



January 1 – December 31, 2013

Evidence of Coverage

Your Medicare Health Benefits and Services and Prescription Drug Coverage as a Member of Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO)

This booklet gives you the details about your Medicare health and prescription drug coverage from January 1 – December 31, 2013. It explains how to get coverage for the health care services and prescription drugs you need. This is an important legal document. Please keep it in a safe place.

This plan, Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO), is offered by Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company. (When this Evidence of Coverage says “we,” “us” or “our,” it means Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company. When it says “plan” or “our plan,” it means Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO).)

Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company is a health plan with a Medicare contract.

This information is available for free in other languages. Please contact our Customer Service number at 1-877-811-3107 for additional information. (TTY users should call 711). Hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., 7 days a week. Customer Service also has free language interpreter services available for non-English speakers.

Esta información está disponible en otros idiomas de manera gratuita. Comuníquese con el número de nuestro Servicio de Atención al Cliente al 1-877-811-3107 para obtener más información. (Los usuarios de TTY deben llamar al 711). Los horarios son de 8:00 a. m. a 8:00 p. m., los 7 días de la semana. El Servicio de Atención al Cliente también ofrece los servicios gratuitos de un intérprete para las personas que no hablan inglés.

This document is available to order in large print, Braille and audio tape. To request this document in an alternate format, please call Customer Service at the phone number printed on the back of this booklet.

Benefits, formulary, pharmacy network, premium, deductibles and/or copayments/coinsurance may change on January 1, 2014.

2013 Evidence of Coverage Table of Contents

This list of chapters and page numbers is your starting point. For more help in finding information you need, go to the first page of a chapter. You will find a detailed list of topics at the beginning of each chapter.

Chapter 1. Getting Started as a Member 3
 Explains what it means to be in a Medicare health plan and how to use this booklet. Tells about materials we will send you, your plan premium, your plan membership card and keeping your membership record up to date.

Chapter 2. Important Phone Numbers and Resources 13
 Tells you how to get in touch with our plan (Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO)) and with other organizations, including Medicare, the State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP), the Quality Improvement Organization, Social Security, Medicaid (the state health insurance program for people with low incomes), programs that help people pay for their prescription drugs and the Railroad Retirement Board.

Chapter 3. Using the Plan's Coverage for Your Medical Services 23
 Explains important things you need to know about getting your medical care as a member of our plan. Topics include using the providers in the plan's network and how to get care when you have an emergency.

Chapter 4. Medical Benefits Chart (What Is Covered and What You Pay) 32
 Gives the details about which types of medical care are covered and *not* covered for you as a member of our plan. Explains how much you will pay as your share of the cost for your covered medical care.

Chapter 5. Using the Plan's Coverage for Your Part D Prescription Drugs 83
 Explains rules you need to follow when you get your Part D drugs. Tells how to use the plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary) to find out which drugs are covered. Tells which kinds of drugs are *not* covered. Explains several kinds of restrictions that apply to coverage for certain drugs. Explains where to get your prescriptions filled. Tells about the plan's programs for drug safety and managing medications.

Chapter 6. What You Pay for Your Part D Prescription Drugs 98

Tells about the four stages of drug coverage (Deductible Stage, Initial Coverage Stage, Coverage Gap Stage, Catastrophic Coverage Stage) and how these stages affect what you pay for your drugs. Explains the six cost-sharing tiers for your Part D drugs and tells what you must pay for a drug in each cost-sharing tier. Tells about the late-enrollment penalty.

Chapter 7. Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Medical Services or Drugs 115

Explains when and how to send a bill to us when you want to ask us to pay you back for our share of the cost for your covered services or drugs.

Chapter 8. Your Rights and Responsibilities 121

Explains the rights and responsibilities you have as a member of our plan. Tells what you can do if you think your rights are not being respected.

Chapter 9. What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints) 132

Tells you step-by-step what to do if you are having problems or concerns as a member of our plan.

- Explains how to ask for coverage decisions and make appeals if you are having trouble getting the medical care or prescription drugs you think are covered by our plan. This includes asking us to make exceptions to the rules or extra restrictions on your coverage for prescription drugs, and asking us to keep covering hospital care and certain types of medical services if you think your coverage is ending too soon.
- Explains how to make complaints about quality of care, waiting times, customer service and other concerns.

Chapter 10. Ending Your Membership in the Plan 172

Explains when and how you can end your membership in the plan. Explains situations in which our plan is required to end your membership.

Chapter 11. Legal Notices 179

Includes notices about governing law and about nondiscrimination.

Chapter 12. Definitions of Important Words 184

Explains key terms used in this booklet.

Chapter 1. Getting Started as a Member

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| Section 1. | Introduction | 4 |
| Section 1.1 | You Are Enrolled in Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO), Which Is a Medicare PPO | 4 |
| Section 1.2 | What Is the Evidence of Coverage Booklet About? | 4 |
| Section 1.3 | What Does This Chapter Tell You? | 4 |
| Section 1.4 | What If You Are New to the Plan? | 4 |
| Section 1.5 | Legal Information About the Evidence of Coverage | 4 |
| Section 2. | What Makes You Eligible to Be a Plan Member? | 5 |
| Section 2.1 | Your Eligibility Requirements | 5 |
| Section 2.2 | What Are Medicare Part A and Medicare Part B? | 5 |
| Section 2.3 | Here Is the Plan Service Area for Our Plan | 5 |
| Section 3. | What Other Materials Will You Get From Us? | 5 |
| Section 3.1 | Your Plan Membership Card – Use It to Get All Covered Care and Prescription Drugs | 5 |
| Section 3.2 | The Provider Directory: Your Guide to All Providers in the Plan's Network | 6 |
| Section 3.3 | The Pharmacy Directory: Your Guide to Pharmacies in Our Network | 7 |
| Section 3.4 | The Plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary) | 7 |
| Section 3.5 | The Explanation of Benefits (the "EOB"): Reports With a Summary of Payments Made for Your Part D Prescription Drugs | 7 |
| Section 4. | Your Monthly Premium for the Plan | 8 |
| Section 4.1 | How Much Is Your Plan Premium? | 8 |
| Section 4.2 | There Are Several Ways You Can Pay Your Plan Premium | 9 |
| Section 4.3 | Can We Change Your Monthly Plan Premium During the Year? | 10 |
| Section 5. | Please Keep Your Plan Membership Record Up to Date | 11 |
| Section 5.1 | How to Help Make Sure That We Have Accurate Information About You | 11 |
| Section 6. | We Protect the Privacy of Your Personal Health Information .. | 11 |
| Section 6.1 | We Make Sure That Your Health Information Is Protected | 11 |
| Section 7. | How Other Insurance Works With Our Plan | 12 |
| Section 7.1 | Which Plan Pays First When You Have Other Insurance? | 12 |

Section 1. Introduction

Section 1.1

You Are Enrolled in Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO), Which Is a Medicare PPO

You are covered by Medicare, and you have chosen to get your Medicare health care and your prescription drug coverage through our plan, Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO).

There are different types of Medicare health plans. Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) is a Medicare Advantage PPO Plan (PPO stands for Preferred Provider Organization).

Like all Medicare health plans, this Medicare PPO is approved by Medicare and run by a private company.

Section 1.2

What Is the Evidence of Coverage Booklet About?

This Evidence of Coverage booklet tells you how to get your Medicare medical care and prescription drugs covered through our plan. This booklet explains your rights and responsibilities, what is covered and what you pay as a member of the plan.

This plan, Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO), is offered by Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company. (When this Evidence of Coverage says “we,” “us” or “our,” it means Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company. When it says “plan” or “our plan,” it means Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO).)

The words “coverage” and “covered services” refer to the medical care and services and the prescription drugs available to you as a member of our plan.

Section 1.3

What Does This Chapter Tell You?

Look through Chapter 1 of this Evidence of Coverage to learn:

- What makes you eligible to be a plan member?
- What is your plan's service area?
- What materials will you get from us?
- What is your plan premium and how can you pay it?
- How do you keep the information in your membership record up to date?

Section 1.4

What If You Are New to the Plan?

If you are a new member, then it's important for you to learn what the plan's rules are and what services are available to you. We encourage you to set aside some time to look through this Evidence of Coverage booklet.

If you are confused or concerned or just have a question, please contact our plan's Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Section 1.5

Legal Information About the Evidence of Coverage

It's Part of Our Contract With You

This Evidence of Coverage is part of our contract with you about how the plan 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 can affect your coverage. These notices are sometimes called "riders" or "amendments."

The contract is in effect for the months in which you are enrolled in the plan between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2013.

Medicare Must Approve Our Plan Each Year

Medicare (the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) must approve our plan each year. You can continue 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 live in our geographic service area (*Section 2.3 describes our service area.*)
- *And* you have both Medicare Part A and Medicare Part B
- *And* you do *not* have end-stage renal disease (ESRD), with limited exceptions, such as if you develop ESRD when you are already a member of a plan that we offer, or you were a member of a different plan that was terminated.

Section 2.2

What Are Medicare Part A and Medicare Part B?

When you first signed up for Medicare, you received information about what services are covered under Medicare Part A and Medicare Part B. Remember:

- Medicare Part A generally helps cover services furnished by institutional providers such as hospitals (for inpatient services), skilled nursing facilities or home health agencies.

- Medicare Part B is for most other medical services (such as physicians' services and other outpatient services) and certain items (such as durable medical equipment and supplies).

Section 2.3

Here Is the Plan Service Area for Our Plan

Although Medicare is a federal program, our plan is available only to individuals who live in our plan service area. To remain a member of our plan, you must keep living in this service area. The service area is described below.

Our service area includes this county in California: Orange.

If you plan to move out of the service area, please contact Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) 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.

Section 3. What Other Materials Will You Get From Us?

Section 3.1

Your Plan Membership Card – Use It to Get All Covered Care and Prescription Drugs

While you are a member of our plan, you must use your membership card for our plan whenever you get any services covered by this plan and for prescription drugs you get at network pharmacies.

Here's a *sample* membership card to show you what yours will look like:

Section 3.2

The Provider Directory: Your Guide to All Providers in the Plan's Network

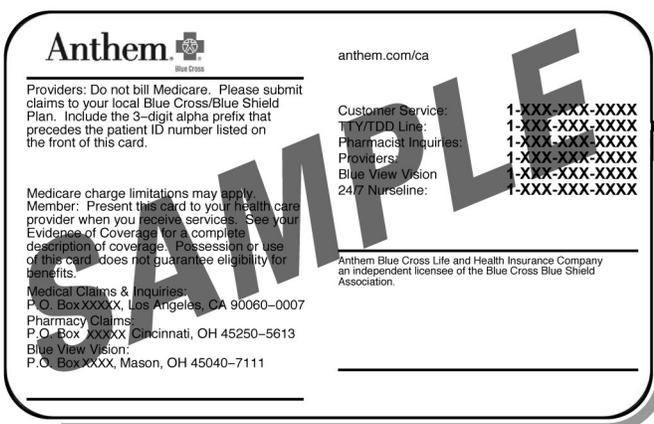
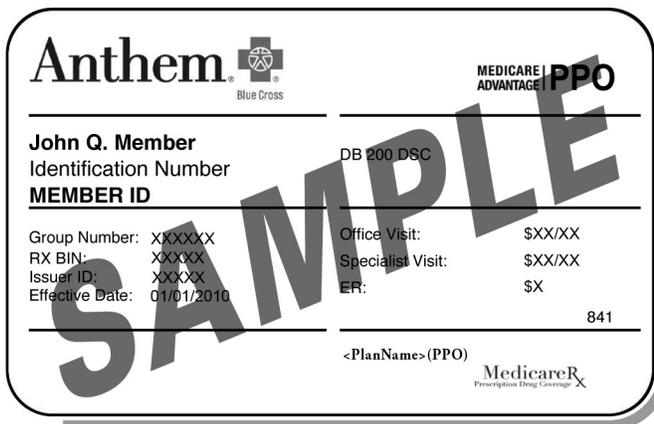
What Are Network Providers?

Network providers are the doctors and other health care professionals, medical groups, hospitals and other health care facilities that have an agreement with us to accept our payment and any plan cost sharing as payment in full. We have arranged for these providers to deliver covered services to members in our plan.

Why Do You Need to Know Which Providers Are Part of Our Network?

As a member of our plan, you can choose to receive care from out-of-network providers. Our plan will cover services from either in-network or out-of-network providers, as long as the services are covered benefits and medically necessary. However, if you use an out-of-network provider, your share of the costs for your covered services may be higher. *See Chapter 3, Using the Plan's Coverage for Your Medical Services, for more specific information.*

If you don't have your copy of the Provider Directory, you can request a copy from Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) You may ask Customer Service for more information about our network providers, including their qualifications. You can also see the Provider Directory at www.anthem.com/ca/medicare or download it from this website. Both Customer Service and the website can give you the most up-to-date information about changes in our network of providers.



As long as you are a member of our plan **you must not use your red, white and blue Medicare card** to get covered medical services (with the exception of routine clinical research studies and hospice services). Keep your red, white and blue Medicare card in a safe place in case you need it later.

Here's why this is so important: If you get covered services using your red, white and blue Medicare card instead of using your Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) membership card while you are a plan member, you may have to pay the full cost yourself.

If your plan membership card is damaged, lost or stolen, call Customer Service right away and we will send you a new card. (Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Section 3.3

The Pharmacy Directory: Your Guide to Pharmacies in Our Network

Every year that you are a member of our plan, we will send you either a new Pharmacy Directory or an update to your Pharmacy Directory. This directory lists our network pharmacies.

What Are Network Pharmacies?

Our Pharmacy Directory gives you a complete list of our network pharmacies – that means all of the pharmacies that have agreed to fill covered prescriptions for our plan members.

Why Do You Need to Know About Network Pharmacies?

You can use the Pharmacy Directory to find the network pharmacy you want to use. This is important because, with few exceptions, you must get your prescriptions filled at one of our network pharmacies if you want our plan to cover (help you pay for) them.

If you don't have the Pharmacy Directory, you can get a copy from Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) At any time, you can call Customer Service to get up-to-date information about changes in the pharmacy network. You can also find this information on our website at www.anthem.com/ca/medicare.

Section 3.4

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 by the plan. 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 our plan's Drug List. The Drug List also tells you if there are any rules that restrict coverage for your drugs.

We will send you a copy of the Drug List. To get the most complete and current information about which drugs are covered, you can visit the plan's website (www.anthem.com/ca/medicare) or call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Section 3.5

The Explanation of Benefits (the "EOB"): Reports With a Summary of Payments Made for Your Part D Prescription Drugs

When you use your Part D prescription drug benefits, we will send you a summary report to help you understand and keep track of payments for your Part D prescription drugs. This summary report is called the Explanation of Benefits (or the "EOB").

The Explanation of Benefits tells you the total amount you have spent on your Part D prescription drugs and the total amount we have paid for each of your Part D prescription drugs during the month. *Chapter 6 (What You Pay for Your Part D Prescription Drugs) gives more information about the Explanation of Benefits and how it can help you keep track of your drug coverage.*

An Explanation of Benefits summary is also available upon request. To get a copy, please contact Customer Service. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

Section 4. Your Monthly Premium for the Plan

Section 4.1

How Much Is Your Plan Premium?

