



Pennsylvania Public School
Employees' Retirement System (PSERS)

Health Options Program

2024 Evidence of Coverage for the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options January 1 – December 31, 2024

Your Medicare prescription drug coverage as a Member of the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option. (A stand-alone prescription drug plan with a Medicare contract. Enrollment in the Health Options Program prescription drug plan options depends on contract renewal.)

This document gives you the details about your Medicare prescription drug coverage from January 1 – December 31, 2024. **This is an important legal document. Please keep it in a safe place.**

Benefits, premium, and/or copayments or coinsurance may change on January 1, 2025.

The formulary, pharmacy network, and/or provider network may change at any time. You will receive notice when necessary. We will notify affected enrollees about changes at least 30 days in advance.

MEMBER SERVICES

For help or information about prescription drugs, please call **OptumRx**.

Phone: 1-888-239-1301 (Calls to this number are free)

TTY: 1-800-498-5428 (Calls to this number are free)

Hours: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

For help or information about enrollment, billing, or ID cards, please call the **HOP Administration Unit**, or go to our plan website at **HOPbenefits.com**.

Phone: 1-800-773-7725 (Calls to this number are free)

TTY: 1-800-498-5428 (Calls to this number are free)

Fax: 1-877-411-4921

Hours: Monday–Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

This document explains your benefits and rights. Use it to understand:

- Your plan premium and cost sharing
- Your medical and prescription drug benefits
- How to file a complaint if you are not satisfied with a service or treatment
- How to contact us if you need further assistance
- Other protections required by Medicare law

About the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options

- The Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options are stand-alone prescription drug plans with a Medicare contract.
- When this document says “we,” “us,” or “our,” it means the PSERS Health Options Program. When it says “plan” or “our plan,” it means the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option.

Additional Resources

- The HOP Administration Unit has free language interpreter services available for non-English speakers.
- Contact the HOP Administration Unit for information about the availability of large print materials.

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CHAPTER 1 GETTING STARTED AS A MEMBER

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

Section 1.1 You are enrolled in the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option, which is a Medicare prescription drug plan

You are covered by Original Medicare or another health plan for your health care, and you have chosen to get your Medicare prescription drug coverage through our plan, the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option. We are required to cover all Part A and Part B services. However, cost sharing and provider access in this plan differ from Original Medicare.

The Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options are Medicare prescription drug plans (PDP). Like all Medicare plans, this Medicare prescription drug plan is approved by Medicare.

Section 1.2 What is the *Evidence of Coverage* document about?

This *Evidence of Coverage* document tells you how to get your prescription drugs. It explains your rights and responsibilities, what is covered, and how to file a complaint if you are not satisfied with a decision or treatment.

The words coverage and covered drugs refer to the prescription drug coverage available to you as a member of the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option.

It's important for you to learn what the plan's rules are and what coverage is available to you. We encourage you to set aside some time to look through this *Evidence of Coverage* document.

If you are confused, concerned, or just have a question, please contact OptumRx for information about prescription drugs or the HOP Administration Unit for information about enrollment, billing, or ID cards.

Section 1.3 Legal information about the *Evidence of Coverage*

This *Evidence of Coverage* is part of our contract with you about how the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option covers your care. Other parts of this contract include your enrollment form, the *List of Covered Drugs (Formulary)*, and any notices you receive from us about changes to your coverage or conditions that affect your coverage. These notices are sometimes called riders or amendments.

The contract is in effect for months in which you are enrolled in the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option between January 1, 2024 and December 31, 2024.

Each calendar year, Medicare allows us to make changes to the plans that we offer. This means we can change the costs and benefits of the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options after December 31, 2024. We can also choose to stop offering the plan in your service area, after December 31, 2024.

Medicare (the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) must approve the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options each year. You can continue each year to get Medicare coverage as a member of our plan as long as we choose to continue to offer the plan and Medicare renews its approval of the plan.

SECTION 2

WHAT MAKES YOU ELIGIBLE TO BE A PLAN MEMBER?

Section 2.1 Your eligibility requirements

You are eligible for membership in our plan as long as:

- You have Medicare Part A or Medicare Part B (or you have both Part A and Part B), and
- You are a United States citizen or are lawfully present in the United States, and
- You live in our geographic service area (Section 2.2 describes our service area). Incarcerated individuals are not considered living in the geographic service area even if they are physically located in it.

If you are married and your spouse is not currently enrolled, consider when they might retire. Retirees and dependents must be enrolled in the same plan options, which is determined by who enrolls first. Therefore, if your spouse will become eligible within the next year, but after you make your decision, you may want to consider what options will work for both of you. Otherwise, you won't have the opportunity to change coverage (for both of you) until the next Option Selection Period.

Section 2.2 Here is the plan service area for the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options

The Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options are available only to individuals who are eligible to enroll in the Health Options Program and live in our plan service area. To remain a member of our plan, you must continue to reside in the plan service area. Our service area includes all 50 states.

If you plan to move out of the service area you cannot remain a member of this plan. Please contact the HOP Administration Unit. When you move, you will have a Special Enrollment Period that will allow you to switch to Original Medicare or enroll in a Medicare health or drug plan that is available in your new location.

It is also important that you call Social Security if you move or change your mailing address. You can find phone numbers and contact information for Social Security in Chapter 2, Section 5.

Section 2.3 U.S. citizen or lawful presence

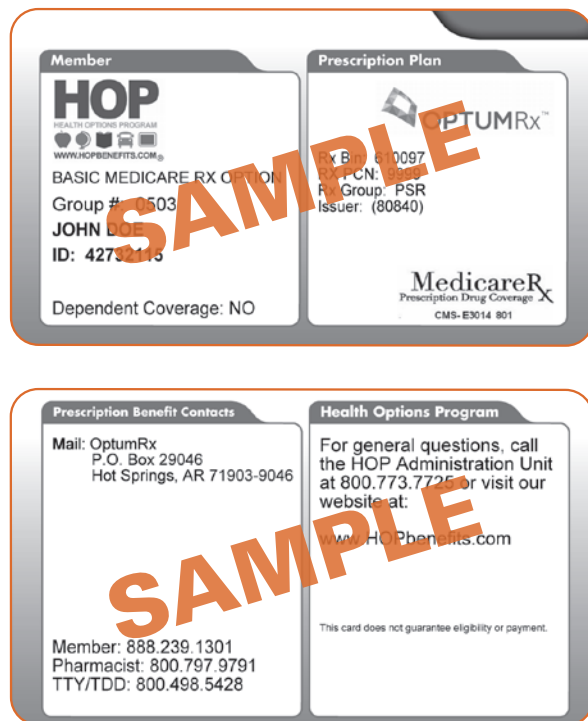
A member of a Medicare health plan must be a U.S. citizen or lawfully present in the United States. Medicare (the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) will notify the Health Options Program if you are not eligible to remain a member on this basis. The Health Options Program must disenroll you if you do not meet this requirement.

SECTION 3

IMPORTANT MEMBERSHIP MATERIALS YOU WILL RECEIVE

Section 3.1 Your plan membership card

While you are a member of our plan, you must use our membership card for prescription drugs that you get at network pharmacies. You should also show the provider your Medicaid card, if applicable. Here's a sample membership card to show you what yours will look like:



Please carry your card with you at all times and remember to show your card when you get covered drugs. If your plan membership card is damaged, lost, or stolen, call the HOP Administration Unit right away and we will send you a new card.

You may need to use your red, white, and blue Medicare card to get covered medical care and services under Original Medicare.

Section 3.2 Pharmacy directory

The online Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool (available at **HOPbenefits.com**) lists our network. Network pharmacies are all the pharmacies that have agreed to fill covered prescriptions for our plan members. You can use the online tool to find the network pharmacy you want to use. See Chapter 3, Section 2.5 for information on when you can use pharmacies that are not in the plan's network.

If you don't have access to the online tool, you can call the HOP Administration Unit to request a copy of the pharmacies near you. At any time, you can call OptumRx to get up-to-date information about changes in the pharmacy network. You can also find this information on our website at HOPbenefits.com.

Section 3.3 The plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary)

The plan has a *List of Covered Drugs (Formulary)*. We call it the "Drug List" for short. It tells which Part D prescription drugs are covered under the Part D benefit included in the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options. The drugs on this list are selected by the plan with the help of a team of doctors and pharmacists. The list must meet requirements set by Medicare. Medicare has approved the Drug Lists for the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options.

The Drug List also tells you if there are any rules that restrict coverage for your drugs. We provide you a copy of the Abridged Prescription Drug Formulary. The Abridged Formulary includes information for the covered drugs that are most commonly used by our members. However, we cover additional drugs that are not included in the printed Abridged Formulary for the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options. If one of your drugs is not listed in the Drug List, you should visit our website or contact the HOP Administration Unit to find out if we cover it. To get the most complete and current

information about which drugs are covered, you can visit the plan’s website (HOPbenefits.com) or call the HOP Administration Unit.

SECTION 4

YOUR MONTHLY COSTS FOR THE ENHANCED OR BASIC MEDICARE Rx OPTION

In some situations, your plan premium could be less

There are programs to help people with limited resources pay for their drugs. These include “Extra Help” and State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs. Chapter 2, Section 7 tells more about these programs. If you qualify for one of these programs, enrolling in the program might lower your monthly plan premium.

If you are *already enrolled* and getting help from one of these programs, **the information about premiums in this Evidence of Coverage may not apply to you.** We sent you a separate insert, called the Evidence of Coverage Rider for People Who Get Extra Help Paying for Prescription Drugs (also known as the “Low Income Subsidy Rider” or the “LIS Rider”), which tells you about your drug coverage. If you don’t have this insert, please call the HOP Administration Unit and ask for the “LIS Rider.”

Medicare Part B and Part D premiums differ for people with different incomes. If you have questions about these premiums review your copy of *Medicare & You 2024* handbook, the section called “2024 Medicare Costs.” If you need a copy you can download it from the Medicare website (medicare.gov). Or, you can order a printed copy by phone at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users call 1-877-486-2048.

Your costs may include the following:

- Plan Premium (Section 4.1)
- Monthly Medicare Part B Premium (Section 4.2)
- Part D Late Enrollment Penalty (Section 4.3)

- Income-Related Monthly Adjusted Amount (Section 4.4)

Section 4.1 Plan premium

As a member of our plan, you pay a monthly plan premium. For 2024, the monthly premium is:

- \$126 for the Enhanced Medicare Rx Option.
- \$67 for the Basic Medicare Rx Option.

Section 4.2 Monthly Medicare Part B premium

In addition to paying the monthly plan premium, **you must continue paying your Medicare premiums to remain a member of the plan.** This includes your premium for Part B. It may also include a premium for Part A which affects members who aren’t eligible for premium-free Part A.

Section 4.3 Part D late enrollment penalty

Some members are required to pay a Part D **late enrollment penalty.** The Part D late enrollment penalty is an additional premium that must be paid for Part D coverage if at any time after your initial enrollment period is over, there is a period of 63 days or more in a row when you did not have Part D or other creditable prescription drug coverage. Creditable prescription drug coverage is coverage that meets Medicare’s minimum standards since it is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare’s standard prescription drug coverage. The cost of the late enrollment penalty depends on how long you went without Part D or other creditable prescription drug coverage. You will have to pay this penalty for as long as you have Part D coverage.

The Part D late enrollment penalty is added to your monthly premium. When you first enroll in the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option, we let you know the amount of the penalty. If you

do not pay your Part D late enrollment penalty, you could lose your prescription drug benefits.

You **will not** have to pay it if:

- You receive “Extra Help” from Medicare to pay for your prescription drugs.
- You have gone less than 63 days in a row without creditable coverage.
- You have had creditable drug coverage through another source such as a former employer, union, TRICARE, or Department of Veterans Affairs. Your insurer or your human resources department will tell you each year if your drug coverage is creditable coverage. This information may be sent to you in a letter or included in a newsletter from the plan. Keep this information, because you may need it if you join a Medicare drug plan later.
 - **Note:** Any notice must state that you had creditable prescription drug coverage that is expected to pay as much as Medicare’s standard prescription drug plan pays.
 - **Note:** The following are *not* creditable prescription drug coverage: prescription drug discount cards, free clinics, and drug discount websites.

Medicare determines the amount of the penalty. Here is how it works:

- If you went 63 days or more without Part D or other creditable prescription drug coverage after you were first eligible to enroll in Part D, the plan will count the number of full months that you did not have coverage. The penalty is 1% for every month that you did not have creditable coverage. For example, if you go 14 months without coverage, the penalty will be 14%.
- Then Medicare determines the amount of the average monthly premium for Medicare drug plans in the nation from the previous year. For 2023, this average premium amount is \$32.74.

- To calculate your monthly penalty, you multiply the penalty percentage and the average monthly premium and then round it to the nearest 10 cents. In the example here it would be 14% times \$32.74, which equals \$4.58. This rounds to \$4.60. This amount would be added **to the monthly premium for someone with a Part D late enrollment penalty.**

There are three important things to note about this monthly Part D late enrollment penalty:

- First, **the penalty may change each year**, because the average monthly premium can change each year.
- Second, **you will continue to pay a penalty** every month for as long as you are enrolled in a plan that has Medicare Part D drug benefits, even if you change plans.
- Third, if you are under 65 and currently receiving Medicare benefits, the Part D late enrollment penalty will reset when you turn 65. After age 65, your Part D late enrollment penalty will be based only on the months that you don’t have coverage after your initial enrollment period for aging into Medicare.

If you disagree about your Part D late enrollment penalty, you or your representative can ask for a review.

Generally, you must request this review **within 60 days** from the date on the first letter you receive stating that you have to pay a late enrollment penalty. However, if you were paying a penalty before joining our plan, you may not have another chance to request a review of that late enrollment penalty.

Important: Do not stop paying your Part D late enrollment penalty while you’re waiting for a review of the decision about your late enrollment penalty. If you do, you could be disenrolled for failure to pay your plan premiums.

Section 4.4 Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount

Some members may be required to pay an extra charge, known as the Part D Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount, also known as IRMAA. The extra charge is figured out using your modified adjusted gross income as reported on your IRS tax return from two years ago. If this amount is above a certain amount, you'll pay the standard premium amount and the additional IRMAA. For more information on the extra amount you may have to pay based on your income, visit [medicare.gov/drug-coverage-part-d/costs-for-medicare-drug-coverage/monthly-premium-for-drug-plans](https://www.medicare.gov/drug-coverage-part-d/costs-for-medicare-drug-coverage/monthly-premium-for-drug-plans).

If you have to pay an extra amount, Social Security, not your Medicare plan, will send you a letter telling you what that extra amount will be. The extra amount will be withheld from your Social Security, Railroad Retirement Board, or Office of Personnel Management benefit check, no matter how you usually pay your plan premium, unless your monthly benefit isn't enough to cover the extra amount owed. If your benefit check isn't enough to cover the extra amount, you will get a bill from Medicare.

You must pay the extra amount to the government. It cannot be paid with your monthly plan premium. If you do not pay the extra amount you will be disenrolled from the plan and lose prescription drug coverage.

If you disagree about paying an extra amount, you can ask Social Security to review the decision. To find out more about how to do this, contact Social Security at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778).

SECTION 5 MORE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR MONTHLY PREMIUM

Section 5.1 There are several ways you can pay your plan premium

There are two ways you can pay your plan premium.

Option 1: The plan premium is taken out of your monthly PSERS retirement benefit

If you can pay your entire premium (including your medical premium, if any) with your PSERS retirement benefit, it is deducted from your monthly PSERS retirement benefit.

Option 2: You pay by check

If you are in the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option on a stand-alone basis (without medical coverage) or you cannot pay your entire premium (including your medical premium) with your PSERS retirement benefit, you must pay your monthly plan premium directly to our plan. If you make direct payment, you will receive a coupon book prior to your coverage effective date. The monthly coupon and check must be mailed to Health Options Program, PO Box 64979, Baltimore, MD 21264-4979 by the 25th day of the prior month. If you run out of coupons or lose your coupon book, call the HOP Administration Unit.

Changing the way you pay your premium. If you decide to change the option by which you pay your plan premium, it can take up to three months for your new payment method to take effect. While we are processing your request for a new payment method, you are responsible for making sure that your plan premium is paid on time. To change your premium, contact the HOP Administration Unit if you have any questions about your plan premiums.

What to do if you are having trouble paying your plan premium

If you pay by check, your plan premium is due in our office by the 25th day of the prior month.

If we have not received your premium by the 25th day of the prior month, we will send you a notice telling you that your plan membership will end if we do not receive your premium within 60 days.

If you are having trouble paying your premium on time, please contact the HOP Administration Unit to see if we can direct you to programs that will help with your plan premium.

If we end your membership with the plan because you did not pay your premiums, you will still have health coverage under Original Medicare. In addition, you may not be able to receive Part D coverage until the following year if you enroll in a new plan during the annual enrollment period. (If you go without creditable drug coverage for more than 63 days, you may have to pay a Part D late enrollment penalty for as long as you have Part D coverage.)

At the time we end your membership, you may still owe us for premiums you have not paid. In the future, you can enroll again in our plan (or another plan that we offer) only if you experience a Qualifying Event and pay these late premiums.

If you think we have wrongfully ended your membership, you can make a complaint (also called a grievance); see Chapter 7 for how to file a complaint. If you had an emergency circumstance that was out of your control and it caused you to not be able to pay your plan premium within our grace period, you can make a complaint. For complaints, we will review our decision again. Chapter 7, Section 7 of this document tells how to make a complaint, or you can call us at the HOP Administration Unit. You must make your request no later than 60 days after the date your membership ends.

Section 5.2 Can we change your monthly plan premium during the year?

No. We are not allowed to change the amount we charge for the plan's monthly plan premium during the year. If the monthly plan premium changes for next year we will tell you in October and the change will take effect on January 1.

However, in some cases the part of the premium that you have to pay can change during the year. This happens if you become eligible for the "Extra Help" program or if you lose your eligibility for the "Extra Help" program during the year. If a member qualifies for "Extra Help" with their prescription drug costs, the "Extra Help" program will pay part of the member's monthly plan premium. A member who loses their eligibility during the year will need to start paying their full monthly premium. You can find out more about the "Extra Help" program in Chapter 2, Section 7.

SECTION 6 KEEPING YOUR PLAN MEMBERSHIP RECORD UP TO DATE

Your membership record has information from your enrollment form, including your address and telephone number. It shows your specific plan coverage.

The pharmacists in the plan's network need to have correct information about you. These network providers use your membership record to know what drugs are covered and the cost-sharing amounts for you. Because of this, it is very important that you help us keep your information up to date.

Let us know about these changes:

- Changes to your name, your address, or your phone number
- Changes in any other medical or drug insurance coverage you have (such as from your employer, your spouse or domestic partner's employer, workers' compensation, or Medicaid)
- If you have any liability claims, such as claims from an automobile accident
- If you have been admitted to a nursing home
- If your designated responsible party (such as a caregiver) changes

If any of this information changes, please let us know by calling the HOP Administration Unit.

It is also important to contact Social Security if you move or change your mailing address. You can find phone numbers and contact information for Social Security in Chapter 2, Section 5.

SECTION 7

HOW OTHER INSURANCE WORKS WITH OUR PLAN

Other insurance

Medicare requires that we collect information from you about any other medical or drug insurance coverage that you have. That's because we must coordinate any other coverage you have with your benefits under our plan. This is called Coordination of Benefits.

Once each year, we will send you a letter that lists any other medical or drug insurance coverage that we know about. Please read over this information carefully. If it is correct, you don't need to do anything. If the information is incorrect, or if you have other coverage that is not listed, please call the HOP Administration Unit. You may need to give your plan member ID number to your other insurers (once you have confirmed their identity) so your bills are paid correctly and on time.

When you have other insurance (like employer group health coverage), there are rules set by Medicare that decide whether our plan or your other insurance pays first. The insurance that pays first is called the primary payer and pays up to the limits of its coverage. The one that pays second, called the secondary payer, only pays if there are costs left uncovered by the primary coverage. The secondary payer may not pay all of the uncovered costs. If you have other insurance, tell your doctor, hospital, and pharmacy.

These rules apply for employer or union group health plan coverage:

- If you have retiree coverage, Medicare pays first.
- If your group health plan coverage is based on your or a family member's current employment, who pays first depends on your age, the number of people employed by your employer, and whether you have Medicare based on age, disability, or end-stage renal disease (ESRD):
 - If you're under 65 and disabled and you or your family member is still working, your group health plan pays first if the employer has 100 or more employees or at least one employer in a multiple employer plan that has more than 100 employees.
 - If you're over 65 and you or your spouse or domestic partner is still working, your group health plan pays first if the employer has 20 or more employees or at least one employer in a multiple employer plan that has more than 20 employees.
- If you have Medicare because of ESRD, your group health plan will pay first for the first 30 months after you become eligible for Medicare.

These types of coverage usually pay first for services related to each type:

- No-fault insurance (including automobile insurance)
- Liability (including automobile insurance)
- Black lung benefits
- Workers' compensation

Medicaid and TRICARE never pay first for Medicare-covered services. They only pay after Medicare, employer group health plans, and/or Medigap have paid.

CHAPTER 2 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS AND RESOURCES

SECTION 1

CONTACTS FOR THE ENHANCED AND BASIC MEDICARE Rx OPTIONS (HOW TO CONTACT US, INCLUDING HOW TO REACH THE HOP ADMINISTRATION UNIT)

How to contact the HOP Administration Unit

For assistance with enrollment, billing or member card questions, please call or write to the HOP Administration Unit. We will be happy to help you.

METHOD	HOP ADMINISTRATION UNIT—CONTACT INFORMATION
CALL	1-800-773-7725 (Calls to this number are free.) 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday
TTY	1-800-498-5428. This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. (Calls to this number are free.) 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday
FAX	1-877-411-4921
WRITE	HOP Administration Unit, P.O. Box 1764, Lancaster, PA 17608-1764
WEBSITE	HOPbenefits.com

Where to send a request asking us to pay for our share of the cost of a drug you have received

The coverage determination process includes determining requests that ask us to pay for our share of the costs of a drug that you have received. If you have received a bill or paid for services (such as a provider bill) that you think we should pay for, you may need to ask the plan for reimbursement or to pay the provider bill; see Chapter 5.

Please note: If you send us a payment request and we deny any part of your request, you can appeal our decision. See Chapter 7 for more information.

METHOD	PAYMENT REQUESTS—CONTACT INFORMATION
CALL	1-888-239-1301 (Calls to this number are free.) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
TTY	1-800-498-5428. This number requires special telephone equipment. (Calls to this number are free.) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
WRITE	OptumRx P.O. Box 650287 Dallas, TX 75265-0287
WEBSITE	optumrx.com

SECTION 2

MEDICARE (HOW TO GET HELP AND INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM THE FEDERAL MEDICARE PROGRAM)

Medicare is the federal health insurance program for people 65 years of age or older, some people under age 65 with disabilities, and people with end-stage renal disease (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant).

The federal agency in charge of Medicare is the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (sometimes called CMS). This agency contracts with Medicare prescription drug plans, including us.

