

Benefits Cost Containment

Presented By:

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Innovative Benefit Planning

Boutique privately-owned benefit brokerage firm delivering Fortune 500 solutions to the middle market.



Employee Benefits
 Retirement Plan / Fiduciary
 Human Resources / Compensation
 Wellness Planning





Largest Partnership of Independent Insurance Firms with National Reach and Resources.



- Tiered/Narrow Networks
- Alternative Funding Mechanisms
- Wellness Programs / Predictive Modeling / Health Coaching
- Prescription Drug Carve-Outs
- Reference Based Pricing
- Employee Incentives/Medical Tourism/Circles of Excellence
- > Miscellaneous



Cost Containment

Tiered / Narrow Networks



- A Tiered Network offers employers and members opportunities to save cost by utilizing preferred providers determined by cost and quality.
- The tiers often consist of:
 - <u>Tier 1</u> Highest benefit level, most cost effective for member, but tied to a narrow network of providers
 - <u>Tier 2</u> Option to select providers from the broader network but at a higher out-of-pocket expense
 - <u>Tier 3</u> Typically out-of-network providers and coverage levels



Sample Tiered Network

In-Network	Tier 1 Network	Tier 2 Network		
- primary care physician	No	No		
- referrals for specialist	No	No		
- coinsurance	100%	80%		
- calendar year deductible indv/Fam	N/A	\$1,500/\$3,000		
- calendar year out-of-pocket max. Indv/Fam	\$2,500/\$5,000	\$4,500/\$9,000		
- primary care physician visit	\$5 copay	\$20 copay		
- specialist visit	\$15 copay	\$30 copay		
- preventive care	100%	100%		
- inpatient hospital benefit	\$250 per day/5 day max per admission	80% after deductible		
- outpatient services	\$150 copay in hospital setting; \$100 copay at freestanding surgery center	80% after deductible		
- routine radiology	100% at independent Radiology center; 100%	100% at independent Radiology center; 80%		
- complex imaging	after \$15 copay in outpatient facility	after deductible in outpatient facility		
- lab services	100% (Labcorp in NJ)	100% (Labcorp in NJ)		
- durable medical equipment	100%	100%		
- emergency room facility	\$100 copay	80% after deductible then \$100 copay		
- emergency room providers	Included in \$100 copay	80% after deductible		
- benefit maximum	Unlimited	Unlimited		



Objectives of a Tiered Network



providers



Leverage tiers to reduce provider costs

> Offer employees opportunity for richer benefits



Pros & Cons

<u>Pros</u>

- Lower premium rates
- Employees have financial implications of healthcare decisions
- Providers chosen based on cost & quality metrics (competition)
- Employees still have choice (albeit costly)

<u>Cons</u>

- Employee confusion & loss of choice
- Out-of-area employees
- Carriers control tier structure
- Few providers have even levels of quality across services; Not a commodity
- Large providers may not "play ball"

Do Tiered / Narrow Networks save \$? Time will tell...



Cost Containment

Alternative Funding



What Are the Different Types of Self-Funding?

1. Health Reimbursement Account

2. Captive / Consortium Solutions

3. Level-Funding

4. Traditional Self-Funding



- An increasingly popular strategy to save costs and "step" into selffunding, is pairing an HRA with a high deductible, higher copays, and/or lower co-insurance.
- By increasing the cost share within the plan design, employers receive better rates. When paired with an HRA, the employer assumes risk by agreeing to reimburse claims in order to bring the employee back to the original cost-share.
- The employees can pay for their claims at the point of service and submit for a reimbursement or use a debit card provided through a vendor for real-time adjudication.



Plan/Rate Example

	Current Plan	New Plan			
•	No Deductible	• \$1,000 / \$2,000 Deductible			
•	100% Coinsurance	80% Coinsurance			
•	\$20 Office Visit Copay	• \$25 Office Visit Copay			
•	\$40 Specialist Visit Copay	• \$50 Specialist Visit Copay			
٠	\$500 copay for Inpatient & Outpatient	 80% coinsurance after deductible for inpatient/outpatient 			
•	\$100 copay for ER	• 80% coinsurance for ER			
•	\$10 / \$25 / \$50 Rx Tier Copays	• \$15 / \$35 / \$70 Rx Tier Copays			
٠	Single - \$504.29	• Single - \$370.68			
•	Emp/Child - \$928.78	• Emp/Child - \$681.48			
•	Emp/Spouse- \$1,260.29	• Emp/Spouse- \$924.13			
•	Family - \$1,683.90	• Family - \$1,234.95			



Vendor Example

Coverage Tiers	HRA Life Count	HRA Benefit Amount	Total HRA Liability	
Single	27	\$3,500.00	\$94,500.00	
H/Wife	52	\$7,000.00	\$364,000.00	
P/C	17	\$7,000.00	\$119,000.00	
Family	31	\$7,000.00	\$217,000.00	
(A)Total	127		\$794,500.00	
OCA Annual HRA Admin fee			\$250.00	
HRA Utilization Breakdown	Current Annual Cost	Projected Annual Cost	Employer Annual Savings	
15% of HRA Fund	\$2,349,614.00	\$1,699,435.48	\$650,178.52	
25% of HRA Fund	\$2,349,614.00	\$1,778,885.48	\$570,728.52	
50% of HRA Fund	\$2,349,614.00	\$1,977,510.48	\$372,103.52	
75% of HRA Fund	\$2,349,614.00	\$2,176,135.48	\$173,478.52	
100% of HRA Fund	\$2,349,614.00	\$2,374,760.48	-\$25,146.48	