As a member of our plan, you pay a monthly plan premium. For 2013, the monthly premium for our plan is \$66.00. In addition, you must continue to pay your Medicare Part B premium (unless your Part B premium is paid for you by Medicaid or another third party).

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, 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 send 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 “LIS Rider”), which tells you about your drug coverage. If you don’t have this insert, please call Customer Service and ask for the LIS Rider. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

In Some Situations, Your Plan Premium Could Be More

In some situations, your plan premium could be more than the amount listed above in Section 4.1. These situations are described below.

- If you signed up for extra benefits, also called “optional supplemental benefits,” then you pay an additional premium each month for these extra benefits. The monthly premium for the Preventive

Dental Package is \$12.00. The monthly premium for the Comprehensive Dental and Vision Package is \$31.00. The monthly premium for the Combination Package is \$36.00. If you have any questions about your plan premium, please call Customer Service. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

- Some members are required to pay a **late-enrollment penalty** because they did not join a Medicare drug plan when they first became eligible or because they had a continuous period of 63 days or more when they didn’t have “creditable” prescription drug coverage. (“Creditable” means the drug coverage is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare’s standard prescription drug coverage.) For these members, the late-enrollment penalty is added to the plan’s monthly premium. Their premium amount will be the monthly plan premium plus the amount of their late-enrollment penalty.
- If you are required to pay the late-enrollment penalty, the amount of your penalty depends on how long you waited before you enrolled in drug coverage or how many months you were without drug coverage after you became eligible. *Chapter 6, Section 10 explains the late-enrollment penalty.*
 - If you have a late-enrollment penalty and do not pay it, you could be disenrolled from the plan.

Many Members Are Required to Pay Other Medicare Premiums

In addition to paying the monthly plan premium, many members are required to pay other Medicare premiums. As explained in Section 2 above, in order to be eligible for our plan, you must be entitled to Medicare Part A and enrolled in Medicare Part B. For that reason, some plan members (those who aren’t eligible for premium-free Part A) pay a premium for Medicare Part A. And most plan members pay a premium for Medicare Part B. **You must continue paying your Medicare premiums for you to remain as a member of the plan.**

Some people pay an extra amount for Part D because of their yearly income. If your income is \$85,000 or more for an individual (or married individuals filing separately) or \$170,000 or more for married couples, you must pay an extra amount directly to the government (not the Medicare plan) for your Medicare Part D coverage.

- **If you are required to pay the extra amount and you do not pay it, you will be disenrolled from the plan and lose prescription drug coverage.**
- 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.
- For more information about Part D premiums based on income, go to Chapter 4, Section 11 of this booklet. You can also visit www.medicare.gov on the web or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048. Or you may call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213. TTY users should call 1-800-325-0778.

Your copy of *Medicare & You 2013* gives information about the Medicare premiums in the section called “2013 Medicare Costs.” This explains how the Medicare Part B and Part D premiums differ for people with different incomes. Everyone with Medicare receives a copy of *Medicare & You* each year in the fall. Those new to Medicare receive it within a month after first signing up. You can also download a copy of *Medicare & You 2013* from the Medicare website (www.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.

Section 4.2

There Are Several Ways You Can Pay Your Plan Premium

There are three ways you can pay your plan premium. You chose your premium payment option at the time you completed your enrollment form. If you would

like to change to a different premium payment option, call Customer Service.

If you decide to change the way you pay your 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 premium is paid on time.

Option 1: You Can Pay by Check

If you chose to pay directly to our plan, you will receive a billing statement each month.

Please send your payment as soon as possible after you receive the bill. We need to receive the payment no later than the date shown on your invoice. If there is no due date on your invoice, we need to receive the payment no later than the first of the next month. If you did not receive a return envelope, the address for sending your payment is:

Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance
Company
P.O. Box 51272
Los Angeles, CA 90051-5572

Please make your check payable to the plan. Checks should *not* be made out to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and should *not* be sent to these agencies.

Option 2: You Can Pay by Automatic Withdrawal

Instead of paying by check, you can have your payment automatically withdrawn from your bank account. You can request a bank account withdrawal request form by calling Customer Service at the phone number printed on the back cover of this booklet. Be sure to attach a blank, voided check when returning your bank account withdrawal request form.

If you have chosen to pay by automatic withdrawal from your bank account, your premium payment usually will be withdrawn between the 3rd and 9th day of each month. If we receive your request after the monthly withdrawal date has passed, the first

payment deducted from your bank account may be for more than one month's premium. Going forward, one month's premium will be withdrawn from your bank account each month.

Option 3: You Can Have the Premium Taken Out of Your Monthly Social Security Check

You can have the premium taken out of your monthly Social Security check. Contact Customer Service for more information on how to pay your premium this way. We will be happy to help you set this up. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

What to Do If You Are Having Trouble Paying Your Premium

Your premium is due in our office by the first of the month. If we have not received your premium payment by the 15th, we will send you a notice telling you that your plan membership will end if we do not receive your premium within 90 days.

If you are having trouble paying your premium on time, please contact Customer Service to see if we can direct you to programs that will help with your premium. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

If we end your membership with the plan because you did not pay your premium, and you don't currently have prescription drug coverage, then 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. During the annual enrollment period, you may either join a stand-alone prescription drug plan or a health plan that also provides drug coverage. (If you go without "creditable" drug coverage for more than 63 days, you may have to pay a late-enrollment penalty for as long as you have Part D coverage.)

If we end your membership because you did not pay your premium, you will have health coverage under Original Medicare.

At the time we end your membership, you may still owe us for premiums you have not paid. In the future, if you want to enroll again in our plan (or another plan that we offer), you will need to pay the premium amount you owe before you can enroll.

If you think we have wrongfully ended your membership, you have a right to ask us to reconsider this decision by making a complaint. *Chapter 9, Section 10 of this booklet tells how to make 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 premiums within our grace period, you can ask Medicare to reconsider this decision by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users call 1-877-486-2048.

Section 4.3

Can We Change Your Monthly Plan Premium Amount 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 September 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. So a member who becomes eligible for Extra Help during the year would begin to pay less toward their monthly premium. And 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 5. Please Keep Your Plan Membership Record Up to Date

Section 5.1

How to Help Make Sure That We Have Accurate Information About You

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

The doctors, hospitals, pharmacists and other providers in the plan's network need to have correct information about you. **These network providers use your membership record to know what services and 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 health insurance coverage you have (such as from your employer, your spouse'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 you receive care in an out-of-area or out-of-network hospital or emergency room
- If your designated responsible party (such as caregiver) changes
- If you are participating in a clinical research study

If any of this information changes, please let us know by calling Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Read Over the Information We Send You About Any Other Insurance Coverage You Have

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. *For more information about how our coverage works when you have other insurance, see Section 7 in this chapter.*

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 Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Section 6. We Protect the Privacy of Your Personal Health Information

Section 6.1

We Make Sure That Your Health Information Is Protected

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.

For more information about how we protect your personal health information, please go to Chapter 8, Section 1.4 of this booklet.

Section 7. How Other Insurance Works With Our Plan

Section 7.1

Which Plan Pays First When You Have Other Insurance?

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.

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 size of the 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 plan pays first if the employer has 100 or more employees

or at least one employer in a multiple employer plan has more than 100 employees.

- If you’re over 65 and you or your spouse is still working, the plan pays first if the employer has 20 or more employees or at least one employer in a multiple employer plan 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.

If you have other insurance, tell your doctor, hospital and pharmacy. If you have questions about who pays first, or you need to update your other insurance information, call Customer Service (phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet). 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.

Chapter 2. Important Phone Numbers and Resources

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| Section 1. | Our Plan’s Contacts (How to Contact Us, Including How to Reach Customer Service at the Plan) | 14 |
| Section 2. | Medicare (How to Get Help and Information Directly From the Federal Medicare Program) | 16 |
| Section 3. | State Health Insurance Assistance Program (Free Help, Information and Answers to Your Questions About Medicare) | 17 |
| Section 4. | Quality Improvement Organization (Paid by Medicare to Check on the Quality of Care for People With Medicare) | 18 |
| Section 5. | Social Security | 18 |
| Section 6. | Medicaid (a Joint Federal and State Program That Helps With Medical Costs for Some People With Limited Income and Resources) | 19 |
| Section 7. | Information About Programs to Help People Pay for Their Prescription Drugs | 19 |
| Section 8. | How to Contact the Railroad Retirement Board | 21 |
| Section 9. | Do You Have Group Insurance or Other Health Insurance From an Employer? | 22 |

Section 1. Our Plan's Contacts (How to Contact Us, Including How to Reach Customer Service at the Plan)

How to Contact Our Plan's Customer Service

For assistance with claims, billing or membership card questions, please call or write to our plan's Customer Service. We will be happy to help you.

Customer Service

Call: 1-877-811-3107. Calls to this number are free. From October 1 through February 14, Customer Service representatives will be available to answer your call directly from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., 7 days a week. Beginning February 15, Customer Service representatives will be available to answer your call from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Our automated system is available any time for self-service options. You can also leave a message after hours and on weekends and holidays. Please leave your phone number and the other information requested by our automated system. A representative will return your call by the end of the next business day.

Customer Service also has free language interpreter services available for non-English speakers.

TTY: 711. This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. Calls to this number are free. Hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week (except Thanksgiving and Christmas) from October 1 through February 14, and Monday to Friday (except holidays) from February 15 through September 30.

Fax: 1-805-713-5986

Write: Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company Customer Service
P.O. Box 60007
Los Angeles, CA 90060-0007

Website: www.anthem.com/ca/medicare

How to Contact Us When You Are Asking for a Coverage Decision

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 Part D prescription drugs. *For more information on asking for coverage decisions about your medical care or Part D prescription drugs, see Chapter 9, What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints).*

You may call us if you have questions about our coverage decision process.

Coverage Decisions for Medical Care or Part D Prescription Drugs

Call: 1-877-811-3107. Calls to this number are free. Hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week (except Thanksgiving and Christmas) from October 1 through

February 14, and Monday to Friday (except holidays) from February 15 through September 30.

TTY: 711. This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. Calls to this number are free.

Write: Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company Coverage
Determinations
P.O. Box 60007
Los Angeles, CA 90060-0007

How to Contact Us When You Are Making an Appeal

An appeal is a formal way of asking us to review and change a coverage decision we have made. *For more information on making an appeal about your medical care or Part D prescription drugs, see Chapter 9, What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints).*

Appeals for Medical Care or Part D Prescription Drugs

Call: 1-877-811-3107. Calls to this number are free. Hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week (except Thanksgiving and Christmas) from October 1 through February 14, and Monday to Friday (except holidays) from February 15 through September 30.

TTY: 711. This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. Calls to this number are free.

Write: Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company - Senior Appeals and Grievances
Mailstop: OH0205-A537
4361 Irwin Simpson Rd
Mason, OH 45040

How to Contact Us When You Are Making a Complaint

You can make a complaint about us or one of our network providers, including a complaint about the quality of your care. This type of complaint does not involve coverage or payment disputes. (If your problem is about the plan's coverage or payment, you should look at the section above about making an appeal.) *For more information on making a complaint about your medical care or Part D prescription drugs, see Chapter 9, What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints).*

Complaints About Medical Care or Part D Prescription Drugs

Call: 1-877-811-3107. Calls to this number are free. Hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week (except Thanksgiving and Christmas) from October 1 through February 14, and Monday to Friday (except holidays) from February 15 through September 30.

- TTY:** 711. This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. Calls to this number are free.
- Write:** Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company - Senior Appeals and Grievances
Mailstop: OH0205-A537
4361 Irwin Simpson Rd
Mason, OH 45040
- Medicare Website:** You can submit a complaint about Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) directly to Medicare. To submit an online complaint to Medicare, go to www.medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx.

Where to Send a Request Asking Us to Pay for Our Share of the Cost for Medical Care or a Drug You Have Received

For more information on situations in which you may need to ask us for reimbursement or to pay a bill you have received from a provider, see Chapter 7, Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Medical Services or Drugs.

Please note: If you send us a payment request and we deny any part of your request, you can appeal our decision. See Chapter 9, What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints), for more information.

Payment Requests for Medical Care

- Write:** Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company
P.O. Box 60007
Los Angeles, CA 90060-0007

Payment Requests for Part D Prescription Drugs

- Write:** Express Scripts, Inc. ATTN: MED D ACCTS
P.O. BOX 2858
Clinton, IA 52733-2858

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 Advantage organizations, including us.

Medicare

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: www.medicare.gov

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 booklets you can print directly from your computer. You can also find Medicare contacts in your state.

The Medicare website also has detailed information about your Medicare eligibility and enrollment options with the following tools:

- **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 *estimate* of what your out-of-pocket costs might be in different Medicare plans.

You can also use the website to tell Medicare about any complaints you have about Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO).

- **Tell Medicare about your complaint:** You can submit a complaint about Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) directly to Medicare. To submit a complaint to Medicare, go to www.medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/Home.aspx. Medicare takes your complaints seriously and will use this information to help improve the quality of the Medicare program.

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, print it out and send it to 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.

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. The SHIP for your state is listed below.

SHIPs are independent (not connected with any insurance company or health plan). They are state programs that get money from the federal government to give free local health insurance counseling to people with Medicare.

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

In California:

California Health Insurance Counseling & Advocacy Program (HICAP)

Call: 1-800-434-0222

TTY: 1-800-735-2929

This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking.

Write: California Health Insurance Counseling
& Advocacy Program (HICAP)
1300 National Drive
Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95834-1992

Section 4. Quality Improvement Organization (Paid by Medicare to Check on the Quality of Care for People With Medicare)

There is a Quality Improvement Organization for each state. The Quality Improvement Organization for your state is listed below.

The Quality Improvement Organization has a group of doctors and other health care professionals who are paid by the federal government. This organization is paid by Medicare to check on and help improve the quality of care for people with Medicare. The Quality Improvement Organization is an independent organization. It is not connected with our plan.

You should contact the Quality Improvement Organization in your state in any of these situations:

- You have a complaint about the quality of care you have received.
- You think coverage for your hospital stay is ending too soon.
- You think coverage for your home health care, skilled nursing facility care or Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) services are ending too soon.

In California:

Health Services Advisory Group

Call: 1-866-800-8750

TTY: 1-800-881-5980

This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking.

Write: Health Services Advisory Group
5201 W Kennedy Blvd
Ste 900
Tampa, FL 33609

Section 5. Social Security

Social Security is responsible for determining eligibility and handling enrollment for Medicare. U.S. citizens 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. Social Security handles the enrollment process for 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 a reconsideration.

Social Security

Call: 1-800-772-1213

Calls to this number are free. Available 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 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

This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. Calls to this number are free. Available 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Website: www.ssa.gov

Section 6. Medicaid (a Joint Federal and State Program That Helps With Medical Costs for Some People With Limited Income and Resources)

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.

In addition, there are programs offered through Medicaid that help people with Medicare pay their Medicare costs, such as their Medicare premiums. These “Medicare Savings Programs” help people with limited income and resources save money each year:

- **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+).
- **Qualified Individual (QI):** Helps pay Part B premiums. (The QI program is scheduled to end on December 31, 2012.)
- **Qualified Disabled & Working Individuals (QDWI):** Helps pay Part A premiums.

