

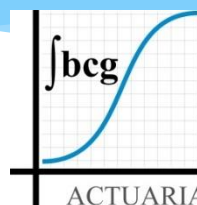
SEAC

SOUTHEASTERN ACTUARIES CONFERENCE

BEING PART OF SOMETHING THAT COUNTS

Trends in Retiree Healthcare

June, 2022



**BOOMERSHINE
CONSULTING GROUP, L.L.C.**

ACTUARIAL & RETIREMENT PLAN SOLUTIONS

Today's Discussion

1. Components of a Retiree Healthcare Plan
2. OPEB Funding
3. Plan Design Trends
4. Case Studies



COMPONENTS OF A RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN

**OPEB = Other Post-
Employment Benefits**



Retiree Healthcare

Plan Components

Eligibility
(2)

Cost
Sharing

Plan
Options

Dependent
Coverage

Medicare
Coverage



Retiree Healthcare

Plan Components

Eligibility

- To participate
- To retire based on age and/or service

Cost Sharing

- Retiree pays x (\$, %)
- Employer pays y (\$, %)

Plan Options

- Medical
- Pharmacy
- Dental
- Vision
- Life Insurance



Retiree Healthcare

Plan Components

Dependent Coverage

- Spouse
- Children
- Cost sharing considerations

Medicare Coverage

- Offered?
- Integration
- Supplemental
- “Parts” (A, B...)



OPEB FUNDING



OPEB FUNDING

Private Sector Employers

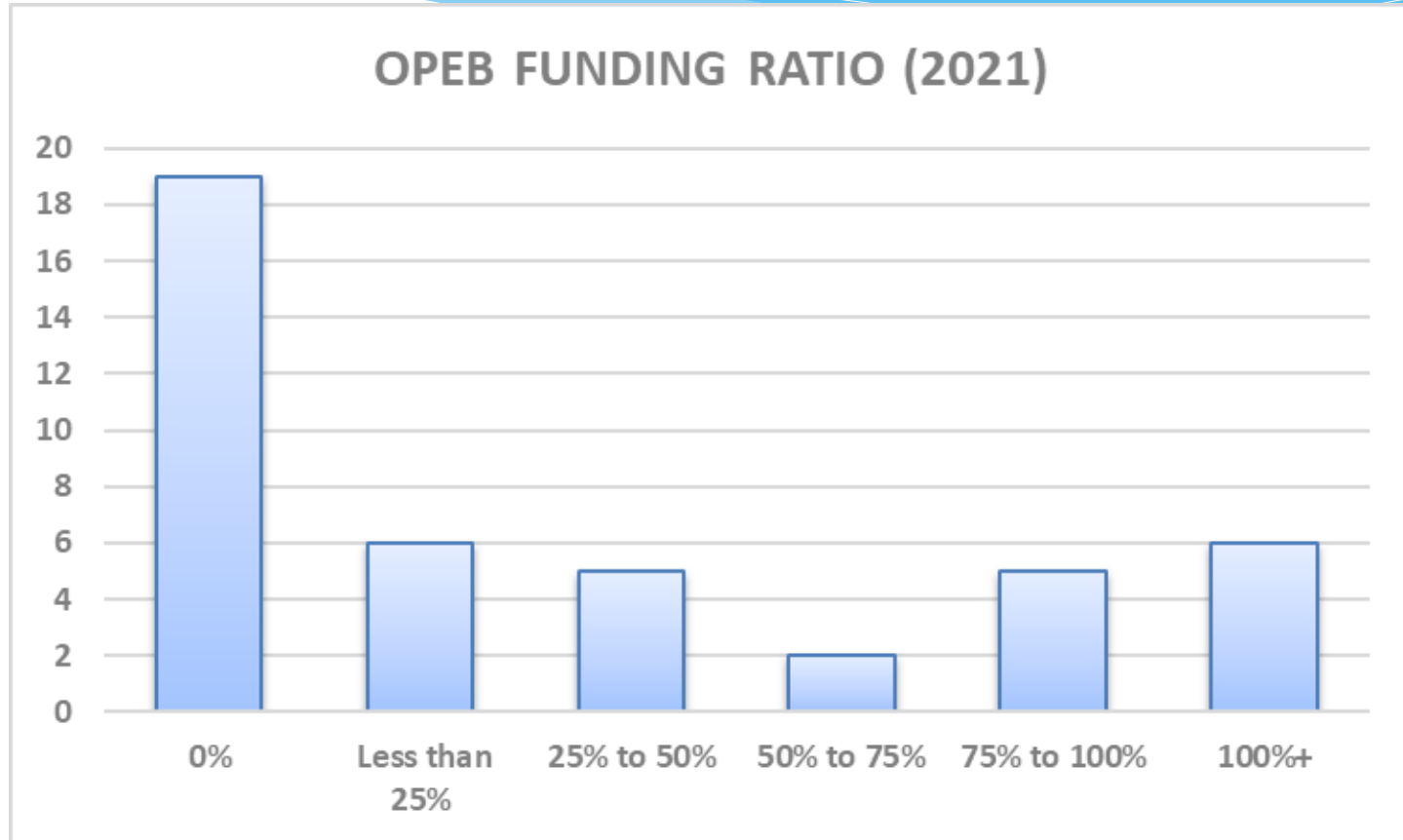
- * OPEB Programs have largely been eliminated
- * Financial disclosure was a key driver (FAS 106)
- * Legal protections NOT the same as pensions (also true for Public sector)