• See handout for sample analysis



HRA Considerations

- Analysis
 - Consultant should prepare analysis of cost impact with various utilization levels (ex. 25%, 50%, 75%, max)
- Employee Engagement
 - Continuing education is often necessary to ensure employees and dependents understand how the program works
- Compliance & Administrative
 - Form 720
 - Non-Discrimination
 - Vendor Fees



Pros & Cons

<u>Pros</u>

- Potential to save significantly depending on utilization
- Insight into claims activity
- Enables employer to assess
 appetite for risk
- Provides employees insight into employer costs

<u>Cons</u>

- Heavy employee education is
 often necessary
- Risk of costs increasing in a bad claims year
- Additional compliance concerns
- Additional vendor and administrative fees
- Carrier restrictions on HRA Amount (50%)



Level Funding

- Level Funding is a form of Self-Funding.
- Product where a fixed monthly "premium" amount is established.
- Potential for end-of-year rebate.
 - In most cases product provider is retaining a portion of surplus Sometimes 50%!!!
 - When leaving a level-funded arrangement the employer forfeits the surplus from previous year.
- Additional claims data provided to employer.



Pros & Cons

<u>Pros</u>

- Good for employers with cash flow issues
- Provides opportunity for a surplus
- Provides insights into claims activity not provided in fully insured environment
- Can be paired with wellness programs for direct impact
- Avoids taxes fully insured plans have to pay

<u>Cons</u>

- Often have to share surplus
- May have drawbacks similar to fully insured (limited data, flexibility, and ability to change)
- Higher fees with less
 negotiating power



Captive

- Groups purchase stop-loss but also fund a "risk pool" which reimburses claims over predetermined level.
- Based on how the "risk pool" runs throughout the year, groups can share in a dividend.
- Aggregating also allows for purchasing power similar to a consortium.

Consortium

- Groups aggregate together to obtain optimal pricing and contract provisions from vendors.
 - Stop-Loss, Administration, Wellness, etc.
 - Groups are sharing risk with the "pool" since carriers underwrite the entire group's experience when providing pricing.
- No cost share within plan year as the group runs on it's own experience.



Captive

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Frequency



- Groups are sharing in risk with other groups in both capacities
 - Understand underwriting guidelines
 - Rules to stay in the program (wellness, plan design, etc.)
- Cost/Fees
 - Management companies are paid to run the captive or consortium
 - Both strategies often need a large deposit
- Flexibility
 - The programs may not allow for certain strategies and decisions that a group would otherwise consider

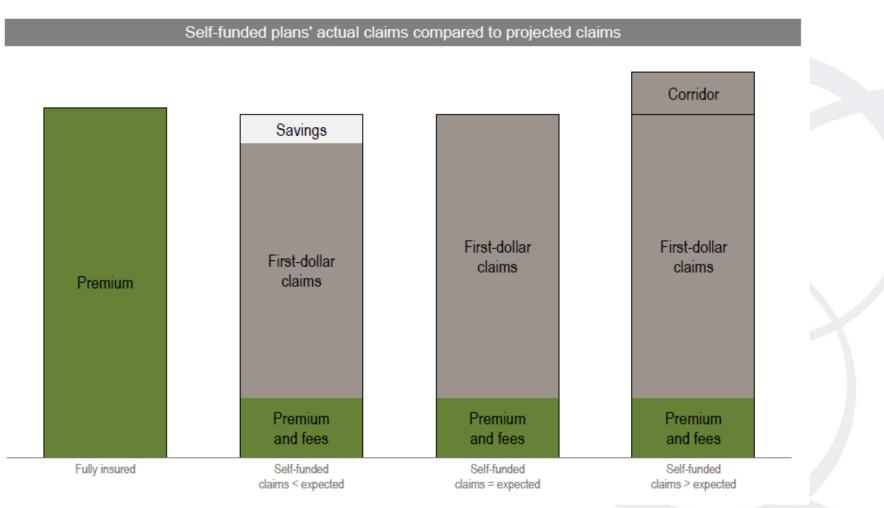


Self-Funding

- A self-funded plan is one in which the employer assumes partial financial risk for providing healthcare benefits to its employees.
- The employer decides on a plan of benefits and elects to fund the risk up to a certain level where a Reinsurance (or Stop-Loss) Carrier is brought in.
 - Specific & Aggregate
- The amount of risk to be insured is a function of the employers size, financial experience, and risk tolerance.
- Typically a Third Party Administrator is used to administer the plan.
 - Independent TPA vs. Carrier TPA



• Understand how self-funded plans can produce savings and cap risk.





Tax Implications

Potential 12-Month Tax Impact

Your current, estimated fully insured premium is \$7,603,641.