To find out more about Medicaid and its programs, contact the Medicaid agency in your state (listed below).

In California:

California Department of Health Services

Call: 1-916-552-9200

TTY: 711

This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking.

Write: California Department of Health Care Services
P.O. Box 997417, MS 4607
Sacramento, CA 95899-7413

Section 7. Information About Programs to Help People Pay for Their Prescription Drugs

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. This Extra Help also counts toward your out-of-pocket costs.

People with limited income and resources may qualify for Extra Help. Some people automatically qualify for Extra Help and don't need to apply. Medicare mails a letter to people who automatically qualify for Extra Help.

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 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. TTY users should call 1-800-325-0778; or
- Your State Medicaid Office. (*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, our plan has established a process that

allows 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.

Please fax or mail a copy of your paperwork showing you qualify for a subsidy using the fax number or address shown on the back cover of this booklet. Below are examples of the paperwork you can provide:

- A copy of your Medicaid card if it includes your eligibility date during the discrepant period;
- A copy of a letter from the state or SSA showing Medicare Low-Income Subsidy status;
- A copy of a state document that confirms active Medicaid status during the discrepant period;
- A screen print from the state's Medicaid systems showing Medicaid status during the discrepant period;
- Evidence at point-of-sale of recent Medicaid billing and payment in the pharmacy's patient profile, backed up by one of the above indicators post point-of-sale.

If you have been a resident of a long-term-care facility (like a nursing home), instead of providing one of the items above, you should provide one of the items listed below. If you do, you may be eligible for the highest level of subsidy.

- A remittance from the facility showing Medicaid payment for a full calendar month for you during the discrepant period;
- A copy of a state document that confirms Medicaid payment to the facility for a full calendar month on your behalf; or
- A screen print from the state's Medicaid systems showing your institutional status based on at least a full calendar month stay for Medicaid payment purposes during the discrepant period.

Once we have received your paperwork and verified your status, we will call you so you can begin filling your prescriptions at the low-income copayment.

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 Customer Service if you have questions. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program

The Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program provides manufacturer discounts on brand-name drugs to Part D enrollees who have reached the coverage gap and are not already receiving "Extra Help." A 50% discount on the negotiated price (including the dispensing fee and vaccine administration fee, if any) is available for those brand-name drugs from manufacturers that have agreed to pay the discount. The plan pays an additional 2.5% and you pay the remaining 47.5% for your brand drugs.

If you reach the coverage gap, we will automatically apply the discount when your pharmacy bills you for your prescription and your Explanation of Benefits (EOB) will show any discount provided. 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. If you reach the coverage gap, the plan pays 21% of the price for generic drugs and you pay the remaining 79% of the price. The coverage for generic drugs works differently than the coverage for brand-name drugs. For generic drugs, the amount paid by the plan (21%) does not count toward your out-of-pocket costs. Only the amount you pay counts and moves you through the coverage gap. Also, the dispensing fee is included as part of the cost of the drug.

If you have any questions about the availability of discounts for the drugs you are taking or about the Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program in general, please contact Customer Service (phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet).

What If You Have Coverage From a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program (SPAP)?

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 50% discount on covered brand-name drugs. Also, the plan pays 2.5% of the costs of brand drugs in the coverage gap. The 50% discount and the 2.5% paid by the plan is applied to the price of the drug before any SPAP or other coverage.

What If You Get Extra Help From Medicare to Help Pay Your Prescription Drug Costs? Can You Get the Discounts?

No. If you get Extra Help, you already get coverage for your prescription drug costs during the coverage gap.

What If You Don't Get a Discount and You Think You Should Have?

If you think that you have reached the coverage gap and did not get a discount when you paid for your brand-name drug, you should review your next Explanation of Benefits (EOB) notice. If the discount doesn't appear on your Explanation of Benefits, you should contact us to make sure that your prescription records are correct and up to date. If we don't agree that you are owed a discount, you can appeal. You can get help filing an appeal from your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) (telephone numbers are in Section 3 of this Chapter) or by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs

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

These programs provide limited-income and medically needy seniors and individuals with disabilities financial help for prescription drugs.

In California:

A full-service SPAP is not available in this state.

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 have questions regarding your benefits from the Railroad Retirement Board, contact the agency.

Railroad Retirement Board

Call: 1-877-772-5772

Calls to this number are free. Available 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. If you have a touch-tone telephone, recorded information and automated services are available 24 hours a day, including weekends and holidays.

TTY: 1-312-751-4701

This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. Calls to this number are *not* free.

Website: www.rrb.gov

Section 9. Do You Have Group Insurance or Other Health Insurance From an Employer?

If you (or your spouse) get benefits from your (or your spouse's) employer or retiree group, call the employer/union benefits administrator or Customer Service if you have any questions.

You can ask about your (or your spouse's) employer or retiree health benefits, premiums or the enrollment period. (Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

If you have other prescription drug coverage through your (or your spouse'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's Coverage for Your Medical Services

Section 1. Things to Know About Getting Your Medical Care Covered as a Member of Our Plan 24

 Section 1.1 What Are Network Providers and Covered Services? 24

 Section 1.2 Basic Rules for Getting Your Medical Care Covered by the Plan 24

Section 2. Using Network and Out-of-Network Providers to Get Your Medical Care 25

 Section 2.1 How to Get Care From Specialists and Other Network Providers 25

 Section 2.2 How to Get Care From Out-of-Network Providers 25

Section 3. How to Get Covered Services When You Have an Emergency or Urgent Need for Care 26

 Section 3.1 Getting Care If You Have a Medical Emergency 26

 Section 3.2 Getting Care When You Have an Urgent Need for Care 27

Section 4. What If You Are Billed Directly for the Full Cost of Your Covered Services? 27

 Section 4.1 You Can Ask Us to Pay Our Share of the Cost of Your Covered Services 27

 Section 4.2 If Services Are Not Covered by Our Plan, You Must Pay the Full Cost 27

Section 5. How Are Your Medical Services Covered When You Are in a Clinical Research Study? 28

 Section 5.1 What Is a Clinical Research Study? 28

 Section 5.2 When You Participate in a Clinical Research Study, Who Pays for What? 28

Section 6. Rules for Getting Care Covered in a Religious Nonmedical Health Care Institution 29

 Section 6.1 What Is a Religious Nonmedical Health Care Institution? 29

 Section 6.2 What Care From a Religious Nonmedical Health Care Institution Is Covered by Our Plan? 30

Section 7. Rules for Ownership of Durable Medical Equipment 30

 Section 7.1 Will You Own the Durable Medical Equipment After Making a Certain Number of Payments Under Our Plan? 30

Section 1. Things to Know About Getting Your Medical Care Covered as a Member of Our Plan

This chapter explains what things you need to know about using the plan to get your medical care coverage. It gives definitions of terms and explains the rules you will need to follow to get the medical treatments, services and other medical care that are covered by the plan.

For the details on what medical care is covered by our plan and how much you pay when you get this care, use the benefits chart in the next chapter, Chapter 4, Medical Benefits Chart, (What Is Covered and What You Pay.)

Section 1.1

What Are Network Providers and Covered Services?

Here are some definitions that can help you understand how you get the care and services that are covered for you as a member of our plan:

- **“Providers”** are doctors and other health care professionals that the state licenses to provide medical services and care. The term “providers” also includes hospitals and other health care facilities.
- **“Network providers”** are the doctors and other health care professionals, medical groups, hospitals and other health care facilities that have an agreement with us to accept our payment and your cost-sharing amount as payment in full. We have arranged for these providers to deliver covered services to members in our plan. The providers in our network generally bill us directly for care they give you. When you see a network provider, you usually pay only your share of the cost for their services.
- **“Covered services”** include all the medical care, health care services, supplies and equipment that are covered by our plan. *Your covered services for*

medical care are listed in the Medical Benefits Chart in Chapter 4.

Section 1.2

Basic Rules for Getting Your Medical Care Covered by the Plan

As a Medicare health plan, our plan must cover all services covered by Original Medicare and must follow Original Medicare’s coverage rules.

Our plan will generally cover your medical care as long as:

- **The care you receive is included in the plan's Medical Benefits Chart.** *(This chart is in Chapter 4 of this booklet.)*
- **The care you receive is considered medically necessary.** “Medically necessary” means that the services, supplies or drugs are needed for the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of your medical condition and meet accepted standards of medical practice.
- **You receive your care from a provider who participates in Medicare.** As a member of our plan, you can receive care from either a network provider or an out-of-network provider. *For more about this, see Section 2 in this Chapter.*
 - The providers in our network are listed in the Provider Directory.
 - If you use an out-of-network provider, your share of the costs for covered services may be higher.
 - **Please note:** While you can get your care from an out-of-network provider, the provider must be eligible to participate in Medicare. We cannot pay a provider who is not eligible to participate in Medicare. If you go to a provider who is not eligible to participate in Medicare, you will be responsible for the full cost of the services you receive. Check with your provider before receiving services to confirm that they are eligible to participate in Medicare.

Section 2. Using Network and Out-of-Network Providers to Get Your Medical Care

Section 2.1

How to Get Care From Specialists and Other Network Providers

A specialist is a doctor who provides health care services for a specific disease or part of the body. There are many kinds of specialists. Here are a few examples:

- Oncologists care for patients with cancer.
- Cardiologists care for patients with heart conditions
- Orthopedists care for patients with certain bone, joint or muscle conditions

You do not need to obtain a referral before going to a network specialist. See your Provider Directory and our website for provider information about network specialists.

For certain services, your PCP will need to get prior approval from us. This is called getting “prior authorization.” *(For exceptions, see the Medical Benefits Chart in Chapter 4.)*

What If a Specialist or Another Network Provider Leaves Our Plan

Sometimes a specialist, clinic, hospital or other network provider you are using might leave the plan.

If your provider leaves the network, you will have to switch to another provider who is part of our plan or you will pay more for covered services. Customer Service can assist you in finding and selecting another provider.

Section 2.2

How to Get Care From Out-of-Network Providers

As a member of our plan, you can choose to receive care from out-of-network providers. Our plan will cover services from either in-network or out-of-network providers, as long as the services are covered benefits and are medically necessary.

However, if you use an out-of-network provider, your share of the costs for your covered services may be higher. Here are other important things to know about using out-of-network providers:

- You can get your care from an out-of-network provider; however, that provider must be eligible to participate in Medicare. We cannot pay a provider who is not eligible to participate in Medicare. If you receive care from a provider that is not eligible to participate in Medicare, you will be responsible for the full cost of the services you receive. Check with your provider before receiving services to confirm that they are eligible to participate in Medicare.
- You don't need to get a referral or prior authorization when you get care from out-of-network providers. However, before getting services from out-of-network providers, you may want to ask for a previsit coverage decision to confirm that the services you are getting are covered and are medically necessary. *(See Chapter 9, Section 4 for information about asking for coverage decisions.)* This is important because:
 - Without a previsit coverage decision, if we later determine that the services are not covered or were not medically necessary, we may deny coverage and you will be responsible for the entire cost. If we say we will not cover your services, you have the right to appeal our decision not to cover your care. *See Chapter 9 (What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint) to learn how to make an appeal.*

- It is best to ask an out-of-network provider to bill the plan first. But, if you have already paid for the covered services, we will reimburse you for our share of the cost for covered services. Or if an out-of-network provider sends you a bill that you think we should pay, you can send it to us for payment. *See Chapter 7 (Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Services or Drugs) for information about what to do if you receive a bill or if you need to ask for reimbursement.*
- If you are using an out-of-network provider for emergency care, urgently needed care or out-of-area dialysis, you may not have to pay a higher cost-sharing amount. *See Section 3 for more information about these situations.*

Section 3. How to Get Covered Services When You Have an Emergency or Urgent Need for Care

Section 3.1

Getting Care If You Have a Medical Emergency

What Is a Medical Emergency and What Should You Do If You Have One?

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, loss of limb or loss of function of a limb. The medical symptoms may be an illness, injury, severe pain or a medical condition that is quickly getting worse.

If you have a medical emergency:

- **Get help as quickly as possible.** Call 911 for help or go to the nearest emergency room or hospital. Call for an ambulance if you need it. You do *not*

need to get approval or a referral first from your PCP.

- **As soon as possible, make sure that our plan has been told about your emergency.** We need to follow up on your emergency care. You or someone else should call to tell us about your emergency care, usually within 48 hours. Please call the number on the back of your plan membership card.

What Is Covered If You Have a Medical Emergency?

You may get covered emergency medical care whenever you need it, anywhere in the United States or its territories. Our plan covers ambulance services in situations where getting to the emergency room in any other way could endanger your health. *For more information, see the Medical Benefits Chart in Chapter 4 of this booklet.*

This plan provides coverage for emergencies or ambulance service outside of the country. Prescriptions purchased outside of the country are not covered even for emergency care. *For more information, see the Medical Benefits Chart in Chapter 4.*

If you have an emergency, we will talk with the doctors who are giving you emergency care to help manage and follow up on your care. The doctors who are giving you emergency care will decide when your condition is stable and the medical emergency is over.

After the emergency is over you are entitled to follow-up care to be sure your condition continues to be stable. Your follow-up care will be covered by our plan. In general, your follow-up poststabilization care will be covered according to Medicare guidelines.

If you get your follow-up care from out-of-network providers, you will pay the higher out-of-network cost sharing.

What If It Wasn't a Medical Emergency?

Sometimes it can be hard to know if you have a medical emergency. For example, you might go in for emergency care – thinking that your health is in

serious danger – and the doctor may say that it wasn't a medical emergency after all. If it turns out that it was not an emergency, as long as you reasonably thought your health was in serious danger, we will cover your care.

However, after the doctor has said that it was *not* an emergency, the amount of cost sharing that you pay will depend on whether you get the care from network providers or out-of-network providers. If you get the care from network providers, your share of the costs will usually be lower than if you get the care from out-of-network providers.

Section 3.2

Getting Care When You Have an Urgent Need for Care

What Is Urgently Needed Care?

“Urgently needed care” is a nonemergency, unforeseen medical illness, injury or condition that requires immediate medical care. Urgently needed care may be furnished by in-network providers or by out-of-network providers when network providers are temporarily unavailable or inaccessible. The unforeseen condition could, for example, be an unforeseen flare-up of a known condition that you have.

What If You Are in the Plan's Service Area When You Have an Urgent Need for Care?

In most situations, if you are in the plan's service area and you use an out-of-network provider, you will pay a higher share of the costs for your care.

However, if the circumstances are unusual or extraordinary, and network providers are temporarily unavailable or inaccessible, we will allow you to get covered services from an out-of-network provider at the lower, in-network cost-sharing amount.

You can receive care from any urgent care provider included in your provider directory. If you are having trouble finding an urgent care provider, please call

Customer Service at the phone number printed on the back cover of this booklet.

What If You Are *Outside* the Plan's Service Area When You Have an Urgent Need for Care?

When you are outside the service area and cannot get care from a network provider, our plan will cover urgently needed care that you get from any provider at the lower, in-network cost-sharing amount.