METHOD	MEDICARE—CONTACT INFORMATION
CALL	1-800-MEDICARE or 1-800-633-4227 (Calls to this number are free.) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
TTY	1-877-486-2048 This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. (Calls to this number are free.)
WEBSITE	<p>medicare.gov</p> <p>This is the official government website for Medicare. It gives you up-to-date information about Medicare and current Medicare issues. It also has information about hospitals, nursing homes, physicians, home health agencies, and dialysis facilities. It includes documents you can print directly from your computer. You can also find Medicare contacts in your state.</p> <p>The Medicare website also has detailed information about your Medicare eligibility and enrollment options with the following tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicare Eligibility Tool: Provides Medicare eligibility status information. ■ Medicare Plan Finder: Provides personalized information about available Medicare prescription drug plans, Medicare health plans, and Medigap (Medicare Supplement Insurance) policies in your area. These tools provide an <i>estimate</i> of what your out-of-pocket costs might be in different Medicare plans. <p>You can also use the website to tell Medicare about any complaints you have about the Enhanced and Basic Medicare Rx Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tell Medicare about your complaint: You can submit a complaint directly to Medicare. To submit a complaint to Medicare, go to medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx. Medicare takes your complaints seriously and will use this information to help improve the quality of the Medicare program. <p>If you don't have a computer, your local library or senior center may be able to help you visit this website using its computer. Or you can call Medicare and tell them what information you are looking for. They will find the information on the website and review it with you. (You can call Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.)</p>

SECTION 3

STATE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FREE HELP, INFORMATION, AND ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT MEDICARE)

The State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) is a government program with trained counselors in every state. It is independent (not connected with any insurance company or health plan). SHIP is a state program that gets money from the federal government to give free local health insurance counseling to people with Medicare.

SHIP counselors in your state can help you understand your Medicare rights, help you make complaints about your medical care or treatment, and help you straighten out problems with your Medicare bills.

SHIP counselors can also help you with Medicare questions or problems and help you understand your Medicare plan choices and answer questions about switching plans.

METHOD TO ACCESS SHIP and OTHER RESOURCES:

- Visit shiphelp.org (Click on SHIP LOCATOR in middle of page)
- Select your STATE from the list. This will take you to a page with phone numbers and resources specific to your state.

PROGRAM	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Alabama State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (877) 425-2243 Local: (334) 242-5743	Alabama Dept of Senior Services 201 Monroe Street, Suite 350 Montgomery, AL 36104	www.alabamaageline.gov
Alaska Senior and Disabilities Services	Toll Free: (800) 478-6065 Local: (907) 269-3680	550 W. 8th Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501	medicare.alaska.gov
Arizona State Health Insurance Assistance Program	Toll Free: (800) 432-4040 Local: (602) 542-4446	1789 W. Jefferson St. (Site Code 950A) Phoenix, AZ 85007	des.az.gov
Arkansas Senior Health Insurance Information Program (SHIIP)	Toll Free: (800) 224-6330 Local: (501) 371-2782	Arkansas Insurance Dept 1200 West Third St Little Rock, AR 72201	insurance.arkansas.gov/pages/consumer-services/senior-health
California Health Insurance Counseling & Advocacy Program (HICAP)	Toll Free: (800) 434-0222	California Department of Aging 1300 National Drive, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95834	cahealthadvocates.org
Colorado Senior Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (888) 696-7213 Local: (303) 894-7855 Spanish: (866) 665-9668	1560 Broadway, Suite 110 Denver, CO 80202	www.colorado.gov/pacific/dora/senior-healthcare-medicare

PROGRAM	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Connecticut CHOICES	Toll Free: (800) 994-9422 Local: (860) 424-5274	State Department on Aging 55 Farmington Avenue – 12th Floor Hartford, CT 06105	www.ct.gov/agingservices/site/default.asp
Delaware Medicare Assistance Bureau (DMAB)	Toll Free: (800) 336-9500 Local: (302) 674-7364	1351 West North Street, Suite 101 Dover, DE 19904	insurance.delaware.gov/divisions/dmab
Florida Serving Health Insurance Needs of Elders (SHINE)	Toll Free: (800) 963-5337 TTY: (800)-955-8770	4040 Esplanade Way, Suite 270 Tallahassee, FL 32399	www.floridaSHINE.org
GeorgiaCares	Toll Free: (866) 552-4464 Local: (404) 657-5258	2 Peachtree St NW, 33rd Fl Atlanta, GA 30303	https://aging.georgia.gov/georgia-ship
Guam Medicare Assistance Program (GUAM MAP)	Local: (671) 735-7421 TTY: (671) 735-7415	Dept of Public Health and Social Services 123 Chalan Kareta, Mangilao, Guam 96913	www.dphss.guam.gov
Hawaii State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (888) 875-9229 TTY: 1-866-810-4379 Local: (808) 586-7299	250 South Hotel Street, Suite 406 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	www.hawaiihip.org
Idaho Senior Health Insurance Benefits Advisors (SHIBA)	Toll Free: (800) 247-4422	Department of Insurance 700 West State St, 3rd Floor P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720	www.doi.idaho.gov
Illinois Senior Health Insurance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 252-8966 TTY: (888) 206-1327	One Natural Resources Way, Suite 100 Springfield, IL 62702	www.illinois.gov/aging/ship/Pages/default.aspx
Indiana State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 452-4800 TTY: (866) 846-0139	311 W. Washington Street, Ste 300 Indianapolis, IN 46204	www.medicare.in.gov
Iowa Senior Health Insurance Information Program (SHIIP)	Toll Free: (800) 351-4664 TTY: (800) 735-2942	601 Locust St., 4th Floor Des Moines, IA 50309	www.shiip.state.ia.us
Kansas Senior Health Insurance Counseling for Kansas (SHICK)	Toll Free: (800) 860-5260	503 S. Kansas Ave Topeka, KS 66603	www.kdads.ks.gov/commissions/commission-on-aging/medicare-programs/shick
Kentucky State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (877) 293-7447 Local: (502) 564-6930	275 E. Main St Frankfort, KY 40621	chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dail/Pages/ship.aspx
Louisiana Senior Health Insurance Information Program (SHIIP)	Toll Free: (800) 259-5300 Local: (225) 342-5301	1702 N. Third St Baton Rouge, LA 70802	www.lidi.la.gov/SHIIP

PROGRAM	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Maine State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 262-2232 Local: (877) 353-3771	41 Anthony Avenue Augusta, ME 04333	https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/ship/
Maryland State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 243-3425 Local: (410) 767-1100	301 West Preston St, Suite 1007 Baltimore, MD 21201	www.mdoa.state.md.us
Massachusetts Serving Health Information Needs of Everyone (SHINE)	Toll Free: (800) 243-4636 Local: (617) 727-7750 TTY: (800) 439-2370	One Ashburton Place, Room 517 Boston, MA 02108	www.mass.gov/health-insurance-counseling
Michigan MMAP, Inc.	Toll Free: (800) 803-7174	6105 West St. Joseph, Suite 204 Lansing, MI 48917	www.mmapinc.org
Minnesota State Health Insurance Assistance Program/Senior LinkAge Line	Toll Free: (800) 333-2433 Local: (651) 431-2500 TTY: (800) 627-3529	540 Cedar Street St. Paul, MN 55155	www.mnaging.org
Mississippi State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (844) 822-4622 Local: (601) 981-1511	750 North State St Jackson, MS 39202	www.mdhs.ms.gov/adults-seniors/services-for-seniors/state-health-insurance-assistance-program
Missouri CLAIM	Toll Free: (800) 390-3330 Local: (573) 817-8320	200 N. Keene St, Ste. 101 Columbia, MO 65201	www.missouriclaim.org
Montana State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 551-3191 Local: (406) 444-4077	2030 11th Avenue Helena, MT 59620	https://dphhs.mt.gov/sltc/aging/ship
Nebraska Senior Health Insurance Information Program (SHIIP)	Toll Free: (800) 234-7119 Local: (402) 471-2201	NE Dept of Insurance 941 O St, Suite 400 Lincoln, NE 68508	www.doi.ne.gov/shiip
Nevada State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 307-4444 Local: (775) 687-4210	3416 Goni Rd, Suite D-132 Carson City, NV 89706	adسد.nv.gov/Programs/Seniors/SHIP/SHIP_Prog
New Hampshire ServiceLink	Toll Free: (866) 634-9412	New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services 129 Pleasant St Concord, NH 03301	www.servicelink.nh.gov
New Jersey State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 792-8820	240 W State St Trenton, NJ 08608	www.state.nj.us/humanservices/doas/services/ship

PROGRAM	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
New Mexico Benefits Counseling Program	Toll Free: (800) 432-2080 Local: (505) 476-4846 TTY: (505) 476-4937	P.O. Box 27118 Santa Fe, NM 87502	www.nmaging.state.nm.us
New York Health Insurance Information Counseling and Assistance Program (HIICAP)	Toll Free: (800) 701-0501	Office for the Aging 2 Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12223	aging.ny.gov/
North Carolina Seniors' Health Insurance Information Program (SHIIP)	Toll Free: (855) 408-1212	1201 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699	www.ncdoi.com/shiip
North Dakota Senior Health Insurance Counseling (SHIC)	Toll Free: (888) 575-6611	600 E Boulevard Ave Bismarck, ND 58505	www.state.nd.us/ndins
Ohio Senior Health Insurance Information Program (OSHIIP)	Toll Free: (800) 686-1578	50 W. Town St, Suite 300 Columbus, OH 43215	https://insurance.ohio.gov/about-us/divisions/oshiip
Oklahoma Senior Health Insurance Counseling Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (405) 521-6628 Local: (800) 763-2828	Five Corporate Plaza 3625 NW 56th, Suite 100 Oklahoma City, OK 73112	www.ok.gov/oid/Consumers/Information_for_Seniors/SHIP.html
Oregon Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA)	Toll Free: (800) 722-4134	PO Box 14480 Salem, OR 97309	healthcare.oregon.gov/shiba/Pages/index.aspx
Pennsylvania APPRISE	Toll Free: (800) 783-7067 Local: 717-783-1550	555 Walnut St, 5th Fl Harrisburg, PA 17101	https://www.aging.pa.gov/aging-services/medicare-counseling/Pages/default.aspx
Puerto Rico State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (877) 725-4300 Local: (787) 721-6121 TTY: (787) 919-7291	P.O. Box 19179 San Juan, P.R. 00919	https://agencias.pr.gov/agencias/oppea/educacion/Pages/ship.aspx
Rhode Island Senior Health Insurance Program (SHIP)	Local: (401) 462-4444 TTY: (401) 462-4445	50 Valley Street Providence, RI 02909	oha.ri.gov/what-we-do/access/health-insurance-coaching/ship/
South Carolina (I-CARE) Insurance Counseling Assistance and Referrals for Elders	Toll Free: (800) 868-9095 Local: (803) 734-9900	1301 Gervais St, Suite 350 Columbia, SC 29201	aging.sc.gov
South Dakota Senior Health Information & Insurance Education (SHIINE)	Toll Free: (800) 536-8197 Local: (605) 333-3314	2300 W 46th St. Sioux Falls, SD 57105	www.shiine.net

PROGRAM	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Tennessee SHIP	Toll Free: (877) 801-0044	502 Deaderick Street, 9th Floor Nashville, TN 37243	www.tn.gov/aging/our-programs/state-health-insurance-assistance-program-ship-.html
Texas Health Information Counseling and Advocacy Program (HICAP)	Toll Free: (800) 252-9240	P.O. Box 149030 Austin, TX 78714-9030	hhs.texas.gov/services/health/medicare
Utah Senior Health Insurance Information Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 541-7735	195 North 1950 West Salt Lake City, Utah 84116	daas.utah.gov
Vermont State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	Toll Free: (800) 642-5119 Local: (802) 479-0531	59 N. Main Street, Suite 200 Barre, VT 05641	https://www.vermont4a.org/
Virgin Islands State Health Insurance Assistance Program (VISHIP)	Local: (340) 772-7368	4700 Estate Diamond, 1st Fl St Croix, VI 00820	ltg.gov.vi/departments/vi-ship-medicare
Virginia Insurance Counseling and Assistance Program (VICAP)	Toll Free: (800) 552-3402 Local: (804) 662-9333	1610 Forest Avenue, Suite 100 Henrico, VA 23229	www.vda.virginia.gov
Washington Statewide Health Insurance Benefits Advisors (SHIBA) Helpline	Toll Free: (800) 562-6900 TTY: (360) 586-0241	Office of the Insurance Commissioner P.O. Box 40255 Olympia, WA 98504	www.insurance.wa.gov/statewide-health-insurance-benefits-advisors-shiba
Washington D.C. Health Insurance Counseling Project (HICP)	Local: (202) 994-6272	650 20th Street NW Washington, DC 20052	dcoa.dc.gov
West Virginia State Health Insurance Assistance Program (WV SHIP)	Toll Free: (877) 987-4463 Local: (304) 558-3317	1900 Kanawha Blvd East Charleston, WV 25305	www.wvship.org
Wisconsin SHIP	Toll Free: (800) 242-1060 Local: (608) 267-3201 TTY: (888) 701-1251	1402 Pankratz Street, Suite 111 Madison, Wisconsin 53704	www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/benefit-specialists/medicare-counseling.htm
Wyoming State Health Insurance Information Program (WSHIIP)	Toll Free: (800) 856-4398 Local: (800) 856-4398	106 West Adams Avenue Riverton, WY 82501	www.wyomingseniors.com/services/wyoming-state-health-insurance-information-program

SECTION 4

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

There are two Beneficiary and Family-Centered Care Quality Improvement Organizations that serve ten areas. These organizations are paid by Medicare to check on and help improve the quality of care for people with Medicare. They are Independent Review Organizations. They are not connected with our plan.

You should contact the Beneficiary and Family-Centered Care Quality Improvement Organization that serves your state if you have a complaint about the quality of care you have received. For example, you can contact the Beneficiary and Family-Centered Care Quality Improvement Organization if you were given the wrong medication or if you were given medications that interact in a negative way.

AREA	ADDRESS	Contact
1 Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont	KEPRO 5700 Lombardo Center Dr., Suite 100 Seven Hills, OH 44131	888-319-8452 833-868-4055 (fax) 855-843-4776 TTY
2 New Jersey New York Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	Livanta BFCC-QIO Program 10820 Guilford Road, Suite 202 Annapolis Junction, MD 20701	866-815-5440 833-868-4056 (fax) 866-868-2289 TTY
3 Delaware District of Columbia Maryland Pennsylvania Virginia West Virginia	Livanta BFCC-QIO Program 10820 Guilford Road, Suite 202 Annapolis Junction, MD 20701	888-396-4646 833-868-4057 (fax) 888-985-2660 TTY
4 Alabama Florida Georgia Kentucky Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tennessee	KEPRO 5201 W. Kennedy Blvd., Suite 900 Tampa, FL 33609	888-317-0751 833-868-4058 (fax) 855-843-4776 TTY

AREA	ADDRESS	Contact
5 Illinois Indiana Michigan Minnesota Ohio Wisconsin	Livanta BFCC-QIO Program 10820 Guilford Road, Suite 202 Annapolis Junction, MD 20701	888-524-9900 833-868-4059 (fax) 888-985-8775 TTY
6 Arkansas Louisiana New Mexico Oklahoma Texas	KEPRO 5201 W. Kennedy Blvd., Suite 900 Tampa, FL 33609	888-315-0636 833-868-4060 (fax) 855-843-4776 TTY
7 Iowa Kansas Missouri Nebraska	Livanta BFCC-QIO Program 10820 Guilford Road, Suite 202 Annapolis Junction, MD 20701	888-755-5580 833-868-4061 (fax) 888-985-9295 TTY
8 Colorado Montana North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming	KEPRO 5700 Lombardo Center Dr., Suite 100 Seven Hills, OH 44131	888-317-0891 833-868-4062 (fax) 855-843-4776 TTY
9 Arizona California Hawaii Nevada Pacific Islands	Livanta BFCC-QIO Program 10820 Guilford Road, Suite 202 Annapolis Junction, MD 20701	877-588-1123 833-868-4063 (fax) 855-887-6668 TTY
10 Alaska Idaho Oregon Washington	KEPRO 5700 Lombardo Center Dr., Suite 100 Seven Hills, OH 44131	888-305-6759 833-868-4064 (fax) 855-843-4776 TTY

SECTION 5

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Security is responsible for determining eligibility and handling enrollment for Medicare. U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents who are 65 or older, or who have a disability or end-stage renal disease and meet certain conditions, are eligible for Medicare. If you are already getting Social Security checks, enrollment into Medicare is automatic. If you are not getting Social Security checks, you have to enroll in Medicare. To apply for Medicare, you can call Social Security or visit your local Social Security office.

Social Security is also responsible for determining who has to pay an extra amount for their Part D drug coverage because they have a higher income. If you got a letter from Social Security telling you that you have to pay the extra amount and have questions about the amount or if your income went down because of a life-changing event, you can call Social Security to ask for reconsideration. If you move or change your mailing address, it is important that you contact Social Security to let them know.

METHOD	SOCIAL SECURITY—CONTACT INFORMATION
CALL	1-800-772-1213. (Calls to this number are free.) Available 8:00 am to 7:00 pm, Monday through Friday. You can use Social Security’s automated telephone services to get recorded information and conduct some business 24 hours a day.
TTY	1-800-325-0778. (Calls to this number are free.) This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. Available 8:00 am to 7:00 pm ET, Monday through Friday.
WEBSITE	ssa.gov

SECTION 6

MEDICAID

Medicaid is a joint federal and state government program that helps with medical costs for certain people with limited incomes and resources. Some people with Medicare are also eligible for Medicaid.

The programs offered through Medicaid help people with Medicare pay their Medicare costs, such as their Medicare premiums. These **Medicare Savings Programs** include:

- **Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB):** Helps pay Medicare Part A and Part B premiums, and other cost sharing (like deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments). (Some people with QMB are also eligible for full Medicaid benefits (QMB+).)
- **Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB):** Helps pay Part B premiums. (Some people with SLMB are also eligible for full Medicaid benefits (SLMB+).)
- **Qualifying Individual (QI):** Helps pay Part B premiums.
- **Qualified Disabled & Working Individuals (QDWI):** Helps pay Part A premiums.

To find out more about Medicaid and its programs, contact the Medicaid office in your state.

STATE	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Alabama 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-362-1504 1-334-242-5000	P.O. Box 5624 Montgomery, AL 36103	www.medicaid.alabama.gov
Alaska 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-780-9972 1-907-465-3347	P.O. Box 110635 Juneau, AK 99811	dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/medicaid/default.aspx
Arizona 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-523-0231 1-602-417-4000	801 E. Jefferson St. Phoenix, AZ 85034	www.azahcccs.gov
Arkansas 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-482-5431 1-501-682-8501	P.O. Box 1437, Slot S401, Donaghey Plaza South Little Rock, AR 72203	https://humanservices.arkansas.gov/divisions-shared-services/medical-services/helpful-information-for-clients/
California 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-786-4346 1-916-558-1784 (TTY)	P.O. Box 989725 West Sacramento, CA 95798	https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/medi-cal/Pages/default.aspx
Colorado 7:30 a.m. - 5:15 p.m. Monday - Friday (excluding 10 a.m. - 11 a.m. on Fridays)	1-800-221-3943 1-303-866-2993	1570 Grant St. Denver, CO 80203	www.colorado.gov/hcpf
Connecticut 8:30 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-877-284-8759 1-866-492-5276 (TTY)	55 Farmington Avenue Hartford, CT 06105	www.ct.gov/hh/site/default.asp
Delaware 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-866-843-7212 1-302-571-4900	1901 N. DuPont Highway New Castle, DE 19720	dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dmma
District of Columbia 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-855-532-5465 1-855-532-5465 (TTY)	P.O. Box 91560 Washington, DC 20090	dchealthlink.com/individuals/medicaid
Florida 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-877-254-1055 1-866-762-2237 1-800-955-8771 (TTY)	P.O. Box 7054 Tallahassee, FL 32314	ahca.myflorida.com/medicaid/
Georgia 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-866-552-4464 1-877-423-4746	2 Peachtree St., NW Atlanta, GA 30303	www.dch.georgia.gov
Hawaii 7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-808-586-5390	P.O. Box 700190 Kapolei, Hawaii 96709	medquest.hawaii.gov

STATE	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Idaho 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-877-456-1233 1-888-791-3004 (TTY)	P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720	www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Medical/Medicaid/tabid/123/Default.aspx
Illinois 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-866-311-1119 1-800-843-6154	320 W. Washington St. Springfield, IL 62767	https://abe.illinois.gov/abe/access/
Indiana 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-403-0864 1-317-713-9627	P.O. Box 1810 Merion, ID 46952	member.indianamedicaid.com
Iowa 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-338-8366 1-515-256-4606 1-800-735-2942 (TTY)	100 Army Post Road Des Moines, IA 50315	dhs.iowa.gov/iahealthlink
Kansas 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-792-4884	P.O. Box 3599 Topeka, KS 66601	www.kancare.ks.gov
Kentucky 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-635-2570	275 E. Main St. Frankfort, KY 40621	www.chfs.ky.gov
Louisiana 7 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-888-342-6207	P.O. Box 91278 Baton Rouge, LA 70821	ldh.la.gov/index.cfm/page/220
Maine 7 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-977-6740 1-207-287-2674	11 State House Station Augusta, ME 04333	www.maine.gov/dhhs/oms
Maryland 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-855-642-8572 1-855-642-8573 (TTY)	P.O. Box 17259 Baltimore, MD 21203-7259	mmcp.health.maryland.gov/Pages/home.aspx
Massachusetts 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-841-2900 1-800-497-4648 (TTY)	One Ashburton Place, 11th Floor Boston, MA 02108	www.mass.gov/masshealth
Michigan 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-642-3195 1-888-367-6557	333 S. Grand Ave. P.O. Box 30195 Lansing, MI 48909	www.michigan.gov/medicaid
Minnesota 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-657-3739 1-651-431-2670	444 Lafayette Rd. St. Paul, MN 55155	mn.gov/dhs/people-we-serve/adults/health-care/health-care-programs/programs-and-services/medical-assistance.jsp
Mississippi 7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-421-2408 1-601-359-6050	550 High St., Suite 1000 Jackson, MS 39201	medicaid.ms.gov
Missouri 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-348-6627 1-800-392-2161 1-800-735-2466 (TTY)	615 Howerton Court P.O. Box 6500 Jefferson City, MO 65102-1527	mydss.mo.gov/healthcare

