

2024 Employee Benefits Procurement Process

June 6, 2023



Team Introduction

Contract procurement & administration

- HR Benefits Manager, Kristen Schultz
- HR Benefits Supervisor, Amber Kempe

Bargaining

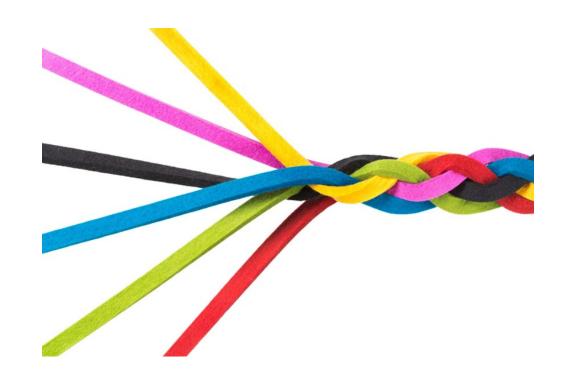
- HR Labor Relations Manager, Allison Kelly
- HR Labor Relations Specialist, Cassy Fogale

Budget & funding methodology

Chief Financial Officer, Alex Kotze

Consultant partners

- Deloitte, Patricia Ryan, Senior Manager
- Deloitte, Dan Plante, Actuary



Workshop Objectives

- To provide an overview of the 2024 process to procure employee benefit contracts
- To review the reasons for potential changes to employee medical plan benefits and funding approaches
- To review Procurement process alignment with County strategic objectives for racial and health equity
- To prepare for a closed session on June 27th regarding bargaining authority.



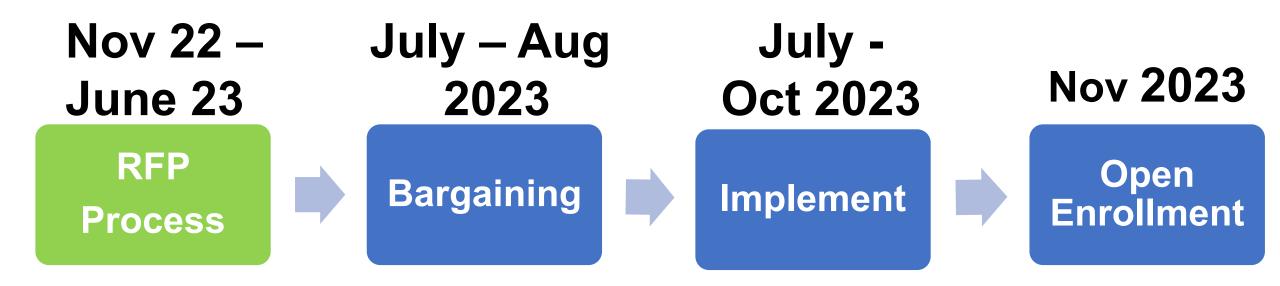
Section 1 Procurement Process Overview

Employee Benefits

- PERA Pension vested after 5yrs
- Generous vacation & sick leave
- 11 Holidays + 1 floating Holiday
- Tuition reimbursement \$4,000/yr
- Paid Parental Leave
- Optional Insurance employee elected
 - Medical
 - Dental
 - Life
 - Short & Long-Term Disability



2024 Employee Benefits Contracts Procured Every 5 Years Requests for Proposal (RFP)



Effective January 1, 2024



Deloitte Consultant Partnership

RFP

Process

Role expanded in 2023

- RFP development
- Analyze proposal responses and summarize key information
- Scoring team member



6 RFP's – 3 Groups

Group 1

1. Vision - NEW

2. Life

3. Disability

Group 2

4. Dental

5. Flex Spending

Group 3

6. Medical & Rx

Actives & Retiree

2024 Employee Benefits RFP's Timeline					
Phase 1 - RFP Preparation					
1	Labor Management Committee (LMC) input	Jan – Oct 2022			
2	Management prepares 6 RFP's Nov – Dec 2022				
Phase 2 – Evaluation & Selection		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	
		Life & Disability Vision	Dental FSA	Med & Rx	
3	Newspaper publication	12/14/22	1/11/23	3/8/23	
4	Proposals due	1/20/23	2/14/23	3/30/23	
5	Scoring & Presentations (LMC attends)	February	March	April	
6	Labor Management Committee (LMC) input	3/1/23	4/20/23	6/26/23	
7	Best & Final Offers Due	3/3/23	4/7/23	5/9/2023	
8	Final scoring	3/13/23	5/3/23	6/2/2023	
9	Notice of intent to award	Vision: VSP Life: Securian Disability - pending	FSA: WEX Dental - pending	By 6/30/2023	
10	Contract Approval by County Board	June	July	July	
	Phase 3 - Bargaining & Implementation				
11	Union negotiation/Bargaining	July - August			
12	Summit system Implementation	July – Sept			
13	2024 open enrollment	Oct - Nov			



