Understanding Medicare Part D



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Medicare Modernization Act Prescription Drug Coverage

- The Medicare Modernization Act (MMA) of 2003 provides for prescription drug coverage (insurance) through drug plans contracted with Medicare
 - Available for all people with Medicare
 - Voluntary, people need to join a drug plan to get coverage
 - Coverage starts January 1, 2006
 - Extra help for drug costs available for those with limited income and resources
 - Medicare Drug Plans (also referred to as Part D Plans) will become the primary payer for prescription drugs for dual eligibles (those receiving both Medicaid and Medicare benefits)



Key Steps to Successful Implementation

Part D Basics



Medicare from A to D

- Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance)
 - Inpatient hospital, hospice, home health, SNF coverage
- Medicare Part B (Supplemental Medical Insurance)
 - Physician and hospital outpatient services, some drugs and biologics, DME, glucose test strips, other medical services
- Medicare Part C (Medicare Advantage)
 - "Managed Care" plans, such as HMO, PPO, PACE, cost plans
 - Enrollees receive all their Part A and Part B benefits through their Medicare Advantage plan
- Medicare Part D (Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit)
 - Prescription drug coverage (drugs, biologics, vaccines, insulin, certain supplies associated with insulin administration)



Eligibility

- To join a Medicare Drug Plan, individuals must:
 - Be entitled to Medicare Part A and/or enrolled in Part B
 - Reside in Plan's service area
- Individuals living outside the U.S. and Territories or are incarcerated are not eligible



Ways to Get Coverage

- Individuals eligible for a Medicare Drug Plan can join a:
 - Stand-alone prescription drug plan (PDP) that offers only drug coverage OR
 - A Plan that offers both drug coverage and medical or hospital benefits, such as:
 - Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug Plan (MA-PD)
 - Program for All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE)
 - Private Fee-For-Service (PFFS) Plans
 - Cost Plans
- Individuals who currently have prescription drug coverage through a current or former employer or union may be able to keep that coverage



Enrollment into Part D Plans

- Again, coverage is not automatic!
 - Except people who qualify for extra help
- Initial Enrollment Period (IEP)

For people entitled to Medicare before February 2006	November 15, 2005, through May 15, 2006
For people entitled to Medicare on February 1, 2006, or later	7-month period



Auto-Enrollment for Those with Medicaid

- Full-benefit dual eligibles (those Medicare enrollees with full Medicaid benefits) who have not selected a Medicare Drug Plan will be auto-enrolled into a Plan by CMS
 - Auto-enrollment notifications this fall
 - Drug coverage starts January 1, 2006
 - FBDE can change Plans every month
- CMS will facilitate enrollment for other lowincome subsidy eligible individuals by enrolling them in a Plan if they do not choose one by May 15, 2006



Late Enrollment

- Most people will have to pay a penalty if they wait to enroll
 - Additional 1% of base premium for every month they were eligible but not enrolled
 - For as long as they are enrolled in a Medicare prescription drug plan
- Unless they have other coverage that, on average, is at least as good as Medicare prescription drug coverage
- Possible examples of creditable coverage
 - Some group health plans (GHP), VA coverage, & Military coverage including TRICARE



Low-Income Subsidy Assistance – Extra Help for Those Who Need It

- Designed to provide low-income Medicare beneficiaries extra assistance with premium and cost sharing under the new drug benefit.
- Eligibility determination for low-income subsidies rest with either the State Medicaid Agency or Social Security Administration.
- Low income subsidy applicants will have to meet an income and asset test.



Applying for Extra Help

- Some people with Medicare automatically qualify for extra help and were notified by CMS they do not need to apply. People automatically qualified include:
 - Full benefit dual eligibles (receiving Medicare and full Medicaid benefits)
 - Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients on Medicare
 - Those who get help from Medicaid paying their Medicare premiums (Medicare Savings Program recipients)
- All others must apply for the extra help (or they will not receive the nominal cost-sharing rates at the pharmacy)



Plan Marketing

- Plans began marketing October 1, 2005
- Medicare prescription drug plans may
 - Use the Medicare Rx seal



 Send information or perform outbound telemarketing but must meet certain requirements defined in our guidelines



Protecting Against Fraud and Identity Theft

- Medicare prescription drug plans may not
 - Market before October 1, 2005
 - Solicit door-to-door
 - Enroll by phone as part of an outbound call (i.e., beneficiary will have to call back).



What is a Part D Drug?

