Three minutes.

MS. LEVINE: Thank you.

My name is Paia Levine. And I'm a 35-year member of CalPERS. And I called this morning, because I want to tell you about a situation that our insurers periodically create for the members that has to do with mid-year changes to preferred provider medical groups and what it's like from the member's perspective to go through that.

It seems especially relevant today, because we're talking about administering the PPOs. Negotiations with provider groups, they appear to be handled in such a way that when the providers and the insurer reach an impasse, the insurer sends notices to members saying that the provider will no longer be available after a certain date, and it's usually very short notice, on the order of two or three weeks.

When that happens, it just pulls the rug out from under the members and the families who have to rely on specific doctors and specialized clinics that are not available in every neighborhood. I, for example, have a chronically ill child with a tough diagnosis and the

abrupt disruption just happened to us. I received a letter on September 7th from Anthem telling me that Stanford is no longer a network provider effective September 1st. It had already happened when I was informed. And I can't explain to you the stress that is caused when your kid's specialized providers are all of a sudden not available.

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I don't know if the administrators are -- are fully aware, but it can often take years to cobble together the right providers and to get to the top of the waiting lists to be treated by them.

Anthem's practice of sudden cancellation is really just not acceptable and we can do better. For completeness, I'll note that Anthem does have a continuity of care process, but please know that it consists of one final appointment, and only when that appointment has been scheduled prior to the change in the contract, which in this case was obviously impossible, because there was zero notice.

My request today, as your Committee looks at the larger issues of sustainability with the health plans and performance, are that, one, please keep it front and center that we, CalPERS, are the customers of the insurers. It's not the other way around and I think we can require better more compassionate performance when

they're handling disruptions caused by provider negotiations.

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Second, we sure should not participate in brinkmanship that results in mailed notices of pending loss of care. When contract negotiations are difficult, actually that -- that shouldn't matter, because contract negotiations should be managed so that changes only occur at the end of a contract and before open enrollment, so that medical consumers and families can know what providers are available with what plans. Many of us are completely dependent on those lists of providers, because we have to be treated by certain specialists.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you. Your time has expired.

MS. LEVINE: A full year should be allowed to -- CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Your time is up. Thank you very much for your comments.

MS. LEVINE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Mr. Teykaerts.

20 STAKEHOLDER STRATEGY MANAGER TEYKAERTS: Mr.

Chair, our last caller Neal Johnson. Go ahead, Neal.

MR. JOHNSON: Hello, can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Hello, Neal. Good morning.

MR. JOHNSON: Good morning, Mr. Feckner. It's

good to see and hear from you and members of the

Committee.

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I have two comments. One is sort of directed at Don. Last fall, November/December, and earlier this year, some gentleman called in about Medicare and how expensive the PERS plan was, and there were cheaper options available. And Don said he would contact him and I thought was going to report back. I never -- have never heard in public meetings any discussion of what the result of that discussion -- those discussions were.

Secondly, this seems more at Mr. Suine and the Contact Center. On August 5th I called the Contact Center because I had received a billing from Mercy Medical Group over a surgery I had in December of 2021, and asking me to essentially pay the entire bill, because it turns out the provider hat not build UnitedHealthcare, who was my insurer at the time. And when I called PERS to mention this, I got summarily cut off and said, you know, this is a problem with the plans, don't bother us essentially.

And, yes, you fund plans, so I think you would want to know what problems are arising, et cetera. And I was really sort of shocked at the lady's summarily rejection of my asking questions. I have subsequently contacted United and was able to get an explanation that the doctor had not billed. I got another billing from Mercy last -- end of last month, and again it's -- they

hadn't -- either hadn't billed or the billing and the automatic generation of bills weren't in sync, and so -- but I've been told both times I would not be responsible for the 16,000 plus dollar bill.

Anyway, I just wanted to let you know about those problems and thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Are there any other calls on the line?

STAKEHOLDER STRATEGY MANAGER TEYKAERTS: No, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON FECKNER: Very good. Thank you.

Seeing no other requests to speak, nothing else on the agenda, we will adjourn the PHBC meeting and we will begin the Board meeting at 11:35. Staff needs some time to get the Zoom Meeting set up, et cetera. So we'll see you in about 21 minutes.

Thank you, all.

(Thereupon California Public Employees'
Retirement System, Pension and Health Benefits
Committee meeting adjourned at 11:14 a.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, JAMES F. PETERS, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter of the State of California, do hereby certify:

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

Board of Administration, Pension and Health Benefits

Committee 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 21st day of June, 2022.

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James & James &

JAMES F. PETERS, CSR

Certified Shorthand Reporter

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