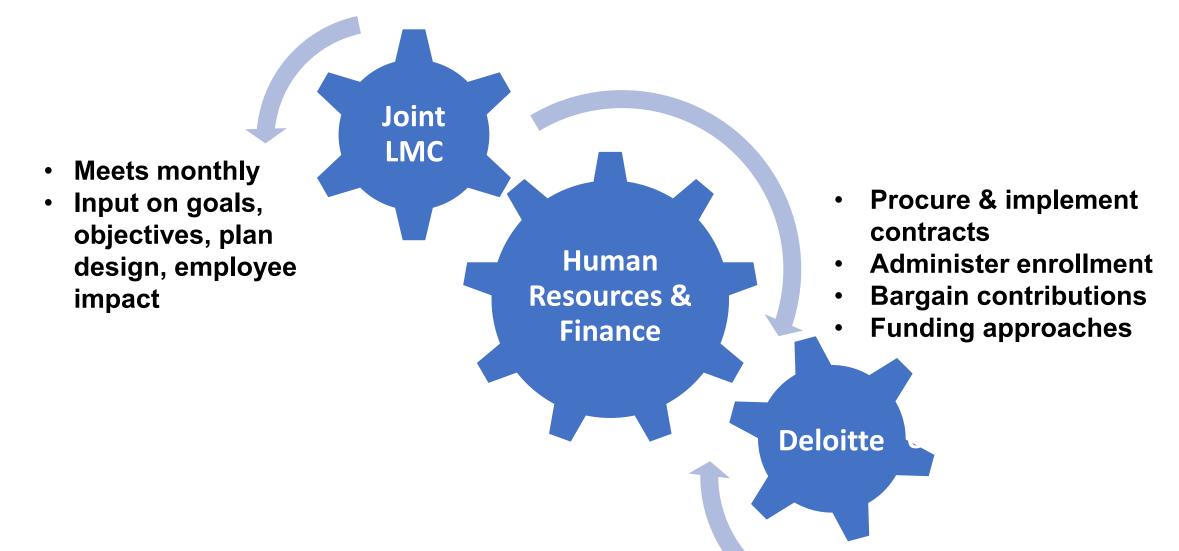
Joint Labor Management Committee (LMC)



- Established 1990
- Advisory to the county board providing input into county employee insurance benefits
- Goal is to promote quality, cost-effective insurance which is affordable and viable for the long term
- 15 official members 8 Labor, 7
 Management
- Each member has additional alternates
- Monthly meetings

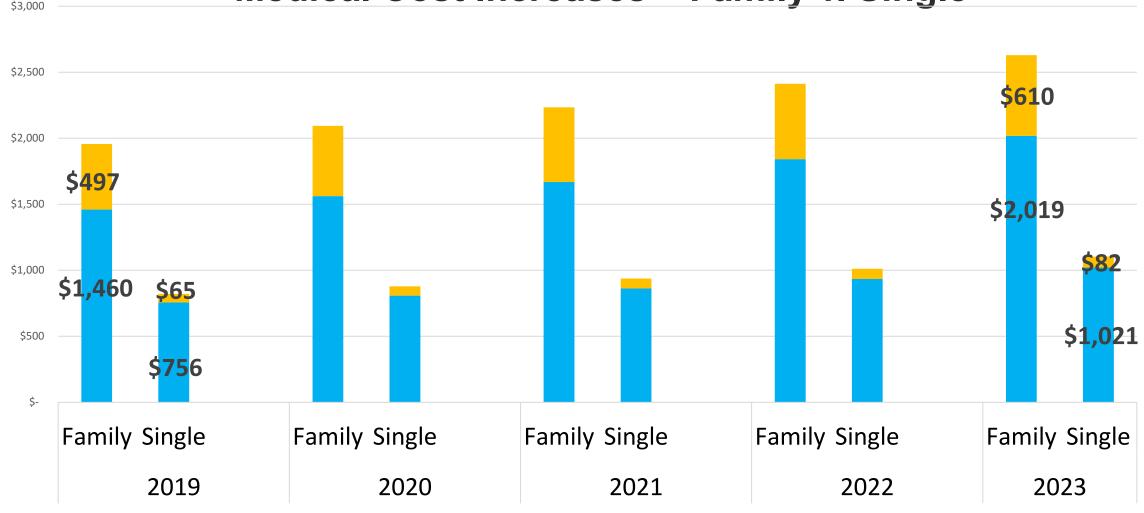


Roles and Relationships





LMC Discussion Focus Medical Cost Increases – Family v. Single



Medical Changes Reasons

- Only 1 plan option doesn't align with market
- Monthly premium for family medical is more expensive than other gov't entities
- 50% of govt entities offer a high deductible plan
- Personalize choice and health management
- Recruitment tool