Public Sector Employers

- * Data not widely available
- * As of 2016, only 8 states were funded at 30%+
- * BCG Clients: many do not have OPEB funds, 68% avg. for those who do



OPEB FUNDING



BCG Clients, most recently available reports

PLAN DESIGN TRENDS



PLAN DESIGN TRENDS

Public Sector

- * MANY changes made over the past two decades
- * GASB disclosures (45/75) catalyzed this to some extent
- * Most changes made to address cost/liability management
 - * Concerns about remaining competitive
- * There are many “implicit subsidy only” plans



Retiree Healthcare

Plan Design Trends

Eligibility

- Some groups “closed”
 - *New hires excluded*
- Higher age, more service required

Cost Sharing

- Retiree share increased
- Share based on service

Plan Options

- Some limits placed on options
- “Base” option and “buy-ups”



Retiree Healthcare

Plan Design Trends

Dependent Coverage

- Eliminated
- Provided at higher cost to retiree

Medicare Coverage

- Eliminated
- Simplified
- “Shopped”



CASE STUDIES

I. Employees grouped based on age/service

II. Changes through collective bargaining

III. Elimination of Implicit Subsidy



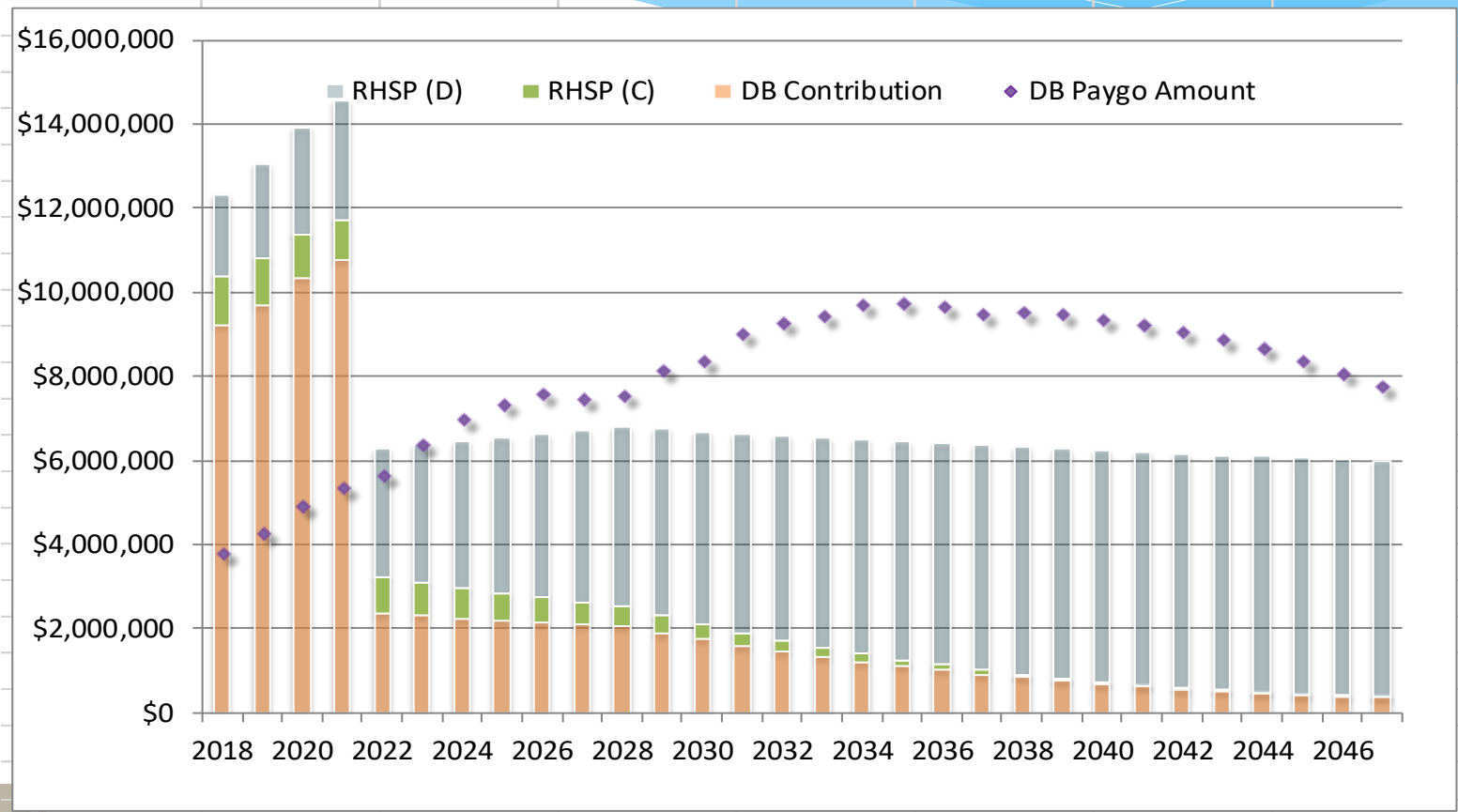
CASE STUDY I

- * Employees grouped based on age/service; four tiers in total
- * Retirees and those with 25+ years of service
 - * Employer cost increases were capped
- * Mid-career employees changed to service based flat \$ subsidy
- * Short service employees and new hires were moved to an alternative defined contribution plan
 - * Flat \$ annual employer contribution to Healthcare Savings Plan (HCSP)
- * Funding progress (short- and long-term) addressed as part of the design