Section 4. What If You Are Billed Directly for the Full Cost of Your Covered Services?

Section 4.1

You Can Ask Us to Pay Our Share of the Cost of Your Covered Services

If you have paid more than your share for covered services, or if you have received a bill for the full cost of covered medical services, go to Chapter 7, Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Medical Services or Drugs, for information about what to do.

Section 4.2

If Services Are Not Covered by Our Plan, You Must Pay the Full Cost

Our plan covers all medical services that are medically necessary, are listed in the plan's Medical Benefits Chart (this chart is in Chapter 4 of this booklet) and are obtained consistent with plan rules. You are responsible for paying the full cost of services that aren't covered by our plan, either because they are not plan covered services, or plan rules were not followed.

If you have any questions about whether we will pay for any medical service or care that you are considering, you have the right to ask us whether we

will cover it before you get it. If we say we will not cover your services, you have the right to appeal our decision not to cover your care.

Chapter 9, What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints), has more information about what to do if you want a coverage decision from us or want to appeal a decision we have already made. You may also call Customer Service to get more information about how to do this. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

For covered services that have a benefit limitation, you pay the full cost of any services you get after you have used up your benefit for that type of covered service. When the benefit limit has been reached, the costs you pay will not count toward your out-of-pocket maximum. You can call Customer Service when you want to know how much of your benefit limit you have already used.

Section 5. How Are Your Medical Services Covered When You Are in a Clinical Research Study?

Section 5.1

What Is a Clinical Research Study?

A clinical research study (also called a “clinical trial”) is a way that doctors and scientists test new types of medical care, like how well a new cancer drug works. They test new medical care procedures or drugs by asking for volunteers to help with the study. This kind of study is one of the final stages of a research process that helps doctors and scientists see if a new approach works and if it is safe.

Not all clinical research studies are open to members of our plan. Medicare first needs to approve the research study. If you participate in a study that Medicare has not approved, you will be responsible for paying all costs for your participation in the study.

Once Medicare approves the study, someone who works on the study will contact you to explain more about the study and see if you meet the requirements set by the scientists who are running the study. You can participate in the study as long as you meet the requirements for the study *and* you have a full understanding and acceptance of what is involved if you participate in the study.

If you participate in a Medicare-approved study, Original Medicare pays most of the costs for the covered services you receive as part of the study. When you are in a clinical research study, you may stay enrolled in our plan and continue to get the rest of your care (the care that is not related to the study) through our plan.

If you want to participate in a Medicare-approved clinical research study, you do *not* need to get approval from us or your provider. The providers that deliver your care as part of the clinical research study do *not* need to be part of our plan's network of providers.

Although you do not need to get our plan's permission to be in a clinical research study, **you do need to tell us before you start participating in a clinical research study.** Here is why you need to tell us:

1. We can let you know whether the clinical research study is Medicare-approved.
2. We can tell you what services you will get from clinical research study providers instead of from our plan.

If you plan on participating in a clinical research study, contact Customer Service. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

Section 5.2

When You Participate in a Clinical Research Study, Who Pays for What?

Once you join a Medicare-approved clinical research study, you are covered for routine items and services you receive as part of the study, including:

- Room and board for a hospital stay that Medicare would pay for even if you weren't in a study.
- An operation or other medical procedure if it is part of the research study.
- Treatment of side effects and complications of the new care.

Original Medicare pays most of the cost of the covered services you receive as part of the study. After Medicare has paid its share of the cost for these services, our plan will also pay for part of the costs. We will pay the difference between the cost sharing in Original Medicare and your cost sharing as a member of our plan. This means you will pay the same amount for the services you receive as part of the study as you would if you received these services from our plan.

Here's an example of how the cost sharing works: Let's say that you have a lab test that costs \$100 as part of the research study. Let's also say that your share of the costs for this test is \$20 under Original Medicare, but the test would be \$10 under our plan's benefits. In this case, Original Medicare would pay \$80 for the test and we would pay another \$10. This means that you would pay \$10, which is the same amount you would pay under our plan's benefits.

In order for us to pay for our share of the costs, you will need to submit a request for payment. With your request, you will need to send us a copy of your Medicare Summary Notices or other documentation that shows what services you received as part of the study and how much you owe. *Please see Chapter 7 for more information about submitting requests for payment.*

When you are part of a clinical research study, neither Medicare nor our plan will pay for any of the following:

- Generally, Medicare will *not* pay for the new item or service that the study is testing unless Medicare would cover the item or service even if you were *not* in a study.
- Items and services the study gives you or any participant for free.

- Items or services provided only to collect data, and not used in your direct health care. For example, Medicare would not pay for monthly CT scans done as part of the study if your medical condition would normally require only one CT scan.

Do You Want to Know More?

You can get more information about joining a clinical research study by reading the publication "Medicare and Clinical Research Studies" on the Medicare website (www.medicare.gov). You can also 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 6. Rules for Getting Care Covered in a Religious Nonmedical Health Care Institution

Section 6.1

What Is a Religious Nonmedical Health Care Institution?

A religious nonmedical health care institution is a facility that provides care for a condition that would ordinarily be treated in a hospital or skilled nursing facility.

If getting care in a hospital or a skilled nursing facility is against a member's religious beliefs, we will instead provide coverage for care in a religious nonmedical health care institution.

You may choose to pursue medical care at any time, for any reason. This benefit is provided only for Part A inpatient services (nonmedical health care services). Medicare will only pay for nonmedical health care services provided by religious nonmedical health care institutions.

Section 6.2

What Care From a Religious Nonmedical Health Care Institution Is Covered by Our Plan?

To get care from a religious nonmedical health care institution, you must sign a legal document that says you are conscientiously opposed to getting medical treatment that is "nonexcepted."

- "Nonexcepted" medical care or treatment is any medical care or treatment that is *voluntary* and *not required* by any federal, state or local law.
- "Excepted" medical treatment is medical care or treatment that you get that is *not* voluntary or *is required* under federal, state or local law.

To be covered by our plan, the care you get from a religious nonmedical health care institution must meet the following conditions:

- The facility providing the care must be certified by Medicare.
- Our plan's coverage of services you receive is limited to *nonreligious* aspects of care.
- If you get services from this institution that are provided to you in your home, our plan will cover these services only if your condition would ordinarily meet the conditions for coverage of services given by home health agencies that are not religious nonmedical health care institutions.
- If you get services from this institution that are provided to you in a facility, the following conditions apply:
 - You must have a medical condition that would allow you to receive covered services for inpatient hospital care or skilled nursing facility care.
 - *And* you must get approval in advance from our plan before you are admitted to the facility or your stay will not be covered.

The Medicare inpatient hospital coverage limits apply to care received in a religious nonmedical health care

institution. *For more information, see the Medical Benefits Chart in Chapter 4.*

Section 7. Rules for Ownership of Durable Medical Equipment

Section 7.1

Will You Own the Durable Medical Equipment After Making a Certain Number of Payments Under Our Plan?

Durable medical equipment includes items such as oxygen equipment and supplies, wheelchairs, walkers and hospital beds ordered by a provider for use in the home. Certain items, such as prosthetics, are always owned by the enrollee. In this section, we discuss other types of durable medical equipment that must be rented.

In Original Medicare, people who rent certain types of durable medical equipment own the equipment after paying copayments for the item for 13 months. As a member of our plan, however, you will not acquire ownership of rented durable medical equipment items no matter how many copayments you make for the item while a member of our plan. Even if you made up to 12 consecutive payments for the durable medical equipment item under Original Medicare before you joined our plan, you will not acquire ownership no matter how many copayments you make for the item while a member of our plan.

What Happens to Payments You Have Made For Durable Medical Equipment If You Switch to Original Medicare?

If you switch to Original Medicare after being a member of our plan: If you did not acquire ownership of the durable medical equipment item while in our plan, you will have to make 13 new consecutive payments for the item while in Original Medicare in order to acquire ownership of the item. Your previous

payments while in our plan do not count toward these 13 consecutive payments.

If you made payments for the durable medical equipment item under Original Medicare *before* you joined our plan, these previous Original Medicare

payments also do not count toward the 13 consecutive payments. You will have to make 13 consecutive payments for the item under Original Medicare in order to acquire ownership. There are no exceptions to this case when you return to Original Medicare.

Chapter 4. Medical Benefits Chart (What Is Covered and What You Pay)

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| Section 1. | Understanding Your Out-of-Pocket Costs for Covered Services | 33 |
| Section 1.1 | Types of Out-of-Pocket Costs You May Pay For Your Covered Services | 33 |
| Section 1.2 | What Is Your Yearly Plan Deductible? | 33 |
| Section 1.3 | What Is the Most You Will Pay for Covered Medical Services? | 34 |
| Section 1.4 | Our Plan Does Not Allow Providers to Balance Bill You | 34 |
| Section 2. | Use the Medical Benefits Chart to Find Out What Is Covered for You and How Much You Will Pay | 35 |
| Section 2.1 | Your Medical Benefits and Costs as a Member of the Plan | 35 |
| Section 2.2 | Extra Optional Supplemental Benefits You Can Buy | 70 |
| Section 2.3 | Getting Care Using Our Plan’s Optional Visitor/Travel Benefit | 80 |
| Section 3. | What Benefits Are Not Covered by the Plan? | 81 |
| Section 3.1 | Benefits We Do <i>Not</i> Cover (Exclusions) | 81 |

Section 1. Understanding Your Out-of-Pocket Costs for Covered Services

This chapter focuses on your covered services and what you pay for your medical benefits. It includes a Medical Benefits Chart that lists your covered services and shows how much you will pay for each covered service as a member of our plan. Later in this chapter, you can find information about medical services that are not covered. It also explains limits on certain services.

Section 1.1

Types of Out-of-Pocket Costs You May Pay For Your Covered Services

To understand the payment information we give you in this chapter, you need to know about the types of out-of-pocket costs you may pay for your covered services.

- The **“deductible”** is the amount you must pay for medical services before our plan begins to pay its share.
- A **“copayment”** is the fixed amount you pay each time you receive certain medical services. You pay a copayment at the time you get the medical service. (The Medical Benefits Chart in Section 2 tells you more about your copayments.)
- **“Coinsurance”** is the percentage you pay of the total cost of certain medical services. You pay a coinsurance at the time you get the medical service. (The Medical Benefits Chart in Section 2 tells you more about your coinsurance.)

Some people qualify for state Medicaid programs to help them pay their out-of-pocket costs for Medicare. (These “Medicare Savings Programs” include the Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB), Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB), Qualifying Individual (QI) and Qualified Disabled & Working Individuals (QDWI) programs.) If you are enrolled in one of these programs, you may still

have to pay a copayment for the service, depending on the rules in your state.

Section 1.2

What Is Your Yearly Plan Deductible?

Your yearly deductible is \$300.00. This is the amount you have to pay out-of-pocket before we will pay our share for your covered medical services.

Until you have paid the deductible amount, you must pay the full cost for most of your covered services. (The deductible does not apply to a the services, which are listed below.) Once you have paid your deductible, we will pay our share of the costs for covered medical services and you will pay your share (your copayment or coinsurance amount) for the rest of the calendar year.

The deductible does not apply to some services, including certain in-network preventive services. This means that we will will pay our share of the costs for these services even if you haven’t paid your yearly deductible yet. The deductible does not apply to the following services:

- Emergency care
- In-network PCP services
- In-network physician specialist services
- In-network outpatient diagnostic procedures/tests/lab services
- In-network diabetes monitoring supplies
- In-network preventive services
- Supplemental education/wellness
- In-network kidney disease education services
- In-network diabetes self-management training
- In-network comprehensive dental services
- In-network eye exams
- In-network eye wear
- In-network hearing exam
- In-network colorectal services

Section 1.3

What Is the Most You Will Pay for Covered Medical Services?

Under our plan, there are two different limits on what you have to pay out of pocket for covered medical services:

- Your **in-network maximum out-of-pocket amount** is \$4,500.00. This is the most you pay during the calendar year for covered services received from in-network providers. The amounts you pay for deductibles, copayments and coinsurance for covered services from in-network providers count toward this in-network maximum out-of-pocket amount. (The amount you pay for your plan premium, Part D prescription drugs and services from out-of-network providers do not count toward your in-network out-of-pocket maximum.) If you have paid \$4,500.00 for covered services from in-network providers, you will not have any out-of-pocket costs for the rest of the year when you see our network providers. However, you must continue to pay your plan premium and the Medicare Part B premium (unless your Part B premium is paid for you by Medicaid or another third party).
- Your **combined maximum out-of-pocket amount** is \$4,500.00. This is the most you pay during the calendar year for covered plan services received from both in-network and out-of-network providers. The amounts you pay for deductibles, copayments and coinsurance for covered services count toward this combined maximum out-of-pocket amount. (The amounts you pay for your Part D prescription drugs do not count toward your combined maximum out-of-pocket amount.) If you have paid \$4,500.00 for covered services, you will have 100% coverage and will not have any out-of-pocket costs for the rest of the year for covered services. However, you must continue to pay the Medicare Part B premium (unless your

Part B premium is paid for you by Medicaid or another third party).

Section 1.4

Our Plan Does Not Allow Providers to Balance Bill You

As a member of our plan, an important protection for you is that, after you meet any deductibles, you only have to pay your cost-sharing amount when you get services covered by our plan. We do not allow providers to add additional separate charges, called “balance billing.” This protection (that you never pay more than your cost-sharing amount) applies even if we pay the provider less than the provider charges for a service and even if there is a dispute and we don’t pay certain provider charges.

Here is how this protection works:

- If your cost sharing is a copayment (a set amount of dollars, for example, \$15.00), then you pay only that amount for any covered services from a network provider.
- If your cost sharing is a coinsurance (a percentage of the total charges), then you never pay more than that percentage. However, your cost depends on which type of provider you see:
 - If you obtain covered services from a network provider, you pay the coinsurance percentage multiplied by the plan’s reimbursement rate (as determined in the contract between the provider and the plan).
 - If you obtain covered services from an out-of-network provider who participates with Medicare, you pay the coinsurance percentage multiplied by the Medicare payment rate for participating providers.
 - If you obtain covered services from an out-of-network provider who does not participate with Medicare, then you pay the coinsurance amount multiplied by the Medicare payment rate for nonparticipating providers.