STATE	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Montana 7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-362-8312 1-406-444-4540	1400 Broadway Helena, MT 59604-8005	www.dphhs.mt.gov/ MontanaHealthcarePrograms/ MemberServices
Nebraska 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-358-8802 1-402-471-9147 1-402-471-7256 (TTY)	301 Centennial Mall South Lincoln, Nebraska 68509	dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/medicaid- and-long-term-care.aspx
Nevada	1-877-638-3472 1-775-684-3600	P.O. Box 30042 Reno, NV 89520	https://www.medicaid.nv.gov/ contactinfo.aspx
New Hampshire 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-844-275-3447 1-603-271-4344 1-800-735-2964 (TTY)	129 Pleasant St. Concord, NH 03301	www.dhhs.nh.gov/ombp/ medicaid
New Jersey 8:30 a.m. - 4:45 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-356-1561 1-800-701-0710	P.O. Box 712 Trenton, NJ 08625	www.state.nj.us/ humanservices/dmahs
New Mexico 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Wednesday, Friday 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Thursday	1-888-997-2583	P.O. Box 2348 Santa Fe, NM 87504	www.hsd.state.nm.us
New York 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. Monday - Friday 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Saturday	1-800-541-2831	New York State Department of Health Corning Tower Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12237	www.health.ny.gov/health_ care/medicaid
North Carolina 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-662-7030 1-919-855-4100	1985 Umstead Dr. Raleigh, NC 27603	dma.ncdhhs.gov/medicaid
North Dakota 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-755-2604 1-701-328-7068 1-800-366-6888 (TTY)	600 E. Boulevard Ave. Bismarck, ND 58505	https://www.hhs.nd.gov/ healthcare/medicaid
Ohio 7 a.m. - 8 p.m. Monday - Friday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Saturday	1-800-324-8680	50 West Town Street, Suite 400 Columbus, Ohio 43215	jfs.ohio.gov/ohp
Oklahoma 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-987-7767 1-888-365-3742 1-405-522-7300	Oklahoma Health Care Authority 4345 N. Lincoln Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK 73105	www.okhca.org
Oregon 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-699-9075 1-800-273-0557	500 Summer St., NE Salem, OR 97310	www.oregon.gov/oha/ healthplan/pages/stateplan.aspx

STATE	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Pennsylvania 8:30 a.m. - 4:45 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-692-7462 1-866-550-4355 1-800-451-5886 (TTY)	Office of Medical Assistance Programs P.O. Box 2675 Harrisburg, PA 17105-2675	www.dhs.pa.gov
Puerto Rico 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-787-641-4224 727-625-6955 (TTY)	P.O. Box 2129 San Juan, PR 00922	www.medicaid.pr.gov
Rhode Island 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-855-840-4774 1-401-462-5274	74 West Road Cranston, RI 02920	www.dhs.ri.gov
South Carolina 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-888-549-0820 1-800-726-8774	SCDHHS P.O. Box 100101 Columbia, SC 29202	www.scdhhs.gov
South Dakota 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-605-773-3165 1-605-773-3495	700 Governors Drive Pierre, SD 57501	dss.sd.gov
Tennessee 7 a.m. - 7 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-342-3145 1-800-318-2596 1-877-779-3103 (TTY)	310 Great Circle Rd. Nashville, TN 37243	www.tn.gov/tenncare/members-applicants/eligibility/tenncare-medicaid.html
Texas 7 a.m. - 7 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-252-8263 1-512-424-6500 1-512-424-6597 (TTY)	4900 N. Lamar Blvd Austin, TX 78751	hhs.texas.gov/
US Virgin Islands	1-340-774-0930	1303 Hospital Ground Knud Hansen Complex Building A St. Thomas, VI 00802	http://www.dhs.gov.vi/
Utah 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday (excluding 8 a.m. - 11 a.m. on Thursdays)	1-800-662-9651 1-801-538-6155	Division of Medicaid and Health Financing P.O. Box 143106 Salt Lake City, UT 84114	health.utah.gov/medicaid
Vermont 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-250-8427	Department of Vermont Health Access 312 Hurricane Lane Williston, VT 05495	www.greenmountaincare.org/ health-plans/medicaid
Virginia 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-804-786-6145 1-804-786-7933 1-800-343-0634 (TTY)	600 East Broad St. Richmond, VA 23219	www.dmas.virginia.gov/#/index
Washington 7:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-562-3022 1-360-725-2300	P.O. Box 45600 Olympia, WA 98504	https://www.dshs.wa.gov/altsa/ home-and-community-services/ medicaid
West Virginia 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-304-558-1700	350 Capital St., Room 251 Charleston, WV 25301	www.dhhr.wv.gov/bms/Pages/ default.aspx

STATE	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Wisconsin 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-800-362-3002 1-888-701-1251 (TTY)	P.O. Box 5234 Janesville, WI 53547	www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/medicaid/index.htm
Wyoming 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	1-855-294-2127 1-800-251-1269 1-855-329-5204 (TTY)	Wyoming Department of Health 6101 Yellowstone Road, Suite 210 Cheyenne, WY 82002	https://health.wyo.gov/healthcarefin/medicaid/

SECTION 7

INFORMATION ABOUT PROGRAMS TO HELP PEOPLE PAY FOR THEIR PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

The Medicare.gov website (medicare.gov/drug-coverage-part-d/costs-for-medicare-drug-coverage/costs-in-the-coverage-gap/6-ways-to-get-help-with-prescription-costs) provides information on how to lower your prescription drug costs. For people with limited incomes, there are also other programs to assist, described below.

Medicare’s “Extra Help” Program

Medicare provides “Extra Help” to pay prescription drug costs for people who have limited income and resources. Resources include your savings and stocks, but not your home or car. If you qualify, you get help paying for any Medicare drug plan’s monthly premium, yearly deductible, and prescription copayments and coinsurance. This “Extra Help” also counts toward your out-of-pocket costs.

If you automatically qualify for “Extra Help,” Medicare will mail you a letter. You will not have to apply. If you do not automatically qualify, you may be able to get “Extra Help” to pay for your prescription drug premiums and costs. To see if you qualify for getting “Extra Help,” call:

- 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;
- The Social Security Office at 1-800-772-1213, between 8 am to 7 pm, Monday through Friday. TTY users should call 1-800-325-0778 (applications); or

- Your State Medicaid Office (applications). (See Section 6 of this chapter for contact information.)

If you believe you have qualified for “Extra Help” and you believe that you are paying an incorrect cost-sharing amount when you get your prescription at a pharmacy, call the HOP Administration Unit. Our plan has established a process for you to either request assistance in obtaining evidence of your proper copayment level, or, if you already have the evidence, to provide this evidence to us.

When we receive the evidence showing your copayment level, we will update our system so that you can pay the correct copayment when you get your next prescription at the pharmacy. If you overpay your copayment, we will reimburse you. Either we will forward a check to you in the amount of your overpayment or we will offset future copayments. If the pharmacy hasn’t collected a copayment from you and is carrying your copayment as a debt owed by you, we may make the payment directly to the pharmacy. If a state paid on your behalf, we may make payment directly to the state. Please contact the HOP Administration Unit if you have questions.

What if you have coverage from a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program (SPAP)?

Many states and the U.S. Virgin Islands offer help paying for prescriptions, drug plan premiums and/or other drug costs. If you are enrolled in a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program (SPAP), or any other program that provides coverage for Part D drugs (other than “Extra Help”), you still get the 70% discount on covered brand-name drugs. Also, the plan pays 5% of the costs of brand-name drugs in the

coverage gap. The 70% discount and the 5% paid by the plan are both applied to the price of the drug before any SPAP or other coverage.

What if you have coverage from an AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)? What is the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)?

The AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) helps ADAP-eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS have access to life-saving HIV medications. Medicare Part D prescription

drugs that are also on the ADAP formulary qualify for prescription cost-sharing assistance. In Pennsylvania, the program is called the **Special Pharmaceutical Benefits Program (SPBP)**. Note: To be eligible for the ADAP operating in your state, individuals must meet certain criteria, including proof of state residence and HIV status, low income as defined by the state, and uninsured/under-insured status.

State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs

Many states have State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs that help some people pay for prescription drugs based on financial need, age, medical condition, or disabilities. Each state has different rules to provide drug coverage to its members.

Here is a list of the State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs.

PROGRAM	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Colorado Bridging the Gap 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(303) 692-2716 (303) 692-2783	4300 Cherry Creek South Drive Denver, CO 80246	www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/state-drug-assistance-program
Delaware Prescription Assistance Program (PDAP) 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 996-9969	P.O. Box 950 New Castle, DE 19720	www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dmma/dpap.html#print
Idaho AIDS Drug Assistance Program (IDAGAP)	(208) 334-5612	450 W. State Street P. O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720	healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Health/FamilyPlanningSTDHIV/HIVCareandTreatment/tabid/391/Default.aspx
HoosierRx 7 a.m. - 3 p.m. Monday - Friday	(866) 267-4679 (317) 234-1381	P.O. Box 6224 Indianapolis, IN 46206	www.in.gov/fssa/ompp/
Maine Drugs for the Elderly or Disabled Program 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(866) 796-2463 (207) 624-6902	Office of MaineCare Services 11 State House Station Augusta, Maine 04333	www.maine.gov/dhhs/oms
Maryland Senior Prescription Drug Assistance Program 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 551-5995 (800) 877-5156 (TTY)	SPDAP c/o Pool Administrators 628 Hebron Ave, Suite 100 Glastonbury, CT 06033	marylandspdap.com

PROGRAM	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Massachusetts Prescription Advantage 8:45 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 243-4636 (617) 727-7750 (800) 439-2370 (TTY)	One Ashburton Place, Room 517 Boston, MA 02108	www.mass.gov/elders/healthcare/prescription-advantage
Missouri Rx Plan 7 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 375-1406	P. O. Box 6500 Jefferson City, MO 65102	https://www.morx.com/
Montana Big Sky Rx Program 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(866) 369-1233 (406) 444-1233	P.O. Box 202915 Helena, MT 59620	https://dphhs.mt.gov/MontanaHealthcarePrograms/BigSky
Nevada Senior Rx Program	(775) 687-4210 (866) 303-6323	3416 Goni Road, Suite D-132 Carson City, NV 89706	adsd.nv.gov/Programs/Seniors/SeniorRx/SrRxProg
New Jersey Senior Gold Prescription Discount Program 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 792-9745	P.O. Box 715 Trenton, NJ 08625	www.state.nj.us/humanservices/doas/services/seniorgold/index.html
New York State Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage (EPIC) 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 332-3742 (800) 290-9138 (TTY)	EPIC P.O. Box 15018 Albany, NY 12212	www.health.ny.gov/health_care/epic
North Carolina Medication Assistance Program (MAP) 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 533-8847 (919) 527-6457	2009 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699	www.ncdhhs.gov/medication-assistance-program
Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract for the Elderly (PACE) / PACE Needs Enhancement Tier (PACENET) 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 225-7223	PACE Program P.O. Box 8806 Harrisburg, PA 17105	pacecares.magellanhealth.com
Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Assistance for the Elderly (RIPAE) 8:30 a.m. - 4 p.m. Monday - Friday	(401) 462-3000 (401) 462-0740 (TTY)	57 Howard Ave Louis Pasteur Bldg., 2nd Floor Cranston, RI 02920	oha.ri.gov/index.php
Texas Kidney Health Care Program (KHC) 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 222-3986 (512) 776-7150	P.O. Box 149347 Austin, TX 78714	https://www.hhs.texas.gov/services/health/kidney-health-care

PROGRAM	CALL	WRITE	WEBSITE
Texas HIV State Pharmacy Assistance Program 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 255-1090	P.O. Box 149347 Austin, TX 78714	www.dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/meds/spap.shtm
U.S. Virgin Islands Senior Citizens Affairs Pharmaceutical Assistance Program	(340) 774-0930	1303 Hospital Ground Knud Hansen Complex, Bldg A St. Thomas, VI 00802	http://www.bvi.gov.vg/departments/social-development-department
Vermont VPharm 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 250-8427	DCF - Economic Services Division Application and Document Processing Center 280 State Drive Waterbury, VT 05671	www.greenmountaincare.org/prescription
Virginia State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program (SPAP)	(800) 552-3402 (804) 662-9333	1610 Forest Avenue, Suite 100 Richmond, VA 23229	www.vda.virginia.gov/index.htm
Washington State Health Insurance Pool 8 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 877-5187	P.O. Box 1090 Great Bend, KS 67530	www.wship.org/Default.asp
Wisconsin SeniorCare 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. Monday - Friday	(800) 657-2038	P.O. Box 6710 Madison, WI 53716	www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/seniorcare

SECTION 8

HOW TO CONTACT THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The Railroad Retirement Board is an independent federal agency that administers comprehensive benefit programs for the nation’s railroad workers and their families. If you receive your Medicare through the Railroad Retirement Board, it is important that you let them know if you move or change your mailing address. If you have questions regarding your benefits from the Railroad Retirement Board, contact the agency.

METHOD	RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD—CONTACT INFORMATION
CALL	1-877-772-5772. (Calls to this number are free.) If you press 0, you may speak with an RRB representative from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Wednesday. If you press 1, you may access the automated RRB HelpLine and recorded information 24 hours a day, including weekends and holidays.
TTY	1-312-751-4701. (Calls to this number are <i>not</i> free.) This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking.
WEBSITE	rrb.gov

SECTION 9

DO YOU HAVE GROUP INSURANCE OR OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE FROM AN EMPLOYER?

If you (or your spouse or domestic partner) get benefits from your (or your spouse or domestic partner's) employer or retiree group as part of this plan, you may call the employer/union benefits administrator or the HOP Administration Unit if you have any questions. You can ask about your (or your spouse or domestic partner's) employer or retiree health benefits, premiums, or the enrollment period. (Phone numbers for the HOP Administration Unit are printed on the front cover of this document.) You may also call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227; TTY: 1-877-486-2048) with questions related to your Medicare coverage under this plan.

If you have other prescription drug coverage through your (or your spouse or domestic partner's) employer or retiree group, please contact **that group’s benefits administrator**. The benefits administrator can help you determine how your current prescription drug coverage will work with our plan.

CHAPTER 3 USING THE PLAN FOR PART D PRESCRIPTION DRUGS



Did you know there are programs to help people pay for their drugs?

There are programs to help people with limited resources pay for their drugs. These include “Extra Help” and State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs. For more information, see Chapter 2, Section 7.

Are you currently getting help to pay for your drugs?

If you are in a program that helps pay for your drugs, **some information in this Evidence of Coverage about the costs for Part D prescription drugs may not apply to you.** We sent you a separate insert, called the “Evidence of Coverage Rider for People Who Get Extra Help Paying for Prescription Drugs” (also known as the “Low Income Subsidy Rider” or the “LIS Rider”) that tells you about your drug coverage. If you don’t have this insert, please call the HOP Administration Unit and ask for the “LIS Rider.”

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter **explains rules for using your coverage for Part D drugs.**

In addition to your coverage for Part D drugs through our plan, Original Medicare (Medicare Part A and Part B) also covers some drugs:

- Medicare Part A covers drugs you are given during Medicare-covered stays in the hospital or in a skilled nursing facility.
- Medicare Part B also provides benefits for some drugs. Part B drugs include certain chemotherapy drugs, certain drug injections you are given during an office visit, and drugs you are given at a dialysis facility.

The two examples of drugs described above are covered by Original Medicare. (To find out more about this coverage, see your *Medicare & You* handbook.) Your Part D prescription drugs are covered under our plan.

Section 1.1 Basic rules for the plan’s Part D drug coverage

The plan will generally cover your drugs as long as you follow these basic rules:

- You must have a provider (a doctor, dentist or other prescriber) write you a prescription, which must be valid under applicable state law.
- Your prescriber must not be on Medicare’s Exclusion or Preclusion Lists.
- You generally must use a network pharmacy to fill your prescription. (See Section 2, *Fill your prescriptions at a network pharmacy or through the plan’s mail-order service.*)
- Your drug must be on the plan’s *List of Covered Drugs (Formulary)*. (We call it the “Drug List” for short.) (See Section 3, *Your drugs need to be on the plan’s “Drug List.”*)
- Your drug must be used for a medically accepted indication. A medically accepted indication is a use of the drug that is either approved by the Food and Drug Administration or supported by certain references. (See Section 3 for more information about a medically accepted indication.)

SECTION 2 FILL YOUR PRESCRIPTION AT A NETWORK PHARMACY OR THROUGH THE PLAN'S MAIL-ORDER SERVICE

Section 2.1 Use a network pharmacy

In most cases, your prescriptions are covered *only* if they are filled at the plan's network pharmacies. (See Section 2.5 for information about when we would cover prescriptions filled at out-of-network pharmacies.)

A network pharmacy is a pharmacy that has a contract with the plan to provide your covered prescription drugs. The term covered drugs means all of the Part D prescription drugs that are on the plan's Drug List.

Section 2.2 Network pharmacies

How do you find a network pharmacy in your area?

To find a network pharmacy, you can use the Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool on our website (HOPbenefits.com) or call OptumRx.

You may go to any of our network pharmacies.

What if the pharmacy you have been using leaves the network?

If the pharmacy you have been using leaves the plan's network, you will have to find a new pharmacy that is in the network. To find another network pharmacy in your area, you can log on to HOPbenefits.com and click on **Find a Pharmacy**, or you can call OptumRx.

What if you need a specialized pharmacy?

Some prescriptions must be filled at a specialized pharmacy. Specialized pharmacies include:

- Pharmacies that supply drugs for home infusion therapy. The plan will cover home infusion therapy if:
 - Your prescription drug is on our plan's formulary, or a formulary exception has been granted for your prescription drug;
 - You have followed all required coverage rules, and our plan has approved your prescription for home infusion therapy;
 - Your prescription is written by a doctor; and
 - You get your infused drug(s) from a plan network pharmacy.
- Pharmacies that supply drugs for residents of a long-term-care (LTC) facility. Usually, a long-term care facility (such as a nursing home) has its own pharmacy. If you have any difficulty accessing your Part D benefits in an LTC facility, please contact OptumRx.
- Pharmacies that serve the Indian Health Service / Tribal / Urban Indian Health Program (not available in Puerto Rico). Except in emergencies, only Native Americans or Alaska Natives have access to these pharmacies in our network.
- Pharmacies that dispense certain drugs that are restricted by the FDA to certain locations or that require special handling, provider coordination, or education on their use. (Note: This scenario should happen rarely.)

To locate a specialized pharmacy, use the Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool (available at HOPbenefits.com) or call OptumRx.

Section 2.3 Using the plan's mail-order service

You can use our network mail-order pharmacy to fill prescriptions for what we call maintenance drugs. These are drugs that you take on a regular basis, for a chronic or long-term medical condition.

When you order prescription drugs through our network mail-order pharmacy, you must order at least a 31-day, and no more than a 90-day, supply of the drug.

Generally, it takes the mail-order pharmacy up to 14 days to process your order and ship it to you. However, sometimes your mail order may be delayed. If your mail order is delayed, you can receive up to a 30-day supply at retail. Have your doctor contact your retail pharmacy to call in a temporary supply. The pharmacist will contact OptumRx for approval to fill the prescription.

If you need an immediate supply of a maintenance medication, ask your physician to write two prescriptions, one for a short-term supply to be filled at a local retail pharmacy and another for a long-term supply to be filled through the mail-order pharmacy.

You are not required to use the mail-order pharmacy to obtain an extended supply of maintenance medications. Instead, you have the option of using certain network retail pharmacies in our network to obtain a supply of maintenance medications. In the online Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool (available at HOPbenefits.com), a retail pharmacy is denoted with 90 by its name if it offers this dispensing option. You can also call OptumRx for more information.

To get order forms and information about filling your prescriptions by mail, call OptumRx. Please note that you must use our network mail-order service. Prescription drugs that you get through any other mail-order services are not covered.

Section 2.4 How can you get a long-term supply of drugs?

The plan offers two ways to get a long-term supply of maintenance drugs on our plan's Drug List. (Maintenance drugs are drugs that you take on a regular basis, for a chronic or long-term medical condition.)

- 1. Some retail pharmacies** in our network allow you to get a long-term supply of maintenance drugs. The Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool (available at HOPbenefits.com) tells you which pharmacies in our network can give you a long-term supply of mail-order drugs. You can also call OptumRx for more information.
- 2. You can use the plan's network mail-order service.** See Section 2.3 for more information about using our mail-order service.

Section 2.5 When can you use a pharmacy that is not in the plan's network?

Your prescription may be covered in certain situations

Generally, we cover drugs filled at an out-of-network pharmacy *only* when you are not able to use a network pharmacy. On the following page are some circumstances when we would cover prescriptions filled at an out-of-network pharmacy. **Before you fill your prescription in these situations, call OptumRx to see if there is a network pharmacy nearby. You will most likely be required to pay the difference between what you pay for the drug at the out-of-network pharmacy and the cost that we would cover at an in-network pharmacy.**

If you do go to an out-of-network pharmacy for the reasons listed on the following page, you may have to pay the full cost (rather than paying just your copayment or coinsurance) when you fill your prescription. You may ask us to reimburse you for our share of the cost by

submitting a paper claim. You should submit a claim to us if you fill a prescription at an out-of-network pharmacy as any amount you pay for a covered Part D drug will help you qualify for catastrophic coverage. To learn how to submit a paper claim, please see "How do you ask for reimbursement from the plan?" later in this section.

Note: Even if we do pay for the drugs you get at an out-of-network pharmacy, you may still pay more than you would have if you had gone to an in-network pharmacy.

If you are traveling. If you travel and take a prescription drug on a regular basis, be sure to check your supply of the drug before you leave. When possible, take along all the medication you will need. You may be able to order your prescription drugs ahead of time through our mail-order pharmacy. Network pharmacies are available throughout the country. If you need to transfer your prescription, call the pharmacy you wish to transfer the prescription from and ask them to transfer the prescription. You will need to provide the pharmacy with the new pharmacy name, phone number, and Rx number. You can also call OptumRx to find out if there is a network pharmacy in the area where you are traveling. If there are no network pharmacies in that area, OptumRx may be able to make arrangements for you to get your prescriptions from an out-of-network pharmacy. We cannot pay for any prescriptions that are filled by pharmacies outside the United States and its territories, even for a medical emergency.

If you have a medical emergency or need urgent care. We will cover prescriptions that are filled at an out-of-network pharmacy in the U.S. if the prescriptions are related to care for a medical emergency or urgent care. In this situation, you will have to pay the full cost (rather than paying just your copayment or coinsurance) when you fill your prescription. You can ask us to reimburse you for our share of the cost by submitting a paper claim form. If you go to an out-of-network pharmacy, you may be responsible for paying the difference between what we would pay for a prescription filled at

an in-network pharmacy and what the out-of-network pharmacy charged for your prescription.

Other times you can use an out-of-network pharmacy. We will cover your prescriptions at an out-of-network pharmacy if at least one of the following applies:

- You are trying to fill a prescription with a drug that is not regularly stocked at an accessible network retail or mail-order pharmacy (including high-cost and Specialty Drugs).
- You are getting a vaccine that is medically necessary but not covered by Medicare Part B or some covered drugs that are administered in your doctor's office.

How do you ask for reimbursement from the plan?

If you must use an out-of-network pharmacy, you will generally have to pay the full cost (rather than your normal cost share) at the time you fill your prescription. You can ask us to reimburse you for our share of the cost. (Chapter 5, Section 2 explains how to ask the plan to pay you back.)

SECTION 3

YOUR DRUGS NEED TO BE ON THE PLAN'S "DRUG LIST"

Section 3.1 The "Drug List" tells which Part D drugs are covered

The plan has a *List of Covered Drugs (Formulary)*. In this *Evidence of Coverage*, we call it the **"Drug List"** for short.

