



Module 11: Medicare in a Nutshell

Maryland Department of Health
Prevention and Health Promotion Administration



About *Alive!* Maryland



The **Maryland Department of Health** has engaged with **HealthHIV** to launch *Alive! Maryland*, the first-ever comprehensive capacity building initiative for the infectious disease and primary care workforces in the State of Maryland.

For more information on this initiative and a listing of trainings, resources, and events, please visit

www.alivemaryland.org

HealthHIV



Services



- Individualized trainings and technical assistance
- CME-eligible virtual trainings and self-paced curricula
- Downloadable resources and toolkits for community partners
- Interactive MDH training calendar

CBA and Training Core Content Areas



- Effective HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI Prevention, Care, and Treatment Programs for specific populations
- Health Equity
- Financial and Grants/Management/Compliance
- Care and Treatment
- Organizational and Infrastructure Development
- Prevention and Surveillance
- Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE)

Objectives

The purpose of this presentation is to:

- ❑ give a brief overview of the Medicare program
- ❑ highlight features of Medicare Part D coverage and assistance programs

Medicare.gov

CMS.gov

Maryland Department of Aging (SHIP):

<https://aging.maryland.gov/Pages/state-health-insurance-program.aspx>



Medicare in a Nutshell

Overview of the Medicare Program

Medicare and HIV

Medicare is the largest source of federal funding for HIV/AIDS care in the U.S. Approximately one quarter of people with HIV who are in care get their health coverage through Medicare. In 2018, 46.1% of RWHAP clients were age 50 years and older, and this is projected to rise to two-thirds by 2030.

What is the top challenge at your organization for supporting Medicare enrollment and coverage?

- For example: Understanding the different parts of Medicare
- Assisting clients with Medicare enrollment
- Assisting clients who are dually eligible for Medicare and Medicaid
- Knowing where to refer clients for external Medicare enrollment support

Primary pathways for Medicare eligibility

- To enroll in Medicare, an individual must be a U.S. citizen or a legal resident for at least five years (with some exceptions).
- Three potential pathways:
 - Age 65 or older
 - Under 65 with qualifying disability
 - Have end stage renal disease

Medicare and HIV

United States Preventive Services Task Force:

- Medicare provides coverage of both standard and Food and Drug Administration approved rapid HIV screening tests for eligible beneficiaries.
- Guidelines recommend screening for HIV infection in adolescents and adults aged 15 to 65 years.
- Adolescents, younger adults, pregnant women and older adults are at risk for HIV and should be screened if covered by Medicare.