LMC Recommendations 2024 Medical Plan Changes

- Provide more than 1 plan option to employees.
 - Additional options should provide meaningful choice to employees at different stages in life who utilize medical insurance differently
 - Provide a High deductible HSA plan option
- Provide additional enrollment tiers in addition to single or family
 - Single + spouse
 - Single + child(ren)
- Seriously consider the impact of transitioning from a fully insured to a self-insured funding model
- Redesign wellness program that more broadly engages employees



Current Wellness Program Incentive

- Earn lower copays
 - -Complete health risk assessment
 - -Complete wellness activities
- Incentivizes only those that go to the doctor
- Many new incentive options exist now
- No changes in incentive for very long time



2024 Benefits Procurement Goals

- Talent attraction and retention market competitive
- Diversity and inclusion
- Health equity
- Better incentivize health outcomes/wellness
- Data driven decisions
- Meaningful choice in plan design flexible options
- Cost management
- Employee responsibility to manage health

Benefit choice through life's stages

New Wellness incentive

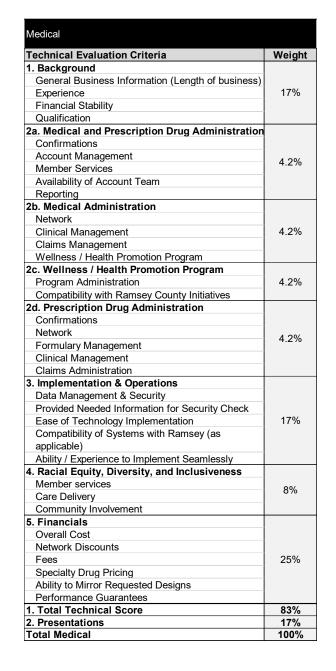


Medical Proposal Scoring

	Category	Points	%
1	Background	20	16.7%
2	Plan Admin	20	16.7%
3	Implementation	20	16.7%
4	Diversity Equity Inclusion	10	8.3%
5	Cost	30	25%
6	Presentations	20	16.7%
	TOTAL	120	100%



- 1. Chief Financial Officer
- 2. HR Benefits Manager
- 3. HR Labor Relations Manager
- 4. HR Benefits Supervisor
- 5. HR Capability representative
- 6. Racial & Health Equity Administrator
- 7. Deloitte team





RFP Respondents Answered 9 DE&I Questions

- 1. How is your organization investing in health equity to reduce disparities? Please discuss what you are doing to support clients more broadly in communities where you operate.
- 2. Does your provider directory designate culturally specific providers? How do you determine a provider can provide culturally specific services?
- 3. Explain how your organization ensures networks have a diverse set of providers?
- 4. What mental and behavioral services do you offer to address historical, racial and generational trauma?



RFP Next steps

- 1. Negotiate selected vendor contracts
- 2. Request for Board Approval all 6 contracts July
- 3. Bargaining
- 4. System configuration & implementation
- 5. Employee education
- 6. Open enrollment



Section 2 Medical RFP Alternative Plan Designs



Medical RFP Alternative Plan Designs

Align with stated goals including market competitiveness

- Alternative plans are designed to:
 - Provide flexibility and choice by offering distinct design and premium differences
 - Add enrollment tiers: Single, Single + spouse, Single + child(ren), Family.
 - Improve wellness through redesigned incentive program