	FULLY INSURED	SELF-FUNDED		
Health Insurance Tax	\$152,073	\$0		
Transitional Reinsurance Program Fee	\$27,000	\$27,000		
Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute Fee	\$2,170	\$2,170		
Premium Tax	\$152,073	\$18,000		
Total	\$333,316	\$47,170		
Your self-funded plan tax savings could be:	\$28	\$286,146		

Health Insurance Tax: An insurer tax on the cost of health care coverage, which is typically 2% of annual premium.

Transitional Reinsurance Program Fee: A fee required by the Affordable Care Act, which is \$2.25 per covered life per month for 2016.

Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute Fee: A annual fee required by the Affordable Care Act. The fee is \$2.17 per covered life for 2016.

Premium Tax: An employer tax on the cost of health insurance or stop-loss insurance. It varies by state and typically ranges from .4% of premium to 7.5% of premium.



Self-Funding: Expected vs. Maximum

Self-Funded Plan Options

	Fully-Insured Costs	Self-Insur Option	
ASO Carrier/Third Party Administrator	Horizon	Horizon	
Network		BCBS	
Prescription Vendor		Prime	
Reinsurance Features		нсс	
Stop Loss Carrier Specific Deductible		\$75,000	
Specific Contract Basis		12/12	
Specific Includes		Medical/R	x
Specific Advance	Curr		
Aggregate Contract Basis	N/ACurre	nt _{12/12}	Self-Funded
TOTAL Expected Annual Dollars (Fixed + Expected + Reserve)	\$1,404	,608	\$1,224,259
Change in Annual Dollars			-\$180,349
Percentage Change			-13%
TOTAL Max Cash Liability (Fixed + Maximum + Reserve)	\$1,404	,608	\$1,417,790
TOTAL MAX Percentage Increase			1%
Total Flack costs		,,	
Annual Aggregate Claims			
Maximum Aggregate Claims		\$967,656	
Expected Aggregate Claims	N/A	\$774,125	
Claims Reserve (2 Months)		\$129,021	
TOTAL (Expected + Reserve)		\$903,146	
TOTAL Expected Annual Dollars (Fixed + Expected + Reserve)	\$1,404,608	\$1,224,25	9
Change in Annual Dollars		-\$180,349	
Percentage Change		-13%	
TOTAL Max Cash Liability (Fixed + Maximum + Reserve)	\$1,404,608	\$1,417,79	0
TOTAL MAX Percentage Increase		1%	



Self-Funding: Long Term View & Probability

Current: Fully Insured Carriers

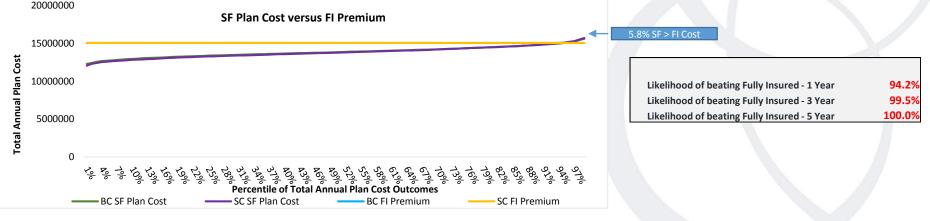
Year	Projected Fully-Insured Premium		
2019	\$15,391,076		
2020	\$16,738,393		
2021	\$18,206,970		
2022	\$19,807,718		
2023	\$21,552,534		

Scenario 1: Self-Funded - Self-fund BCBSGA & CareFirst w/ Rx-carveout, Kaiser remains fully-insured

Year	Expected Total		
2019	\$14,241,338		
2020	\$15,485,179		
2021	\$16,840,967		
2022	\$18,318,775		
2023	\$19,425,299		

 Five Year Estimated Savings
 \$6,880,847

 1. For illustrative purposes only.





- Risk Tolerance
 - Understand risks within arrangement
 - Are you prepared to take steps to mitigate the risk?
- Financials
 - HR & Finance need to work together
 - Do not jump in without reserves!
 - Long-term strategy!
- Compliance
 - You are a fiduciary!
- Administration
 - Much more involved than fully-insured



Cost Containment

Wellness Programs



Wellness Programs

Educational Programs:

- Designed to provide general health information to employee's and/or their family
- Make information available without requiring employees to engage in any activity
- Typically designed to promote healthy lifestyle choices.







Participatory Programs:

 Involves employee participation with a reward unrelated to results or a health factor. (Reward for participating in a challenge)

Bottom Line

- 10% to 50% Employee Participation
- Mostly Healthy Employees Participate with ROI difficult to measure
- Wellness data not used to assess population risk



Outcomes/Results Based Programs

- Require an individual to satisfy a standard related to a health factor to obtain a reward
- Often developed based on data

Bottom Line

- Introduced in 2001; Final in 2008
- Rules are stringent and onerous
- Premium contribution/benefit differentials
- 90% to 99.9% employee participation
- Most often large employers and typically self-funded



Drivers with fewer tickets and accidents pay less. Non-smokers pay less for life insurance. Homeowners with security alarms pay less. *How about a good driver discount for*

How about a good driver discount for group healthcare?