Medicare and HIV

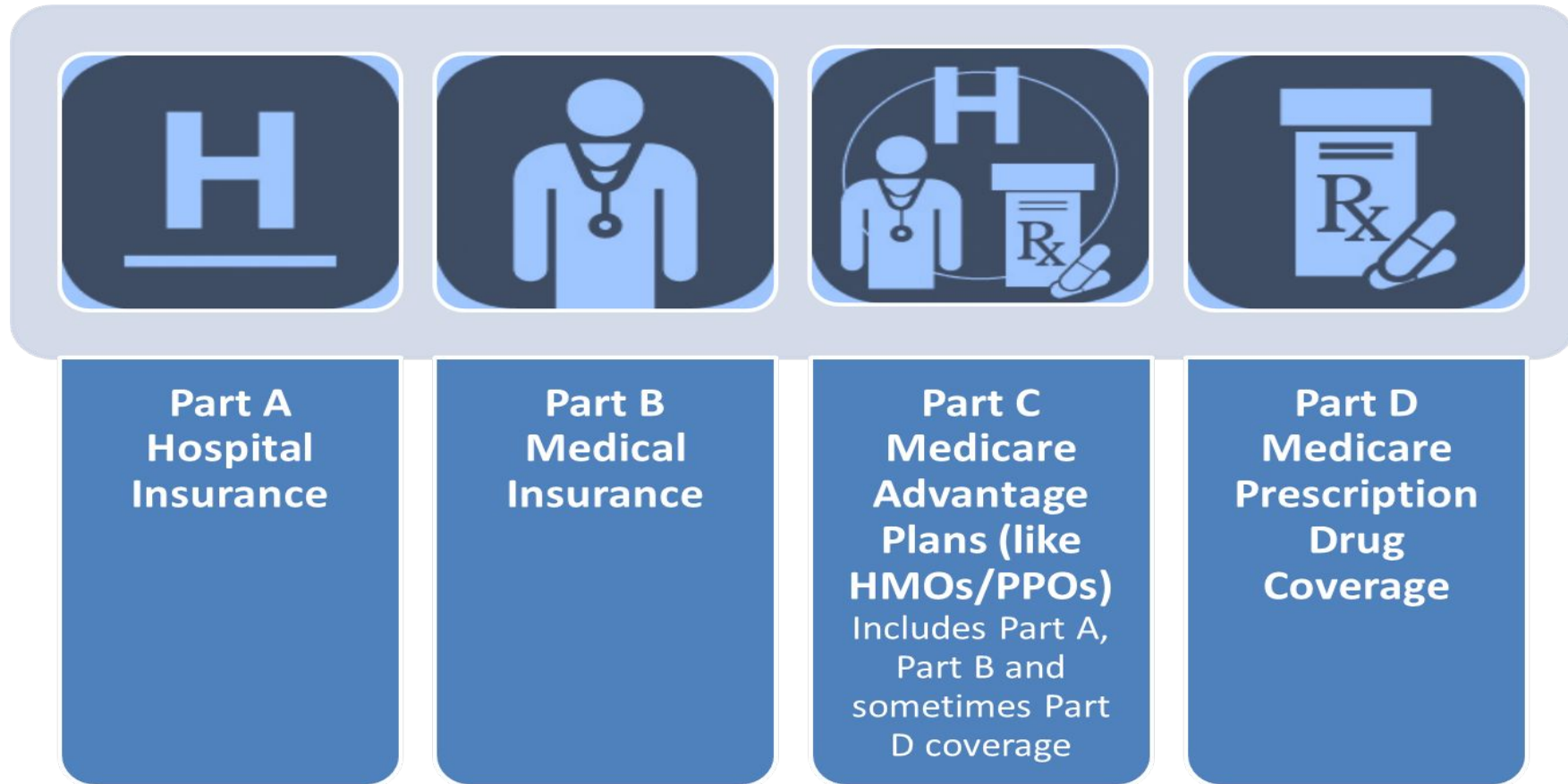
- Medicare spending on managing HIV infection exceeds \$6 billion annually
- Medicare beneficiaries with HIV infection could become Medicare eligible in the 25th month of SSDI disability or at age 65
- Short-term skilled nursing facility care, yes; long-term nursing care, no



Transitions to Medicare

- If you become eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A, but are not enrolled, you are no longer eligible to use the *Exchange* to enroll in Medicaid or receive a subsidy for a qualified health plan (QHP). If you are enrolled in Medicare A and/or B, you can not buy a QHP through the *Exchange*.
- You may apply for other MA programs for Medicare beneficiaries through your local Department of Social Services, if you qualify for financial help.
- If you are a legal resident, less than 5 years, or required to pay Part A premiums, you may still be eligible to use the *Exchange* to enroll in a QHP.
- Transitions between Medicaid, qualified health plans and Medicare, may result in changes in the providers and services that are available to clients.

The 4 Parts



Medicare Coverage Options

When you first enroll in Medicare, and during certain times of the year, you can choose how you get your Medicare coverage

There are 2 main ways to get Medicare

**Original
Medicare**

**Medicare
Advantage (MA)**

Note: Medicare Supplement Insurance (Medigap) policies only work with Original Medicare.