The drugs on this list are selected by the plan with the help of a team of doctors and pharmacists. The list meets Medicare's requirements and has been approved by Medicare.

The Drug List for the Basic Medicare Rx Option is different from the Drug List for the Enhanced Medicare Rx Option. Drugs on the Basic Medicare Rx Option Drug List are only those

covered under Medicare Part D. The Enhanced Medicare Rx Option Drug List includes more drugs than Medicare requires.

We will generally cover a drug on the plan's Drug List as long as you follow the other coverage rules explained in this chapter and use of the drug is a medically accepted indication. A medically accepted indication is a use of the drug that is *either*:

- Approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the diagnosis or condition for which it is being prescribed, or
- –or– Supported by certain references, such as the American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information and the DrugDex Information System.

The Drug List includes both brand-name drugs and generic drugs

A brand-name drug is a prescription drug that is sold under a trademarked name owned by the drug manufacturer. Brand-name drugs that are more complex than typical drugs (for example, drugs that are based on a protein) are called biological products. On the Drug List, when we refer to drugs, this could mean a drug or a biological product.

A generic drug is a prescription drug that has the same active ingredients as the brand-name drug. Generally, it works just as well as the brand-name drug and usually costs less. There are generic drug substitutes available for many brand-name drugs. There are biosimilar alternatives for some biological products.

What is *not* on the Drug List?

The plan does not cover all prescription drugs.

- In some cases, the law does not allow any Medicare plan to cover certain types of drugs (for more about this, see Section 7.1 in this chapter).
- In other cases, we have decided not to include a particular drug on the Drug List. In some cases, you may be able to obtain a drug that is not on the Drug List. For more information, please see Chapter 9.

Section 3.2 There are five cost-sharing tiers for drugs on the Drug List

Every drug on the plan's Drug List is in one of five cost-sharing tiers. In general, the higher the cost-sharing tier, the higher your cost for the drug:

- Tier 1 includes preferred generic drugs.
- Tier 2 includes non-preferred generic drugs.
- Tier 3 includes preferred brand-name drugs (no generics available).
- Tier 4 includes non-preferred brand-name drugs (generics available).
- Tier 5 includes specialty drugs.

To find out which cost-sharing tier your drug is in, look it up in the plan's Drug List.

The amount you pay for drugs in each cost-sharing tier is shown in Chapter 4.

Section 3.3 How can you find out if a specific drug is on the Drug List?

You have three ways to find out:

1. Check the most recent Drug List we sent you in the mail. The Drug List we provide includes information for the covered drugs that are most commonly used by our members. However, we cover additional drugs that are not included in the provided Drug List. If one of your drugs is not listed in the Drug List, you should visit our website, or contact OptumRx to find out if we cover it.
2. Visit the plan's website (HOPbenefits.com). The Drug List on the website is always the most current. Click on Find a Drug to go to the online search tool.
3. Call OptumRx to find out if a particular drug is on the plan's Drug List or to ask for a copy of the list.
4. Use the plan's Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool on the **Find a Drug or Pharmacy** page of HOPbenefits.com. With this tool you can

search for drugs on the Drug List to see an estimate of what you will pay and if there are alternative drugs on the Drug List that could treat the same condition.

SECTION 4

THERE ARE RESTRICTIONS ON COVERAGE FOR SOME DRUGS

Section 4.1 Why do some drugs have restrictions?

For certain prescription drugs, special rules restrict how and when the plan covers them. A team of doctors and pharmacists developed these rules to encourage you and your provider to use drugs in the most effective way. To find out if any of these restrictions apply to a drug you take or want to take, check the Drug List.

Please note that sometimes a drug may appear more than once in our Drug List. This is because the same drugs can differ based on the strength, amount, or form of the drug prescribed by your health care provider, and different restrictions or cost sharing may apply to the different versions of the drug (for instance, 10 mg versus 100 mg; one per day versus two per day; tablet versus liquid).

Section 4.2 What kinds of restrictions?

The sections below tell you more about the types of restrictions we use for certain drugs.

If there is a restriction for your drug, it usually means that you or your provider will have to take extra steps in order for us to cover the drug. Contact OptumRx to learn what you or your provider would need to do to get coverage for the drug. If you want us to waive the restriction for you, you will need to use the coverage decision process and ask us to make an exception. We may or may not agree to waive the restriction for you. (See Chapter 9.)

Restricting brand-name drugs or original biological products when a generic or interchangeable biosimilar version is available

Generally, a generic drug or interchangeable biosimilar works the same as a brand name drug or original biological product and usually costs less. **When generic or interchangeable biosimilar version of a brand name drug or original biological product is available, our network pharmacies will provide you the generic or interchangeable biosimilar version instead of the brand name drug or original biological product.** However, if your doctor has told us the medical reason that the generic drug or interchangeable biosimilar will not work for you, then we will cover the brand-name drug or original biological product. (Your share of the cost may be greater for the brand-name drug or original biological product than for the generic drug or interchangeable biosimilar.)

Getting plan approval in advance

For certain drugs, you or your doctor need to get approval from the plan before we will agree to cover the drug for you. This is called **“prior authorization.”** This is put in place to ensure medication safety and help guide appropriate use of certain drugs. If you do not get this approval, your drug might not be covered by the plan.

Trying a different drug first

This requirement encourages you to try less costly but usually just as effective drugs before the plan covers another drug—either the first time you fill the prescription or if you haven’t filled it recently. For example, if Drug A and Drug B treat the same medical condition, the plan may require you to try Drug A first. If Drug A does not work for you, the plan will then cover Drug B. This requirement to try a different drug first is called **step therapy.**

Quantity limits

For certain drugs, we limit how much of a drug you can get each time you fill your prescription. For example, if it is normally considered safe to take only one pill per day for a certain drug, we may limit coverage for your prescription to no more than one pill per day.

SECTION 5

WHAT IF ONE OF YOUR DRUGS IS NOT COVERED IN THE WAY YOU'D LIKE IT TO BE COVERED?

Section 5.1 There are things you can do if your drug is not covered in the way you'd like it to be covered

There are situations where there is a prescription drug you are taking, or one that you and your provider think you should be taking that is not on our formulary or is on our formulary with restrictions. For example:

- The drug might not be covered at all. Or maybe a generic version of the drug is covered but the brand-name version you want to take is not covered.
- The drug is covered, but there are extra rules or restrictions on coverage for that drug, as explained in Section 4.
- The drug is covered, but it is in a cost-sharing tier that makes your cost sharing more expensive than you think it should be.

There are things you can do if your drug is not covered in the way that you'd like it to be covered. Your options depend on what type of problem you have:

- If your drug is not on the Drug List or if your drug is restricted, go to Section 5.2 to learn what you can do.
- If your drug is in a cost-sharing tier that makes your cost more expensive than you think it should be, go to Section 5.3 to learn what you can do.

Section 5.2 What can you do if your drug is not on the Drug List or if the drug is restricted in some way?

If your drug is not on the Drug List or is restricted, here are options:

- You may be able to get a temporary supply of the drug.
- You can change to another drug.
- You can request an exception and ask the plan to cover the drug or remove restrictions from the covered drug.

You may be able to get a temporary supply

Under certain circumstances, the plan must provide a temporary supply of a drug that you are already taking. This temporary supply gives you time to talk with your provider about the change in coverage and decide what to do.

To be eligible for a temporary supply, the drug you have been taking must no longer be on the plan's Drug List OR is now restricted in some way.

For those members who are new or who were in the plan last year: We will cover a temporary supply of your drug **during the first 90 days of your membership in the plan if you are new and during the first 90 days of the calendar year if you were in the plan last year.** This temporary supply will be for a maximum of a 30-day supply. If your prescription is written for fewer days, we will allow multiple fills to provide up to a maximum of a 30-day supply of medication. The prescription must be filled at a network pharmacy.

For those who have been in the plan for more than 90 days, reside in a long-term care facility (LTC) and need a supply right away: We will cover one 31-day supply of a particular drug, or less if your prescription is written for fewer days. This is in addition to the above temporary supply situation.

To ask for a temporary supply, call OptumRx. During the time when you are getting a temporary supply of a drug, you should talk

with your provider to decide what to do when your temporary supply runs out. You have two options:

1. You can change to another drug

Talk with your provider about whether there is a different drug covered by the plan that might work just as well for you. You can call OptumRx to ask for a list of covered drugs that treat the same medical condition. This list can help your provider to find a covered drug that might work for you.

2. You can ask for an exception

You and your provider can ask the plan to make an exception and cover the drug in the way you would like it to be covered. If your provider says that you have medical reasons that justify asking us for an exception, your provider can help you request an exception. For example, you can ask the plan to cover a drug even though it is not on the plan's Drug List. Or you can ask the plan to make an exception and cover the drug without restrictions.

If you are a current member and a drug you are taking will be removed from the formulary or restricted in some way for next year, we will tell you about any change prior to the new year. You can ask for an exception before next year and we will give you an answer within 72 hours after we receive your request (or your prescriber's supporting statement). If we approve your request, we will authorize the coverage before the change takes effect.

If you and your provider want to ask for an exception, Chapter 7, Section 5.4 tells you what to do. It explains the procedures and deadlines that have been set by Medicare to make sure your request is handled promptly and fairly.

Section 5.3 What can you do if your drug is in a cost-sharing tier you think is too high?

If your drug is in a cost-sharing tier you think is too high, here are things you can do:

You can change to another drug

If your drug is in a cost-sharing tier you think is too high, talk to your provider. There may be a different drug in a lower cost-sharing tier that might work just as well for you. You can call OptumRx to ask for a list of covered drugs that treat the same medical condition. This list can help your provider find a covered drug that might work for you.

You can ask for an exception

For a drug in Tier 3 (preferred brand-name) or Tier 4 (non-preferred), you and your provider can ask the plan to make an exception in the cost-sharing tier for the drug so that you pay less for it. If your provider says that you have medical reasons that justify asking us for an exception, your provider can help you request an exception to the rule.

If you and your provider want to ask for an exception, Chapter 7, Section 5.4 tells you what to do. It explains the procedures and deadlines that have been set by Medicare to make sure your request is handled promptly and fairly.

Drugs in Tier 5 (Specialty Drugs) are not eligible for this type of exception. We do not lower the cost-sharing amount for drugs in this tier.

SECTION 6

WHAT IF YOUR COVERAGE CHANGES FOR ONE OF YOUR DRUGS?

Section 6.1 The Drug List can change during the year

Most of the changes in drug coverage happen at the beginning of each year (January 1). However, during the year, the plan can make some changes to the Drug List. For example, the plan might:

- **Add or remove drugs from the Drug List.**
- **Move a drug to a higher or lower cost-sharing tier.**
- **Add or remove a restriction on coverage for a drug.**

- **Replace a brand-name drug with a generic version of the drug.**
- **Replace an original biological product with an interchangeable biosimilar version of the biological product.**

We must follow Medicare requirements before we change the plan's Drug List.

Section 6.2 What happens if coverage changes for a drug you are taking?

Information on changes to drug coverage

When changes to the Drug List occur, we post information about those changes. We also update our online Drug List on a regularly scheduled basis. On the next page we point out the times that you would get direct notice if changes are made to a drug that you are taking. You can also call OptumRx for more information.

Changes that can affect you this year: In the below cases, you will be affected by the coverage changes during the current year:

- **A new generic drug replaces a brand-name drug on the Drug List** (or we change the cost-sharing tier or add new restrictions to the brand-name drug, or both).
 - We may immediately remove a brand-name drug on our Drug List if we are replacing it with a newly approved generic version of the same drug. The generic drug will appear on the same or lower cost-sharing tier and with the same or fewer restrictions. We may decide to keep the brand-name drug on our Drug List, but immediately move it to a higher cost-sharing tier or add new restrictions or both when the new generic is added.
 - We may not tell you in advance before we make that change—even if you are currently taking the brand-name drug. If you are taking the brand-name drug at the time we make the change, we will provide you with information about the specific change(s). This will also include information on the steps you may take to request an exception to cover the brand-name drug. You may not get this notice before we make the change.
- You or your prescriber can ask us to make an exception and continue to cover the brand-name drug for you. For information on how to ask for an exception, see Chapter 7.
- **Unsafe drugs and other drugs on the Drug List that are withdrawn from the market**
 - Sometimes a drug may be deemed unsafe or taken off the market for another reason. If this happens, we may immediately remove the drug from the Drug List. If you are taking that drug, we will tell you right away.
 - Your prescriber will also know about this change, and can work with you to find another drug for your condition.
- **Other changes to drugs on the Drug List**
 - We may make other changes once the year has started that affect drugs you are taking. For example, we might add a generic drug that is not new to the market to replace a brand-name drug or change the cost-sharing tier or add new restrictions to the brand-name drug, or both. We also might make changes based on FDA boxed warnings or new clinical guidelines recognized by Medicare. For these changes, we must give you at least 30 days' advance notice of the change or give you notice of the change and a 30-day refill of the drug you are taking at a network pharmacy during this 30-day period.
 - After you receive notice of the change, you should work with your prescriber to switch to a different drug that we cover or to satisfy any new restrictions on the drug you are taking.
 - You or your prescriber can ask us to make an exception and continue to cover the drug for you. For information on how to ask for an exception, see Chapter 7.

Changes to drugs on the Drug List that do not affect you during this plan year: We may make certain changes to the Drug List that are not described above. In these cases, the change will not apply to you if you are taking the drug when the change is made; however, these changes will likely affect you starting January 1 of the next plan year if you stay in the same plan.

In general, changes that will not affect you during the current plan year are:

- We move your drug into a higher cost-sharing tier.
- We put a new restriction on the use of your drug.
- We remove your drug from the Drug List.

If any of these changes happen for a drug you are taking (except for market withdrawal, a generic drug replacing a brand-name drug, or other change noted in previous sections), then the change won't affect your use or what you pay as your share of the cost until January 1 of the next year. Until that date, you probably won't see any increase in your payments or any added restriction to your use of the drug.

We will not tell you about these types of changes directly during the current plan year. You will need to check the Drug List for the next plan year (when the list is available during the Option Selection Period or open enrollment period) to see if there are any changes to the drugs you are taking that will affect you during the next plan year.

SECTION 7

WHAT TYPES OF DRUGS ARE NOT COVERED BY THE PLAN?

Section 7.1 Types of drugs we do not cover

This section tells you what kinds of prescription drugs are excluded. This means Medicare does not pay for these drugs.

If you get drugs that are excluded, you must pay for them yourself (except for certain excluded drugs covered under the Enhanced Medicare Rx Option). If you appeal and the requested drug is found not to be excluded under Part D, we will pay for or cover it. (For information about appealing a decision we have made to not cover a drug, go to Chapter 7.)

Here are three general rules about drugs that Medicare drug plans will not cover under Part D:

- Our plan's Part D drug coverage cannot cover a drug that would be covered under Medicare Part A or Part B.
- Our plan cannot cover a drug purchased outside the United States or its territories.
- Coverage for off-label use is allowed only when the use is supported by certain references, such as the American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information and the DrugDex Information System.

In addition, by law, the following categories of drugs are not covered by Medicare drug plans. The Enhanced Medicare Rx Option, for which you pay a higher premium, covers certain drugs as listed on the next page.

- Non-prescription drugs (also called over-the-counter drugs)
- Drugs used to promote fertility
- Drugs used for the relief of cough or cold symptoms
- Drugs used for cosmetic purposes or to promote hair growth
- Prescription vitamins and mineral products, except prenatal vitamins and fluoride preparations
- Drugs used for the treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction
- Drugs used for the treatment of anorexia, weight loss, or weight gain
- Outpatient drugs for which the manufacturer seeks to require that associated tests or monitoring services be purchased exclusively from the manufacturer as a condition of sale

The Enhanced Medicare Rx Option includes additional coverage of some prescription drugs not normally covered in a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan. These drugs include:

- Prescription drugs when used for the symptomatic relief of cough or colds
- Prescription vitamins and mineral products except prenatal vitamins and fluoride preparations
- Drugs used for the treatment of erectile dysfunction (Cialis, Levitra, and Viagra)

The amount you pay when you fill a prescription for these drugs does not count toward qualifying you for the Catastrophic Coverage Stage.

In addition, if you are **receiving “Extra Help”** to pay for your prescriptions, the “Extra Help” program will not pay for the drugs not normally covered.

However, if you have drug coverage through Medicaid, your state Medicaid program may cover some prescription drugs not normally covered in a Medicare drug plan. Please contact your state Medicaid program to determine what drug coverage may be available to you. (You can find phone numbers and contact information for Medicaid in Chapter 2, Section 6.)

SECTION 8

FILLING A PRESCRIPTION

Section 8.1 Provide your membership information

To fill your prescription, provide your plan membership information, which can be found on your membership card, at the network pharmacy you choose. The network pharmacy will automatically bill the plan for *our* share of your drug cost. You will need to pay the pharmacy *your* share of the cost when you pick up your prescription.

Section 8.2 What if you don’t have your membership information with you?

If you don’t have your plan membership information with you when you fill your prescription, you or the pharmacy can call the plan to get the necessary information, or you can ask the pharmacy to look up your plan enrollment information. If the pharmacy is not able to get the necessary information, **you may have to pay the full cost of the prescription when you pick it up.** (You can then **ask us to reimburse you** for our share. See Chapter 5, Section 2 for information about how to ask the plan for reimbursement.)

SECTION 9

PART D DRUG COVERAGE IN SPECIAL SITUATIONS

Section 9.1 What if you’re in a hospital or a skilled nursing facility for a stay that is covered by the plan?

If you are admitted to a hospital or to a skilled nursing facility for a stay covered by the plan, we will generally cover the cost of your prescription drugs during your stay. Once you leave the hospital or skilled nursing facility, the plan will cover your prescription drugs as long as the drugs meet all of our rules for coverage described in this Chapter.

Section 9.2 What if you’re a resident in a long-term care (LTC) facility?

Usually, a long-term care (LTC) facility (such as a nursing home) has its own pharmacy, or uses a pharmacy that supplies drugs for all of its residents. If you are a resident of an LTC facility, you may get your prescription drugs through the facility’s pharmacy or the one it uses, as long as it is part of our network.

Check the Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool (available at HOPbenefits.com) to find out if your LTC facility's pharmacy or the one that it uses is part of our network. If it isn't, or if you need more information or assistance, please contact OptumRx (phone numbers are on the front cover of this booklet). If you are in an LTC facility, we must ensure that you are able to routinely receive your Part D benefits through our network of LTC pharmacies.

What if you're a resident in a long-term care (LTC) facility and need a drug that is not on our Drug List or is restricted in some way?

Please refer to Section 5.2 about a temporary or emergency supply.

Section 9.3 What if you are taking drugs covered by Original Medicare?

Your enrollment in the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option doesn't affect your coverage for drugs covered under Medicare Part A or Part B. If you meet Medicare's coverage requirements, your drug will still be covered under Medicare Part A or Part B, even though you are enrolled in this plan. In addition, if your drug would be covered by Medicare Part A or Part B, our plan can't cover it, even if you choose not to enroll in Part A or Part B.

Some drugs may be covered under Medicare Part B in some situations and through the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option in other situations. But drugs are never covered by both Part B and our plan at the same time. In general, your pharmacist or provider will determine whether to bill Medicare Part B or the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option for the drug.

Section 9.4 What if you have a Medigap (Medicare Supplement Insurance) policy with prescription drug coverage?

If you are enrolled in the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option on a stand-alone (not

enrolled in a medical plan) and currently have a Medigap policy that includes coverage for prescription drugs, you must contact your Medigap issuer and tell them you have enrolled in our plan. If you decide to keep your current Medigap policy, your Medigap issuer will remove the prescription drug coverage portion of your Medigap policy and lower your premium.

Each year your Medigap insurance company should send you a notice that tells if your prescription drug coverage is creditable, and shows the choices you have for drug coverage. (If the coverage from the Medigap policy is **creditable**, it means that it is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare's standard prescription drug coverage.) The notice will also explain how much your premium would be lowered if you remove the prescription drug coverage portion of your Medigap policy. If you didn't get this notice, or if you can't find it, contact your Medigap insurance company and ask for another copy.

Section 9.5 What if you're also getting drug coverage from an employer or retiree group plan?

If you currently have other prescription drug coverage through your (or your spouse or domestic partner's) employer or retiree group, please contact **that group's benefits administrator**. He or she can help you determine how your current prescription drug coverage will work with our plan.

In general, if you have employee or retiree group coverage, the drug coverage you get from us will be *secondary* to your employer or retiree group coverage. That means your group coverage would pay first.

Special note about creditable coverage:

Each year your employer or retiree group should send you a notice that tells if your prescription drug coverage for the next calendar year is creditable.

If the coverage from the group plan is **creditable**, it means that it has drug coverage that is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare's standard prescription drug coverage.

Keep this notice about creditable coverage, because you may need it later. If you enroll in a Medicare plan that includes Part D drug coverage, you may need this notice to show that you have maintained creditable coverage. If you didn't get the creditable coverage notice, request a copy from the employer or retiree group's benefits administrator or the employer or union.

Section 9.6 What if you are in Medicare-certified hospice?

Hospice and our plan do not cover the same drug at the same time. If you are enrolled in Medicare hospice and require certain drugs (e.g., anti-nausea drugs, laxatives, pain medication or anti-anxiety drugs) that are not covered by your hospice because it is unrelated to your terminal illness and related conditions, our plan must receive notification from either the prescriber or your hospice provider that the drug is unrelated before our plan can cover the drug. To prevent delays in receiving these drugs that should be covered by our plan, ask your hospice provider or prescriber to provide notification before your prescription is filled.

In the event you either revoke your hospice election or are discharged from hospice, our plan should cover your drugs as explained in this document. To prevent any delays at a pharmacy when your Medicare hospice benefit ends, bring documentation to the pharmacy to verify your revocation or discharge.

SECTION 10 PROGRAMS ON DRUG SAFETY AND MANAGING MEDICATIONS

Section 10.1 Programs to help members use drugs safely

We conduct drug use reviews for our members to help make sure that they are getting safe and appropriate care.

We do a review each time you fill a prescription. We also review our records on a regular basis. During these reviews, we look for potential problems such as:

- Possible medication errors
- Drugs that may not be necessary because you are taking another drug to treat the same condition
- Drugs that may not be safe or appropriate because of your age or gender
- Certain combinations of drugs that could harm you if taken at the same time
- Prescriptions for drugs that have ingredients you are allergic to
- Possible errors in the amount (dosage) of a drug you are taking
- Unsafe amounts of opioid pain medications

If we see a possible problem in your use of medications, we will work with your provider to correct the problem.