Section 2. Use the Medical Benefits Chart to Find Out What Is Covered for You and How Much You Will Pay

Section 2.1

Your Medical Benefits and Costs as a Member of the Plan

The Medical Benefits Chart on the following pages lists the services the plan covers and what you pay out-of-pocket for each service. The services listed in the Medical Benefits Chart are covered only when the following coverage requirements are met:

- Your Medicare-covered services must be provided according to the coverage guidelines established by Medicare.
- Your services (including medical care, services, supplies and equipment) *must* be medically necessary. “Medically necessary” means that the services, supplies or drugs are needed for the prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of your medical condition and meet accepted standards of medical practice.
- Some of the services listed in the Medical Benefits Chart are covered as in-network services *only* if your doctor or other network provider gets approval in advance (sometimes called “prior authorization”) from the plan.
 - Covered services that need approval in advance to be covered as in-network services are marked by a note in the Medical Benefits Chart.
 - You never need approval in advance for out-of-network services from out-of-network providers.
- While you don’t need approval in advance for out-of-network services, you or your doctor can ask us to make a coverage decision in advance.
- For benefits where your cost sharing is a coinsurance percentage, the amount you pay depends on what type of provider you receive the services from:
 - If you receive the covered services from a network provider, you pay the coinsurance percentage multiplied by the plan’s reimbursement rate (as determined in the contract between the provider and the plan).
 - If you receive the covered services from an out-of-network provider who participates with Medicare, you pay the coinsurance percentage multiplied by the Medicare payment rate for participating providers.
 - If you receive the covered services from an out-of-network provider who does not participate with Medicare, you pay the coinsurance percentage multiplied by the Medicare payment rate for nonparticipating providers.
- For all preventive services that are covered at no cost under Original Medicare, we also cover the service at no cost to you. However, if you also are treated or monitored for an existing medical condition during the visit when you receive the preventive service, a copayment will apply for the care received for the existing medical condition.
- Sometimes, Medicare adds coverage under Original Medicare for new services during the year. If Medicare adds coverage for any services during 2013, either Medicare or our plan will cover those services.



You will see this apple next to the preventive services in the benefits chart.

| Services That Are Covered for You | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services* |
|--|---|
|  <p>Abdominal aortic aneurysm screening</p> <p>A one-time screening ultrasound for people at risk. The plan only covers this screening if you get a referral for it as a result of your "Welcome to Medicare" preventive visit.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered abdominal aortic aneurysm screening.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered abdominal aortic aneurysm screening once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Ambulance services</p> <p>Covered ambulance services include fixed wing, rotary wing and ground ambulance services, to the nearest appropriate facility that can provide care only if they are furnished to a member whose medical condition is such that other means of transportation are contraindicated (could endanger the person's health) or if authorized by the plan.</p> <p>non-emergency transportation by ambulance is appropriate if it is documented that the member's condition is such that other means of transportation are contraindicated (could endanger the person's health) and that transportation by ambulance is medically required.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization is required for non-emergent air and water transportation.</p> <p>Copays are applied per one-way trip for Medicare-covered ambulance services.</p> <p>In-Network and Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$200 copay for each Medicare-covered ambulance trip once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
|  <p>Annual wellness visit</p> <p>If you've had Part B for longer than 12 months, you can get an annual wellness visit to develop or update a personalized prevention plan</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|---|
| <p>based on your current health and risk factors. This is covered once every 12 months.</p> <p>Note: Your first annual wellness visit can't take place within 12 months of your "Welcome to Medicare" preventive visit. However, you don't need to have had a "Welcome to Medicare" visit to be covered for annual wellness visits after you've had Part B for 12 months.</p> | <p>Members are covered for one preventive physical exam or one annual wellness visit per year.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each annual wellness visit.</p> <p>\$0 copay for a Medicare-covered preventive EKG screening as a result of a preventive physical or annual wellness exam.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for an initial preventive physical exam once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for a Medicare-covered preventive EKG screening as a result of a preventive physical or annual wellness exam once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Bone mass measurement</p> <p>For qualified individuals (generally, this means people at risk of losing bone mass or at risk of osteoporosis), the following services are covered every 24 months or more frequently if medically necessary: procedures to identify bone mass, detect bone loss, or determine bone quality, including a physician's interpretation of the results.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered bone mass measurement.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered bone mass measurement once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| Services That Are Covered for You | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services* |
|--|---|
| <p> Breast cancer screening (mammograms)</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One baseline mammogram between the ages of 35 and 39 ▪ One screening mammogram every 12 months for women age 40 and older ▪ Clinical breast exams once every 24 months | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network \$0 copay for Medicare-covered screening mammograms.</p> <p>Out-of-Network 30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered screening mammograms once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Cardiac rehabilitation services</p> <p>Comprehensive programs that include exercise, education and counseling are covered for members who meet certain conditions with a doctor's order. The plan also covers intensive cardiac rehabilitation programs that are typically more rigorous or more intense than cardiac rehabilitation programs.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network \$45 copay for each Medicare-covered cardiac rehabilitation therapy and intensive cardiac rehabilitation visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network 30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered cardiac rehabilitation therapy and intensive cardiac rehabilitation therapy once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Cardiovascular disease risk reduction visit (therapy for cardiovascular disease)</p> <p>We cover 1 visit per year with your primary care doctor to help lower your risk for cardiovascular disease. During this visit, your doctor</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|--|
| <p>may discuss aspirin use (if appropriate), check your blood pressure, and give you tips to make sure you're eating well.</p> | <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered cardiovascular disease risk reduction visit.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered cardiovascular disease risk reduction visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Cardiovascular disease testing</p> <p>Blood tests for the detection of cardiovascular disease (or abnormalities associated with an elevated risk of cardiovascular disease) once every five years (60 months).</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered cardiovascular disease testing.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered cardiovascular disease testing once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Cervical and vaginal cancer screening</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For all women, Pap tests and pelvic exams are covered once every 24 months ▪ If you are at high risk of cervical cancer or have had an abnormal Pap test and are of childbearing age, one Pap test every 12 months | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered pap smears and pelvic exams.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered pap smears and pelvic exams once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| <p>Chiropractic services</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We cover only manual manipulation of the spine to correct subluxation | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization may be required for in-network chiropractic services.</p> <p>Medicare-covered chiropractic visits are for manual manipulation of the spine to correct subluxation (a displacement or misalignment of a joint or body part) if you get it from a chiropractor or other qualified providers.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$20 copay for each Medicare-covered visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$40 copay for Medicare-covered chiropractic benefits once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Please see Optional Supplemental Benefits located in Chapter 4 Section 2.2 for additional coverage options.</p> |
| <p> Colorectal cancer screening</p> <p>For people 50 and older, the following are covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flexible sigmoidoscopy (or screening barium enema as an alternative) every 48 months ▪ Fecal occult blood test, every 12 months <p>For people at high risk of colorectal cancer, we cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Screening colonoscopy (or screening barium enema as an alternative) every 24 months <p>For people not at high risk of colorectal cancer, we cover:</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>When a screening colonoscopy exam involves biopsy or removal of any growth during the procedure, the outpatient surgery or ambulatory surgical member copay will not apply for in-network services.</p> <p>In-Network</p> |

| Services That Are Covered for You | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services* |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Screening colonoscopy every 10 years (120 months), but not within 48 months of a screening sigmoidoscopy | <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered colorectal screenings.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered colorectal screenings once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Dental services</p> <p>In general, preventive dental services (such as cleaning, routine dental exams and dental X-rays) are not covered by Original Medicare.</p> | <p>In general, preventive dental benefits (such as cleanings) are not covered.</p> <p>Please see Optional Supplemental Benefits located in Chapter 4 Section 2.2 for additional coverage options.</p> |
| <p> Depression screening</p> <p>We cover one screening for depression per year. The screening must be done in a primary care setting that can provide follow-up treatment and referrals.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for the Medicare-covered depression screening.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered depression screening once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Diabetes screening</p> <p>We cover this screening (includes fasting glucose tests) if you have any of the following risk factors: high blood pressure (hypertension), history of abnormal cholesterol and triglyceride levels (dyslipidemia), obesity or a history of high blood sugar (glucose). Tests may also be covered if you meet other requirements, like being overweight and having a family history of diabetes.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for a Medicare-covered diabetes screening.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|--|
| <p>Based on the results of these tests, you may be eligible for up to two diabetes screenings every 12 months.</p> | <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered diabetes screening once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Diabetes self-management training, diabetic services and supplies</p> <p>For all people who have diabetes (insulin and noninsulin users), covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplies to monitor your blood glucose: Blood glucose monitor, blood glucose test strips, lancet devices and lancets, and glucose-control solutions for checking the accuracy of test strips and monitors ▪ For people with diabetes who have severe diabetic foot disease: One pair per calendar year of therapeutic custom-molded shoes (including inserts provided with such shoes) and two additional pairs of inserts, or one pair of depth shoes and three pairs of inserts (not including the noncustomized removable inserts provided with such shoes). Coverage includes fitting. ▪ Diabetes self-management training is covered under certain conditions | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>An office visit copay may apply if other services are rendered during the visit.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for Diabetes self-monitoring training.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Diabetes supplies.</p> <p>20% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered therapeutic shoes, including the fitting of shoes or inserts.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Diabetes self-monitoring training once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for Diabetes supplies once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered therapeutic shoes, including the fitting of shoes or inserts once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|--|
| <p>Durable medical equipment and related supplies (For a definition of “Durable Medical Equipment,” see Chapter 12 of this booklet.)</p> <p>Covered items include, but are not limited to: wheelchairs, crutches, hospital beds, IV infusion pumps, oxygen equipment, nebulizers and walkers.</p> <p>We cover all medically necessary durable medical equipment covered by Original Medicare. If our supplier in your area does not carry a particular brand or manufacturer, you may ask them if they can special order it for you.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization is required for power operated vehicles, power wheelchairs and accessories, non-standard wheelchairs, and non-standard beds.</p> <p>In-Network 20% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered items once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network 25% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered items once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Emergency care</p> <p>Emergency care refers to services that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Furnished by a provider qualified to furnish emergency services, and ▪ Needed to evaluate or stabilize an emergency medical condition. <p>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, loss of a limb or loss of function of a limb. The medical symptoms may be an illness, injury, severe pain or a medical condition that is quickly getting worse.</p> <p>Emergency care coverage is worldwide.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network and Out-of-Network \$65 copay for each Medicare-covered emergency room visit.</p> <p>Worldwide coverage.</p> <p>If you are admitted to the hospital within 72 hours for the same condition, you pay \$0 for the emergency room visit</p> <p>If you get inpatient care at a non-network hospital after your emergency condition is stabilized, your cost is the same cost-sharing you would pay at a Plan hospital.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| | <p>60-day lifetime benefit maximum for inpatient admissions while outside the United States.</p> |
| <p> Health and wellness education programs</p> <p>Fitness Program: As a member, you can participate in the SilverSneakers® Fitness Program or SilverSneakers® Steps at no additional cost. The SilverSneakers Fitness Program, designed exclusively for Medicare-eligible individuals, offers physical activity, health education and social events. With the SilverSneakers premier fitness center network, you'll have a complimentary membership with access to a variety of participating fitness centers throughout the country. Many sites offer amenities such as:</p> <p>Fitness equipment, treadmills and free weights</p> <p>The signature SilverSneakers Fitness Program classes, designed specifically for older adults and taught by certified instructors</p> <p>Additional signature classes, such as YogaStretch, SilverSplash®, CardioFit and WeightCircuit, available at select locations</p> <p>A designated staff member to help you along the way.</p> <p>The SilverSneakers Fitness Program is not a gym membership. Gym memberships or other fitness programs that do not meet the SilverSneakers Fitness Program criteria are excluded.</p> <p>For more information about SilverSneakers, call 1-888-423-4632 or call the Customer Service number on the cover of this booklet.</p> <p>The SilverSneakers Fitness Program is provided by SilverSneakers, an independent company.</p> <p>Nurse Line: Also, as a member, you have access to a 24-hour nurse line, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. When you call our nurse line, you can speak directly to a registered nurse who will help answer your health-related questions. The call is toll free and the service is available anytime, including weekends and holidays. Plus, your call is always confidential. Call the nurse line at 1-800-700-9184. TTY users should call 711.</p> | <p>In-Network and Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|---|
| <p>Hearing services</p> <p>Diagnostic hearing and balance evaluations performed by your provider to determine if you need medical treatment are covered as outpatient care when furnished by a physician, audiologist or other qualified provider.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for Medicare-covered services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In general, routine hearing exams and hearing aids are not covered.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$45 copay for each Medicare-covered diagnostic hearing exam.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered diagnostic hearing exam once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> HIV screening</p> <p>For people who ask for an HIV screening test or who are at increased risk for HIV infection, we cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One screening exam every 12 months <p>For women who are pregnant, we cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up to three screening exams during a pregnancy | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered HIV screening.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered HIV screening once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Home health agency care</p> <p>Prior to receiving home health services, a doctor must certify that you need home health services and will order home health services to be provided by a home health agency. You must be homebound, which means leaving home is a major effort.</p> <p>Covered services include, but are not limited to:</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization may be required for at home physical therapy services.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part-time or intermittent skilled nursing and home health aide services (To be covered under the home health care benefit, your skilled nursing and home health aide services combined must total fewer than eight hours per day and 35 hours per week) ▪ Physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy ▪ Medical and social services or transportation service ▪ Medical equipment and supplies | <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered home health visit.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered home health visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Hospice care</p> <p>You may receive care from any Medicare-certified hospice program. Your hospice doctor can be a network provider or an out-of-network provider.</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drugs for symptom control and pain relief ▪ Short-term respite care ▪ Home care <p>For hospice services and for services that are covered by Medicare Part A or B and are related to your terminal condition: Original Medicare (rather than our plan) will pay for your hospice services and any Part A and Part B services related to your terminal condition. While you are in the hospice program, your hospice provider will bill Original Medicare for the services that Original Medicare pays for.</p> <p>For services that are covered by Medicare Part A or B and are not related to your terminal condition: If you need non-emergency, non-urgently needed services that are covered under Medicare Part A or B and that are not related to your terminal condition, your cost for these services depends on whether you use a provider in our plan's network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If you obtain the covered services from a network provider, you only pay the plan cost-sharing amount for in-network services ▪ If you obtain the covered services from an out-of-network provider, you pay the plan cost sharing for out-of-network services. | <p>When you enroll in a Medicare-certified hospice program, your hospice services and your Part A and Part B services related to your terminal condition are paid for by Original Medicare, not Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO).</p> <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>You must get care from a Medicare-certified hospice.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>If a PCP bills for a Medicare-covered hospice consultation then a \$15 copay will apply. If a specialist bills for a Medicare-covered hospice consultation then a \$45 copay will apply.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>If a PCP bills for a Medicare-covered hospice consultation then a \$35 copay will apply or if a specialist bills for a Medicare-covered hospice consultation then a \$55 copay will</p> |