Parts A and B

Medicare Enrollment

- Automatic enrollment for those receiving
 - Social Security benefits
 - Railroad Retirement Board benefits
- Initial Enrollment Period Package
 - Mailed 3 months before beginning of
 - Month of 65th birthday, or
 - 25th month of disability benefits
 - Includes your Medicare card



If It Isn't Automatic

- If you're not receiving Social Security income, you're not automatically enrolled
 - You need to enroll with Social Security
 - Call 1-800-772-1213, visit your local office or online at [socialsecurity.gov](https://www.socialsecurity.gov)
 - If retired from the Railroad, enroll with the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB), call your local RRB office or 1-877-772-5772
- You can first enroll during your Initial Enrollment Period (IEP) – 7 months
 - Begins 3 months before your 65th birthday
 - Includes the month you turn 65
 - Ends 3 months after you turn 65, your start date will be delayed

If It Isn't Automatic

- Can enroll in premium-free Part A anytime after IEP begins
 - Don't have to be retired to get Medicare
- Can only enroll in Part B (and premium Part A) during IEP and other limited times
 - Annual enrollment: January 1 – March 31, effective July 1
 - Special enrollment periods (SEP) – up to 63 days after “creditable coverage” ends
- Beneficiary may have a penalty if not enrolled during IEP or eligible SEP
- If not deducted from Social Security income, beneficiary can
 - Be billed every 3 months, or
 - Enroll in Medicare Easy Pay to deduct premium(s) from bank account

Medicare Part D

Part D Enrollment

- Coverage is not automatically included with Part A or B enrollment – clients need to join a plan with a contracted private insurance carrier
- Initial Enrollment Period (IEP) follows timeframe of Part A and/or B eligibility and enrollment
- Annual Part D Open Enrollment period: October 15th to December 7th
- Enrollment in an assistance program or loss of creditable coverage provides a Special Enrollment Period (SEP) for Part D
- May have a penalty if you don't enroll during IEP or earliest eligible SEP

Medicare Part D

Part D Plan Formularies

- Medicare plans that provide Prescription Drug Coverage are required to include HIV/AIDS medications
- A Medicare Part D plan can remove a brand drug from the formulary mid year, if it adds a therapeutically equivalent generic drug to its formulary.
- If client's provider feels need brand – must ask plan for a formulary exception – if the exception is denied, then client's provider can go through the various levels of appeal.

Medicare Part D

Part D Coverage Options

- Medicare prescription drug coverage is provided through:
 - Medicare Prescription Drug Plans (PDP)
 - Medicare Health Plans that include a prescription drug plan (e.g. Medicare Advantage – HMO or PPO)

MC Health Plans

Medicare Advantage Plans (Part C)

- **MUST be on Medicare A and B.** These plans are a **substitute for Original Medicare – Part A and B.**
- Still in Medicare, but use Medicare Advantage Plan card, not the red, white and blue Medicare card, at point of service.
- Almost all include Prescription Drug Coverage (Part D)
- Many Include Extra Benefits (must read what exactly is covered), i.e., Vision, Hearing, Dental Services, routine physical exams
- Often low premiums (federal government subsidizes), typically are co-pays for each services. Limit on annual out of pocket medical expenses.

MC Health Plans

MA Open Enrollment/Re-introduction Period

- Annual Medicare Advantage Open Enrollment Period: January 1 to March 31
- Allows MA plan enrollees to:
 - Switch from a MA plan to another MA plan
 - Leave an MA plan, return to Original Medicare and enroll in Part D
- This enrollment period does not permit one to change Part D plans or initially enroll in an MA plan.