Section 10.2 Drug Management Program (DMP) to help members safely use their opioid medications

We have a program that helps make sure our members safely use their prescription opioids and other frequently abused medications. This program is called a Drug Management Program (DMP). If you use opioid medications that you get from several doctors or pharmacies, or

if you had a recent opioid overdose, we may talk to your doctors to make sure your use of opioid medications is appropriate and medically necessary. Working with your doctors, if we decide your use of prescription opioid medications may not be safe, we may limit how you can get those medications. If we place you in our DMP, the limitations may be:

- Requiring you to get all your prescriptions for opioid medications from a certain pharmacy(ies)
- Requiring you to get all your prescriptions for opioid medications from a certain doctor(s)
- Limiting the amount of opioid medications we will cover for you

If we plan on limiting how you may get these medications or how much you can get, we will send you a letter in advance. The letter will tell you if we will limit coverage of these drugs for you, or if you'll be required to get the prescriptions for these drugs only from a specific doctor or pharmacy. You will have an opportunity to tell us which doctors or pharmacies you prefer to use and about any other information you think is important for us to know. After you've had the opportunity to respond, if we decide to limit your coverage for these medications, we will send you another letter confirming the limitation. If you think we made a mistake or you disagree with our decision that you are at-risk for prescription drug abuse or the limitation, you and your prescriber have the right to ask us for an appeal. If you appeal, we will review your case and give you a new decision. If we continue to deny any part of your request related to the limitations that apply to your access to medications, we will automatically send your case to an independent reviewer outside of our plan. See Chapter 7 for information about how to ask for an appeal.

You will not be placed in our DMP if you have certain medical conditions, such as active cancer-related pain or sickle cell disease, you are receiving hospice, palliative or end-of-life care, or live in a long-term care facility.

Section 10.3 Medication Therapy Management (MTM) program to help members manage their medications

We have a program that can help our members with complex health needs. Our program is called a Medication Therapy Management (MTM) program. This program is voluntary and free to members. A team of pharmacists and doctors developed the program for us. This program can help make sure that our members get the most benefit from the drugs they take.

Some members who take medications for different medical conditions and have high drug costs, or are in a DMP to help members use their opioids safely, may be able to get services through an MTM program. If you qualify for the program, a pharmacist or other health professional will give you a comprehensive review of all your medications. During the review, you can talk about your medications, your costs, and any problems or questions you have about your prescription and over-the-counter medications. You'll get a written summary which has a recommended to-do list that includes steps you should take to get the best results from your medications. You'll also get a medication list that will include all the medications you're taking, how much you take, and when and why you take them. In addition, members in the MTM program will receive information on the safe disposal of prescription medications that are controlled substances.

It's a good idea to talk to your doctor about your recommended to-do list and medication list. Bring the summary with you to your visit or anytime you talk with your doctors, pharmacists, and other health care providers. Also, keep your medication list up to date and with you (for example, with your ID) in case you go to the hospital or emergency room.

If we have a program that fits your needs, we will automatically enroll you in the program and send you information. If you decide not to participate, please notify us and we will withdraw you. If you have any questions about this program, please contact OptumRx.

CHAPTER 4 WHAT YOU PAY FOR YOUR PART D PRESCRIPTION DRUGS



Are you currently getting help to pay for your drugs?

If you are in a program that helps pay for your drugs, **some information in this Evidence of Coverage about the costs for Part D prescription drugs may not apply to you.** We sent you a separate insert, called the “Evidence of Coverage Rider for People Who Get Extra Help Paying for Prescription Drugs” (also known as the “Low Income Subsidy Rider” or the “LIS Rider”), which tells you about your drug coverage. If you don’t have this insert, please call the HOP Administration Unit.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

Section 1.1 Use this chapter together with other materials that explain your drug coverage

This chapter focuses on what you pay for Part D prescription drugs. To keep things simple, we use drug in this chapter to mean a Part D prescription drug. As explained in Chapter 3, not all drugs are part D drugs—some drugs are covered under Medicare Part A or Part B and other drugs are excluded from Medicare coverage by law. Some excluded drugs may be covered under the Enhanced Medicare Rx Option.

To understand the payment information we give you in this chapter, you need to know the basics of what drugs are covered, where to fill your prescriptions, and what rules to follow when you get your covered drugs. Chapter 3, Sections 1 through 4 explain these rules. When you use the plan’s Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool on HOPbenefits.com to look up drug coverage (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3), the cost shown is provided in real time meaning the cost you see in the tool reflects a moment in time to

provide an estimate of the out-of-pocket costs you are expected to pay. You can also obtain this information by calling Member Services.

Section 1.2 Types of out-of-pocket costs you may pay for covered drugs

There are different types of out-of-pocket costs for Part D drugs. The amount that you pay for a drug is called cost sharing, and there are three ways you may be asked to pay.

- **Deductible** is the amount you pay for drugs before our plan begins to pay its share.
- **Copayment** is a fixed amount each time you fill a prescription.
- **Coinsurance** is a percentage of the total cost of the drug each time you fill a prescription.

Section 1.3 How Medicare calculates your out-of-pocket costs

Medicare has rules about what counts and what does not count toward your out-of-pocket costs. Here are the rules we must follow to keep track of your out-of-pocket costs.

These payments **are included** in your out-of-pocket costs.

Your out-of-pocket costs include the payments listed below (as long as they are for Part D covered drugs, and you followed the rules for drug coverage that are explained in Chapter 5):

- The amount you pay for drugs when you are in any of the following drug payment stages:
 - The Deductible Stage (only applies to the Basic Medicare Rx Option)
 - The Initial Coverage Stage
 - Coverage Gap Stage
- Any payments you made during this calendar year as a member of a different Medicare prescription drug plan before you joined our plan.

It matters who pays

- If you make these payments **yourself**, they are included in your out-of-pocket costs.
- These payments are also *included* in your out-of-pocket costs if they are made on your behalf by **certain other individuals or organizations**. This includes payments for your drugs made by a friend or relative, by most charities, by AIDS drug assistance programs, by a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program that is qualified by Medicare, or by the Indian Health Service. Payments made by Medicare's "Extra Help" Program are also included.
- Some payments made by the Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program are included in your out-of-pocket costs. The amount the manufacturer pays for your brand-name drugs is included. But the amount the plan pays for your generic drugs is not included.

Moving on to the Catastrophic Coverage Stage

When you (or those paying on your behalf) have spent a total of \$8,000 in out-of-pocket costs within the calendar year, you will move from the Coverage Gap Stage to the Catastrophic Coverage Stage.

These payments **are not included** in your out-of-pocket costs.

Your out-of-pocket costs **do not include** any of these types of payments:

- Your monthly premium
- Drugs you buy outside the United States and its territories
- Drugs that are not covered by our plan
- Drugs you get at an out-of-network pharmacy that do not meet the plan's requirements for out-of-network coverage
- Non-Part D drugs, including prescription drugs covered by Part A or Part B and other drugs excluded from coverage by Medicare
- Prescription drugs covered by Part A or Part B
- Payments you make toward drugs covered under our additional coverage but not normally covered in a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan
- Payments you make toward prescription drugs not normally covered in a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan
- Payments made by the plan for your brand or generic drugs while in the Coverage Gap
- Payments for your drugs that are made by group health plans including employer health plans
- Payments for your drugs that are made by certain insurance plans and government-funded health programs such as TRICARE and the Veterans Affairs
- Payments for your drugs made by a third party with a legal obligation to pay for prescription costs (for example, Workers' Compensation)

Reminder: If any other organization such as the ones listed above pays part or all of your out-of-pocket costs for drugs, you are required to tell our plan by calling the HOP Administration Unit.

How can you keep track of your out-of-pocket total?

- We will help you. The Part D Explanation of Benefits (EOB) report you receive includes the current amount of your out-of-pocket costs. When this amount reaches \$8,000, this report will tell you that you have left the Coverage Gap Stage and have moved on to the Catastrophic Coverage Stage.
- Make sure we have the information we need. Section 3.2 tells what you can do to help make sure that our records of what you have spent are complete and up to date.

SECTION 2 WHAT YOU PAY FOR A DRUG DEPENDS ON WHICH “DRUG PAYMENT STAGE” YOU ARE IN WHEN YOU GET THE DRUG

Section 2.1 What are the drug payment stages for Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option members?

There are four drug payment stages for your prescription drug coverage under the Basic Medicare Rx Option and three stages under the Enhanced Medicare Rx Option. How much you pay for a drug depends on what stage you are in when you get a prescription filled or refilled. Keep in mind you are always responsible for the plan’s monthly premium regardless of the drug payment stage.

Details of each stage are in Sections 4 through 7 of this chapter. The stages are:

Stage 1: Yearly Deductible Stage
(only applies to the Basic Medicare Rx Option)

Stage 2: Initial Coverage Stage

Stage 3: Coverage Gap Stage

Stage 4: Catastrophic Coverage Stage

SECTION 3

WE SEND YOU REPORTS THAT EXPLAIN PAYMENTS FOR YOUR DRUGS AND WHICH PAYMENT STAGE YOU ARE IN

Section 3.1 We send you a monthly summary called the Part D Explanation of Benefits (the Part D EOB)

Our plan keeps track of the costs of your prescription drugs and the payments you have made when you get your prescriptions filled or refilled at the pharmacy. This way, we can tell you when you have moved from one drug payment stage to the next. In particular, there are two types of costs we keep track of:

- We keep track of how much you have paid. This is called your **Out-of-Pocket Costs**.
- We keep track of your **Total Drug Costs**. This is the amount you pay out-of-pocket or others pay on your behalf plus the amount paid by the plan.

If you have had one or more prescriptions filled through the plan during the previous month, we will send you a Part D EOB. The Part D EOB includes:

- **Information for that month.** This report gives the payment details about the prescriptions you have filled during the previous month. It shows the total drug costs, what the plan paid, and what you and others on your behalf paid.
- **Totals for the year since January 1.** This is called “year-to-date” information. It shows the total drug costs and total payments for your drugs since the year began.
- **Drug price information.** This information will display the total drug price, and any information about increases in price from first fill for each prescription claim of the same quantity.

- **Available lower-cost alternative prescriptions.** This will include information about other available drugs with lower cost sharing for each prescription claim.

Section 3.2 Help us keep our information about your drug payments up to date

To keep track of your drug costs and the payments you make for drugs, we use records we get from pharmacies. Here is how you can help us keep your information correct and up to date:

- **Show your membership card every time you get a prescription filled.** This helps us make sure we know about the prescriptions you are filling and what you are paying.
- **Make sure we have the information we need.** There are times you may pay for the entire cost of a prescription drug. In these cases, we will not automatically get the information we need to keep track of your out-of-pocket costs. To help us keep track of your out-of-pocket costs, give us copies of these receipts. Here are examples of when you should give us copies of your drug receipts:
 - When you purchase a covered drug at a network pharmacy at a special price or using a discount card that is not part of our plan's benefit.
 - When you made a copayment for drugs that are provided under a drug manufacturer patient assistance program.
 - Any time you have purchased covered drugs at out-of-network pharmacies or other times you have paid the full price for a covered drug under special circumstances.
 - If you are billed for a covered drug, you can ask our plan to pay our share of the cost. For instructions on how to do this, go to Chapter 7, Section 2.
- **Send us information about the payments others have made for you.** Payments made by certain other individuals and organizations also count toward your out-of-pocket costs. For example, payments made by a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program, an AIDS drug assistance program (ADAP), the Indian Health Service, and most charities count toward your out-of-pocket costs. Keep a record of these payments and send them to us so we can track your costs.
- **Check the written report we send you.** When you receive a Part D EOB, look it over to be sure the information is complete and correct. If you think something is missing, or you have questions, please call OptumRx. Be sure to keep these reports.

SECTION 4 THERE IS A DEDUCTIBLE ONLY FOR THE BASIC MEDICARE RX OPTION

There is no deductible for the Enhanced Medicare Rx Option, so this stage does not apply. You begin in the Initial Coverage Stage when you fill your first prescription of the year.

The deductible stage does apply to the **Basic Medicare Rx Option**.

You begin in this payment stage when you fill your first prescription of the year for a brand or specialty drug.

During this stage, **you pay the full cost** of your brand-name and specialty drugs. The deductible doesn't apply to covered insulin products and most adult Part D vaccines, including shingles, tetanus and travel vaccines. You stay in this stage until you have paid \$100 for your brand-name and specialty drugs (\$100 is the amount of your deductible).

There is no deductible for generic drugs. Once you have paid \$100 deductible, you leave the Deductible Stage and move on to the Initial Coverage Stage.

SECTION 5

DURING THE INITIAL COVERAGE STAGE, THE PLAN PAYS ITS SHARE OF YOUR DRUG COSTS AND YOU PAY YOUR SHARE

Section 5.1 What you pay for a drug depends on the drug and where you fill your prescription

During the Initial Coverage Stage, the plan pays its share of the cost of your covered prescription drugs, and you pay your share (your copayment or coinsurance amount). Your share of the cost will vary depending on the drug and where you fill your prescription.

The plan has five cost-sharing tiers

Every drug on the plan's Drug List is in one of five cost-sharing tiers. In general, the higher the cost-sharing tier number, the higher your cost for the drug:

- Tier 1 includes preferred generic drugs.
- Tier 2 includes non-preferred generic drugs.
- Tier 3 includes preferred brand-name drugs (no generics available).
- Tier 4 includes non-preferred brand-name drugs (generics available).
- Tier 5 includes specialty drugs.

You won't pay more than \$35 for a one-month supply of each insulin product covered by the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option, no matter which cost-sharing tier it's on, even if you haven't paid your deductible. Call OptumRx for more information. To find out which cost-sharing tier your drug is in, look it up in the plan's Drug List.

Your pharmacy choices

How much you pay for a drug depends on whether you get the drug from:

- A network retail pharmacy
- A pharmacy that is not in the plan's network; we cover prescriptions filled at out-of-network pharmacies in only limited situations. Please see Chapter 3, Section 2.5 to find out when we will cover a prescription filled at an out-of-network pharmacy.
- The plan's mail-order pharmacy

For more information about these pharmacy choices and filling your prescriptions, see Chapter 3 and the plan's Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool (available at HOPbenefits.com).

Section 5.2 A table that shows your costs for a one-month supply of a drug

During the Initial Coverage Stage, your share of the cost of a covered drug will be either a copayment or coinsurance.

- **"Copayment"** means that you pay a fixed amount each time you fill a prescription.
- **"Coinsurance"** means that you pay a percent of the total cost of the drug each time you fill a prescription.

As shown in the table below, the amount of the copayment or coinsurance depends on which tier. Sometimes the cost of the drug is lower than your copayment. In these cases, you pay the lower price for the drug instead of the copayment.

Your share of the cost when you get a one-month supply (30 days or less) of a covered Part D prescription drug. You won't pay more than \$35 for a one-month supply of each covered insulin product regardless of the cost-sharing tier, even if you haven't paid your deductible. See Section 8 of this chapter for more information on Part D vaccines cost sharing for Part D vaccines.

	ENHANCED MEDICARE Rx OPTION	BASIC MEDICARE Rx OPTION
Preferred Generic Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 1	\$4 for up to a 30-day supply	\$5 for up to a 30-day supply
Non-preferred Generic Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 2	\$11 for up to a 30-day supply	\$12 for up to a 30-day supply
Preferred Brand-name Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 3	25% coinsurance (to a maximum of \$150)	30% coinsurance (to a maximum of \$200)
Non-preferred Brand-name drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 4	35% coinsurance (to a maximum of \$200)	40% coinsurance
Specialty Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 5 Limited to a 30-day supply.	25% coinsurance	30% coinsurance

Section 5.3 If your doctor prescribes less than a full month's supply, you may not have to pay the cost of the entire month's supply

Typically, the amount you pay for a prescription drug covers a full month's supply. There may be times when you or your doctor would like you to have less than a month's supply of a drug (for example, when you are trying a medication for the first time). You can also ask your doctor to prescribe, and your pharmacist to dispense, less than a full month's supply of your drugs, if this will help you better plan refill dates for different prescriptions.

If you receive less than a full month's supply of certain drugs, you will not have to pay for the full month's supply.

- If you are responsible for coinsurance, you pay a *percentage* of the total cost of the drug. Since the coinsurance is based on the total cost of the drug, your cost will be lower since the total cost for the drug will be lower.

- If you are responsible for a copayment for the drug, you will only pay for the number of days of the drug that you receive instead of a whole month. We will calculate the amount you pay per day for your drug (the "daily cost-sharing rate") and multiply it by the number of days of the drug you receive.

Section 5.4 A table that shows your costs for a long-term (up to a 90-day) supply of a drug

For some drugs, you can get a long-term supply (also called an extended supply). A long-term supply is up to a 90-day supply.

The table below shows what you pay when you get a long-term (up to a 90-day) supply of a drug.

- Sometimes the cost of the drug is lower than your copayment. In these cases, you pay the lower price for the drug instead of the copayment.

Your share of the cost when you get a long-term supply of a covered Part D prescription drug. You won't pay more than \$70 for up to a two-month supply or \$105 for up to a three-month supply of each covered insulin product regardless of the cost-sharing tier, even if you haven't paid your deductible.

	ENHANCED MEDICARE Rx OPTION	BASIC MEDICARE Rx OPTION
Preferred Generic Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 1	\$12 for a 31- to 90-day supply	\$15 for a 31- to 90-day supply
Non-preferred Generic Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 2	\$33 for a 31- to 90-day supply	\$36 for a 31- to 90-day supply
Preferred Brand-name Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 3	Retail: 25% to a maximum of \$300; Mail order: 25% to a maximum of \$280	Retail: 30% to a maximum of \$500; Mail order: 30% to a maximum of \$450
Non-preferred Brand-name Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 4	Retail: 35% to a maximum of \$400; Mail order: 35% to a maximum of \$380	40%
Specialty Drugs Cost-Sharing Tier 5 Limited to a 30-day supply.	33%	30%

Section 5.5 You stay in the Initial Coverage Stage until your total drug costs for the year reach \$5,030

You stay in the Initial Coverage Stage until the total amount for the prescription drugs you have filled reaches the **\$5,030 limit for the Initial Coverage Stage**.

Payments for drugs covered under the Enhanced Medicare Rx Option that are not normally covered in a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan will not count toward your initial coverage limit or total out-of-pocket costs.

The Part D EOB that you receive will help you keep track of how much you, the plan, and any third parties, have spent on your behalf during the year. Many people do not reach the \$5,030 limit in a year.

We will let you know if you reach this amount. If you do reach this amount, you will leave the Initial Coverage Stage and move on to the Coverage Gap Stage. See Section 1.3 on how Medicare calculates your out-of-pocket costs.

SECTION 6 COSTS IN THE COVERAGE GAP STAGE

Section 6.1 You stay in the Coverage Gap Stage until your out-of-pocket costs reach \$8,000

When you are in the Coverage Gap Stage, the Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program provides manufacturer discounts on brand-name drugs. You pay 25% of the negotiated price and a portion of the dispensing fee for brand-name drugs. Both the amount you pay and the amount discounted by the manufacturer count toward your out-of-pocket costs as if you had paid them and moves you through the coverage gap.

You also receive some coverage for generic drugs. You pay no more than 25% of the cost for generic drugs and the plan pays the rest. For generic drugs, the amount paid by the plan (75%) does not count toward your out-of-pocket costs. Only the amount you pay counts and moves you through the coverage gap.

You continue paying these costs until your yearly out-of-pocket payments reach a maximum amount that Medicare has set. Once you reach this amount \$8,000, you leave the Coverage Gap Stage and move to the Catastrophic Coverage Stage.

Medicare has rules about what counts and what does *not* count as your out-of-pocket costs. (Section 1.3)

Coverage Gap Stage coinsurance requirements do not apply to Part D covered insulin products and most adult Part D vaccines, including shingles, tetanus, and travel vaccines.

You won't pay more than \$35 for a one-month supply of each covered insulin product regardless of the cost-sharing tier.

Please see Section 8 of this chapter for more information on Part D vaccines and cost sharing for Part D vaccines.

SECTION 7 DURING THE CATASTROPHIC COVERAGE STAGE, THE PLAN PAYS THE FULL COST FOR YOUR COVERED PART D DRUGS

You enter the Catastrophic Coverage Stage when your out-of-pocket costs have reached the \$8,000 limit for the calendar year. Once you are in the Catastrophic Coverage Stage, you will stay in this payment stage until the end of the calendar year.

During this payment stage, the **Basic Medicare Rx Option** pays the full cost for your covered Part D drugs. You pay nothing.

During this payment stage, the **Enhanced Medicare Rx Option** pays the full cost for your covered Part D drugs. You pay nothing. You may have cost sharing for drugs covered under our enhanced benefit, also called the bonus drug list.

SECTION 8 PART D VACCINES. WHAT YOU PAY DEPENDS ON HOW AND WHERE YOU GET THEM

Important message about what you pay for vaccines: Some vaccines are considered medical benefits. Other vaccines are considered Part D drugs. The Enhanced Medicare Rx Option covers most Part D vaccines at no cost to you. The Basic Medicare Rx Option also covers most Part D vaccines at no cost to you, even if you haven't paid your annual deductible. Call OptumRx for more information. There are two parts to our coverage of Part D vaccinations:

- The first part of coverage is the cost of **the vaccine itself**.
- The second part of coverage is for the cost of **giving you the vaccine**. (This is sometimes called the administration of the vaccine.)

Your costs for a Part D vaccination depend on three things:

1. Whether the vaccine is recommended for adults by an organization called the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

- Most adult Part D vaccinations are recommended by ACIP and cost you nothing.

2. Where you get the vaccine.

- The vaccine itself may be dispensed by a pharmacy or provided by the doctor's office.

3. Who gives you the vaccine.

- A pharmacist or another provider may give the vaccine in the pharmacy. Alternatively, a provider may give it in the doctor's office.

What you pay at the time you get the Part D vaccination can vary depending on the circumstances and what **drug payment stage** you are in.

- Sometimes when you get a vaccination, you have to pay for the entire cost for both the vaccine itself and the cost for the provider to give you the vaccine. You can ask our plan to pay you back for our share of the cost. For most adult Part D vaccines, this means you will be reimbursed the entire cost you paid.
- Other times, when you get a vaccination, you will pay only your share of the cost under your Part D benefit. For most adult Part D vaccines, you will pay nothing.

Below are three examples of ways you might get a Part D vaccine.

Situation 1:

You get the Part D vaccination at the network pharmacy. (Whether you have this choice depends on where you live. Some states do not allow pharmacies to give certain vaccines.)

- For most adult Part D vaccines, you will pay nothing.
- For other Part D vaccines, you may have to pay the pharmacy your coinsurance *OR* copayment for the vaccine itself, which includes the cost of giving you the vaccine.
- Our plan will pay the remainder of the costs.

Situation 2:

You get the Part D vaccination at your doctor's office.

- When you get the vaccine, you may have to pay for the entire cost of the vaccine itself and the cost for the provider to give it to you.
- You can then ask our plan to pay our share of the cost by using the procedures that are described in Chapter 5.

- For most adult Part D vaccines, you will be reimbursed the full amount you paid. For other Part D vaccines, you will be reimbursed the amount you paid less any coinsurance *OR* copayment for the vaccine (including administration) less any difference between the amount the doctor charges and what we normally pay. (If you get "Extra Help," we will reimburse you for this difference.)

Situation 3:

You buy the Part D vaccine itself at the network pharmacy, and then take it to your doctor's office where they give you the vaccine.

