

Meeting Agenda

- 1. What is a Network?
- 2. What is Referenced-Based Pricing (RBP)?
- **3.** What does RBP Look Like to an Employee?
- 4. Clearing Up Myths About RBP
- 5. Next Steps



Glossary of Insurance Terms

Term	Definition
Allowed Charges	The amount billed by a provide for a service, after any discounts are applied. Includes the amount paid by both the plan <u>and</u> the member.
Billed Charges	The amount billed by a provider for a service, prior to any discounts or payments being applied.
Direct Contract	A negotiated rate agreement between a provider and a third party.
Discount	The amount an insurance company negotiates with health care providers for services rendered.
Medicare Rate	A standardized fee set by Medicare to pay doctors or other providers/suppliers on a fee-for-service basis.
Member Cost	The amount owed by the member, after any provider discount and plan payments have been applied to billed charges.
Multiple of Medicare	An amount, expressed through a percentage, in excess of the Medicare reimbursement schedule.



Glossary of Insurance Terms

Term	Definition
Network	A network is a list of doctors, other health care providers, and hospitals that a plan has contracted with to provide medical care to its members. These providers are called "network providers" or "in-network providers".
Noise	A term used to refer to the change and potential disruption experienced by employees and plan managers in transitioning from one plan to another.
Paid Charges	The amount billed by a provider for a service, after any discounts have been applied.
Plan Charges/Cost	The amount paid by the health care plan.
Reference-Based Pricing (RBP)	A cost-containment strategy that pays doctors, labs, clinics and hospitals a percentage of an established benchmark.



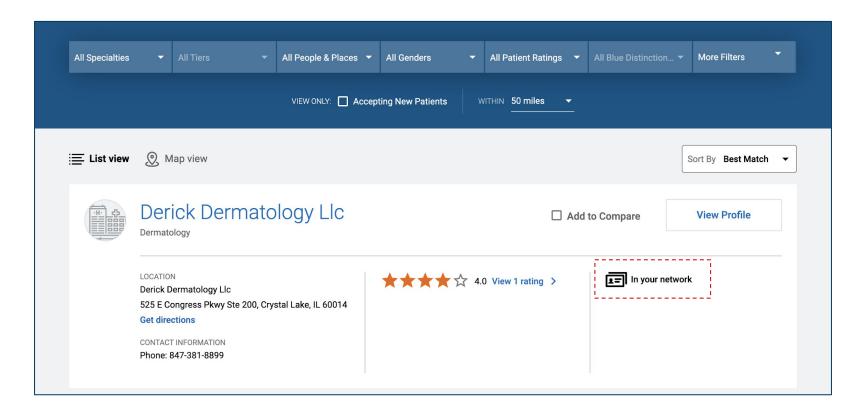
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What is a Network?



Understanding Networks

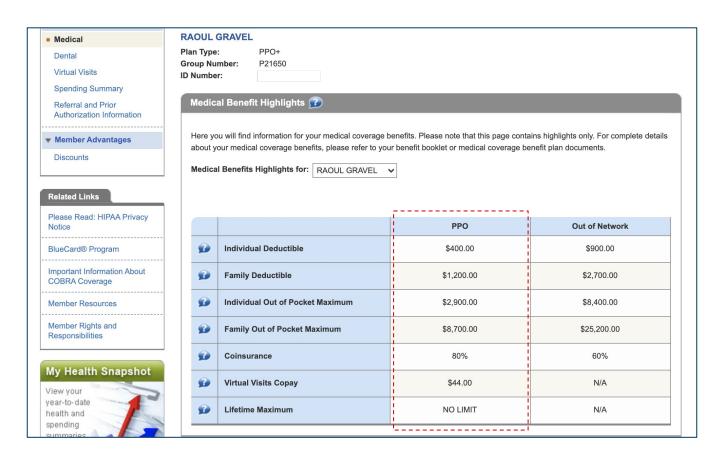
A network is nothing more than a contract between an insurance company/TPA and a provider who agrees to take a certain discount from their billed charges in return for having members directed to them.





Member Incentives for Staying "In Network"

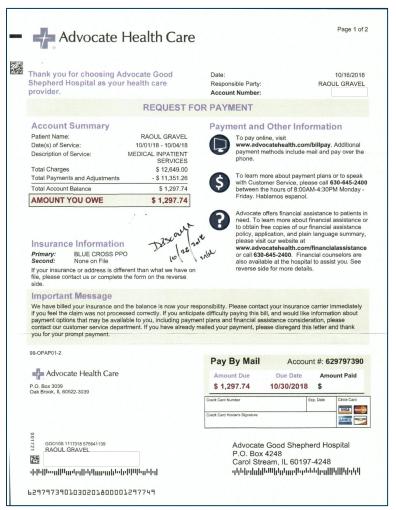
Because of the discounts negotiated, members are incentivized to use providers within their network as opposed to those out of network.