Medigap Policies

- Sold by private insurance companies, fills gaps in Original Medicare (like deductibles, coinsurance, copayments)
- Covers one person (spouses need separate plans)
- All plans with same letter sold by different companies:
 - Have same coverage
 - Costs are different
- Individuals must have Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medical Insurance)
- Plans do not cover the costs under other types of health coverage, including Medicare Advantage (MA) Plans, stand-alone Medicare drug plans (PDPs), employer/union group health coverage (GHP), Medicaid, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) benefits, or TRICARE

Medigap Plans

- Standardized plans identified by a letter (except in waiver states)
- Plans with the same letter must offer all the same benefits
- Companies don't have to sell all plans

Plans Currently Sold	Plans that Exist, But Are No Longer Sold
A, B, C, D, F, G, K, L, M, and N	E, H, I, and J

- Plans C and F are no longer available to people who became new to Medicare on or after January 1, 2020
- For help, contact the Maryland Insurance Administration or local State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)

Medigap Plan Coverage

	Medicare Supplement Insurance (Medigap) Plans									
Benefits	A	B	C	D	F*	G*	K	L	M	N
Medicare Part A coinsurance and hospital costs (up to an additional 365 days after Medicare benefits are used)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Medicare Part B coinsurance or copayment	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	75%	100%	100% ***
Blood (first 3 pints)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	75%	100%	100%
Part A hospice care coinsurance or copayment	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	75%	100%	100%
Skilled nursing facility care coinsurance			100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	75%	100%	100%
Part A deductible		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	75%	50%	100%
Part B deductible			100%		100%					
Part B excess charges					100%	100%				
Foreign travel emergency (up to plan limits)			80%	80%	80%	80%			80%	80%
							Out-of-pocket limit in 2021**			
							\$6,220	\$3,110		

* Plans F and G also offer a high-deductible plan in some states. With this option, you must pay for Medicare-covered costs (coinsurance, copayments, and deductibles) up to the deductible amount of \$2,370 in 2020 before your policy pays anything. (Plans C and F won't be available to people who were newly eligible for Medicare on or after January 1, 2020.)

**For Plans K and L, after you meet your out-of-pocket yearly limit and your yearly Part B deductible (\$203 in 2021), the Medigap plan pays 100% of covered services for the rest of the calendar year.

*** Plan N pays 100% of the Part B coinsurance, except for a copayment of up to \$20 for some office visits and up to a \$50 copayment for emergency room visits that don't result in an inpatient admission.

The Best Time to Buy a Medigap Policy

The 6-month Medigap OEP:

- Begins the month person is 65 or older AND signed up for Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance); must have Part A
 - Can't be delayed or repeated
 - Medicare beneficiaries under age 65 have limited plan options, until OEP at 65
- Applicants have protections—companies must sell a plan if individual is in the OEP.
- Companies can't do the following:
 - ❑ Refuse to sell an eligible beneficiary any Medigap policy they offer
 - ❑ Require a waiting period for coverage (there can be a waiting period for pre-existing conditions if beneficiaries don't have creditable coverage before the OEP)
 - ❑ Charge more because of a past/present health problem

If Part B Enrollment is Delayed

If enrollment in Part B is delayed because a person or their spouse is currently actively working and has group health coverage:

- Medigap OEP will start when they are 65 **and** enrolled in Part B
- When the employer coverage ends, they will get a chance to sign up for Part B and won't have a late enrollment penalty

Reasons a person may want to delay enrolling in Medicare Part B

- Group health insurance often provides coverage similar to Part B
- Person would be paying for Part B before they need it
- Medigap OEP might expire before a Medigap policy would be useful

Pre-existing Conditions and Medigap

- Pre-existing condition—Health problem for which a person was treated or diagnosed within 6 months before coverage start date
- Pre-existing condition waiting period:
 - Insurance companies can refuse to cover out-of-pocket costs for excluded condition for up to 6 months (“look-back period”)
- If person had at least 6 months of continuous prior creditable coverage (with no break in coverage for more than 63 days) insurance companies can’t make them wait before it covers their pre-existing conditions

2020 Medigap Changes

On January 1, 2020, Medigap plans sold to people new to Medicare stopped covering the Part B deductible

- Insurance companies are prohibited from selling standardized Plans C or F to newly eligible people with Medicare, who:
 - ❑ Turned 65 on January 1, 2020, or later
 - ❑ Are getting premium-free Part A as of January 1, 2020, or later.
- A person who wasn't "newly eligible for Medicare" on January 1, 2020, or later can apply to buy Plan C or Plan F. They'll only have guaranteed issuance if they're in their Open Enrollment Period or if they have guaranteed issue rights under other limited circumstances.