Results-Based Programs

- Goals
 - Provide employees an opportunity to know their overall health
 - Utilize data to determine most effective strategies for population health
 - Encourage a culture where employees take ownership of their health outcomes
- What happens with the data?
 - Combine the data with prior claims in order to "predict" future claims
 - Unknown claims risk is uncovered. Strategies are put in place
 - Targeted outreach to "at-risk" employees

	No Information in 2017	Healthy User in 2017	Low Risk in 2017	Moderate Risk in 2017	High Risk in 2017	Very High Risk in 2017
No Information in 2016 (130)	106	6	5	6	4	3
)



54 % with no information carried significant risk

Cost Containment

Claims Analytics & Predictive Modeling



- Concurrent/Retrospective Claims
 - Current and previous years claims can be analyzed to understand areas of weakness and exposure
 - These claims can serve as a predictor of future claims (to a degree)
 - These claims can help identify trends within your claims/population behavior
- Prospective Claims
 - Uses data from previous year's claims and employee data to predict future claims
 - Unknown claims risks are uncovered. Strategies are put in place at the employer and employee level
 - Targeted outreach to "at-risk" employees



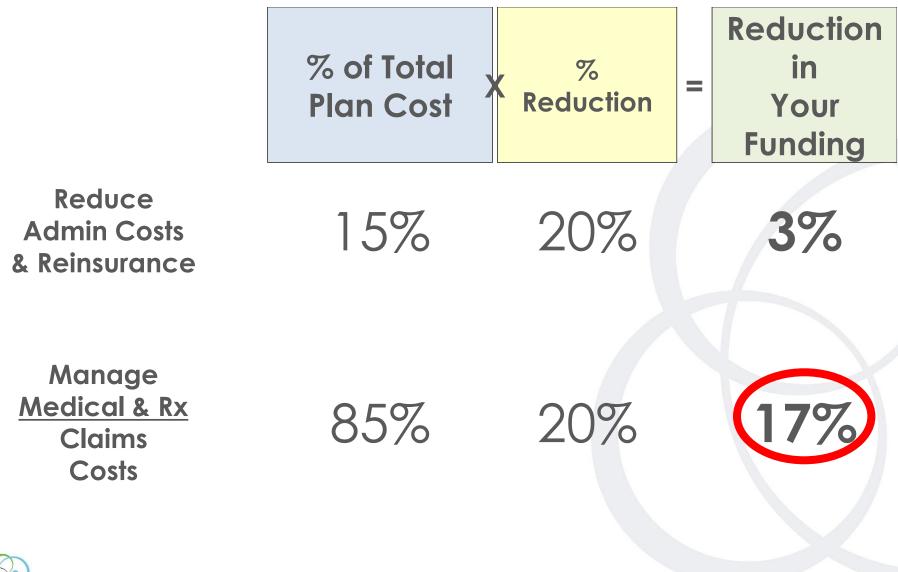
Predictive Modeling

Combining various components (i.e. biometric screening results, health risk assessment data, claims data) increases accuracy more than just the medical and Rx claims





Claims Analytics

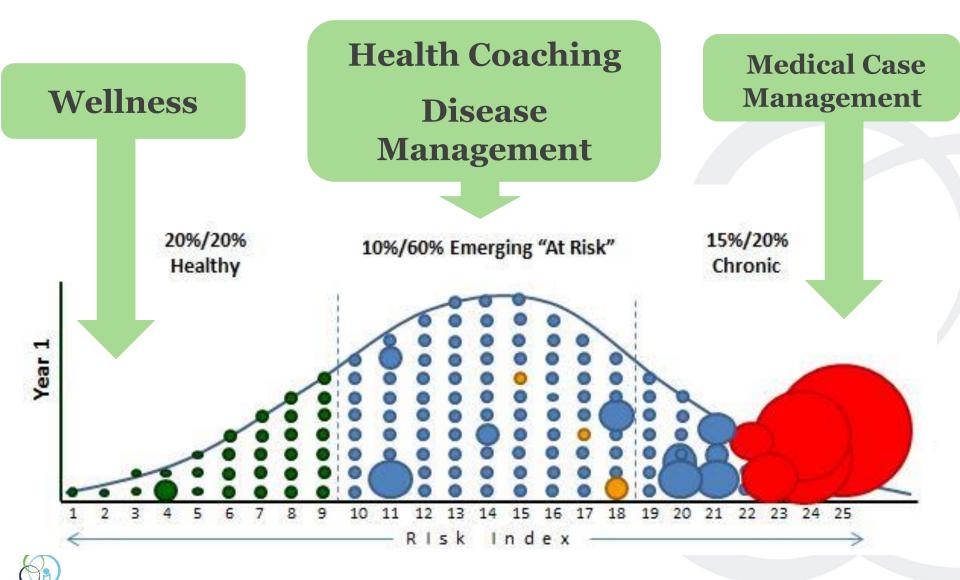


Cost Containment

Population Health Initiatives & Targeted Health Coaching



Population Health



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Health Coaching





"The most effective wellness programs include behavior-change support"

-ISCEBS – Making the Case: New Study Shows It Does, Indeed, Pay to Become a Health Enterprise