| <h2>Services That Are Covered for You</h2> | <h2>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</h2> |
|--|--|
| <p>For services that are covered by our plan but are not covered by Medicare Part A or B: the plan will continue to cover plan-covered services that are not covered under Part A or B whether or not they are related to your terminal condition. You pay your plan cost sharing amount for these services.</p> <p>Note: If you need non-hospice care (care that is not related to your terminal condition), you should contact us to arrange the services. Getting your non-hospice care through our network providers will lower your share of the costs for the services.</p> <p>Our plan covers hospice consultation services (one time only) for a terminally ill person prior to electing the hospice benefit.</p> | <p>apply once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Immunizations</p> <p>Covered Medicare Part B services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pneumonia vaccine ▪ Flu shots, once a year in the fall or winter ▪ Hepatitis B vaccine if you are at high or intermediate risk of getting hepatitis B ▪ Other vaccines if you are at risk and they meet Medicare Part B coverage rules <p>We also cover some vaccines under our Part D prescription drug benefit.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered flu and pneumonia vaccines.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered hepatitis B vaccine.</p> <p>\$0 copay for medically necessary Medicare-covered vaccines when you are at risk.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered flu and pneumonia vaccines once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered hepatitis B vaccine once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for medically necessary Medicare-covered vaccines when you are at risk once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| <p>Inpatient hospital care</p> <p>There is no limit to the number of days covered by the plan. Covered services include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semi-private room (or a private room if medically necessary) ▪ Meals, including special diets ▪ Regular nursing services ▪ Costs of special care units (such as intensive care or coronary care units) ▪ Drugs and medications ▪ Lab tests ▪ X-rays and other radiology services ▪ Necessary surgical and medical supplies ▪ Use of appliances, such as wheelchairs ▪ Operating and recovery room costs ▪ Physical, occupational and speech language therapy ▪ Inpatient substance abuse services ▪ Under certain conditions, the following types of transplants are covered: corneal, kidney, kidney-pancreatic, heart, liver, lung, heart/lung, bone marrow, stem cell, and intestinal/multivisceral. If you need a transplant, we will arrange to have your case reviewed by a Medicare-approved transplant center that will decide whether you are a candidate for a transplant. Transplant providers may be local or outside of the service area. If local transplant providers are willing to accept the Original Medicare rate, then you can choose to obtain your transplant services locally or at a distant location offered by the plan. If the plan provides transplant services at a distant location (outside of the service area) and you chose to obtain transplants at this distant location, we will arrange or pay for appropriate lodging and transportation costs for you and a companion. The reimbursement for transportation costs are while you and your companion are traveling to and from the medical providers for services related to the transplant care. The plan defines the distant location as a location that is outside of the member's service area AND a minimum of 75 miles from the member's home. Transportation and lodging costs will be reimbursed for travel mileage and lodging consistent with current | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Except in an emergency, your doctor must tell the plan that you are going to be admitted to the hospital.</p> <p>Prior authorization is required for elective admissions, rehabilitation admissions, and Medicare-covered transplant admissions.</p> <p>If possible, plan should be notified of emergency admissions within one business day of admission.</p> <p>If you get inpatient care at an out-of-network hospital after your emergency condition is stabilized, your cost is the cost sharing you would pay at a network hospital.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$795 copay for each Medicare-covered hospital stay once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for additional hospital days.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>20% of the allowed amount for each hospital stay once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|---|
| <p>IRS travel mileage and lodging guidelines. Accommodations for lodging will be reimbursed at the lesser of: 1) billed charges, or 2) \$50 per day per covered person up to a maximum of \$100 per day per covered person consistent with IRS guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blood – including storage and administration. Coverage begins with the first pint used. ▪ Physician services <p>Note: To be an inpatient, your provider must write an order to admit you formally as an inpatient of the hospital. Even if you stay in the hospital overnight, you might still be considered an “outpatient.” If you are not sure if you are an inpatient, you should ask the hospital staff.</p> <p>You can also find more information in a Medicare fact sheet called “Are You a Hospital Inpatient or Outpatient? If You Have Medicare – Ask!” This fact sheet is available on the Web at www.medicare.gov/Publications/Pubs/pdf/11435.pdf or by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users call 1-877-486-2048. You can call these numbers for free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.</p> | |
| <p>Inpatient mental health care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Covered services include mental health care services that require a hospital stay. There is a 190-day lifetime limit for inpatient services in a psychiatric hospital. The 190-day limit does not apply to Mental Health services provided in a psychiatric unit of a general hospital. | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Except in an emergency, your doctor must tell the plan that you are going to be admitted to the hospital.</p> <p>Prior authorization is required for mental nervous, substance abuse, and rehabilitation admissions.</p> <p>If possible, plan should be notified of emergency admissions within one business day of admission.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$795 copay for each Medicare-covered hospital stay once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| | <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>20% of the allowed amount for each hospital stay once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Inpatient services covered during a noncovered inpatient stay</p> <p>The plan covers up to 100 days per benefit period for skilled nursing facility (SNF) care. Once you have reached this coverage limit, the plan will no longer cover your stay in the SNF. However, in some cases, we will cover certain services you receive while you are in the SNF. Covered services include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physician services ▪ Diagnostic tests (like lab tests) ▪ X-ray, radium and isotope therapy including technician materials and services ▪ Surgical dressings ▪ Splints, casts and other devices used to reduce fractures and dislocations ▪ Prosthetics and orthotics devices (other than dental) that replace all or part of an internal body organ (including contiguous tissue), or all or part of the function of a permanently inoperative or malfunctioning internal body organ, including replacement or repairs of such devices ▪ Leg, arm, back and neck braces; trusses and artificial legs, arms and eyes including adjustments, repairs and replacements required because of breakage, wear, loss or a change in the patient's physical condition ▪ Physical therapy, speech therapy and occupational therapy | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network and Out-of-Network</p> <p>After your SNF day limits are reached, your Medicare Advantage plan will still pay for covered physician services and other medical services outlined in this benefit chart.</p> |
| <p> Medical nutrition therapy</p> <p>This benefit is for people with diabetes, renal (kidney) disease (but not on dialysis) or after a transplant when ordered by your doctor.</p> <p>We cover three hours of one-on-one counseling services during your first year that you receive medical nutrition therapy services under</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| <p>Medicare (this includes our plan, any other Medicare Advantage plan, or Original Medicare), and two hours each year after that. If your condition, treatment, or diagnosis changes, you may be able to receive more hours of treatment with a physician's order. A physician must prescribe these services and renew their order yearly if your treatment is needed into another calendar year.</p> | <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered medical nutrition therapy visit.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered medical nutrition therapy visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Medicare Part B prescription drugs</p> <p>These drugs are covered under Part B of Original Medicare. Members of our plan receive coverage for these drugs through our plan. Covered drugs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drugs that usually aren't self-administered by the patient and are injected or infused while you are getting physician, hospital outpatient or ambulatory surgical center services ▪ Drugs you take using durable medical equipment (such as nebulizers) that were authorized by the plan ▪ Clotting factors you give yourself by injection if you have hemophilia ▪ Immunosuppressive drugs, if you were enrolled in Medicare Part A at the time of the organ transplant ▪ Injectable osteoporosis drugs, if you are homebound, have a bone fracture that a doctor certifies was related to postmenopausal osteoporosis and cannot self-administer the drug ▪ Antigens ▪ Certain oral anti-cancer drugs and anti-nausea drugs ▪ Certain drugs for home dialysis, including heparin, the antidote for heparin when medically necessary, topical anesthetics, and erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (such as Epogen®, Procrit®, Epoetin Alfa, Aranesp® or Darbepoetin Alfa) ▪ Intravenous immune globulin for the home treatment of primary immune deficiency diseases <p>Chapter 5 explains the Part D prescription drug benefit, including rules you must follow to have prescriptions covered. What you pay for your Part D prescription drugs through our plan is explained in Chapter 6.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization may be required for certain injectable/infusible drugs.</p> <p>In-Network and Out-of-Network</p> <p>19% of the allowed amount for Part B-covered chemotherapy drugs and other Part B-covered drugs once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| Services That Are Covered for You | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services* |
|---|--|
| <p> Obesity screening and therapy to promote sustained weight loss</p> <p>If you have a body mass index of 30 or more, we cover intensive counseling to help you lose weight. This counseling is covered if you get it in a primary care setting, where it can be coordinated with your comprehensive prevention plan. Talk to your primary care doctor or practitioner to find out more.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network \$0 copay for each Medicare-covered counseling session.</p> <p>Out-of-Network 30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered counseling session once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Outpatient diagnostic tests and therapeutic services and supplies</p> <p>Covered services include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ X-rays ▪ Radiation (radium and isotope) therapy including technician materials and supplies ▪ Surgical supplies, such as dressings ▪ Splints, casts and other devices used to reduce fractures and dislocations ▪ Laboratory tests ▪ Blood – Coverage begins with the first pint used. Coverage of storage and administration begins with the first pint of blood that you need. ▪ Other outpatient diagnostic tests | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>An office visit copay may apply if other services are rendered during the visit.</p> <p>Prior authorization may be required for high tech imaging, as well as limited diagnostic and therapeutic radiology services including but not limited to sleep studies and related sleep study equipment and supplies, radiation therapy, PET, CT SPECT, MRI scans, and Echocardiograms.</p> <p>In-Network \$0 copay for Medicare-covered lab services. \$0 copay for testing to confirm Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| | <p>\$65 copay for Medicare-covered basic diagnostic procedures and tests once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$65 copay for Medicare-covered X-rays once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>A \$200 copay applies for tier 2 diagnostic tests and X-rays, and are considered complex and include heart catheterizations, sleep studies, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance procedures (MRIs and MRAs), and nuclear medicine studies, which includes PET scans once the \$300 deductible is met.</p> <p>20% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered therapeutic radiology and chemotherapy services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>10% of the allowed amount for blood, storage, processing and administration services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Surgical dressings and supplies such as casts and splints once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$15 copay for Medicare-covered lab services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for testing to confirm Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|---|
| | <p>30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered basic diagnostic procedures and tests once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered X-rays once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for tier 2 diagnostic tests and X-rays, and are considered complex and include heart catheterizations, sleep studies, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance procedures (MRIs and MRAs), and nuclear medicine studies, which includes PET scans once the \$300 yearly deductible is met. A member copay may apply for associated office visit.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered therapeutic radiology and chemotherapy services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Blood, storage, processing and administration services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>0% of the allowed amount for Surgical dressings and supplies such as casts and splints once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Outpatient hospital services We cover medically necessary services you get in the outpatient department of a hospital for diagnosis or treatment of an illness or injury.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum. Authorization rules may apply.</p> |

| <h2>Services That Are Covered for You</h2> | <h2>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</h2> |
|--|--|
| <p>Covered services include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Services in an emergency department or outpatient clinic, such as observation services or outpatient surgery ▪ Laboratory and diagnostic tests billed by the hospital ▪ Mental health care, including care in a partial-hospitalization program, if a doctor certifies that inpatient treatment would be required without it ▪ X-rays and other radiology services billed by the hospital ▪ Medical supplies such as splints and casts ▪ Certain screenings and preventive services ▪ Certain drugs and biologicals that you can't give yourself <p>Note: Unless the provider has written an order to admit you as an inpatient to the hospital, you are an outpatient and pay the cost-sharing amounts for outpatient hospital services. Even if you stay in the hospital overnight, you might still be considered an "outpatient." If you are not sure if you are an outpatient, you should ask the hospital staff.</p> <p>You can also find more information in a Medicare fact sheet called "Are You a Hospital Inpatient or Outpatient? If You Have Medicare – Ask!" This fact sheet is available on the Web at www.medicare.gov/Publications/Pubs/pdf/11435.pdf or by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users call 1-877-486-2048. You can call these numbers for free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.</p> | <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$65 copay for emergency services in an emergency department.</p> <p>\$15 copay for each Primary Care Physician Medicare-covered non-surgical visit in an outpatient clinic. \$45 copay for each specialist Medicare-covered non-surgical visit in an outpatient clinic.</p> <p>15% of the allowed amount for outpatient surgery once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered lab services.</p> <p>\$45 copay for partial hospitalization services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$65 copay for each Tier 1 Medicare-covered diagnostic test and X-rays once the \$300 yearly deductible is met. (Tier 1 includes all diagnostic tests and X-rays NOT listed under Tier 2.)</p> <p>\$200 copay once the \$300 yearly deductible is met applies for tier 2 diagnostic tests and X-rays, and are considered complex and include heart catheterizations, sleep studies, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance procedures (MRIs and MRAs), and nuclear medicine studies, which includes PET scans.</p> <p>\$65 copay for Medicare-covered X-rays and diagnostic radiology procedures received in the outpatient</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| | <p>department of a hospital once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for certain screenings and preventive services..</p> <p>19% of the allowed amount for Part B-covered drugs and biologicals once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$65 copay for emergency services in an emergency department.</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered services in an outpatient clinic once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for outpatient surgery once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$15 copay for Medicare-covered lab services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>30% for partial hospitalization services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount once the \$300 yearly deductible is met for each Tier 1 Medicare-covered diagnostic test and X-rays. (Tier 1 includes all diagnostic tests and X-rays NOT listed under Tier 2.)</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount once the \$300 yearly deductible is met applies for tier 2 diagnostic tests and X-rays, and are considered complex and include heart catheterizations, sleep studies, computed tomography (CT),</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| | <p>magnetic resonance procedures (MRIs and MRAs), and nuclear medicine studies, which includes PET scans.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount once the \$300 yearly deductible is met for Medicare-covered X-rays and diagnostic radiology procedures received in the outpatient department of a hospital.</p> <p>\$0 copay to 30% of the allowed amount for certain screenings and preventive services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>19% of the allowed amount for Part B-covered drugs and biologicals once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Outpatient mental health care</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <p>Mental health services provided by a state-licensed psychiatrist or doctor, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, clinical nurse specialist, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or other Medicare-qualified mental health care professional as allowed under applicable state laws.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization may be required for mental health visits after the 12th visit.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$40 copay for each Medicare-covered individual or group therapy visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered individual or group therapy visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| <p>Outpatient rehabilitation services</p> <p>Covered services include: physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech language therapy.</p> <p>Outpatient rehabilitation services are provided in various outpatient settings, such as hospital outpatient departments, independent therapist offices and Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facilities (CORFs).</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization may be required for in-network physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech/language therapy services.</p> <p>There is not a dollar limit on benefits for these services.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$50 copay for each Medicare-covered physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech/language therapy visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech/language therapy benefits once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Outpatient substance abuse services</p> <p>Coverage is available for treatment services that are provided in an ambulatory setting to patients who, for example, have been discharged from an inpatient stay for the treatment of drug substance abuse or who require treatment but do not require the availability and intensity of services found only in the inpatient hospital setting. Traditional Outpatient treatment is a level of care in which a licensed mental health professional provides care to individuals in an outpatient setting, whether to the patient individually, in family therapy, or in a group modality.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization may be required for substance abuse visits after the 12th visit.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$40 copay for each Medicare-covered individual or group visit for outpatient substance abuse once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|---|
| | <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered individual or group visits for outpatient substance abuse once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Outpatient surgery, including services provided at hospital outpatient facilities and ambulatory surgical centers</p> <p><i>Note:</i> If you are having surgery in a hospital facility, you should check with your provider about whether you will be an inpatient or outpatient. Unless the provider writes an order to admit you as an inpatient to the hospital, you are an outpatient and pay the cost-sharing amounts for outpatient surgery. Even if you stay in the hospital overnight, you might still be considered an “outpatient.”</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization may be required for select outpatient surgeries to include, but not limited to: Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (UP3), Bariatric, Arthroplasty, Orthopedic, Blepharoplasty.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$15 copay for each Primary Care Physician Medicare-covered non-surgical visit in an outpatient clinic. \$45 copay for each specialist Medicare-covered non-surgical visit in an outpatient clinic.</p> <p>\$0 copay for all Medicare-covered colorectal services provided in an outpatient hospital facility or ambulatory surgical center.</p> <p>15% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered outpatient surgical service when performed in a outpatient hospital facility once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>15% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered ambulatory</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|--|
| | <p>surgical center visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Screening Colonoscopy exams (and diagnostic colonoscopy exams) are covered at \$0 copay. When a screening colonoscopy exam involves biopsy or removal of any growth during the procedure, the outpatient surgery member copay will not apply for in network services.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for any associated physician services (non-surgical) rendered in an outpatient hospital facility once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for all Medicare-covered colorectal services provided in an outpatient hospital facility or ambulatory surgical center once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered visit to an outpatient hospital facility for surgical services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for ambulatory surgical center benefits once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Partial hospitalization services</p> <p>“Partial hospitalization” is a structured program of active psychiatric treatment provided in a hospital outpatient setting or by a community mental health center, that is more intense than the care received in</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| <p>your doctor's or therapist's office and is an alternative to inpatient hospitalization.</p> | <p>Prior authorization may be required for partial hospitalization services related to mental health and substance abuse.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$45 copay for each Medicare-covered partial hospitalization service once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for partial hospitalization services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Physician/Practitioner services, including doctor's office visits</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medically necessary medical or surgical services furnished in a physician's office, certified ambulatory surgical center, hospital outpatient department or any other location ▪ Consultation, diagnosis and treatment by a specialist ▪ Basic hearing and balance exams performed by your PCP or specialist, if your doctor orders it to see if you need medical treatment ▪ Certain telehealth services including consultation, diagnosis and treatment by a physician or practitioner for patients in certain rural areas or other locations approved by Medicare ▪ Second opinion prior to surgery ▪ non-routine dental care (Covered services are limited to surgery of the jaw or related structures, setting fractures of the jaw or facial bones, extraction of teeth to prepare the jaw for radiation treatments of neoplastic cancer disease or services that would be covered when provided by a physician.) | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$15 copay for each primary care physician visit for Medicare-covered benefits.</p> <p>\$15 copay for a Medicare-covered second opinion by a primary care physician.</p> <p>\$45 copay for each specialist visit for Medicare-covered benefits.</p> <p>\$45 copay for a second opinion by a specialist.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered comprehensive dental benefits.</p> <p>\$45 copay for Medicare-covered diagnostic hearing exams.</p> <p>\$15 copay will apply for each primary care physician visit or a \$45 copay will apply for each specialist</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|---|
| | <p>visit for Medicare-covered telehealth services.</p> <p>\$15 copay for each Primary Care Physician Medicare-covered non-surgical visit in an outpatient clinic. \$45 copay for each specialist Medicare-covered non-surgical visit in an outpatient clinic.</p> <p>\$15 copay for services received at a Retail Health Clinic.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$35 copay for each primary care doctor visit for Medicare-covered benefits once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$35 copay for a second opinion by a primary care physician once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$55 copay for each specialist visit for Medicare-covered benefits once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$55 copay for a second opinion by a specialist once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered comprehensive dental benefits once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for Medicare-covered diagnostic hearing exams once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$35 copay will apply for each primary care physician visit or a \$55 copay will apply for each specialist visit for Medicare-covered telehealth</p> |