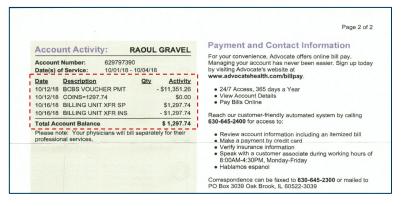




Member Discount Illustration

The Hospital Bill





Understanding the Charges

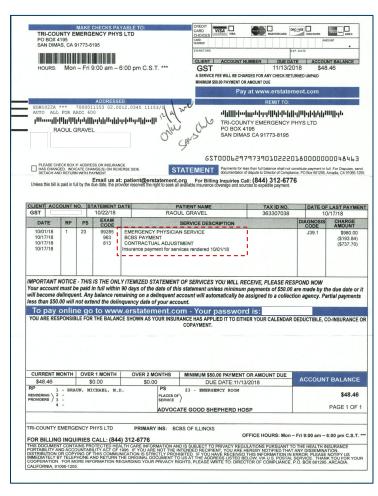
	Billed Charges	\$12,649.00	
-	Negotiated Discount	\$unknown	
-	Actual Plan Payment	\$unknown	
-	"Voucher" Payment	\$11,351.26	

Member Payment \$1,297.74



Member Discount Illustration

The ER Physician Bill



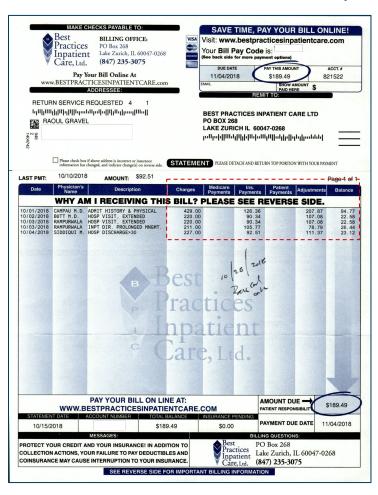
Understanding the Charges

= Member Payment	\$48.46	_
- Actual Plan Payment	\$193.84	
 Negotiated Discount 	\$737.70	(75.2%)
Billed Charges	\$980.00	



Member Discount Illustration

The Hospital Physician Bill



Understanding the Charges

=	Member Payment	\$184.49	
-	Actual Plan Payment	\$505.32	_
-	Negotiated Discount	\$612.19	(46.8%)
	Billed Charges	\$1,307.00)

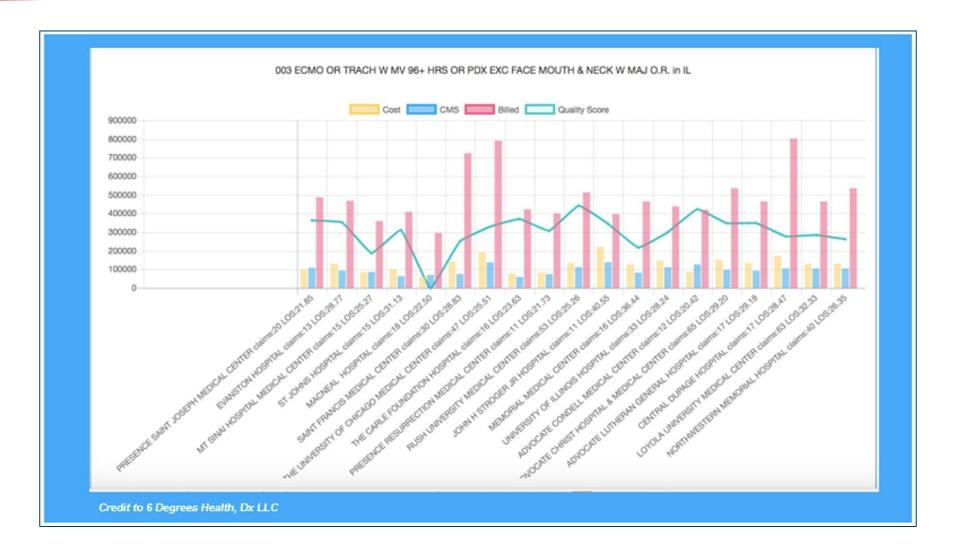


Digging into Discounts

- The discount amount is proprietary information between the insurance company and the provider.
- On average discounts are between 45% and 60% depending on region and type of service being provided.
 - Remember: Every hospital and provider is different. Even if the discounts are the same at Lutheran General and Glenbrook, the amount of the procedure may vary greatly.
- To better understand overall cost, it is common to look at a specific procedure and the difference between actual costs, billed charges and paid charges.