Plan Design Initiatives

Screening Highlights from 3 Clients

Client #1

- 7 Critical Outreach Calls Made to Employees
- 4 of 7 Unaware of Critical Condition
- 6 Employees with Abnormal PSA's
- Top Risk Factors Could Cost Plan \$100,000+ if not Addressed

<u>Client #2</u>

- 13 Critical Outreach Calls Made to Employees
- 8 of 13 Unaware of Critical Condition
- 71.1% With Abnormal BMI – Average score 29.8
- Top Risk Factors Could Cost Plan \$175,000+ if not Addressed

Client #3

- 12 Critical Outreach Calls Made to Employees
- 5 of 12 Unaware of Critical Condition
- 49% With Abnormal Glucose Levels
- Top Risk Factors Could Cost Plan \$164,400 if not Addressed



- Cardiovascular Disease
 - The annual mean payment for those with heart-related claims is more than double the average payment of claims for all other conditions.
- Diabetes
 - Members with diagnosed diabetes incur average medical expenditures of about \$13,700 per year.
- Smoking
 - A smoker costs a private employer in the US an extra \$5,816 per year compared to a non-smoker due to healthcare costs and absenteeism/productivity costs.



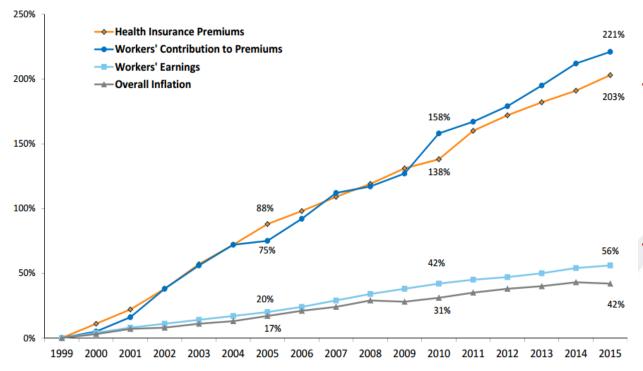
Cost Containment

Medical Bill Review & Reference Based Reimbursement



Healthcare Cost Trends for Employers and Employees

Cumulative Increases in Health Insurance Premiums, Workers' Contributions to Premiums, Inflation, and Workers' Earnings, 1999-2015



 Health costs for employees are rising at 4x the rate of earnings – a steady trend for 15+ years

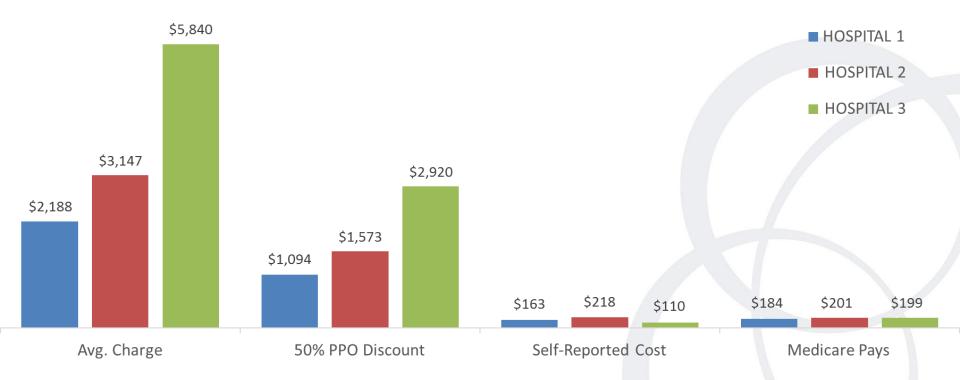
For employers – overall premiums are rising near 5x the rate of inflation over same period

In 2015, average cost for family coverage (\$17,545) was 36% of average pre-tax wages (\$48,098)

*Data sources: 2016 Kaiser Health Study, 2015 DOL statistics



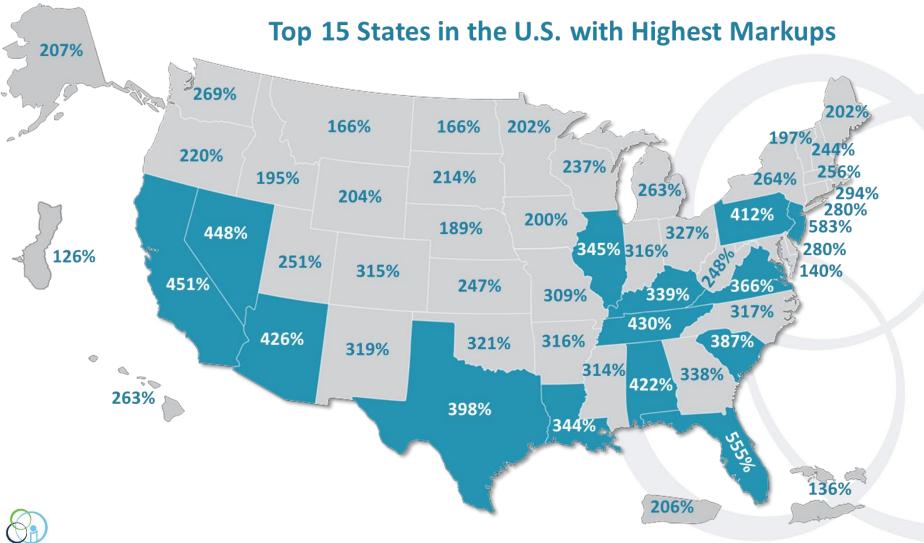
How Much Does Your Company Pay for a CT Scan?