2020 Medigap Changes (continued)

- Insurance companies may sell Plans C or F to those getting Medicare retroactively with their Part A start date before January 1, 2020.
- Plans C and F will remain active for people who already had them
- Plans C and F are guaranteed renewable (unless the premiums aren't paid)
- No federal guaranteed issue right to transfer from Plans C or F to other plan types
- Check with carrier

Medicare in a Nutshell

Getting Part D Assistance

Help with Part D

Assistance Programs

Assistance is available through federal and state programs to help clients cover drug costs not covered by Medicare Part D, the cost of Medicare Part D premiums and other Medicare cost, if applicable

- People with the lowest income and resources pay no premiums or deductibles, have small or no copayments and access to LI NET for interim prescription coverage
- People with slightly higher income and resources have a reduced deductible and pay a little more out-of-pocket
- Assistance programs also facilitate access to a Part D plan by providing special enrollment periods for eligible members

Medicaid

Dual Medicaid and Medicare

Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB)

MD Department of Social Services
(Asset limits)

Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB)

MD Department of Social Services
(Asset limits)

Employed Individuals with Disabilities Program (EID)

Administered by MDH
(Asset limits)

Full Duals

Maryland Medicaid (*Non-MAGI*)

- "Dual eligibles" receive premium and cost-sharing benefits under previously existing non-MAGI Medicaid programs
- Medicaid expansion does **not** change the rules for individuals who are eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare
- Eligibility for these benefits are based on the income and asset rules
- May result in significant changes for individuals who had Medicaid expansion before becoming Medicare eligible

Full Duals Cont.

- Certain individuals qualify for Medicare and full benefit Medicaid coverage
 - Individuals who are disabled or over age 65 and who receive SSI as well as Medicare
 - Individuals who are disabled or over age 65 and whose income is 40% or less of the FPL
- Medicaid pays Medicare premiums and cost-sharing charges and “wraps” Medicaid to provide Medicaid services not picked up by Medicare
- If an individual over age 65 is in this medically needy group and not entitled to premium-free Medicare Part "A," the individual is required to apply for “buy-in” Medicare, for which Medicaid will pay the premium

QMB/SLMB

Qualified Medicare Beneficiary Program (QMB)

- Income limits: 100% or less of the FPL
- Asset limits (2022): \$9,900/individual or \$15,600/couple (adjusted annually for inflation)
- Individuals are eligible to have their monthly Medicare Part "B" premiums, deductibles paid and Medicare co-pays, coinsurance capped by the Medical Assistance Program
- If an individual is enrolled in Medicare Part "B," but is not entitled to free Medicare Part "A," Medicaid will pay the Part "A" premium as a buy-in benefit

QMB/SLMB Cont.

Specified Low Income Medicare Beneficiary Program (SLMB)

- Income limits: 100% - 120% of the FPL
- Asset limits (2022): \$9,900/individual or \$15,600/couple (adjusted annually for inflation)
- Individuals are eligible to have Medicaid pay their Medicare Part "B" premiums only
- Individuals with slightly higher incomes (120% - 135% FPL) can also qualify for SLMB benefits through the QI (SLMB II) program; QI beneficiaries must meet asset limitations of \$9,900/individual or \$15,600/couple (adjusted annually for inflation)

EID

Employed Individuals with Disabilities Program (EID)