Establishing a Baseline





What is Reference-Based Pricing (RBP)?



Traditional Billing Practices

- The average consumer has no idea what medical services cost before they receive the bill.
- Once receiving the bill, the consumer typically only sees the amount that they owe, not all of the details such as:
 - Total billed charges;
 - Amount discounted by the insurance company; and
 - Amount paid by the plan.
- The lack of transparency that exists in healthcare makes it very difficult for a consumer to understand if they are paying a fair price for the service received.
- Reference-based pricing seeks to challenge the status quo of traditional medical billing, and reduce the charges paid by self-insured health plans.



The Basics of RBP

- Reference-based pricing (RBP) is an approach to paying medical claims.
 It is primarily implemented when processing hospital claims.
- There is no network*. A member can visit <u>any</u> hospital or provider.
- Members are issued an insurance card from a TPA and receive a bill for charges not paid by the health plan.
- Because there is not a network, there are not pre-negotiated discounts with hospital or providers.
- Alternatively, claims are paid based on a multiple of medicare. For example:

Procedure "X" is **Billed** at \$1,000

Medicare Pays \$500 for Procedure "x"

The **Plan and/or Member Pays** 150% of Medicare, or \$750



^{*} Some RBP vendors have created contracts with hospitals and providers.

Why Use Medicare?

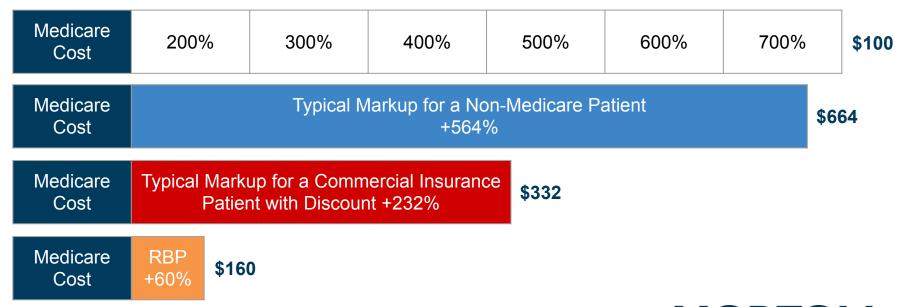
- Medicare is used as the RBP benchmark because almost all hospitals and medical providers accept Medicare for their services.
- Through Medicare, the federal government has established rates for each procedure:
 - For Medicare-Participating Providers (e.g. Assignment)
 Doctors and hospitals agree to accept the Medicare-approved amount for a particular service as full payment for covered services.
 - Octors and hospitals can charge more than the Medicare-approved amount. However, federal law sets a limit at no more than 115% of the Medicare-approved amount. (Note: Non-participating providers are reimbursed by Medicare for 95% of the fee schedule amount. The remaining amount is paid by the member.)



Illustrating Medicare vs. Commercial Insurance Costs

An analysis was performed by a reference-based pricing vendor, AMPS. They determined that in Illinois, the typical mark-up is about 664% of Medicare. If the average discount of 50% is applied to a gross charge of 664% of Medicare, the typical medical charge for a commercial insurance plan is 332% of Medicare.

In other words, a hospital gets paid about 332% more by a commercial insurance carrier than they do by Medicare for the same procedure.





How Does RBP Save a Plan Money?

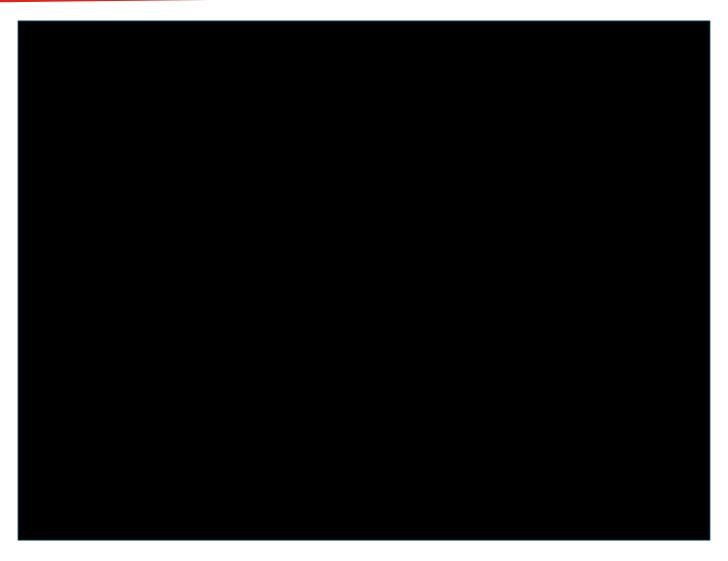
- RBP vendors typically reimburse medical claims at between 120 and 150 percent of Medicare, depending if the claim was delivered by a provider or at a facility.
- If a BUCAH plan reimburses a medical claim at 332% of Medicare, it is pretty easy to see how implementing RBP can save money.
- In a recent analysis, using Glenbrook's claim data, performed by RBP vendor ELAP, a transition to RBP could save upwards of \$4.2M.