- For most adult Part D vaccines, you will have to pay nothing for the vaccine itself.
- For other Part D vaccines, you will pay the pharmacy your coinsurance *OR* copayment for the vaccine itself.
- When your doctor gives you the vaccine, you may have to pay the entire cost for this service.
- You can then ask our plan to pay our share of the cost by using the procedures described in Chapter 5.
- For most adult Part D vaccines, you will be reimbursed the full amount you paid. For other Part D vaccines, you will be reimbursed the amount you paid less any coinsurance for the vaccine administration and less any difference between the amount the doctor charges and what we normally pay. (If you get Extra Help, we will reimburse you for this difference.)

CHAPTER 5 ASKING US TO PAY OUR SHARE OF THE COSTS FOR COVERED DRUGS

SECTION 1 SITUATIONS IN WHICH YOU SHOULD ASK US TO PAY OUR SHARE OF THE COST OF YOUR COVERED DRUGS

Sometimes when you get a prescription drug, you may need to pay the full cost. Other times, you may find that you have paid more than you expected under the coverage rules of the plan or you may receive a bill from a provider. In these cases, you can ask our plan to pay you back (paying you back is often called reimbursing you). There may be deadlines that you must meet to get paid back. Please see Section 2 of this chapter.

Here are examples of situations in which you may need to ask our plan to pay you back. All of these examples are types of coverage decisions (for more information about coverage decisions, go to Chapter 7).

1. When you use an out-of-network pharmacy to get a prescription filled

If you go to an out-of-network pharmacy, the pharmacy may not be able to submit the claim directly to us. When that happens, you will have to pay the full cost of your prescription.

- Save your receipt and send a copy to us when you ask us to pay you back for our share of the cost. Remember that we only cover out-of-network pharmacies in limited circumstances. See Chapter 3, Section 2.5 for a discussion of these circumstances.

2. When you pay the full cost for a prescription because you don't have your plan membership card with you

If you do not have your plan membership card with you, you can ask the pharmacy

to call the plan or look up your enrollment information. However, if the pharmacy cannot get the enrollment information they need right away, you may need to pay the full cost of the prescription yourself.

- Save your receipt and send a copy to us when you ask us to pay you back for our share of the cost.

3. When you pay the full cost for a prescription in other situations

You may pay the full cost of the prescription because you find that the drug is not covered for some reason.

- For example, the drug may not be on the plan's Drug List; or it could have a requirement or restriction that you didn't know about or don't think should apply to you. If you decide to get the drug immediately, you may need to pay the full cost for it.
- Save your receipt and send a copy to us when you ask us to pay you back. In some situations, we may need to get more information from your doctor in order to pay you back for our share of the cost.

4. If you are retroactively enrolled in our plan

Sometimes a person's enrollment in the plan is retroactive. (This means that the first day of their enrollment has already passed. The enrollment date may even have occurred last year.) If you were retroactively enrolled in our plan and you paid out of pocket for any of your drugs after your enrollment date, you can ask us to pay you back for our share of the costs. You will need to submit paperwork for us to handle the reimbursement.

All of the examples are types of coverage decisions. This means that if we deny your request for payment, you can appeal our decision. Chapter 7 of this document has information about how to make an appeal.

SECTION 2 HOW TO ASK US TO PAY YOU BACK

You may request us to pay you back by sending us a request in writing. If you send a request in writing, send your receipt documenting the payment you have made. It's a good idea to make a copy of your receipts for your records.

To make sure you are giving us all the information we need to make a decision, you can fill out our claim form to make your request for payment.

- You don't have to use the form, but it's helpful for our plan to process the information faster.
- You can get a copy of the form by calling OptumRx.

Mail your request for payment together with any bills or paid receipts to us at this address:

OptumRx
P.O. Box 650287
Dallas, TX 75265-0287

SECTION 3 WE WILL CONSIDER YOUR REQUEST FOR PAYMENT AND SAY YES OR NO

Section 3.1 We check to see whether we should cover the drug and how much we owe

When we receive your request for payment, we will let you know if we need any additional information from you. Otherwise, we will consider your request and make a coverage decision.

- If we decide that the drug is covered and you followed all the rules, we will pay for our share of the cost. We will mail your reimbursement of our share of the cost to you. We will send payment within 30 days after your request was received.
- If we decide that the drug is *not* covered, or you did *not* follow all the rules, we will not pay for our share of the cost. We will send you a letter that explains the reasons why we are not sending the payment you have requested and explains your rights to appeal that decision.

Section 3.2 If we tell you that we will not pay for all or part of the drug, you can make an appeal

If you think we have made a mistake in turning down your request for payment or the amount we are paying, you can make an appeal. If you make an appeal, it means you are asking us to change the decision we made when we turned down your request for payment.

The appeals process is a formal process with detailed procedures and important deadlines. For the details on how to make this appeal, go to Chapter 9 of this document.

CHAPTER 6 YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SECTION 1 OUR PLAN MUST HONOR YOUR RIGHTS AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITIES AS A MEMBER OF THE PLAN

Section 1.1 We must provide information in a way that works for you and is consistent with your cultural sensitivities (in languages other than English, in braille, in large print, or other alternate formats, etc.)

Your plan is required to ensure that all services, both clinical and non-clinical, are provided in a culturally competent manner and are accessible to all enrollees, including those with limited English proficiency, limited reading skills, hearing incapacity, or those with diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Examples of how a plan may meet these accessibility requirements include, but are not limited to provision of translator services, interpreter services, teletypewriters, or TTY (text telephone or teletypewriter phone) connection.

Our plan has free interpreter services available to answer questions from non-English speaking members. We can also give you information in braille, in large print, or other alternate formats at no cost if you need it. We are required to give you information about the plan's benefits in a format that is accessible and appropriate for you. To get information from us in a way that works for you, please call the HOP Administration Unit.

If you have any trouble getting information from our plan in a format that is accessible and appropriate for you, please call to file a grievance with the HOP Administration Unit. You may also file a complaint with Medicare by

calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) or directly with the Office for Civil Rights at 1-800-368-1019 or TTY 1-800-537-7697.

Section 1.2 We must ensure that you get timely access to your covered drugs

You have the right to get your prescriptions filled or refilled at any of our network pharmacies without long delays. If you think that you are not getting your Part D drugs within a reasonable amount of time, Chapter 7 tells you what you can do.

Section 1.3 We must protect the privacy of your personal health information

Federal and state laws protect the privacy of your medical records and personal health information. We protect your personal health information as required by these laws.

- Your personal health information includes the personal information you gave us when you enrolled in this plan as well as your medical records and other medical and health information.
- You have rights related to your information and controlling how your health information is used. We give you a written notice, called a Notice of Privacy Practice that tells about these rights and explains how we protect the privacy of your health information.

How do we protect the privacy of your health information?

- We make sure that unauthorized people don't see or change your records.

- Except for the circumstances noted below, if we intend to give your health information to anyone who isn't providing your care or paying for your care, *we are required to get written permission from you or someone you have given legal power to make decisions for you first.*
- There are certain exceptions that do not require us to get your written permission first. These exceptions are allowed or required by law.
- We are required to release health information to government agencies that are checking on quality of care.
- Because you are a member of our plan through Medicare, we are required to give Medicare your health information including information about your Part D prescription drugs. If Medicare releases your information for research or other uses, this will be done according to federal statutes and regulations; typically, this requires that information that uniquely identifies you not be shared.

You can see the information in your records and know how it has been shared with others

You have the right to look at your medical records held at the plan, and to get a copy of your records. We are allowed to charge you a fee for making copies. You also have the right to ask us to make additions or corrections to your medical records. If you ask us to do this, we will work with your health care provider to decide whether the changes should be made.

You have the right to know how your health information has been shared with others for any purposes that are not routine.

If you have questions or concerns about the privacy of your personal health information, please call the HOP Administration Unit.

Section 1.4 We must give you information about the plan, its network of pharmacies, and your covered drugs

As a member of the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option, you have the right to get several kinds of information from us.

If you want any of the following kinds of information, please call the HOP Administration Unit:

- **Information about our plan.** This includes, for example, information about the plan's financial condition.
- **Information about our network pharmacies.** You have the right to get information about the qualifications of the pharmacies in our network and how we pay the pharmacies in our network.
- **Information about your coverage and rules you must follow in using your coverage.** Chapters 3 and 4 provide information about Part D prescription drug coverage.
- **Information about why something is not covered and what you can do about it.** Chapter 7 provides information on asking for a written explanation on why a Part D drug is not covered or if your coverage is restricted. Chapter 7 also provides information on asking us to change a decision, also called an appeal.

Section 1.5 We must support your right to make decisions about your care

You have the right to give instructions about what is to be done if you are not able to make medical decisions for yourself

Sometimes people become unable to make health care decisions for themselves due to accidents or serious illness. You have the right

to say what you want to happen if you are in this situation. This means that, *if you want to*, you can:

- Fill out a written form to give **someone the legal authority to make medical decisions for you** if you ever become unable to make decisions for yourself.
- **Give your doctors written instructions** about how you want them to handle your medical care if you become unable to make decisions for yourself.

The legal documents that you can use to give your directions in advance in these situations are called **advance directives**. There are different types of advance directives and different names for them. Documents called **living will** and **power of attorney for health care** are examples of advance directives.

If you want to use an advance directive to give your instructions, here is what to do:

- **Get the form.** You can get an advance directive form from your lawyer, from a social worker, or from some office supply stores. You can sometimes get advance directive forms from organizations that give people information about Medicare.
- **Fill it out and sign it.** Regardless of where you get this form, keep in mind that it is a legal document. You should consider having a lawyer help you prepare it.
- **Give copies to appropriate people.** You should give a copy of the form to your doctor and to the person you name on the form who can make decisions for you if you can't. You may want to give copies to close friends or family members. Keep a copy at home.

If you know ahead of time that you are going to be hospitalized, and you have signed an advance directive, **take a copy with you to the hospital.**

- The hospital will ask you whether you have signed an advance directive form and whether you have it with you.

- If you have not signed an advance directive form, the hospital has forms available and will ask if you want to sign one.

Remember, it is your choice whether you want to fill out an advance directive (including whether you want to sign one if you are in the hospital). According to law, no one can deny you care or discriminate against you based on whether or not you have signed an advance directive.

What if your instructions are not followed?

If you have signed an advance directive, and you believe that a doctor or hospital hasn't followed the instructions in it, you may file a complaint with the State Department of Health.

Section 1.6 You have the right to make complaints and to ask us to reconsider decisions we have made

If you have any problems, concerns, or complaints and need to request coverage, or make an appeal, Chapter 7 of this document tells what you can do. Whatever you do—ask for a coverage decision, make an appeal, or make a complaint—**we are required to treat you fairly.**

Section 1.7 What can you do if you think you are being treated unfairly or your rights are not being respected?

If it is about discrimination, call the Office for Civil Rights

If you think you have been treated unfairly or your rights have not been respected due to your race, disability, religion, sex, health, ethnicity, creed (beliefs), age, sexual orientation, or national origin, you should call the Department of Health and Human Services' **Office for Civil Rights** at 1-800-368-1019 or TTY 1-800-537-7697, or call your local Office for Civil Rights.

Is it about something else?

If you think you have been treated unfairly or your rights have not been respected, *and* it's *not* about discrimination, you can get help dealing with the problem you are having:

- You can **call the HOP Administration Unit**.
- You can **call the SHIP**. For details, go to Chapter 2, Section 3.
- Or, **you can call Medicare** at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

Section 1.8 How to get more information about your rights

There are several places where you can get more information about your rights:

- You can **call the HOP Administration Unit**.
- You can **call the SHIP**. For details, go to Chapter 2, Section 3.
- You can contact **Medicare**.
 - You can visit the Medicare website to read or download the publication *Your Medicare Rights & Protections*. (The publication is available at: www.medicare.gov/Pubs/pdf/11534-Medicare-Rights-and-Protections.pdf.)
 - Or, you can call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

SECTION 2

YOU HAVE SOME RESPONSIBILITIES AS A MEMBER OF THE PLAN

Things you need to do as a member of the plan are listed below. If you have any questions, please call the HOP Administration Unit.

- **Get familiar with your covered drugs and the rules you must follow to get these covered drugs.** Use this *Evidence of Coverage* to learn what is covered for you and the rules you need to follow to get your covered drugs.
 - Chapter 3 and 4 give the details about your coverage for Part D prescription drugs.
- **If you have any other prescription drug coverage besides our plan, you are required to tell us.** Chapter 1 tells you about coordinating these benefits.
- **Tell your doctor and pharmacist that you are enrolled in our plan.** Show your plan membership card whenever you get your Part D prescription drugs.
- **Help your doctors and other providers help you by giving them information, asking questions, and following through on your care.**
 - To help get the best care, tell your doctors and other health providers about your health problems.
 - Make sure your doctors know all of the drugs you are taking, including over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and supplements.
 - If you have any questions, be sure to ask and get an answer you can understand.

- **Pay what you owe.** As a plan member, you are responsible for these payments:
 - You must pay your plan.
 - For most of your drugs covered by the plan, you must pay your share of the cost when you get the drug.
 - If you get any drugs that are not covered by our plan or by other insurance you may have, you must pay the full cost.
 - If you are required to pay a late enrollment penalty, you must pay the penalty to remain a member of the plan.
- **If you move *within* our plan area, we need to know** so we can keep your membership record up to date and know how to contact you.
- If you move *outside* of our plan service area, you cannot remain a member of our plan.
- If you move, it is also important to tell Social Security (or the Railroad Retirement Board).

CHAPTER 7 WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE A PROBLEM OR COMPLAINT (COVERAGE DECISIONS, APPEALS, COMPLAINTS)

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

Section 1.1 What to do if you have a problem or concern

This chapter explains two types of processes for handling problems and concerns:

- For some types of problems, you need to use the **process for coverage decisions and making appeals**.
- For other types of problems, you need to use the **process for making complaints; also called grievances**.

Both of these processes have been approved by Medicare. Each process has a set of rules, procedures, and deadlines that must be followed by us and by you.

The guide in Section 3 will help you identify the right process to use and what you should do.

Section 1.2 What about the legal terms?

There are legal terms for some of the rules, procedures, and types of deadlines explained in this chapter. Many of these terms are unfamiliar to most people and can be hard to understand.

To make things easier, this chapter:

- Uses simpler words in place of certain legal terms. For example, this chapter generally says making a complaint rather than filing a grievance, coverage decision rather than coverage determination or at-risk determination, and independent review organization instead of Independent Review Entity.
- It also uses abbreviations as little as possible.

However, it can be helpful—and sometimes quite important—for you to know the correct legal terms. Knowing which terms to use will help you communicate more accurately to get the right help or information for your situation. To help you know which terms to use, we include legal terms when we give the details for handling specific types of situations.

SECTION 2 WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION AND PERSONALIZED ASSISTANCE

We are always available to help you. Even if you have a complaint about our treatment of you, we are obligated to honor your right to complain. Therefore, you should always reach out to customer service for help. But in some situations you may also want help or guidance from someone who is not connected with us. Below are two entities that can assist you.

State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP). Each state has a government program with trained counselors. The program is not connected with our plan or with any insurance company or health plan. The counselors at this program can help you understand which process you should use to handle a problem you are having. They can also answer your questions, give you more information, and offer guidance on what to do.

SECTION 3 TO DEAL WITH YOUR PROBLEM, WHICH PROCESS SHOULD YOU USE?

If you have a problem or concern, you only need to read the parts of this chapter that apply to your situation. The guide that follows will help.

The services of SHIP counselors are free. You will find phone numbers and website URLs in Chapter 2, Section 3 of this document.

You can also get help and information from Medicare

To contact Medicare:

- You can call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.
- You can visit the Medicare website ([medicare.gov](https://www.medicare.gov)).

Is your problem or concern about your benefits and coverage?

(This includes problems about whether medical care or prescription drugs are covered or not, the way they are covered, and problems related to payment for medical care or prescription drugs.)

Yes	No
Go on to the next section of this chapter: Section 4: A guide to the basics of coverage decisions and appeals.	Skip ahead to Section 7 at the end of this chapter: How to make a complaint about quality of care, waiting times, customer service or other concerns.

COVERAGE DECISIONS AND APPEALS

SECTION 4 A GUIDE TO THE BASICS OF COVERAGE DECISIONS AND APPEALS

Section 4.1 Asking for coverage decisions and making appeals: the big picture

Coverage decisions and appeals deals with problems related to your benefits and coverage for prescription drugs, including payments. This is the process you use for issues such as whether a drug is covered or not and the way in which the drug is covered.

Asking for coverage decisions prior to receiving benefits

A coverage decision is a decision we make about your benefits and coverage or about the amount we will pay for your medical services or drugs. For example, if your plan network doctor makes a (favorable) coverage decision for you whenever you receive medical care from him or her or if your network doctor refers you to a medical specialist. You or your doctor can also contact us and ask for a coverage decision if your doctor is unsure whether we will cover a particular medical service or refuses to provide medical care you think you need. In other words, if you want to know if we will cover a medical service before you receive it, you can ask us to make a coverage decision for you.

In limited circumstances a request for a coverage decision will be dismissed, which means we won't review the request. Examples of when a request will be dismissed include if the request is incomplete, if someone makes the request on your behalf but isn't legally authorized to do so or if you ask for your request to be withdrawn. If we dismiss

a request for a coverage decision, we will send a notice explaining why the request was dismissed and how to ask for a review of the dismissal.

We are making a coverage decision for you whenever we decide what is covered for you and how much we pay. In some cases, we might decide a service or drug is not covered or is no longer covered by Medicare for you. If you disagree with this coverage decision, you can make an appeal.

Making an appeal

If we make a coverage decision, whether before or after a benefit is received, and you are not satisfied, you can appeal the decision. An appeal is a formal way of asking us to review and change a coverage decision we have made. Under certain circumstances, which we discuss later, you can request an expedited or fast appeal of a coverage decision. Your appeal is handled by different reviewers than those who made the original decision.

When you appeal a decision for the first time, this is called a Level 1 appeal. In this appeal, we review the coverage decision we made to check to see if we were properly following the rules. When we have completed the review, we give you our decision.

In limited circumstances a request for Level 1 appeal will be dismissed, which means we won't review the request. Examples of when a request will be dismissed include if the request is incomplete, if someone makes the request on your behalf but isn't legally authorized to do so or if you ask for your request to be withdrawn. If we dismiss a request for a Level 1 appeal, we will send a notice explaining why the request was dismissed and how to ask for a review of the dismissal.

If we do not dismiss your case but say no to all or part of your Level 1 appeal, you can go on to a Level 2 appeal. The Level 2 appeal is conducted by an independent review organization that is not connected to us. For Part D drug appeals, if we say no to all or part of your appeal, you will need to ask for a Level 2 appeal. Part D appeals are discussed further in Section 6 of this chapter.) If you are not satisfied with the decision at the Level 2 appeal, you may be able to continue through additional levels of appeal.

Section 4.2 How to get help when you are asking for a coverage decision or making an appeal

Here are resources if you decide to ask for any kind of coverage decision or appeal a decision:

- You **can call the HOP Administration Unit**.
- You **can get free help** from your State Health Insurance Assistance Program.
- **Your doctor or other prescriber can make a request for you.** For Part D prescription drugs, your doctor or other prescriber can request a coverage decision or a Level 1 appeal on your behalf. If your Level 1 appeal is denied your doctor or prescriber can request a Level 2 appeal.
- **You can ask someone to act on your behalf.** If you want to, you can name another person to act for you as your representative to ask for a coverage decision or make an appeal.
 - If you want a friend, relative, or other person to be your representative, call the HOP Administration Unit and ask for the Appointment of Representative form. (The form is also available on Medicare's website at [cms.gov/Medicare/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms/downloads/cms1696.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms/downloads/cms1696.pdf)) The form gives that person permission to act on your behalf. It must

be signed by you and by the person whom you would like to act on your behalf. You must give us a copy of the signed form.

- While we can accept an appeal request without the form, we cannot begin or complete our review until we receive it. If we do not receive the form within 44 calendar days after receiving your appeal request (our deadline for making a decision on your appeal), your appeal request will be dismissed. If this happens, we will send you a written notice explaining your right to ask the independent review organization to review our decision to dismiss your appeal.

- **You also have the right to hire a lawyer.** You may contact your own lawyer, or get the name of a lawyer from your local bar association or other referral service. There are also groups that will give you free legal services if you qualify. However, **you are not required to hire a lawyer** to ask for any kind of coverage decision or appeal a decision.

SECTION 5 YOUR PART D PRESCRIPTION DRUGS: HOW TO ASK FOR A COVERAGE DECISION OR MAKE AN APPEAL

Section 5.1 This section tells you what to do if you have problems getting a Part D drug or you want us to pay you back for a Part D drug

Your benefits include coverage for many prescription drugs. To be covered, the drug must be used for a medically accepted indication. (See Chapter 5 for more information about a medically accepted indication.) For details about Part D drugs, rules, restrictions, and costs please see Chapters 5 and 6.

- **This section is about your Part D drugs only.** To keep things simple, we generally say drug in the rest of this section, instead of repeating covered outpatient prescription drug or Part D drug every time. We also use the term drug list instead of List of Covered Drugs or Formulary.
- If you do not know if a drug is covered or if you meet the rules, you can ask us. Some drugs require that you get approval from us before we will cover it.
- If your pharmacy tells you that your prescription cannot be filled as written, the pharmacy will give you a written notice explaining how to contact us to ask for a coverage decision.

Part D coverage decisions and appeals

As discussed in Section 4 of this chapter, a coverage decision is a decision we make about your benefits and coverage or about the amount we will pay for your drugs.

Legal Term

An initial coverage decision about your Part D drugs is called a **coverage determination**.

A coverage decision is a decision we make about your benefits and coverage or about the amount we will pay for your drugs. This section tells what you can do if you are in any of the following situations:

- Asking to cover a Part D drug that is not on the plan's *List of Covered Drugs*. **Ask for an exception. Section 5.2**
- Asking to waive a restriction on the plan's coverage for a drug (such as limits on the amount of the drug you can get). **Ask for an exception. Section 5.2**
- Asking to pay a lower cost-sharing amount for a covered drug on a higher cost-sharing tier. **Ask for an exception. Section 5.2**
- Asking to get preapproval for a drug. **Ask for a coverage decision. Section 5.4**

- Pay for a prescription drug you already bought. **Ask us to pay you back. Section 5.4**

If you disagree with a coverage decision we have made, you can appeal our decision. This section tells you both how to ask for coverage decisions and how to request an appeal.

Section 5.2 What is an exception?

Legal Terms

- Asking for coverage of a drug that is not on the Drug List is sometimes called asking for a **formulary exception**.
- Asking for removal of a restriction on coverage for a drug is sometimes called asking for a **formulary exception**.
- Asking to pay a lower price for a covered non-preferred drug is sometimes called asking for a **tiering exception**.

If a drug is not covered in the way you would like it to be covered, you can ask us to make an exception. An exception is a type of coverage decision.

For us to consider your exception request, your doctor or other prescriber will need to explain the medical reasons why you need the exception approved. We will then consider your request. Here are three examples of exceptions that you or your doctor or other prescriber can ask us to make:

1. Covering a Part D drug for you that is not on our Drug List.

- If we agree to make an exception and cover a drug that is not on the Drug List, you will need to pay the cost-sharing amount that applies to all of our drugs. You cannot ask for an exception to the cost-sharing amount we require you to pay for the drug.