- A Part D drug <u>includes</u> any of the following if used for a medically accepted indication:
 - A drug dispensed only by prescription and approved by the FDA
 - A biological product dispensed only by a prescription, licensed under the Public Health Service Act (PHSA), and produced at establishment licensed under PHSA
 - Medical supplies associated with the injection of insulin (e.g., syringes, needles, alcohol swabs, swabs)
 - A vaccine licensed under the PHSA



Excluded Part D Drugs

- There are two categories of drugs excluded under Medicare Part D:
 - Drugs for which payment as prescribed and dispensed or administered is available for that individual under Medicare Part A or Part B
 - 2) Drugs or classes of drugs or their medical uses excluded from coverage or otherwise restricted under Medicaid (except for smoking cessation agents)



Drugs Excluded under Part D

- Agents when used for:
 - Anorexia, weight loss, or weight gain
 - Cosmetic purposes or hair growth
 - Symptomatic relief of cough and colds
 - The promotion of fertility
- Prescription vitamins and mineral products (except prenatal vitamins and fluoride preparations)
- Nonprescription drugs
- Barbiturates and benzodiazepines
- Outpatient drugs when manufacturer seeks to require associated tests or monitoring as a condition of sale



Part D Plan Formularies

- All formularies must be developed and revised by a plan's P&T committee
- MMA requires CMS to review Part D formularies to ensure
 - beneficiaries have access to a broad range of medically appropriate drugs to treat all disease states
 - formulary design does not discriminate or substantially discourage enrollment of certain groups



CMS Formulary Review





Coordination of Benefits

- Plans are required to coordinate benefits with entities providing other prescription drug coverage.
- CMS has collaborated with pharmacies, insurers, PBMs, data processing organizations, and NCPDP to design an automated coordination of benefit (COB) system.



Payment

- Four components of payment
 - Direct subsidy
 - Reinsurance
 - Low income cost sharing
 - Risk corridors
- Direct subsidy based on bid
- Reinsurance and low income cost sharing
 - Interim prospective payment based on bid
 - Final payment based on actual costs
- Risk corridors determined based on actual costs



Key Steps to Successful Implementation

Understanding the Part D Benefit Design



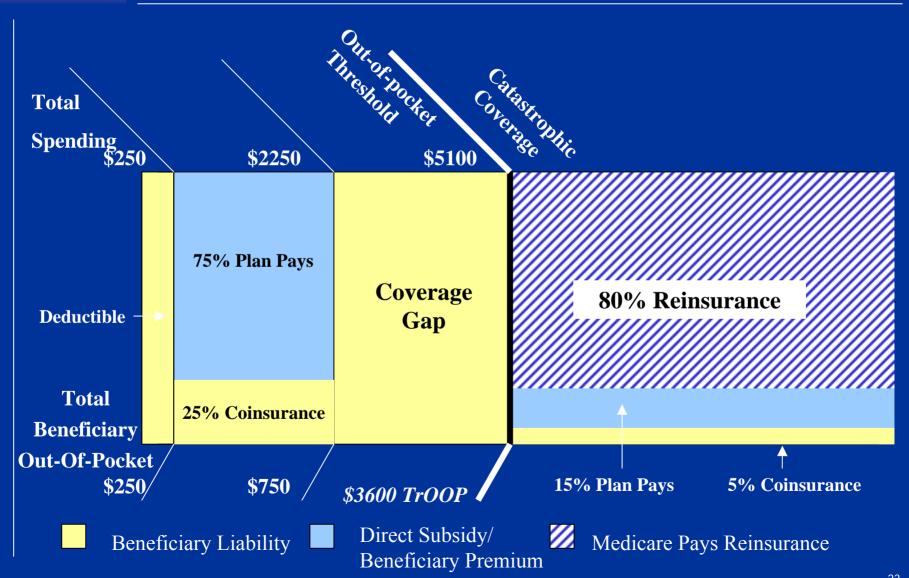
Standard Medicare Drug Benefit Design for 2006

- Plan Sponsors will offer at least the equivalent of standard Medicare drug coverage, which includes:
 - Monthly premium of about \$32
 - Annual deductible of \$250
 - Beneficiary cost-sharing* of
 - 25% of covered Part D drug costs between deductible and \$2,250,
 - 100% between \$2,250 and \$5,100 (coverage gap), then
 - The greater of 5% co-insurance or co-payment of \$2 for a generic/ preferred drug and \$5 for brands for catastrophic drug costs (when the beneficiary has incurred more than \$3,600 in True Out-Of-Pocket (TrOOP) costs for 2006)

*Beneficiary cost-sharing is paid as a percentage of the discounted prices that will be available as a result of the Medicare Drug Plan's negotiation of rebates, discounts and other price concessions."



Visual: Standard Benefit 2006





Other Coverage Structures

- Plans may offer more than standard coverage
 - "Tiered" copayments or coinsurance common
 - Lower deductible
 - Change the coverage gap
 - Different dollar amount where the person begins to pay 100%
 - No coverage gap
- Many of the plan options in 2006 are "enhanced" plans that offer additional benefits beyond Medicare's standard drug coverage. Some of these enhanced plans have monthly premiums of less than \$30.