Administered by MDH

- To be eligible, individual must:
 - Be employed
 - Be disabled
 - Have <300% FPL of countable income
- Benefits:
 - Full fee for service Medicaid coverage
 - Wrap-around services for those with other health insurance or Medicare
- Asset limits: \$10,000/individual or \$15,000/couple (adjusted annually for inflation)
- EID clients are not eligible for MADAP

Extra Help

Low-Income Subsidy (LIS)

Full Low-Income Subsidy (LIS)

Social Security Administration
(Asset limits)

Partial Low-Income Subsidy (LIS)

Social Security Administration
(Asset limits)

Limited Income NET Program (LI NET)

CMS/Humana
(Newly enrolled in Medicaid or LIS)

Extra Help

Low-Income Subsidy (*LIS*)

Apply through Social Security - online (ssa.gov) or call 1-800-772-1213

1. Full Low-Income Subsidy *Extra Help*

Income max: <135% FPL for individual or couple

*Assets max: <\$9,900 for individual, <\$15,600 for couple

2. Partial Low-Income Subsidy *Extra Help*

Income max: 135-150% FPL for individual or couple

*Assets max: <\$15,510 for individual, <\$30,950 for couple

*CY:2022

LI NET Program

Limited Income NET Program

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) created this program and contracted with Humana to provide:

1. **Point-of-Sale prescription drug coverage** for individuals with Medicare's Low-Income Subsidy (LIS, also called "Extra Help") who are not yet enrolled in a Medicare Part D prescription drug plan.
2. **Retroactive prescription drug coverage** for new "dual eligibles" -- those individuals who are newly eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid, or Medicare and Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

MD SPDAP

Maryland Senior Prescription Drug Assistance Program (SPDAP)

International Software Systems Inc. administers this program for the Maryland Department of Health

(Maryland residency: 6 months or more)

Income: <300% FPL for individual or couple

Assets not counted

Up to \$50/month toward Part D premium

1-800-551-5995; Fax: 1-800-877-5156

Closing for Module 11

Reviewed and summarized:

- resources of the State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) Counseling services
- the Medicare eligibility criteria, enrollment processes, premium costs and basic benefits
- Medicare supplement (Medigap) plans, and
- federal and state subsidies, cost savings and assistance programs,

Next: Module 12 – MADAP and Medicare

aspects of creditable coverage for Medicare eligible clients, union & retiree plans and special coverage groups.

Resources/References

- *Medicare Beneficiary handbook, forms and resources*
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
www.medicare.gov
www.cms.gov
- Maryland Medicaid Programs
Maryland Department of Health
<https://mmcp.health.maryland.gov>
- KFF/Kaiser Family Foundation
<https://www.kff.org>
- Maryland Insurance Administration
<http://insurance.maryland.gov>

Resources/References

- State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)
Maryland Department of Aging
<http://www.aging.maryland.gov/Pages/StateHealthInsuranceProgram.aspx>
- Annual Update of the HHS Poverty Guidelines
<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/01/21/2022-01166/annual-update-of-the-hhs-poverty-guidelines>
- Resource and Cost-Sharing Limits for Low-Income Subsidy (LIS) Maryland
Department of Health
<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Prescription-DrugCoverage/LimitedIncomeandResources>

Resources/References

- Social Security Administration (SSA)
www.ssa.gov
- Senior Prescription Drug Assistance Program (SPDAP)
Maryland Department of Health
<http://www.marylandspdap.com>
- Medicare, Medicaid and Insurance Outreach & Education
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
<https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Outreach-and-Education>
- ACE TA Center/TargetHIV
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP)
HIV/AIDS Bureau
Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)
<https://targethiv.org/ac>

Resources/References

- State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)
Maryland Department of Aging
<http://www.aging.maryland.gov/Pages/StateHealthInsuranceProgram.aspx>
- Medicare, Medicaid and Insurance Outreach & Education
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
<https://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Outreach-and-Education>
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