Billed charges are arbitrary and can vary wildly, even for the same procedure in the same market, and have no relation to the actual cost to deliver service



Hospital Markups by State



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	Retail Price	Hospital Price
Acetaminophen (Tylenol)	Bottle of 100 for \$1.49 (\$0.015 Each)	\$1.50 Each Increase of 10,000%
Bacitracin (Neosporin equivalent)	Pack of 3 for \$12.33 (\$4.11 Each)	\$108.00 Each Increase of 2,628%
Diabetes Test Strip	Box of 50 for \$27.00 (\$1.85 Each)	\$18.00 Each Increase of 973%
Gauze Pads	Box of 50 for \$4.90	\$77.00 a Box of 50 Increase of 1,571%



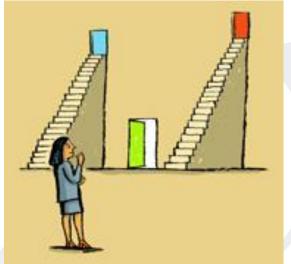
• What is Reference Based Pricing?

- *"Reference Based Pricing" is the strategy of capping payment for a particular medical service.*
- The reference price is determined by using quality and price information (can follow Medicare reimbursement schedule).
- The reference price is negotiated with providers upon billing.
 - Employees who utilize these providers will only be responsible for usual cost-sharing.
 - Employers pay negotiated reference price.
 - Example: Network Price = 250% of Medicare
 - *Reference Price = 160% of Medicare*
- A great first start to this is a Bill Review service
 - On average large claim bills have 8-10% of mistakes



In effect, reference based pricing has been around for years as employees discounts exist through "network" providers.

The goal is for employers (rather than carriers) to have control and make educated decisions.



Reference Pricing can be achieved through certain vendors and coordinating with TPA's / stop-loss carriers.



Procedure	Known as	Unit Price
Oral cleansing device	Toothbrush	\$1050.00
Cranial Support System	Neck Pillow	\$450.00
Mucus Recovery System	Kleenex	\$75.00
Tuberculin Syringe	Diabetic Syringe	\$14.00
Acetaminophen Tablet	Tylenol	\$513.23
CBC	Complete Blood Count	\$280.00
Blood Glucose Monitoring	Diabetic Test Strip	\$20.90



How Did We Get Here?

PPO's Introduced 25 Years Ago

- · Limited provider base
- Buying Wholesale VS Retail was initial value proposition
- PPO's are now exclusionary distribution channels that veil provider charges and increase the cost of healthcare for employers



Ineffective Discounts

Prices post PPO "discount" still averages 250% to 450% of Medicare



The New York Times

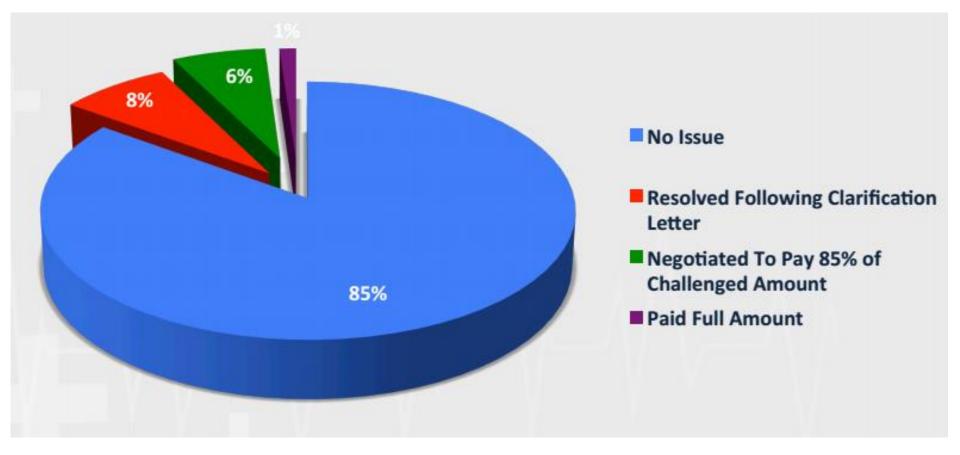
Beth Israel to Pay \$13 Million for Inflating Medicare Fees

"Beth Israel Medical Center has admitted that it fraudulently inflated its fees for services to Medicare patients, deliberately deceiving the federal government into paying many millions of dollars more than their treatment actually cost.

The hospital's admission, and it's agreement to pay the United States government more than \$13 million in damages, came in a health care False Claims Act Lawsuit simultaneously filed and settled this week and announced Thursday by Preet Bharara, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York" (NY Times, Nina Bernstein, 3/1/2012).