What does RBP Look Like to an Employee?



Illustration from RBP Vendor, ELAP





RBP is Continuing to Evolve and Gain Popularity

- Many RBP vendors have entered into direct contracts with hospitals and providers, or have partnered with various healthcare systems to provide an in-network "feel" to avoid the issue of balance billings. Chicagoland examples include:
 - Amita Health;
 - Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago; and
 - Northwestern Medicine.
- Other RBP vendors have made it their policy to negotiate with any medical provider up to the limits of the plan (as determined by the plan design), or until the claim is settled.
- RBP has grown in popularity for more than the cost savings that can be realized. RBP has also provided consumers transparency in the medical billing process so that they can maximum their benefits and minimize their out of pocket expenses.



Typical Employee Experience

- In most cases (96%), hospitals accept the reimbursement from the RBP vendor at between 120% and 150% of Medicare and everything goes smoothly.
- However, in some cases, the hospital or doctor will not accept the reimbursement as payment in full and will issue a balance bill for the amount due to them that was not paid.
- The balance bill would include the **member payment responsibility** and the amount the hospital or doctor is still requesting to be paid.
- In this case, the employee would not pay the bill. Alternatively, they
 would forward the bill to the RBP vendor for processing and
 negotiation with the provider.
- The employee would be guided through the payment process by a dedicated support team.



Rare Employee Experiences

- If an employee does not forward the balance bill to the RBP vendor in a timely manner, the provider may implement additional collection activities. (This is when a bill is received by a member, and ignored as opposed to being opened and shared with the RBP vendor.)
- Occasionally a provider will not recognize the RBP vendor (e.g., the name of the insurance card) as an insurance provider. In this rare situations, a provider may refuse to provide service or schedule an appointment without prepayment for services.



Clearing Up Myths About RBP



"The Decision Tree"

90 Degree Benefits, a strategic benefits partner with multiple companies across the nation, created an infographic called "The Decision Tree" that presents the rewards and risks of RBP.

Reward Dramatic Cost Reduction

- Savings of 25%-30% on your health plan costs and cost transparency;
- Health plan sustainability-flat or marginal risk charge renewals;
- Opportunity to add benefits or increase existing ones;
- Increase in employee take-home pay through lower health plan payroll deductions; and
- Employee proportion (coinsurance) of health care cost is less under RBP.

RiskNoise and Disruption

- More work for HR departments and employee education required;
- Balance billing;
- Plan participant may have some medical providers up front or chose another provider;
- Possible debt collection or credit impairment if employees are not educated on RBP plan;
- Possible employee perception that health plan is not good if RBP is poorly administered; and
- Although rare, health care payment dispute may devolve into litigation.



RBP Facts

There are a lot of assumptions about RBP. Trustmark, one of the largest TPAs in the nation, offers a series of facts to set the record straight about RBP.

- A majority of doctors and hospitals will accept reference-based pricing benefit plans.
- Members can select any doctor or hospital.
- Reference-based pricing saves employers and members money.
- Balance billing doesn't only happen with reference-based pricing plans (it happens with PPO plans when members use out-of-network providers).
- Employees are not stuck with paying balance bills.
- Employers don't negotiate balance bills with providers.



Next Steps



Next Steps

- What Is Our Next Step September 17, 2020
 This is the meeting where we will review all of our options (e.g., BCBS-IL renewal, transition to a different large TPA, or transition to reference-based
 - renewal, transition to a different large TPA, or transition to reference-based pricing). We will review potential contribution rates for the upcoming school year under each model, and discuss the implications of any decision.
- Finalize Employee Plans and Agreements October 2020
 The Board of Education will take action to approve the premium-equivalent rates and health plan structure in October.
- Open Enrollment November 2020
 Employees will complete the open enrollment process via Skyward in November.
- New Plan Year Begins January 1, 2021
 The new plan year, and any changes made will take effect on January 1st.