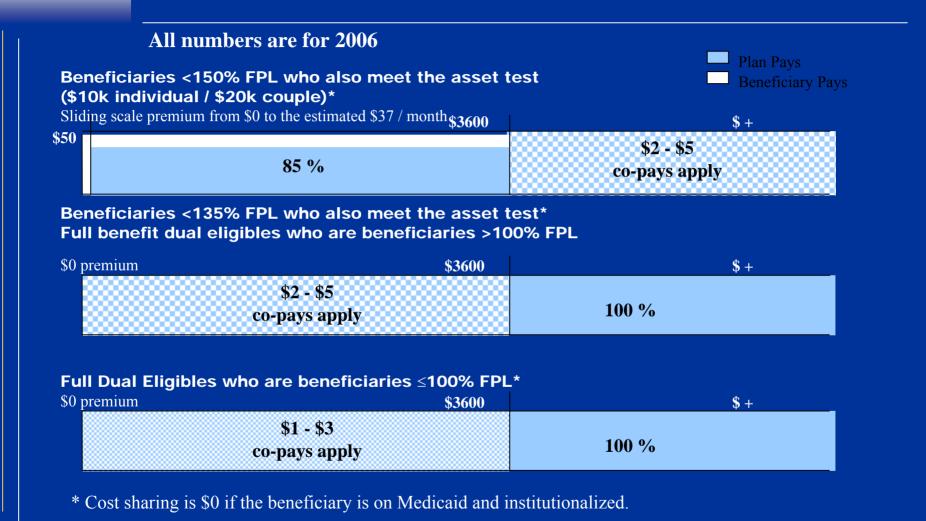


TrOOP

- A beneficiary's true out-of-pocket (TrOOP)
 cost represents the amount <u>a beneficiary</u>
 must spend on Part D-covered drugs to
 reach catastrophic coverage.
- 2006, based on the standard benefit design:
 - \$250 deductible
 - + \$500 beneficiary coinsurance during initial coverage
 - + \$2,850 coverage gap
 - = \$3,600 catastrophic coverage begins



Visual: Low-Income Subsidy





Waiving of Co-Payments

- Under Part D, plans may not waive copayments established under approved benefit designs.
- Pharmacists will not be required to give prescriptions to individuals who cannot meet co-payment obligations
- Pharmacies are permitted to waive or reduce cost-sharing amounts, provided they:
 - Do so in an unadvertised, non-routine manner and after determining beneficiary is financially needy or after failing to collect the costsharing portion
 - For low-income subsidy individuals only, pharmacists can waive or reduce co-payments routinely and without determining the beneficiary is needy or collecting the cost-sharing portion (but cannot advertise as such)



TrOOP/Incurred Costs

- Payments count toward TrOOP if:
 - They are made for covered Part D drugs (or drugs treated as covered Part D drugs through a coverage determination or appeal)
 - They are made by:
 - The beneficiary
 - Another "person" on behalf of a beneficiary
 - CMS as part of the low-income subsidies
 - A "Qualified" State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program (SPAP)