CASE STUDY I

30 Year Projection of OPEB Cash Flows

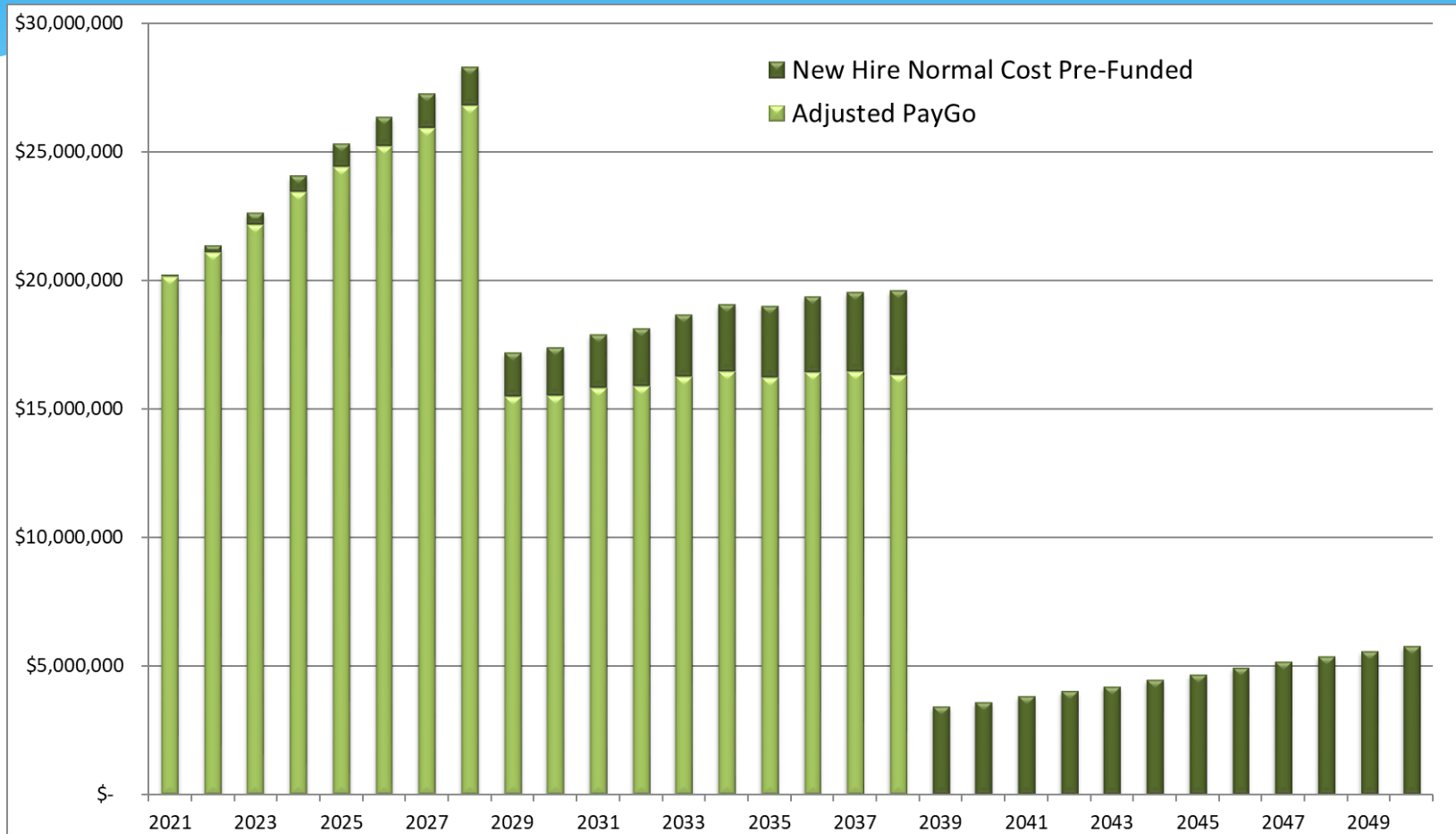


CASE STUDY II

- * Over the course of 10 years, City worked with all bargaining units (about 10)
- * Benefits were changed based on date of hire and/or date of retirement
 - * ALL of the Plan components were addressed
- * Changes altered the cost trajectory, but did little to impact short-term costs



CASE STUDY II



CASE STUDY III

- * City offered access (i.e., Implicit Subsidy Only)
 - * Retirees allowed to enroll and pay full premium (which does not entail paying full cost)
 - * GASB 75 specifically addresses this and requires reporting a liability = expected claims – expected premiums
- * City changed policy to obligate retirees to obtain individual coverage
 - * Considerably more expensive for the retiree
 - * Eliminated cost to the City



OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- * Pension/OPEB Interaction
- * Volatility of Healthcare costs
- * Nationalized Healthcare?
- * Delayed COVID impacts