2. Removing a restriction for a covered drug.

Chapter 3 describes the extra rules or restrictions that apply to certain drugs on our Drug List.

- The extra rules and restrictions on coverage for certain drugs include:
 - Getting plan approval in advance before we will agree to cover the drug for you. (This is sometimes called “prior authorization.”)
 - Being required to try a different drug first before we will agree to cover the drug you are asking for. (This is sometimes called “step therapy.”)
 - Quantity limits. For some drugs, there are restrictions on the amount of the drug you can have.
- If we agree to make an exception and waive a restriction for you, you can ask for an exception to the copayment or coinsurance amount we require you to pay for the drug.

3. Changing coverage of a drug to a lower cost-sharing tier.

Every drug on our Drug List is in one of five cost-sharing tiers. In general, the lower the cost-sharing tier number, the less you will pay as your share of the cost of the drug.

- If our Drug List contains alternative drug(s) for treating your medical condition that are in a lower cost-sharing tier than your drug, you can ask us to cover your drug at the cost-sharing amount that applies to the alternative drug(s).
 - If the drug you’re taking is a biological product you can ask us to cover your drug at the cost-sharing amount that applies to the lowest tier that contains biological product alternatives for treating your condition.
 - If the drug you’re taking is a brand-name drug you can ask us to cover your drug at the cost-sharing amount that applies to the lowest tier that contains brand-name alternatives for treating your condition.

- If the drug you’re taking is a generic drug you can ask us to cover your drug at the cost-sharing amount that applies to the lowest tier that contains either brand or generic alternatives for treating your condition.

- You cannot ask us to change the cost-sharing tier for any drug in Tier 5 (Specialty Drugs).
- If we approve your tiering exception request and there is more than one lower cost-sharing tier with alternative drugs you can’t take, you will usually pay the lowest amount.

Section 5.3 Important things to know about asking for exceptions

Your doctor must tell us the medical reasons

Your doctor or other prescriber must give us a statement that explains the medical reasons for requesting an exception. For a faster decision, include this medical information from your doctor or other prescriber when you ask for the exception.

Typically, our Drug List includes more than one drug for treating a particular condition. These different possibilities are called “alternative” drugs. If an alternative drug would be just as effective as the drug you are requesting and would not cause more side effects or other health problems, we will generally *not* approve your request for an exception. If you ask us for a tiering exception, we will generally not approve your request for an exception unless all the alternative drugs in the lower cost-sharing tier(s) won’t work as well for you or are likely to cause an adverse reaction or other harm.

We can say yes or no to your request

- If we approve your request for an exception, our approval usually is valid until the end of the plan year. This is true as long as your doctor continues to prescribe the drug for you and that drug continues to be safe and effective for treating your condition.

- If we say no to your request, you can ask for another review of our decision by making an appeal.

Section 5.4 Step-by-step: How to ask for a coverage decision, including an exception

Legal Term

A “fast coverage decision” is called an **expedited coverage determination**.

Step 1: Decide if you need a standard coverage decision or a fast coverage decision.

Standard coverage decisions are made within **72 hours** after we receive your doctor’s statement. **Fast coverage decisions** are made within **24 hours** after we receive your doctor’s statement.

If your health requires it, ask us to give you a fast coverage decision. To get a fast coverage decision, you must meet two requirements:

- You must be asking for a *drug you have not yet received*. (You cannot ask for fast coverage decision to be paid back for a drug you have already bought.)
- Using the standard deadlines could *cause serious harm to your health or hurt your ability to function*.

If your doctor or other prescriber tells us that your health requires a fast coverage decision, we will automatically give you a fast coverage decision.

If you ask for a fast coverage decision on your own, without your doctor or prescriber’s support, we will decide whether your health requires that we give you a fast coverage decision. If we do not approve a fast coverage decision, we will send you a letter that:

- Explains that we will use the standard deadlines.

- Explains if your doctor or other prescriber asks for the fast coverage decision, we will automatically give you a fast coverage decision.
- Tells you how you can file a fast complaint about our decision to give you a standard coverage decision instead of the fast coverage decision you requested. We will answer your complaint within 24 hours of receipt.

Step 2: Request a standard coverage decision” or a “fast coverage decision.

Start by calling, writing, or faxing our plan to make your request for us to authorize or provide coverage for the medical care you want. You can also access the coverage decision process through our website. We must accept any written request, including a request submitted on the CMS Model Coverage Determination Request Form, which is available on our website. Chapter 2 has contact information. To assist us in processing your request, please be sure to include your name, contact information, and information identifying which denied claim is being appealed.

You, your doctor, (or other prescriber) or your representative can do this. You can also have a lawyer act on your behalf. Section 4 of this chapter tells how you can give written permission to someone else to act as your representative.

- **If you are requesting an exception, provide the supporting statement,** which is the medical reasons for the exception. Your doctor or other prescriber can fax or mail the statement to us. Or your doctor or other prescriber can tell us on the phone and follow up by faxing or mailing a written statement if necessary.

Step 3: We consider your request and give you our answer.

Deadlines for a fast coverage decision

- We must generally give you our answer within **24 hours** after we receive your request.

- For exceptions, we will give you our answer within 24 hours after we receive your doctor’s supporting statement. We will give you our answer sooner if your health requires us to.
- If we do not meet this deadline, we are required to send your request on to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent review organization.
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested**, we must provide the coverage we have agreed to provide within 24 hours after we receive your request or doctor’s statement supporting your request.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you requested**, we will send you a written statement that explains why we said no. We will also tell you how you can appeal.

Deadlines for a standard coverage decision about a drug you have not yet received

- We must generally give you our answer **within 72 hours** after we receive your request.
- For exceptions, we will give you our answer within 72 hours after we receive your doctor’s supporting statement. We will give you our answer sooner if your health requires us to. If we do not meet this deadline, we are required to send your request on to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent review organization.
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested**, we must **provide the coverage** we have agreed to provide **within 72 hours** after we receive your request or doctor’s statement supporting your request.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you requested**, we will send you a written statement that explains why we said no. We will also tell you how you can appeal.

Deadlines for a standard coverage decision about payment for a drug you have already bought

- We must give you our answer **within 14 calendar days** after we receive your request.
 - If we do not meet this deadline, we are required to send your request on to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent review organization.
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested**, we are also required to make payment to you within 14 calendar days after we receive your request.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you requested**, we will send you a written statement that explains why we said no. We will also tell you how you can appeal.

Step 4: If we say no to your coverage request, you can make an appeal.

- If we say no, you have the right to ask us to reconsider this decision by making an appeal. This means asking again to get the drug coverage you want. If you make an appeal, it means you are going on to Level 1 of the appeals process.

Section 5.5 Step-by-step: How to make a Level 1 appeal

Legal Term

An appeal to the plan about a Part D drug coverage decision is called a plan **redetermination**. A “fast appeal” is also called an **expedited redetermination**.

Step 1: Decide if you need a standard appeal or a fast appeal.

A standard appeal is usually made within 7 days. A fast appeal is generally made within 72 hours. If your health requires it, ask for a fast appeal.

- If you are appealing a decision we made about a drug you have not yet received, you and your doctor or other prescriber will need to decide if you need a fast appeal.
- The requirements for getting a fast appeal are the same as those for getting a fast coverage decision in Section 6.4 of this chapter.

Step 2: You, your representative, doctor, or other prescriber must contact us and make your Level 1 appeal. If your health requires a quick response, you must ask for a **fast appeal**.

- **For standard appeals, submit a written request or call us.** Chapter 2 has contact information.
- **For fast appeals either submit your appeal in writing or call us.** Chapter 2 has contact information.
- **We must accept any written request,** including a request submitted on the CMS Model Coverage Determination Request Form, which is available on our website. Please be sure to include your name, contact information, and information regarding your claim to assist us in processing your request.
- **You must make your appeal request within 60 calendar days** from the date on the written notice we sent to tell you our answer on the coverage decision. If you miss this deadline and have a good reason for missing it, explain the reason your appeal is late when you make your appeal. We may give you more time to make your appeal. Examples of good cause may include a serious illness that prevented you from contacting us or if we provided you with incorrect or incomplete information about the deadline for requesting an appeal.
- **You can ask for a copy of the information in your appeal and add more information.** You and your doctor may add more information to support your appeal.

Step 3: We consider your appeal and we give you our answer.

- When we are reviewing your appeal, we take another careful look at all of the information about your coverage request. We check to see if we were following all the rules when we said no to your request.
- We may contact you or your doctor or other prescriber to get more information.

Deadlines for a fast appeal

- For fast appeals, we must give you our answer **within 72 hours after we receive your appeal**. We will give you our answer sooner if your health requires it.
 - If we do not give you an answer within 72 hours, we are required to send your request on to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent review organization. Section 6.6 explains the Level 2 appeal process.
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested,** we must provide the coverage we have agreed to provide within 72 hours after we receive your appeal.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you requested,** we will send you a written statement that explains why we said no and how you can appeal our decision.

Deadlines for a standard appeal for a drug you have not yet received

- For standard appeals, we must give you our answer **within 7 calendar days** after we receive your appeal. We will give you our decision sooner if you have not received the drug yet and your health condition requires us to do so.
 - If we do not give you a decision within 7 calendar days, we are required to send your request on to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent review organization. Section 6.6 explains the Level 2 appeals process.

- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested**, we must provide the coverage as quickly as your health requires, but no later than 7 calendar days after we receive your appeal.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you requested**, we will send you a written statement that explains why we said no and how you can appeal our decision.

Deadlines for a standard appeal about payment for a drug you have already bought

- We must give you our answer **within 14 calendar days** after we receive your request.
 - If we do not meet this deadline, we are required to send your request on to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent review organization.
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested**, we are also required to make payment to you within 30 calendar days after we receive your request.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you requested**, we will send you a written statement that explains why we said no. We will also tell you how you can appeal.

Step 4: If we say no to your appeal, you decide if you want to continue with the appeals process and make *another* appeal.

- If you decide to make another appeal, it means your appeal is going on to Level 2 of the appeals process.

Section 5.6 Step-by-step: How to make a Level 2 appeal

Legal Term

The formal name for the independent review organization is the **Independent Review Entity**. It is sometimes called the **IRE**.

The **independent review organization is an independent organization hired by Medicare**. It is not connected with us and is not a government agency. This organization decides whether the decision we made is correct or if it should be changed. Medicare oversees its work.

Step 1: You (or your representative or your doctor or other prescriber) must contact the independent review organization and ask for a review of your case.

- If we say no to your Level 1 appeal, the written notice we send you will include **instructions on how to make a Level 2 appeal** with the independent review organization. These instructions will tell who can make this Level 2 appeal, what deadlines you must follow, and how to reach the review organization. If, however, we did not complete our review within the applicable timeframe, or make an unfavorable decision regarding at-risk determination under our drug management program, we will automatically forward your claim to the IRE.
- We will send the information we have about your appeal to this organization. This information is called your case file. **You have the right to ask us for a copy of your case file.**
- You have a right to give the independent review organization additional information to support your appeal.

Step 2: The independent review organization reviews your appeal.

- Reviewers at the independent review organization will take a careful look at all of the information related to your appeal.

Deadlines for fast appeal

- If your health requires it, ask the independent review organization for a fast appeal.
- If the organization agrees to give you a fast appeal, the organization must give you an answer to your Level 2 appeal **within 72 hours** after it receives your appeal request.

Deadlines for standard appeal

- For standard appeals, the review organization must give you an answer to your Level 2 appeal **within 7 calendar days** after it receives your appeal if it is for a drug you have not yet received. If you are requesting that we pay you back for a drug you have already bought, the review organization must give you an answer to your Level 2 appeal **within 14 calendar days** after it receives your request.

Step 3: The independent review organization gives you their answer.**For fast appeals:**

- **If the independent review organization says yes to part or all of what you requested**, we must provide the drug coverage that was approved by the review organization **within 24 hours** after we receive the decision from the review organization.

For standard appeals:

- **If the independent review organization says yes to part or all of your request for coverage**, we must **provide the drug coverage** that was approved by the review organization **within 72 hours** after we receive the decision from the review organization.
- **If the independent review organization says yes to part or all of your request to pay you back for a drug you already bought**, we are required to send payment to you **within 30 calendar days** after we receive the decision from the review organization.

What if the review organization says no to your appeal?

If this organization says no to part or all of your appeal, it means they agree with our decision not to approve your request (or part of your request). (This is called upholding the decision. It is also called turning down your

appeal.) In this case, the independent review organization will send you a letter:

- Explaining its decision.
- Notifying you of the right to a Level 3 appeal if the dollar value of the drug coverage you are requesting meets a certain minimum. If the dollar value of the drug coverage you are requesting is too low, you cannot make another appeal and the decision at Level 2 is final.
- Telling you the dollar value that must be in dispute to continue with the appeals process.

Step 4: If your case meets the requirements, you choose whether you want to take your appeal further.

- There are three additional levels in the appeals process after Level 2 (for a total of five levels of appeal).
- If you want to go on to a Level 3 appeal, the details on how to do this are in the written notice you get after your Level 2 appeal decision.
- The Level 3 appeal is handled by an Administrative Law Judge or attorney adjudicator. Section 6 in this chapter tells more about Levels 3, 4, and 5 of the appeals process.

SECTION 6

TAKING YOUR APPEAL TO LEVEL 3 AND BEYOND

Section 6.1 Appeal Levels 3, 4 and 5 for Part D drug requests

This section may be appropriate for you if you have made a Level 1 appeal and a Level 2 appeal, and both of your appeals have been turned down.

If the value of the drug you have appealed meets a certain dollar amount, you may be able to go on to additional levels of appeal. If the dollar amount is less, you cannot appeal any further. The written response you receive to your Level 2 appeal will explain whom to contact and what to do to ask for a Level 3 appeal.

For most situations that involve appeals, the last three levels of appeal work in much the same way. Here is who handles the review of your appeal at each of these levels.

Level 3 appeal An Administrative Law Judge or an attorney adjudicator who works for the federal government will review your appeal and give you an answer.

- **If the answer is yes, the appeals process is over.** We must **authorize or provide the drug coverage** that was approved by the Administrative Law Judge or attorney adjudicator within **72 hours (24 hours for expedited appeals) or make payment no later than 30 calendar days** after we receive the decision.
- **If the Administrative Law Judge or attorney adjudicator says no to your appeal, the appeals process *may or may not* be over.**
 - If you decide to accept this decision that turns down your appeal, the appeals process is over.
 - If you do not want to accept the decision, you can continue to the next level of the review process. The notice you get will tell you what to do for a Level 4 appeal.

Level 4 appeal The Medicare Appeals Council (Council) will review your appeal and give you an answer. The Council is part of the federal government.

- **If the answer is yes, the appeals process is over.** We must **authorize or provide the drug coverage** that was approved by the Council **within 72 hours (24 hours for expedited appeals) or make payment no later than 30 calendar days** after we receive the decision.
- **If the answer is no, the appeals process *may or may not* be over.**
 - If you decide to accept this decision that turns down your appeal, the appeals process is over.
 - If you do not want to accept the decision, you may be able to continue to the next level of the review process. If the Council says no to your appeal or denies your request to review the appeal, the notice will tell you whether the rules allow you to go on to a Level 5 appeal. It will also tell you whom to contact and what to do next if you choose to continue with your appeal.

Level 5 appeal A judge at the Federal District Court will review your appeal.

- A judge will review all of the information and decide *yes* or *no* to your request. This is a final answer. There are no more appeal levels after the Federal District Court.

MAKING COMPLAINTS

SECTION 7

HOW TO MAKE A COMPLAINT ABOUT QUALITY OF CARE, WAITING TIMES, CUSTOMER SERVICE, OR OTHER CONCERNS

Section 7.1 What kinds of problems are handled by the complaint process?

The complaint process is *only* used for certain types of problems. This includes problems related to quality of care, waiting times, and the customer service. Here are examples of the kinds of problems handled by the complaint process.

Complaint	Example
Quality of your medical care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are you unhappy with the quality of the care you have received?
Respecting your privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did someone not respect your right to privacy or shared confidential information?
Disrespect, poor customer service, or other negative behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has someone been rude or disrespectful to you? Are you unhappy with our Member Services? Do you feel you are being encouraged to leave the plan?
Waiting times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you been kept waiting too long by pharmacists? Or by our Member Services or other staff at the plan? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples include waiting too long on the phone, in the waiting or exam room, or getting a prescription.
Cleanliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are you unhappy with the cleanliness or condition of a pharmacy?
Information you get from us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did we fail to give you a required notice? Is our written information hard to understand?
Timeliness (These types of complaints are all related to the <i>timeliness</i> of our actions related to coverage decisions and appeals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you have asked for a coverage decision or made an appeal, and you think that we are not responding quickly enough, you can make a complaint about our slowness. Here are examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You asked us for a fast coverage decision or a fast appeal, and we have said no; you can make a complaint. You believe we are not meeting the deadlines for coverage decisions or appeals; you can make a complaint. You believe we are not meeting deadlines for covering or reimbursing you for certain drugs that were approved; you can make a complaint. You believe we failed to meet required deadlines for forwarding your case to the independent review organization; you can make a complaint.

Section 7.2 How to make a complaint

Legal Terms

- A **complaint** is also called a **grievance**.
- **Making a complaint** is also called **filing a grievance**.
- **Using the process for complaints** is also called **using the process for filing a grievance**.
- A **fast complaint** is also called an **expedited grievance**.

Section 7.3 Step-by-step: Making a complaint

Step 1: Contact us promptly—either by phone or in writing.

- **Usually, calling the HOP Administration Unit is the first step.** If there is anything else you need to do, they will let you know.
- **If you do not wish to call (or you called and were not satisfied), you can put your complaint in writing and send it to us.** If you put your complaint in writing, we will respond to your complaint in writing.

If you do this, it means that we will use our formal procedure for answering grievances. Within this process, your complaint will be handled by the Part D Appeal & Grievance Departments in accordance with CMS guidelines. You may submit your complaint to OptumRx by mail or fax as follows:

Attn: Part D Appeals Dept, Mail Stop CA106-0286, 3515 Harbor Boulevard, Costa Mesa, CA 92626 or Fax: 1-877-239-4565

Attn: Part D Grievances Dept, PO Box 3410, Lisle, IL 60532 or Fax: 1-866-235-3171

The complaint must be submitted within 60 days of the event or incident. We must address your complaint as quickly as your case requires based on your health status, but no later than

30 days after receiving it. We may extend the time frame by up to 14 days if you ask for the extension, or if we justify a need for additional information and the delay is in your best interest. If we deny your complaint in whole or in part, our written decision will explain why we denied it, and will tell you about any dispute resolution options you may have.

Exceptions will be made in accordance with CMS guidelines to accommodate extensions and expedited issues. If your grievance involves a refusal to grant an expedited coverage determination or expedited redetermination and you have not yet purchased or received the drug in dispute, the grievance ruling will be communicated to you within 24 hours of receipt.

In certain cases, you have the right to ask for a “fast complaint,” meaning we will answer your complaint within 24 hours.

- The **deadline** for making a complaint is **60 calendar days** from the time you had the problem you want to complain about.

Step 2: We look into your complaint and give you our answer.

- **If possible, we will answer you right away.** If you call us with a complaint, we may be able to give you an answer on the same phone call.
- **Most complaints are answered within 30 calendar days.** If we need more information and the delay is in your best interest or if you ask for more time, we can take up to 14 more calendar days (44 calendar days total) to answer your complaint. If we decide to take extra days, we will tell you in writing.
- **If you are making a complaint because we denied your request for a fast coverage decision or a fast appeal, we will automatically give you a fast complaint.** If you have a fast complaint, it means we will give you **an answer within 24 hours**.

- **If we do not agree** with some or all of your complaint or don't take responsibility for the problem you are complaining about, we will include our reasons in our response to you.

Section 7.4 You can also make complaints about quality of care to the Quality Improvement Organization

When your complaint is about *quality of care*, you also have two extra options:

- **You can make your complaint directly to the Quality Improvement Organization.**
The Quality Improvement Organization is a group of practicing doctors and other health care experts paid by the federal government to check and improve the care given to Medicare patients. Chapter 2 has contact information.

Or

- **You can make your complaint to both the Quality Improvement Organization and to us at the same time.**

Section 7.5 You can also tell Medicare about your complaint

You can submit a complaint about the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option directly to Medicare. To submit a complaint to Medicare, go to [medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx](https://www.medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx). You may also call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY/TDD users can call 1-877-486-2048.

CHAPTER 8 ENDING YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE PLAN

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION TO ENDING YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN OUR PLAN

Ending your membership in the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option may be **voluntary** (your own choice) or **involuntary** (not your own choice):

- You might leave our plan because you have decided that you *want* to leave. Sections 2 and 3 provide information on ending your membership voluntarily.
- There are also limited situations where you do not choose to leave, but we are required to end your membership. Section 5 tells you about situations when we must end your membership.

If you are leaving our plan, our plan must continue to provide your prescription drugs and you will continue to pay your cost share until your membership ends.

If one enrolled member decides to join a prescription drug plan outside of the Health Options Program, their spouse's prescription drug coverage under the Health Options Program will also end.

In the event of the death of an enrolled member, the survivor annuitant's or spouse's coverage will continue, as follows:

- Survivor annuitant may continue participation, change options or enroll in the PSERS Health Options Program provided premiums are deducted from the survivor annuitant's monthly benefit.

- Spouse may continue participation and change options in the PSERS Health Options Program provided the spouse was enrolled at the time of the death of annuitant.
- Spouse may newly enroll in the PSERS Health Options Program provided the spouse, as a beneficiary, receives a monthly benefit and premiums are deducted from the spouse's monthly benefit.

SECTION 2 WHEN CAN YOU END YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN OUR PLAN?

Section 2.1 You can end your membership during the Option Selection Period

You can end your membership during the **Option Selection Period**, which runs from early October through mid-November each year. During this time, review your health and drug coverage and make a decision about your coverage for the upcoming year.

Note: CMS conducts a fall open enrollment each year (known as the "Annual Open Enrollment Period"). This happens from October 15 through December 7 in 2023.

This is not the same as the annual Option Selection Period conducted by the Health Options Program.

- **When is the Option Selection Period?**
This happens from early October through mid-November.

■ **What type of plan can you switch to during the Option Selection Period?**

You can choose to keep your current coverage or make changes to your coverage for the upcoming year. If you decide to change to a new plan, you can choose any of the following types of plans:

- Another Medicare prescription drug plan;
- Original Medicare *with* a separate Medicare prescription drug plan;
- Original Medicare *without* a separate Medicare prescription drug plan.
- —or— A Medicare health plan. A Medicare health plan is a plan offered by a private company that contracts with Medicare to provide all of the Medicare Part A (Hospital) and Part B (Medical) benefits. Some Medicare health plans also include Part D prescription drug coverage.