| Services That Are Covered for You | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services* |
|---|---|
| | services once the \$300 yearly deductible is met. 25% of the allowed amount for any Medicare-covered associated physician services rendered in an outpatient hospital facility once the \$300 yearly deductible is met. |
| <p>Podiatry services</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diagnosis and the medical or surgical treatment of injuries and diseases of the feet (such as hammer toe or heel spurs). ▪ Routine foot care for members with certain medical conditions affecting the lower limbs | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Medicare-covered podiatry benefits are for medically-necessary foot care.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$45 copay for each Medicare-covered visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$55 copay for each Medicare-covered visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Prostate cancer screening exams</p> <p>For men age 50 and older, covered services include the following - once every 12 months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Digital rectal exam ▪ Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) test | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered prostate cancer screening.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered prostate cancer screening once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| <p>Prosthetic devices and related supplies</p> <p>Devices (other than dental) that replace a body part or function. These include, but are not limited to: colostomy bags and supplies directly related to colostomy care, pacemakers, braces, prosthetic shoes, artificial limbs and breast prostheses (including a surgical brassiere after a mastectomy). Includes certain supplies related to prosthetic devices, and repair and/or replacement of prosthetic devices. Also includes some coverage following cataract removal or cataract surgery – see “Vision Care” later in this chart for more detail.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization is required for prosthetics and orthotics.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>20% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered item once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>25% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered item once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Pulmonary rehabilitation services</p> <p>Comprehensive programs of pulmonary rehabilitation are covered for members who have moderate to very severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and order for pulmonary rehabilitation from the doctor treating their chronic respiratory disease.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$45 copay for each Medicare-covered pulmonary rehabilitation visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered pulmonary rehabilitation visit once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Screening and counseling to reduce alcohol misuse</p> <p>We cover one alcohol misuse screening for adults with Medicare (including pregnant women) who misuse alcohol, but aren't alcohol dependent</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|---|
| <p>If you screen positive for alcohol misuse, you can get up to four brief face-to-face counseling sessions per year (if you're competent and alert during counseling) provided by a qualified primary care doctor or practitioner in a primary care setting</p> | <p>\$0 copay for the Medicare-covered alcohol misuse screening.</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered alcohol misuse counseling session as a result of screening positive for alcohol misuse.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>0% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered alcohol misuse screening once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>0% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered alcohol misuse counseling session as a result of screening positive for alcohol misuse once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Screening for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and counseling to prevent STIs</p> <p>We cover sexually transmitted infection (STI) screenings for chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and Hepatitis B. These screenings are covered for pregnant women and for certain people who are at increased risk for an STI when the tests are ordered by a primary care provider. We cover these tests once every 12 months or at certain times during pregnancy.</p> <p>We also cover up to two individual 20 to 30 minute, face-to-face high-intensity behavioral counseling sessions each year for sexually active adults at increased risk for STIs. We will only cover these counseling sessions as a preventive service if they are provided by a primary care provider and take place in a primary care setting, such as a doctor's office.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening.</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered face-to-face high intensity behavioral counseling session.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|--|---|
| | <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered face-to-face high intensity behavioral counseling session once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Services to treat kidney disease and conditions</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kidney disease education services to teach kidney care and help members make informed decisions about their care. For members with stage IV chronic kidney disease when referred by their doctor, we cover up to six sessions of kidney disease education services per lifetime. ▪ Outpatient dialysis treatments (including dialysis treatments when temporarily out of the service area, as explained in Chapter 3) ▪ Inpatient dialysis treatments (if you are admitted as an inpatient to a hospital for special care) ▪ Self-dialysis training (includes training for you and anyone helping you with your home dialysis treatments) ▪ Home dialysis equipment and supplies ▪ Certain home support services (such as, when necessary, visits by trained dialysis workers to check on your home dialysis, to help in emergencies and check your dialysis equipment and water supply) <p>Certain drugs for dialysis are covered under your Medicare Part B drug benefit. For information about coverage for Part B drugs, please go to the section below, “Medicare Part B Prescription Drugs.”</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>You pay only the inpatient hospital copay for inpatient dialysis treatments.</p> <p>No prior authorization is required, however notice is requested for all members initiating dialysis treatment.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered dialysis self-training.</p> <p>20% of the allowed amount for renal dialysis once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for self-dialysis training once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>20% of the allowed amount for renal dialysis once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Skilled nursing facility (SNF) care</p> <p>(For a definition of “skilled nursing facility care,” see Chapter 12 of this booklet. Skilled nursing facilities are sometimes called “SNFs.”)</p> <p>100 days per benefit period. No prior hospital stay required. Covered services include but are not limited to:</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>Prior authorization required for in-network Skilled Nursing services.</p> |

| <h2>Services That Are Covered for You</h2> | <h2>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</h2> |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Semiprivate room (or a private room if medically necessary) ▪ Meals, including special diets ▪ Skilled nursing services ▪ Physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech therapy ▪ Drugs administered to you as part of your plan of care (This includes substances that are naturally present in the body, such as blood clotting factors.) ▪ Blood – including storage and administration. Coverage of whole blood and packed red cells begins with the first pint of blood that you need. All other components of blood are covered beginning with the first pint used. ▪ Medical and surgical supplies ordinarily provided by SNFs ▪ Laboratory tests ordinarily provided by SNFs ▪ X-rays and other radiology services ordinarily provided by SNFs ▪ Use of appliances, such as wheelchairs, ordinarily provided by SNFs ▪ Physician/Practitioner services <p>Generally, you will get your SNF care from network facilities. However, under certain conditions listed below, you may be able to pay in-network cost-sharing for a facility that isn't a network provider, if the facility accepts our plan's amounts for payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A nursing home or continuing care retirement community where you were living right before you went to the hospital (as long as it provides skilled nursing facility care). ▪ A SNF where your spouse is living at the time you leave the hospital. | <p>A benefit period begins the day you go into a skilled nursing facility. The benefit period ends when you have not received inpatient hospital or skilled nursing care for 60 days in a row. If you go into a skilled nursing facility after one benefit period has ended, a new benefit period begins. There is no limit to the number of benefit periods you can have.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>For Medicare-covered SNF stays:</p> <p>Days 1 - 20: \$0 copay per day once the \$300 year deductible is met.</p> <p>Days 21 - 100: \$135 copay per day once the \$300 year deductible is met.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>20% of the allowed amount for each SNF stay once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Smoking and tobacco use cessation (counseling to stop smoking or tobacco use)</p> <p>If you use tobacco, but do not have signs or symptoms of tobacco-related disease: we cover two counseling quit attempts within a 12-month period as a preventive service with no cost to you. Each counseling attempt includes up to four face-to-face visits.</p> <p>If you use tobacco and have been diagnosed with a tobacco-related disease or are taking medicine that may be affected by tobacco: we</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered smoking cessation counseling session.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|---|
| <p>cover cessation counseling services. We cover two counseling quit attempts within a 12-month period, however, you will pay the applicable inpatient or outpatient cost sharing. Each counseling attempt includes up to four face-to-face visits.</p> | <p>30% of the allowed amount for each Medicare-covered smoking cessation counseling session once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Urgently needed care</p> <p>Urgently needed care is care provided to treat a non-emergency, unforeseen medical illness, injury or condition that requires immediate medical care. Urgently needed care may be furnished by in-network providers or by out-of-network providers when network providers are temporarily unavailable or inaccessible..</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network and Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$45 copay for each Medicare-covered urgently needed care visit.</p> <p>If you are admitted to the hospital within 72 hours for the same condition, you pay \$0 for the urgent-care visit.</p> |
| <p> Vision care</p> <p>Covered services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outpatient physician services for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries of the eye. Original Medicare doesn't cover routine eye exams (eye refractions) for eyeglasses/contacts. ▪ For people who are at high risk of glaucoma, such as people with a family history of glaucoma, people with diabetes and African-Americans who are age 50 and older: glaucoma screening once per year ▪ One pair of eyeglasses or contact lenses after each cataract surgery that includes insertion of an intraocular lens. (If you have two separate cataract operations, you cannot reserve the benefit after the first surgery and purchase two eyeglasses after the second surgery.) Corrective lenses/frames (and replacements) needed after a cataract removal without a lens implant. | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In general, routine vision benefits are not covered.</p> <p>Please see Optional Supplemental Benefits located in Chapter 4 Section 2.2 for additional coverage options.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered exam to diagnose and treat diseases and conditions of the eye.</p> <p>\$0 copay for one pair of standard Medicare-covered eyeglasses or contact lenses after each cataract surgery.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered glaucoma screening.</p> |

| <p>Services That Are Covered for You</p> | <p>What You Must Pay When You Get These Services*</p> |
|---|--|
| | <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for each Medicare-covered exam to diagnose and treat diseases and conditions of the eye once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for one pair of standard Medicare-covered eyeglasses or contact lenses after cataract surgery once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>\$0 copay for Medicare-covered glaucoma screening once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p> Welcome to Medicare preventive visit</p> <p>The plan covers a one-time “Welcome to Medicare” preventive visit. The visit includes a review of your health, as well as education and counseling about the preventive services you need (including certain screenings and shots), and referrals for other care if needed.</p> <p>Important: We cover the "Welcome to Medicare" preventive visit only within the first 12 months you have Medicare Part B. When you make your appointment, let your doctor’s office know you would like to schedule your “Welcome to Medicare” preventive visit.</p> | <p>Any cost sharing you pay for these services apply to your combined In-Network and Out-of-Network \$4,500 out-of-pocket maximum.</p> <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for "Welcome to Medicare" exam.</p> <p>\$0 copay for a Medicare-covered preventive EKG screening as a result of the exam.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for "Welcome to Medicare" exam once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> <p>30% of the allowed amount for a Medicare-covered preventive EKG screening as a result of the exam once the \$300 yearly deductible is met.</p> |
| <p>Transportation</p> | <p>This plan does not cover routine transportation.</p> |

| Services That Are Covered for You | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services* |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Acupuncture | This plan does not cover acupuncture. Please see Optional Supplemental Benefits located in Chapter 4 Section 2.2 for additional coverage options. |

* *Your Member Liability Calculation* — the cost of the service, on which your member liability copayment/coinsurance is based, will be either:

- *The Medicare allowable amount for covered services.*
- or*
- *The amount either we negotiate with the provider or the local Blue Medicare Advantage plan negotiates with its provider on behalf of our members, if applicable. The amount negotiated may be either higher than, lower than or equal to the Medicare allowable amount.*

Section 2.2

Extra Optional Supplemental Benefits You Can Buy

Our plan offers some extra benefits that are not covered by Original Medicare and not included in your benefits package as a plan member. These extra benefits are called “**Optional Supplemental Benefits.**” If you want these optional supplemental benefits, you must sign up for them and you may have to pay an additional premium for them. The optional supplemental benefits included in this section are subject to the same appeals process as any other benefits.

You may elect to enroll in an optional supplemental benefit package during the annual enrollment period from October 15 through December 7. To enroll, call Customer Service and ask for a “Short Enrollment Form.” Return the completed form to the address given on the form. You have the option of enrolling in these benefits up to 90 days after your effective date. Once you’ve enrolled, your optional

supplemental benefits would become effective on the first of the following month.

You can pay your optional supplemental benefits monthly plan premium combined with your regular monthly plan premium or late enrollment penalty, if you have one. The premium information provided in Chapter 1, Section 4 also applies to your optional supplemental benefits monthly premium, with one exception. As Chapter 1, Section 4 indicates, if you do not pay your regular plan premium or late enrollment penalty, if you have one, we will send you a notice telling you that your plan membership will end if we do not receive your payment within 90 days. However, the grace period for your optional supplemental benefits is 60 days. Therefore, if you do not pay your premiums, your optional supplemental benefits will terminate after 60 days and if you have a regular premium or late enrollment penalty, the rest of your benefits will terminate after 90 days.

If you are disenrolled due to nonpayment of premiums, you will not be able to re-enroll in an optional supplemental benefits package until the next annual enrollment period.