What to Expect





Assumptions

- > Avg. total healthcare costs approaching \$14,000 PEPY
- ➤ Hospital claims account for 38% of costs
- > 3% of net billed charges contain mistakes, duplicates, etc.
- Estimated current reimbursement = 260% of Medicare
- ➢ RBR average reimbursement = 160% of Medicare

• Plan Sponsor – 1000 Employee Participants

- > 1000 x \$14,000 PEPY = \$14 MM annual healthcare costs
- > .38 x \$14 MM = \$5.32 MM in annual hospital/facility claims
- \succ Errors, duplicate charges, etc = \$168,000
- > Savings from 260% to 160% = \$1,995,000
- > Total Savings = \$2,163,000



- 1. Consider positives/negatives of switching to TPA from ASO (carrier)
- 2. Begin with Out-of-Network Claims Medical Bill Review service
- 3. Consider Reference Based Reimbursement as replacement for network PPO plan



Cost Containment

Employee Incentives Medical Tourism Circles of Excellence



Why are Employee Incentives Important?

Patients almost never question their doctors

• Second opinions & referrals to more costly providers, with equal or lesser results?

Review of State Reports (2008-2015), Freedman Healthcare confirms that "high prices do not directly correlate with high quality of care".



Emergency Medical Outpatient Services – No co-pay for the use of urgent care facilities in lieu of a hospital's emergency room

Hospital Alternative Facilities - Whenever diagnostic services (lab work, CT Scans, X-Rays, or MRIs) can be obtained at any self-standing, non-Hospital facility - no co-pays for such usage

Generic Prescription Drugs and Supplies - In most cases, generic prescription drugs are no different than their branded counterparts, though branded cost many times the cost of generics - no co-pays



Claim Audit Review Program - Plan Participants who identify erroneous charges on medical bills receive 20% of the savings

Skin in the Game - Find alternative means to purchase supplies or care; get a percentage of savings

Ex. Nebulizer: \$300 (w/30% discount)... Or buy from Amazon for \$118



How Does it Typically Work?

- Employees utilize "Centers of Excellence" (COE) for planned procedures
 - COE's are hospitals with superior outcomes for specific procedures
 - Employers have negotiated preferred pricing with the COE's
- Employers waive copays, deductibles, coinsurance and pay for travel and lodging expenses for employees
- Mostly only the largest companies in the country



International or Domestic?

- International Medical Tourism Challenges
 - Inconvenient
 - Most procedures are geared towards services that are not covered by insurance; i.e. cosmetic surgery
 - Lengthy travel
 - ➤ Language barriers
- Domestic Medical Tourism Challenges
 - > Inconvenient
 - Complications/Readmits



You Can do This!

Maternity: Start with a list of the safest facilities. Next, identify the ones that "deliver" the most bang for the buck. A pregnant member that uses one of these facilities gets \$300/month, for a year, to use on Diapers.com

Communication: Members that consult with HR regarding proposed (planned) medical procedures, to see what plan incentives exist, the most efficient options for them, etc., will receive \$100

Just Make Sure You Do It Correctly!!!



ER VISIT

In 2016, Matt Anderson cut his finger doing dishes. Since he had just cut raw meat, he thought he might get infected. He saw a nurse and doctor for 10 minutes in the ER and was billed \$2,782.

IMPLANTS

One facility charged for a bilateral cochlear implant, \$358,000; charging for the devices alone \$269,000. The average provider acquisition cost is \$14,000 – **MARKED UP 960%**.

AIR AMBULANCE

Air-ambulance flight from Alaska to Texas, despite passing multiple facilities capable of providing the care –Charged \$860,000

*Only justification for medical necessity was to continue treatment with his general doctor (in Texas) and to be with wife (who was with him in Alaska).



Cost Containment

Pharmacy



Carve-In vs. Carve-Out

Bundled Contract

HEALTH PLAN

Employer has a single

bundled contract for all

services

Employer

Medical Dental

Pharmacy Vision

Carve-Out

Medical Dental Vision

HEALTH PLAN



Pharmacy

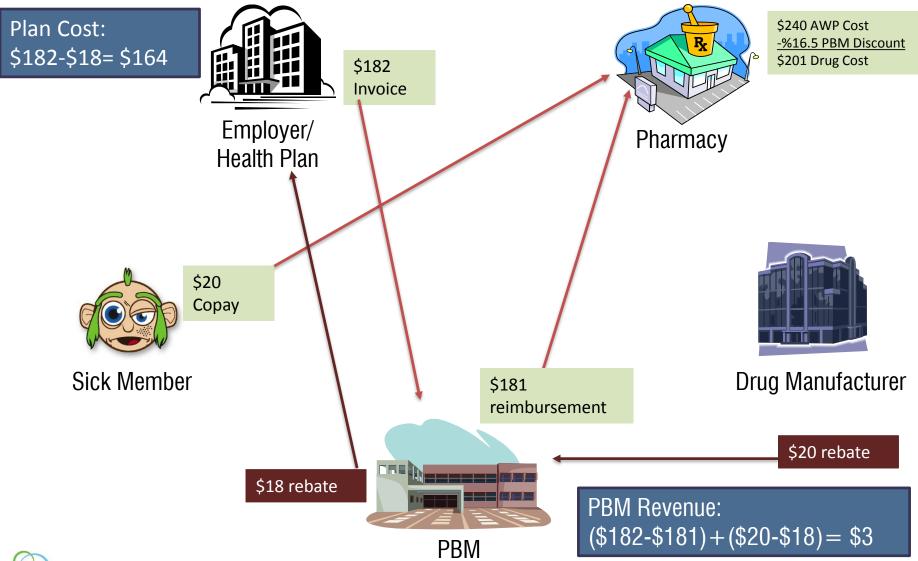
Employer maintains two separate contracts/vendors each with specific and unique expertise