If you enroll in most Medicare health plans, you will be disenrolled from the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option when your new plan's coverage begins. However, if you choose a Private Fee-For-Service plan without Part D drug coverage, a Medicare Medical Savings Account plan, or a Medicare Cost Plan, you can enroll in that plan and keep the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option for your drug coverage. If you do not want to keep our plan, you can choose to enroll in another Medicare prescription drug plan or drop Medicare prescription drug coverage.

- **Your membership will end in our plan** when your new plan's coverage begins on January 1.

Note: If you disenroll from Medicare prescription drug coverage and go without creditable prescription drug coverage for 63 or more days in a row, you may have to pay a late enrollment penalty if you join a Medicare drug plan later. See Chapter 1 Section 4 for more information about the late enrollment penalty.

Section 2.2 In certain situations, you can end your membership during a Special Enrollment Period

In certain situations, members of the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option may be eligible to end their membership at other times of the year. This is known as a **Special Enrollment Period**.

- **You may be eligible to end your membership during a Special Enrollment Period if any of the following situations apply to you.** These are just examples.

For the full list you can contact the plan, call Medicare, or visit the Medicare website (medicare.gov):

- If you have moved out of your plan's service area
- If you have Medicaid
- If you are eligible for "Extra Help" with paying for your Medicare prescriptions
- If we violate our contract with you
- If you are getting care in an institution, such as a nursing home or long-term care (LTC) hospital
- If you enroll in the Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE). PACE is not available in all states. If you would like to know if PACE is available in your state, please contact the HOP Administration Unit

Note: If you're in a drug management program, you may not be able to change plans. Chapter 3, Section 10 tells you more about drug management programs.

- **The enrollment periods vary** depending on your situation.
- **To find out if you are eligible for a Special Enrollment Period**, please call Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users call 1-877-486-2048. If you are eligible to end your membership because of a special situation, you can choose to change

both your Medicare health coverage and prescription drug coverage. You can choose:

- Another Medicare prescription drug plan.
- Original Medicare *without* a separate Medicare prescription drug plan.

Note: If you disenroll from Medicare prescription drug coverage and go without creditable prescription drug coverage for 63 days or more in a row, you may have to pay a Part D late enrollment penalty if you join a Medicare drug plan later.

If you receive “Extra Help” from Medicare to pay for your prescription drugs: If you switch to Original Medicare and do not enroll in a separate Medicare prescription drug plan, Medicare may enroll you in a drug plan, unless you have opted out of automatic enrollment.

- —or— A Medicare health plan. A Medicare health plan is a plan offered by a private company that contracts with Medicare to provide all of the Medicare Part A (Hospital) and Part B (Medical) benefits. Some Medicare health plans also include Part D prescription drug coverage.

If you enroll in most Medicare health plans, you will automatically be disenrolled from the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option when your new plan’s coverage

begins. However, if you choose a Private Fee-For-Service plan without Part D drug coverage, a Medicare Medical Savings Account plan, or a Medicare Cost Plan, you can enroll in that plan and keep the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option for your drug coverage. If you do not want to keep our plan, you can choose to enroll in another Medicare prescription drug plan or drop Medicare prescription drug coverage.

- **Your membership will usually end** on the first day of the month after we receive your request to change your plan.

Section 2.3 Where can you get more information about when you can end your membership?

If you have any questions about ending your membership, you can:

- **Call the HOP Administration Unit.**
- Find the information in the ***Medicare & You 2024*** handbook.
- Contact **Medicare** at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

SECTION 3

HOW DO YOU END YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN OUR PLAN?

The table below explains how you should end your membership in our plan.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SWITCH FROM OUR PLAN TO:	THIS IS WHAT YOU SHOULD DO:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Another Medicare prescription drug plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enroll in the new Medicare prescription drug plan between October 15 and December 7. You will automatically be disenrolled from the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option when your new plan's coverage begins.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A Medicare health plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Enroll in the Medicare health plan by December 7. With most Medicare health plans, you will automatically be disenrolled from the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option when your new plan's coverage begins. However, if you choose a Private Fee-For-Service plan without Part D drug coverage, a Medicare Medical Savings Account plan, or a Medicare Cost Plan, you can enroll in that new plan and keep the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option for your drug coverage. If you want to leave our plan, you must <i>either</i> enroll in another Medicare prescription drug plan or ask to be disenrolled. To ask to be disenrolled, you must send us a written request (contact the HOP Administration Unit if you need more information on how to do this) or contact Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Original Medicare <i>without</i> a separate Medicare prescription drug plan. Note: If you disenroll from a Medicare prescription drug plan and go without creditable prescription drug coverage for 63 or more days in a row, you may have to pay a late enrollment penalty if you join a Medicare drug plan later. See Chapter 1, Section 5 for more information about the late enrollment penalty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Send us a written request to disenroll. Contact the HOP Administration Unit if you need more information on how to do this. ■ You can also contact Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and ask to be disenrolled. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

SECTION 4 UNTIL YOUR MEMBERSHIP ENDS, YOU MUST KEEP GETTING YOUR DRUGS THROUGH OUR PLAN

Until your membership ends and your new Medicare coverage begins, you must continue to get your prescription drugs through our plan.

- **Continue to use our network or mail order pharmacies to get your prescriptions filled.**

SECTION 5 THE ENHANCED OR BASIC MEDICARE Rx OPTION MUST END YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE PLAN IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS

Section 5.1 When must the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option end your membership in the plan?

The Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option must end your membership in the plan if any of the following happens:

- If you no longer have Medicare Part A or Part B (or both).
- If you move out of our service area.
- If you are away from our service area for more than 12 months.
 - If you move or take a long trip, call the HOP Administration Unit to find out if the place you are moving or traveling to is in our plan's area.
- If you become incarcerated (go to prison).
- If you are no longer a United States citizen or lawfully present in the United States.

- If you lie or withhold information about other insurance you have that provides prescription drug coverage.
- If you intentionally give us incorrect information when you are enrolling in our plan and that information affects your eligibility for our plan. (We cannot make you leave our plan for this reason unless we get permission from Medicare first.)
- If you continuously behave in a way that is disruptive and makes it difficult for us to provide care for you and other members of our plan. (We cannot make you leave our plan for this reason unless we get permission from Medicare first.)
- If you let someone else use your membership card to get prescription drugs. (We cannot make you leave our plan for this reason unless we get permission from Medicare first.)
 - If we end your membership because of this reason, Medicare may have your case investigated by the Inspector General.
- If you do not pay the plan premium, we must notify you in writing that you have a 60-day grace period during which you may pay the plan premium before we end your membership.
- If you are required to pay the extra Part D amount because of your income, and you do not pay it, Medicare will disenroll you from our plan and you will lose prescription drug coverage.

Where can you get more information?

If you have questions or would like more information on when we can end your membership, call the HOP Administration Unit.

Section 5.2 We cannot ask you to leave our plan for any health-related reason

The Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option is not allowed to ask you to leave our plan for any health-related reason.

What should you do if this happens?

If you feel that you are being asked to leave our plan because of a health-related reason, call Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048. You may call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Section 5.3 You have the right to make a complaint if we end your membership in our plan

If we end your membership in our plan, we must tell you our reasons in writing for ending your membership. We must also explain how you can file a grievance or make a complaint about our decision to end your membership.

CHAPTER 9 LEGAL NOTICES

SECTION 1 NOTICE ABOUT GOVERNING LAW

The principal law that applies to this *Evidence of Coverage* document is Title XVIII of the Social Security Act and the regulations created under the Social Security Act by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS. In addition, other federal laws may apply and, under certain circumstances, the laws of the state you live in. This may affect your rights and responsibilities even if the laws are not included or explained in this document.

SECTION 2 NOTICE ABOUT NONDISCRIMINATION

We don't discriminate based on race, ethnicity, national origin, color, religion, sex, gender, age, sexual orientation, mental or physical disability, health status, claims experience, medical history, genetic information, evidence of insurability, or geographic location within the service area. All organizations that provide Medicare prescription drug plans, like our plan, must obey federal laws against discrimination, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Americans with Disabilities Act, Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act, all other laws that apply to organizations that get federal funding, and any other laws and rules that apply for any other reason.

If you want more information or have concerns about discrimination or unfair treatment, please call the Department of Health and Human Services' **Office for Civil Rights** at 1-800-368-1019 (TTY 1-800-537-7697) or your local Office for Civil Rights. You can also review information from the Department of Health and Human Services' Office for Civil Rights at <https://www.hhs.gov/ocr/index.html>.

If you have a disability and need help with access to care, please call the HOP Administration Unit. If you have a complaint, such as a problem with wheelchair access, they can help.

SECTION 3 NOTICE ABOUT MEDICARE SECONDARY PAYER SUBROGATION RIGHTS

We have the right and responsibility to collect for covered Medicare prescription drugs for which Medicare is not the primary payer. According to CMS regulations at 42 CFR Sections 422.108 and 423.462, the Enhanced or Basic Medicare Rx Option, as a Medicare prescription drug plan sponsor, will exercise the same rights of recovery that the Secretary exercises under CMS regulations in subparts B through D of part 411 of 42 CFR and the rules established in this section supersede any state laws.

CHAPTER 10 DEFINITIONS OF IMPORTANT WORDS

Appeal – An appeal is something you do if you disagree with our decision to deny a request for coverage of prescription drugs or payment for drugs you already received.

Annual Enrollment Period for Medicare – The time period of October 15 until December 7 of each year when members can change their health or drug plans or switch to Original Medicare. This is different from the Option Selection Period for the Health Options Program.

Beneficiary and Family-Centered Care Quality Improvement Organization (BFCC-QIO) – A group of practicing doctors and other health care experts paid by the federal government to check and improve the care given to Medicare patients. See Chapter 2, Section 4 for information about how to contact the BFCC-QIO for your state.

Biological Product – A prescription drug that is made from natural and living sources like animal cells, plant cells, bacteria, or yeast. Biological products are more complex than other drugs and cannot be copied exactly, so alternative forms are called biosimilars. Biosimilars generally work just as well, and are as safe, as the original biological products.

Biosimilar – A prescription drug that is considered to be very similar, but not identical, to the original biological product. Biosimilars generally work just as well, and are as safe, as the original biological product; however, biosimilars generally require a new prescription to substitute for the original biological product. Interchangeable biosimilars have met additional requirements that allow them to be substituted for the original biological product at the pharmacy without a new prescription, subject to state laws.

Brand-name Drug – A prescription drug that is manufactured and sold by the pharmaceutical company that originally researched and developed the drug. Brand-name drugs have the same active-ingredient formula as the generic version of the drug. However, generic drugs are manufactured and sold by other drug manufacturers and are generally not available until after the patent on the brand-name drug has expired.

Catastrophic Coverage Stage – The stage in the Part D Drug Benefit where you or other qualified parties on your behalf have spent \$8,000 in covered drugs during the covered year. During this payment stage, the plan pays the full cost for your covered Part D drugs. You pay nothing.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) – The federal agency that administers Medicare.

Chronic-Care Special Needs Plan – C-SNPs are SNPs that restrict enrollment to MA eligible individuals who have one or more severe or disabling chronic conditions, as defined under 42 CFR 422.2, including restricting enrollment based on the multiple commonly co-morbid and clinically-linked condition groupings specified in 42 CFR 422.4(a)(1)(iv).

Coinsurance – An amount you may be required to pay, expressed as a percentage (for example 20%), as your share of the cost for prescription drugs.

Complaint – The formal name for making a complaint is filing a grievance. The complaint process is used *only* for certain types of problems. This includes problems related to quality of care, waiting times, and the customer service you receive. It also includes complaints if your plan does not follow the time periods in the appeal process.

Copayment (or copay) – An amount you may be required to pay as your share of the cost for a prescription drug. A copayment is a set amount, (for example \$10), rather than a percentage.

Cost sharing – Cost sharing refers to amounts that a member has to pay when drugs are received. (This is in addition to the plan's monthly premium.) Cost sharing includes any combination of the following three types of payments: (1) any deductible amount a plan may impose before drugs are covered; (2) any fixed copayment amount that a plan requires when a specific drug is received; or (3) any coinsurance amount, a percentage of the total amount paid for a drug, that a plan requires when a specific drug is received.

Cost-sharing Tier – Every drug on the list of covered drugs is in one of five cost-sharing tiers. In general, the higher the cost-sharing tier, the higher your cost for the drug.

Coverage Determination – A decision about whether a drug prescribed for you is covered by the plan and the amount, if any, you are required to pay for the prescription. In general, if you bring your prescription to a pharmacy and the pharmacy tells you the prescription isn't covered under your plan, that isn't a coverage determination. You need to call or write to your plan to ask for a formal decision about the coverage. Coverage determinations are called coverage decisions in this document.

Covered Drugs – The term we use to mean all of the prescription drugs covered by our plan.

Creditable Prescription Drug Coverage – Prescription drug coverage (for example, from an employer or union) that is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare's standard prescription drug coverage. People who have this kind of coverage when they become eligible for Medicare can generally keep that coverage without paying a penalty, if they decide to enroll in Medicare prescription drug coverage later.

Daily Cost-sharing Rate – A daily cost-sharing rate may apply when your doctor prescribes less than a full month's supply of certain drugs for you and you are required to pay a copayment. A daily cost-sharing rate is the copayment divided by the number of days in a month's supply. Here is an example: If your copayment for a one-month supply of a drug is \$30, and a one-month's supply in your plan is 30 days, then your daily cost-sharing rate is \$1 per day.

Deductible – The amount you must pay for prescriptions before the Basic Medicare Rx Option pays.

Disenroll or Disenrollment – The process of ending your membership in our plan. Disenrollment may be voluntary (your own choice) or involuntary (not your own choice).

Dispensing Fee – A fee charged each time a covered drug is dispensed to pay for the cost of filling a prescription. The dispensing fee covers costs such as the pharmacist's time to prepare and package the prescription.

Dual Eligible Special Needs Plans (D-SNP) – D-SNPs enroll individuals who are entitled to both Medicare (title XVIII of the Social Security Act) and medical assistance from a state plan under Medicaid (title XIX). States cover some Medicare costs, depending on the state and the individual's eligibility.

Emergency – A medical emergency is when you, or any other prudent layperson with an average knowledge of health and medicine, believe that you have medical symptoms that require immediate medical attention to prevent loss of life (and, if you are a pregnant woman, loss of an unborn child), loss of a limb, or loss of function of a limb, or loss of or serious impairment to a bodily function. The medical symptoms may be an illness, injury, severe pain, or a medical condition that is quickly getting worse.

Evidence of Coverage (EOC) and Disclosure Information

– This document, along with your enrollment form and any other attachments, riders, or other optional coverage selected, which explains your coverage, what we must do, your rights, and what you have to do as a member of our plan.

Exception – A type of coverage decision that, if approved, allows you to get a drug that is not our formulary (a formulary exception), or get a non-preferred drug at a lower cost-sharing level (a tiering exception). You may also request an exception if our plan sponsor requires you to try another drug before receiving the drug you are requesting, or if our plan limits the quantity or dosage of the drug you are requesting (a formulary exception).

Extra Help – A Medicare or state program to help people with limited income and resources pay Medicare prescription drug program costs, such as premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance.

Generic Drug – A prescription drug that is approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as having the same active ingredient(s) as the brand-name drug. Generally, a generic drug works the same as a brand-name drug and usually costs less.

Grievance – A type of complaint you make about our plan, providers, or pharmacies, including a complaint concerning the quality of your care. This complaint does not involve coverage or payment disputes.

HOP Administration Unit – A department within our plan responsible for answering your questions about your membership, benefits, grievances, and appeals.

Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount (IRMAA)

– If your modified adjusted gross income as reported on your IRS tax return from 2 years ago is above a certain amount, you'll pay the standard premium amount and an Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount, also known as IRMAA. IRMAA is an extra charge added to your premium. Less than 5% of people with Medicare are affected, so most people will not pay a higher premium.

Initial Coverage Limit – The maximum limit of coverage under the Initial Coverage Stage.

Initial Coverage Stage – This is the stage before your total drug costs including amounts you have paid and what your plan has paid on your behalf for the year have reached \$5,030.

Initial Enrollment Period – When you are first eligible for Medicare, the period of time when you can sign up for Medicare Part B. If you're eligible for Part B when you turn 65, your Initial Enrollment Period is the 7-month period that begins 3 months before the month you turn 65, includes the month you turn 65, and ends 3 months after the month you turn 65.

List of Covered Drugs (Formulary or "Drug List") – A list of prescription drugs covered by the plan.

Low Income Subsidy – See "Extra Help."

Medicaid (or Medical Assistance) – A joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with low incomes and limited resources. Medicaid programs vary from state to state, but most health care costs are covered if you qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid.

Medically Accepted Indication – A use of a drug that is either approved by the Food and Drug Administration or supported by certain reference books.

Medicare – The federal health insurance program for people 65 years of age or older, some people under age 65 with certain disabilities, and people with end-stage renal disease (generally those with permanent kidney failure who need dialysis or a kidney transplant).

Medicare Advantage (MA) Plan – Sometimes called Medicare Part C. A plan offered by a private company that contracts with Medicare to provide you with all your Medicare Part A and Part B benefits. A Medicare Advantage Plan can be an i) HMO, ii) PPO, a iii) Private Fee-for-Service (PFFS) plan, or a iv) Medicare Medical Savings Account (MSA) plan. Besides choosing from these types of plans, a Medicare Advantage HMO or PPO plan can also be a Special Needs Plan (SNP) In most cases, Medicare Advantage Plans also offer Medicare Part D (prescription drug coverage). These plans are called **Medicare Advantage Plans with Prescription Drug Coverage**.

Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program – A program that provides discounts on most covered Part D brand-name drugs to Part D members who have reached the Coverage Gap Stage and who are not already receiving “Extra Help.” Discounts are based on agreements between the federal government and certain drug manufacturers.

Medicare-covered Services – Services covered by Medicare Part A and Part B. The term Medicare-Covered Services does not include the extra benefits, such as vision, dental or hearing, that a Medicare Advantage plan may offer.

Medicare Health Plan – A Medicare health plan is offered by a private company that contracts with Medicare to provide Part A and Part B benefits to people with Medicare who enroll in the plan. This term includes all Medicare Advantage plans, Medicare Cost Plans, Special Needs, Demonstration/Pilot Programs, and Programs of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE).

Medicare Prescription Drug Coverage (Medicare Part D) – Insurance to help pay for outpatient prescription drugs, vaccines, biologicals, and some supplies not covered by Medicare Part A or Part B.

Medigap (Medicare Supplement Insurance) Policy – Medicare supplement insurance sold by private insurance companies to fill gaps in Original Medicare. Medigap policies only work with Original Medicare. (A Medicare Advantage plan is not a Medigap policy.)

Member (Member of our Plan, or “Plan Member”) – A person with Medicare who is eligible to get covered services, who has enrolled in our plan and whose enrollment has been confirmed by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).

Network Pharmacy – A pharmacy that contracts with our plan where members can get their prescription drug benefits. In most cases, your prescriptions are covered only if they are filled at one of our network pharmacies.

Original Medicare (Traditional Medicare or Fee-for-service Medicare) – Original Medicare is offered by the government, and not a private health plan like Medicare Advantage plans and prescription drug plans. Under Original Medicare, Medicare services are covered by paying doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers payment amounts established by Congress. You can see any doctor, hospital, or other health care provider that accepts Medicare. You must pay the deductible. Medicare pays its share of the Medicare-approved amount, and you pay your share. Original Medicare has two parts: Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medical Insurance) and is available everywhere in the United States.

Out-of-Network Pharmacy – A pharmacy that does not have a contract with our plan to coordinate or provide covered drugs to members of our plan. Most drugs you get from out-of-network pharmacies are not covered by our plan unless certain conditions apply.

Out-of-Pocket Costs – See the definition for “cost sharing.” A member’s cost-sharing requirement to pay for a portion of drugs received is also referred to as the member’s “out-of-pocket” cost requirement.

PACE plan – A PACE (Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly) plan combines medical, social, and long-term care services and supports (LTSS) for frail people to help people stay independent and living in their community (instead of moving to a nursing home) as long as possible, while getting the high-quality care they need. People enrolled in PACE plans receive both their Medicare and Medicaid benefits through the plan. PACE is not available in all states. If you would like to know if PACE is available in your state, please contact the HOP Administration Unit.

Part C – see **Medicare Advantage (MA) Plan**.

Part D – The voluntary Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Program.

Part D Drugs – Drugs that can be covered under Part D. We may or may not offer all Part D drugs. Certain categories of drugs have been excluded as covered Part D drugs.

Part D Late Enrollment Penalty – An amount added to your monthly premium for Medicare drug coverage if you go without creditable coverage (coverage that is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as standard Medicare prescription drug coverage) for a continuous period of 63 days or more after you are first eligible to join a Part D plan.

Premium – The periodic payment to Medicare, an insurance company, or a health care plan for health or prescription drug coverage.

Prior Authorization – Approval in advance to get certain drugs. Covered drugs that need prior authorization are marked in the formulary.

Quantity Limits – A management tool that is designed to limit the use of selected drugs for quality, safety, or utilization reasons. Limits may be on the amount of the drug that we cover per prescription or for a defined period of time.

Real Time Benefit Tool (also called the Pricing & Pharmacy Lookup Tool) – A portal or computer application in which members can look up complete, accurate, timely, clinically appropriate, enrollee-specific formulary and benefit information. This includes cost sharing amounts, alternative formulary medications that may be used for the same health condition as a given drug, and coverage restrictions (Prior Authorization, Step Therapy, Quantity Limits) that apply to alternative medications.

Service Area – A geographic area where you must live to join a particular prescription drug plan. The plan may disenroll you if you move out of the plan’s service area.

Special Enrollment Period – A set time when members can change their health or drug plans or return to Original Medicare. Situations in which you may be eligible for a Special Enrollment Period include: if you move outside the service area, if you are getting “Extra Help” with your prescription drug costs, if you move into a nursing home, or if we violate our contract with you.

Step Therapy – A utilization tool that requires you to first try another drug to treat your medical condition before we will cover the drug your physician may have initially prescribed.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) – A monthly benefit paid by the Social Security Administration to people with limited income and resources who are disabled, blind, or age 65 and older. SSI benefits are not the same as Social Security benefits.

PRA Disclosure Statement.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0938-1051. If you have comments or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: CMS, 7500 Security Boulevard, Attn: PRA Reports Clearance Officer, Mail Stop C4-26-05, Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850.

MEMBER SERVICES

For help or information about prescription drugs, please call **OptumRx**.

Phone: 1-888-239-1301 (Calls to this number are free)

TTY: 1-800-498-5428 (Calls to this number are free)

Hours: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

For help or information about enrollment, billing, or ID cards, please call the **HOP Administration Unit**, or go to our plan website at **HOPbenefits.com**.

Phone: 1-800-773-7725 (Calls to this number are free)

TTY: 1-800-498-5428 (Calls to this number are free)

Fax: 1-877-411-4921

Hours: Monday–Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

A State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) is a state program that gets money from the federal government to give free local health insurance counseling to people with Medicare.

To find a SHIP in your state, go to Chapter 2, Section 3.

**A STAND-ALONE PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN
WITH A MEDICARE CONTRACT
CMS CONTRACT NUMBER: E3014
EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 2023**