RFP Alternative Plan Designs

High Plan

Eliminates deductible in exchange for a narrow network

Increases out-of-pocket max closer to market standard

Mid Plan

Increases deductibles closer to the average for gov't plans

Out-of-pocket max set to sit between the max of the High and HDHP plan

High-Deductible Plan
Deductibles set are minimum
required for HAS plans

Out-of-pocket max maintains relationship to other plans

Illustrative/subject to change

RFP Alternative Plan Designs

Only In-Network is Shown	Distinction	s (Current)	High Plan	Mid Plan	High-Deductible Plan
Description of Services	In-Network		In-Network	In-Network	In-Network
Network	Broad National Network		Narrow Network	Broad National Network	Broad National Network
Annual Deductible					
Single	\$	25	\$0	\$600	\$1,500
Family	\$	75	\$0	\$1,200	\$3,000
Out-of-Pocket Maximum					
Single		200	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$6,000
Family	\$2,	400	\$6,000	\$9,000	\$12,000
Rx Out-of-Pocket Maximum					
Single	\$1,	200	Combined with Medical	Combined with Medical	Combined with Medical
Family	\$2,	400			
Savings Account					<u> </u>
Health Savings Account	No	one	None	None	HSA Eligible (County contribution - TBD)
Professional Services					
Preventive Care		overage	100% coverage (no deductible)	100% coverage (no deductible)	100% coverage (no deductible)
Primary Care Office Visit	Healthy Benefits Level 1: \$25 after ded Level 2: \$40 after ded	No Healthy Benefits Level 1: \$45 after ded Level 2: \$60 after ded	\$25 copay (no deductible)	\$30 Copay (no deductible)	20% after deductible
Specialist Office Visit	Level 1: \$25 after ded Level 2: \$40 after ded	Level 1: \$45 after ded Level 2: \$60 after ded	\$40 copay (no deductible)	\$50 Copay (no deductible)	20% after deductible
Urgent Care	\$40 after ded	\$60 after ded	\$40 copay (no deductible)	\$50 Copay (no deductible)	20% after deductible
Convenience Clinics	\$10 after ded	\$20 after ded	\$10 copay (no deductible)	\$10 Copay (no deductible)	20% after deductible
Hospital Services					
Inpatient Hospital Visit	-	25 after ded 75 after ded	\$275 copay (no deductible)	20% after deductible	20% after deductible
Outpatient Visit	-	25 after ded 75 after ded	\$125 copay (no deductible)	20% after deductible	20% after deductible
Emergency Room	\$100 after	deductible	\$150 copay (no deductible)	\$150 copay (no deductible)	20% after deductible
Prescription Drugs			,		Deductible then
Generic/ Brand/ Non-Brand (Non-Formulary)/ Specialty	\$12/ \$35/ \$35/	20% (\$200 max)	\$10/ \$25/ \$35/ 20% (\$200 max) (no deductible)	\$10/ \$25/ \$35/ 20% (\$200 max) (no deductible)	\$10/ \$25/ \$35/ 20% (\$200 max)

Potential Retiree Plan Design Changes

- Vendor change currently have 2 vendors
- Fewer plans currently have 5 plans
- Lower premium/contribution amounts

*Non- Medicare (Pre 65) retirees will remain in same plan as employees



Section 3 Funding Approaches - Medical



Overview

Feature	Fully-Insured	Self-Insured
Who Takes On Claims Fluctuation Risk	Insurer *	Plan Sponsor *
Financing	Monthly Premium Payments	Actual Claims Experience + Monthly Fixed Fee(s); Variations Available
Plan Governance	State of Minnesota	As a local government plan, also by the State of Minnesota
Plan Design and Network Configurations	Limited	Mostly Open-Ended
Claims Administration & Managed Care Network Provided By	Health Insurer	Health Insurer or Third-Party Administrator

^{*} The degree of claims fluctuation risk may be mitigated in certain arrangements.



Funding Approaches – Pros/Cons

	Fully-Insured	Self-Insured
Pros	 Unexpected claims volatility risk borne by insurer Monthly plan sponsor costs capped at premium level; premiums are predictable and budgetable Administration cost is included in monthly premium statement 	 Flexibility in plan designs; designs not limited to filed plans Cash flow - Pay-as-you-go claims volume beneficial in favorable months and years Reserve - Retained by plan sponsor; when claims experience is lower than expected, excess reserve can be held for future adverse experience More control over underwriting assumptions Data reporting Potential for savings



Funding Approaches – Pros/Cons

	Fully-Insured	Self-Insured
Cons	 Higher fixed costs Year-end surplus retained by insurer Reserve held by insurer Plan design(s) dictated by insurance carriers and state regulations Claims experience reporting may be limited Required to comply with both State and Federal requirements Limited ability to negotiate year-over-year premiums Little control over underwriting assumptions 	 Unpredictability of claims costs – cash flow volatility Need to establish own premium equivalent rates (or pay an advisor to do so) Ownership over plan documents (SPDs, SBCs, plan provisions) Fiduciary responsibility (can be ceded for a fee) Accounting requirements Increased financial management



Bargaining Authority Closed Session – June 27, 2023

Bargaining

- All relevant insurance information has been made available to our labor partners throughout the process
- Given our collaborative efforts throughout the insurance vendor selections process, Labor Relations suggested all labor partners bargain together
- Negotiations begin mid-July