Key Steps to Successful Implementation

Where we are, What's next

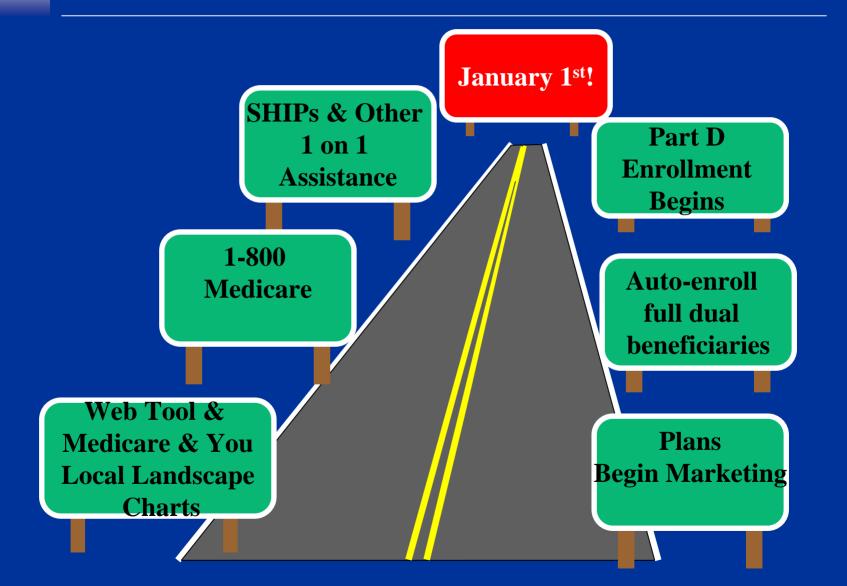


Implementation Timeline



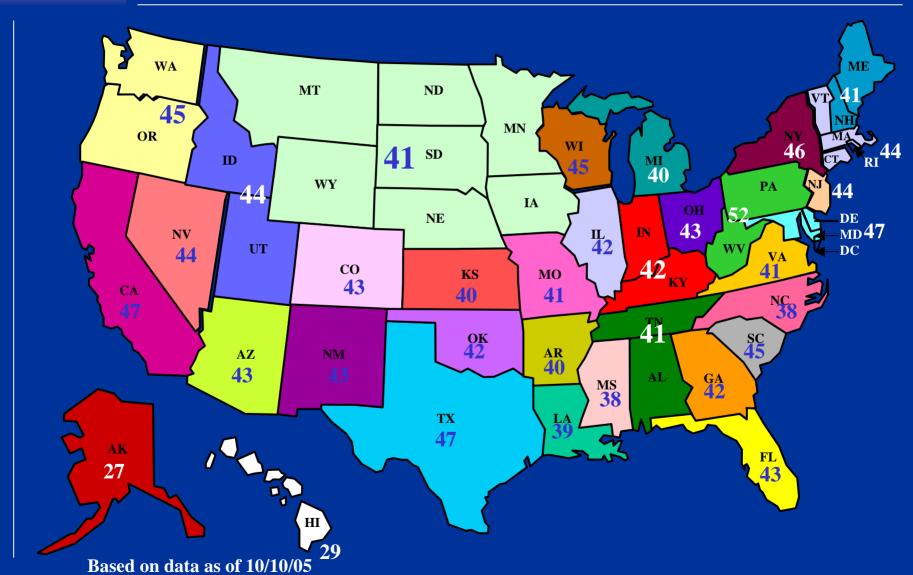


Next Steps: Part D Enrollment





PDP Plan Options





National Prescription Drug Plan Organizations

Aetna Medicare

CIGNA HealthCare

Coventry AdvantraRX /First Health Premier

Medco Health Solutions

Memberhealth

Pacificare Life and Health Insurance Company

Silverscript

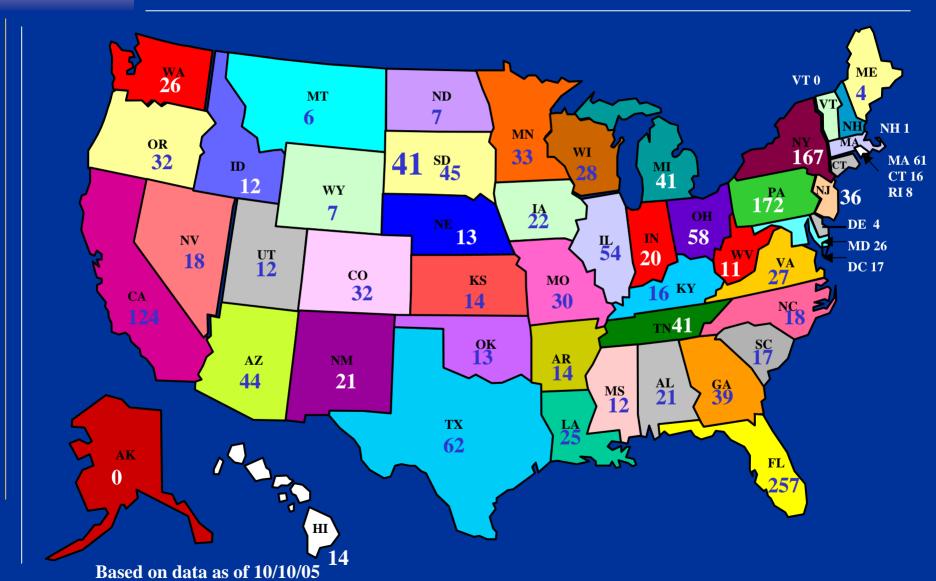
Unicare

United Healthcare

WellCare



MA-PD Plan Options





CMS Resources

Part D Final Rule and Issue Papers

*Prescription Drug Plans (PDP)

*www.cms.hhs.gov/medicarereform/pdbma/general.asp

Medicare Advantage (MA) Plans www.cms.hhs.gov/medicarereform/pdbma/maplan.asp

Limited Income and Resources
www.cms.hhs.gov/medicarereform/lir.asp
www.ssa.gov/organizations/medicareoutreach2/

Part D Landscape Charts

http://www.medicare.gov/medicarereform/map.asp

Plan Finder Tool

https://www.medicare.gov/MPDPF/Public/Include/DataSection/Questions/Questions.asp



Key Steps to Successful Implementation

Thank You