Employer



Follow the money...a \$240.00 drug





Behind The Scenes – Undisclosed Carrier Profits

	Incumbent Carrier		PBM Opt. 1		PBM Opt. 2		PBM Opt. 3		PBM Opt. 4	
	<u>Retail</u>	Mail	<u>Retail</u>	Mail	<u>Retail</u>	Mail	<u>Retail</u>	Mail	<u>Retail</u>	Mail
Brand Discount	14.57%	17.49%	16.25%	24.00%	17.25%	25.00%	17.00%	25.00%	17.25%	25.00%
Generic Discount	55.34%	54.25%	78.00%	80.50%	77.00%	81.00%	77.00%	79.00%	77.00%	80.00%
Dispensing Fee	\$1.58	\$0.01	\$0.95	\$0.00	\$0.90	\$0.00	\$1.10	\$0.00	\$0.90	\$0.00
Administration Fee	\$0.55	\$0.55	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Brand Rebate	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$45.55	\$130.96	\$47.21	\$132.18	\$55.29	\$164.65	\$35.20	\$109.85

$_{\odot}$ Key contract provisions you will never see:

- AWP Discount Spread
- \circ Definitions
 - o Brand
 - o Generic
 - o Specialty
- o Manufacture Rebates

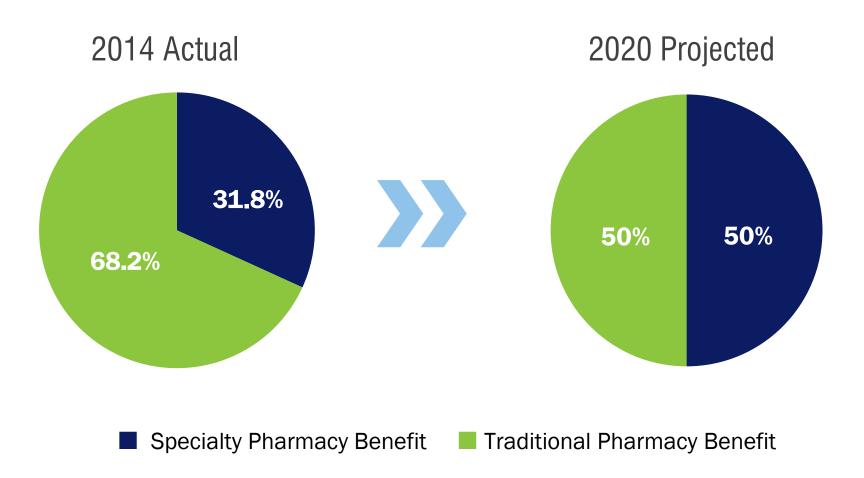


Cinemain Deuferm			Total Employees 191	Total Members 401	Total Claims 6,198
Financial Perform	nance	-	Y	Ŷ	
	Incumbent Carrier	PBM Opt. 1	PBM Opt. 2	PBM Opt. 3	PBM Opt. 4
Ingredient Cost	\$1,509,513	\$1,371,366	\$1,368,239	\$1,371,468	\$1,369,181
Dispensing Fees	\$9,454	\$5,898	\$5,617	\$6,741	\$5,617
Member Contribution	-\$38,535	-\$38,535	-\$38,535	-\$38,535	-\$38,535
Administration Fees	\$3,438	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rebates	\$0	-\$90,410	-\$93,246	-\$110,476	-\$70,982
Net Plan Cost	\$1,483,869	\$1,248,319	\$1,242,074	\$1,229,198	\$1,265,281
Annual Savings		\$235,550 15.9%	\$241,795 16.3%	\$254,672 17.2%	\$218,588 14.7%

- Savings achieved through preferred contracts with Pharmacy Benefit Managers including:
 - Improved AWP Discount Terms
 - Improved Rebate Structure
 - Removal of Key Optic Provisions
 - Removal of Administration Fees
 - Reduction in Dispensing Fees



Overall Rx Cost Dynamic



Sources: Express Scripts Book of Business; Express Scripts analysis of Thomson Reuters MarketScan® Commercial Database.



Cost Containment

Miscellaneous



- ✓ Behavioral Health Management
- ✓ Second Opinions
- ✓ Surgical Transparency Resources





- Tiered/Narrow Networks
- Alternative Funding Mechanisms
- Wellness Programs / Results Based Plan Designs
- > Population Health Initiatives / Health Coaching
- Reference Based Pricing
- Employee Incentives/Medical Tourism/Circles of Excellence
- Prescription Drug Carve-Outs
- Miscellaneous