If you decide you no longer want to be enrolled in an optional supplemental benefits package, send us a statement of your request. Please make sure to clarify that you do not want to disenroll from the Medicare Advantage plan, just the optional supplemental benefits portion. Your statement should include your name, Member ID and signature. Any premium overpayments will be applied to your regular monthly plan premium if you have one, or you can request to have the overpayment refunded to you. Once you have disenrolled from these benefits, you will not be able to re-enroll until the next annual election period.

The process for seeing in- and out-of-network providers for your optional supplemental benefits is the same as it is for your other included benefits. *See Chapter 3, Section 2 for more information on how to see in- and out-of-network providers.*

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--|---|
| Optional Supplemental Package 1 – Preventive Dental Package | |
| Premium | \$12.00 monthly premium |
| Dental Services | <p>In- and Out-of-Network \$500 plan coverage limit for preventive dental benefits each year.</p> <p>In-Network \$0 copay for the following preventive dental benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two oral exams each year ▪ Two cleanings (routine prophylaxis) each year ▪ Dental X-rays which include one full-mouth or panoramic X-ray and one set/series of bitewing X-rays each year. <p>In-network coverage for preventive dental benefits are available only through LIBERTY Dental providers.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--|--|
| | 20% of the cost for preventive dental services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two oral exams each year ▪ Two cleanings (routine prophylaxis) each year ▪ Dental X-rays which include one full-mouth or panoramic X-ray and one set/series of bitewing X-rays each year. |
| Optional Supplemental Package 2 – Comprehensive Dental and Vision Package | |
| Premium | \$31.00 monthly premium |
| Dental Services | <p>In- and Out-of-Network \$1,000 plan coverage limit for dental benefits each year.</p> <p>In-Network \$0 copay for the following preventive dental benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two oral exams each year ▪ Two cleanings (routine prophylaxis) each year ▪ Dental X-rays which include one full-mouth or panoramic X-ray and one set/series of bitewing X-rays each year. <p>20% of the cost for covered restorative dental services (amalgam and/or anterior composite restorations)</p> <p>50% of the cost for covered endodontic, periodontic and oral</p> |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | <p>surgery dental services which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Root canal treatment ▪ Periodontal scaling and root planning ▪ Simple and surgical extractions (limited to once per tooth per lifetime) <p>In-network coverage for preventive and comprehensive dental benefits are available only through LIBERTY Dental providers.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the cost for the following preventive dental services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two oral exams each year ▪ Two cleanings (routine prophylaxis) each year ▪ Dental X-rays which include one full-mouth or panoramic X-ray and one set/series of bitewing X-rays each year. <p>60% of the cost for covered restorative dental services (amalgam and/or anterior composite restorations)</p> <p>75% of the cost for covered endodontic, periodontic and oral surgery dental services which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Root canal treatment ▪ Periodontal scaling and root planning |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simple and surgical extractions (limited to once per tooth per lifetime) <p>Limitations and Exclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dentures and crowns <p>Contact the plan for availability of additional in-network and out-of-network comprehensive dental benefits.</p> |
| <p>Vision Services</p> | <p>In-network coverage for routine eye exam and eye wear benefits are available only through Blue View Vision Network providers.</p> <p>In- and Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for one routine eye exam each year</p> <p>\$69 maximum benefit coverage amount for routine eye exams each year.</p> <p>Each member is eligible to receive the eyeglasses (lenses and frames) benefit or contact lenses benefit as listed below:</p> <p>\$0 copay for one pair of eye glasses (lenses and frames)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$130 maximum benefit coverage amount for eyeglasses each year <p>\$0 copay for one pair of contact lenses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$80 maximum benefit coverage amount for contact lenses each year |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--|---|
| | After the plan-paid benefits, the member is responsible for the remaining cost. |
| Optional Supplemental Package 3 – Combination Package | |
| Premium | \$36.00 monthly premium |
| Dental Services | <p>In- and Out-of-Network \$1,000 plan coverage limit for dental benefits each year.</p> <p>In-Network \$0 copay for the following preventive dental benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two oral exams each year ▪ Two cleanings (routine prophylaxis) each year ▪ Dental X-rays which include one-full mouth or panoramic X-ray and one set/series of bitewing X-rays each year. <p>20% of the cost for covered restorative dental services (amalgam and/or anterior composite restorations)</p> <p>50% of the cost for covered endodontic, periodontic and oral surgery dental services which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Root canal treatment ▪ Periodontal scaling and root planning ▪ Simple and surgical extractions (limited to once per tooth per lifetime) |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <p>In-network coverage for preventive and comprehensive dental benefits are available only through LIBERTY Dental providers.</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>30% of the cost for the following preventive dental services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two oral exams each year ▪ Two cleanings (routine prophylaxis) each year ▪ Dental X-rays which include one full-mouth or panoramic X-ray and one set/series of bitewing X-rays each year. <p>60% of the cost for covered restorative dental services (amalgam and/or anterior composite restorations)</p> <p>75% of the cost for covered endodontic, periodontic and oral surgery dental services which include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Root canal treatment ▪ Periodontal scaling and root planning ▪ Simple and surgical extractions (limited to once per tooth per lifetime) <p>Limitations and Exclusions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dentures and crowns <p>Contact the plan for availability of additional in-network and out-of-network comprehensive dental benefits.</p> |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Vision Services | <p>In-network coverage for routine eye exam and eye wear benefits are available only through Blue View Vision Network providers.</p> <p>In- and Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$0 copay for one routine eye exam each year</p> <p>\$69 maximum benefit coverage amount for routine eye exams each year.</p> <p>Each member is eligible to receive the eyeglasses (lenses and frames) benefit or contact lenses benefit as listed below:</p> <p>\$0 copay for one pair of eyeglasses (lenses and frames)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$200 maximum benefit coverage amount for eyeglasses each year <p>\$0 copay for one pair of contact lenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$80 maximum benefit coverage amount for contact lenses each year <p>After the plan-paid benefits, the member is responsible for the remaining cost.</p> |
| Chiropractic Services | <p>In- and Out-of-Network</p> <p>The service-specific benefit maximum is \$500 each year.</p> <p>Covered services include but are not limited to the following services when received from a chiropractor in an office visit setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial patient exam (as applicable) including plain film X-rays |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Routine exams including adjustment, re-examinations and other services in various combinations ▪ Routine therapy such as ultrasound, electrical muscle stimulation and other therapies <p>In-Network \$20 copay for routine chiropractic visits</p> <p>Out-of-Network \$30 copay for routine chiropractic visits</p> <p>Limitations and Exclusions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional therapy not associated with routine spinal, muscle, joint manipulation or acupuncture 2. Hospitalization, anesthesia, manipulation under anesthesia and other related services 3. Vitamins, minerals, hot packs, cold packs or other similar products 4. Air conditioners, air purifiers, therapeutic mattresses, supplies, or any other similar devices or appliances; all chiropractic appliances or durable medical equipment 5. Hypnotherapy, behavior training, sleep therapy, and weight programs 6. Thermography 7. Clinical laboratory services |
| Acupuncture Services | In- and Out-of-Network |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--------------------------------|---|
| | <p>The service-specific benefit maximum is \$500 each year.</p> <p>Covered services include but are not limited to the following services when received from an acupuncturist in an office visit setting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial patient exam (as applicable) including plain film X-rays ▪ Routine exams including acupuncture treatment, re-examinations and other services in various combination <p>In-Network</p> <p>\$20 copay for routine acupuncture visits</p> <p>Out-of-Network</p> <p>\$30 copay for routine acupuncture visits</p> <p>Limitations and Exclusions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional therapy not associated with routine spinal, muscle, joint manipulation or acupuncture 2. Hospitalization, anesthesia, manipulation under anesthesia and other related services 3. Vitamins, minerals, hot packs, cold packs or other similar products 4. Air conditioners, air purifiers, therapeutic mattresses, supplies, or any other similar devices or appliances; all chiropractic appliances or durable medical equipment |

| Optional Supplemental Benefits | What You Must Pay When You Get These Services |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | 5. Hypnotherapy, behavior training, sleep therapy, and weight programs 6. Thermography 7. Clinical laboratory services |

Section 2.3

Getting Care Using Our Plan’s Optional Visitor/Travel Benefit

When you are continuously absent from our plan’s service area for more than six months, we usually must disenroll you from our plan. However, we offer as a supplemental benefit a visitor/travel program which will allow you to remain enrolled in our plan when you are outside of our service area for six months. This program is available to all Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) members who are temporarily in the visitor/travel area. Under our visitor/travel program you may receive all plan-covered services at in-network cost sharing. Please contact the plan for assistance in locating a provider when using the visitor/travel benefit.

If you are in the visitor/travel area, you can stay enrolled in our plan for up to six months. If you have not returned to the plan’s service area within six months, you will be disenrolled from the plan.

The visitor/travel program provides your network level of benefits for most care covered by your plan when you’re traveling outside the service area and go to Blue Medicare Advantage providers. These providers are located in 31 states and one territory: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan,

Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and West Virginia. For some of the states listed, MA PPO networks are only available in portions of the state.

In addition, members may:

- Call your plan’s Customer Service number found on the back cover of this booklet,
- Call 1-800-810-Blue to find a Blue Medicare Advantage PPO provider, or
- Visit the “Doctor & Hospital Finder” at www.anthem.com/ca/medicare to find a Blue Medicare Advantage PPO provider.

When you see Medicare Advantage PPO providers in any geographic area where the visitor/travel program is offered, you will pay the same cost-sharing level (in-network cost sharing) you would pay if you received covered benefits from in-network providers in your service area. *Please see the Medical Benefits Chart for cost-sharing information.*

Section 3. What Benefits Are Not Covered by the Plan?

Section 3.1

Benefits We Do *Not* Cover (Exclusions)

This section tells you what kinds of benefits are "excluded." Excluded means that the plan doesn't cover these benefits.

The list below describes some services and items that aren't covered under any conditions and some that are excluded only under specific conditions.

If you get benefits that are excluded, you must pay for them yourself. We won't pay for the excluded medical benefits listed in this section (or elsewhere in this booklet) and neither will Original Medicare. The only exception: If a benefit on the exclusion list is found upon appeal to be a medical benefit that we should have paid for or covered because of your specific situation. (*For information about appealing a decision we have made to not cover a medical service, go to Chapter 9, Section 5.3 in this booklet.*)

In addition to any exclusions or limitations described in the Medical Benefits Chart, or anywhere else in this Evidence of Coverage, **the following items and services aren't covered under Original Medicare or by our plan:**

- Surgical treatment for morbid obesity, except when it is considered medically necessary and covered under Original Medicare.
 - Private room in a hospital, except when it is considered medically necessary.
 - Private-duty nurses.
 - Personal items in your room at a hospital or a skilled nursing facility, such as a telephone or a television.
 - Full-time nursing care in your home.
 - Custodial care is care provided in a nursing home, hospice or other facility setting when you do not require skilled medical care or skilled nursing care. Custodial care is personal care that does not require the continuing attention of trained medical or paramedical personnel, such as care that helps you with activities of daily living, such as bathing or dressing.
 - Homemaker services (includes basic household assistance, include light housekeeping or light meal preparation).
 - Fees charged by your immediate relatives or members of your household.
 - Meals delivered to your home.
 - Elective or voluntary enhancement procedures or services (including weight loss, hair growth, sexual performance, athletic performance, cosmetic purposes, antiaging and mental performance), except when medically necessary.
 - Cosmetic surgery or procedures, unless because of an accidental injury or to improve a malformed part of the body. However, all stages of reconstruction are covered for a breast after a mastectomy, as well as for the unaffected breast to produce a symmetrical appearance.
 - Routine dental care, such as cleanings, fillings or dentures (unless purchased through an optional supplemental benefit package). However nonroutine dental care required to treat illness or injury may be covered as inpatient or outpatient care.
- Services considered not reasonable and necessary, according to the standards of Original Medicare, unless these services are listed by our plan as covered services.
 - Experimental medical and surgical procedures, equipment and medications, unless covered by Original Medicare or under a Medicare-approved clinical research study or by our plan. (*See Chapter 3, Section 5 for more information on clinical research studies.*) Experimental procedures and items are those items and procedures determined by our plan and Original Medicare to not be generally accepted by the medical community.

- Chiropractic care, other than manual manipulation of the spine consistent with Medicare coverage guidelines (unless purchased through an optional supplemental benefit package).
 - Routine foot care, except for the limited coverage provided according to Medicare guidelines.
 - Orthopedic shoes, unless the shoes are part of a leg brace and are included in the cost of the brace or the shoes are for a person with a diabetic foot disease.
 - Supportive devices for the feet, except for orthopedic or therapeutic shoes for people with diabetic foot disease.
 - Routine hearing exams, hearing aids, or exams to fit hearing aids.
 - Eyeglasses, routine eye examinations, radial keratotomy, LASIK surgery, vision therapy and other low-vision aids (unless purchased through an optional supplemental benefit package). However, eyeglasses are covered for people after cataract surgery
 - Reversal of sterilization procedures, sex change operations and nonprescription contraceptive supplies.
 - Acupuncture (unless purchased through an optional supplemental benefit package)
 - Naturopath services (uses natural or alternative treatments).
 - Services provided to veterans in Veterans Affairs (VA) facilities. However, when emergency services are received at a VA hospital and the VA cost sharing is more than the cost-sharing under our plan, we will reimburse veterans for the difference. Members are still responsible for our cost-sharing amounts.
 - Drugs for the treatment of sexual dysfunction, including erectile dysfunction, impotence and anorgasmia or hyporgasmia.
- The plan will not cover the excluded services listed above. Even if you receive the services at an emergency facility, the excluded services are still not covered.

Chapter 5. Using the Plan's Coverage for Your Part D Prescription Drugs

| | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------|
| Section 1. | Introduction | 85 |
| Section 1.1 | This Chapter Describes Your Coverage for Part D Drugs | 85 |
| Section 1.2 | Basic Rules for the Plan's Part D Drug Coverage | 85 |
| Section 2. | Fill Your Prescription at a Network Pharmacy or Through the Plan's Mail-Order Service | 86 |
| Section 2.1 | To Have Your Prescription Covered, Use a Network Pharmacy | 86 |
| Section 2.2 | Finding Network Pharmacies | 86 |
| Section 2.3 | Using the Plan's Mail-Order Services | 87 |
| Section 2.4 | How Can You Get a Long-Term Supply of Drugs? | 87 |
| Section 2.5 | When Can You Use a Pharmacy That Is Not in the Plan's Network? | 87 |
| Section 3. | Your Drugs Need to Be on the Plan's Drug List | 88 |
| Section 3.1 | The Drug List Tells Which Part D Drugs Are Covered | 88 |
| Section 3.2 | There Are Six Cost-Sharing Tiers for Drugs on the Drug List | 89 |
| Section 3.3 | How Can You Find Out If a Specific Drug Is on the Drug List? | 89 |
| Section 4. | There Are Restrictions on Coverage for Some Drugs | 89 |
| Section 4.1 | Why Do Some Drugs Have Restrictions? | 89 |
| Section 4.2 | What Kinds of Restrictions? | 89 |
| Section 4.3 | Do Any of These Restrictions Apply to Your Drugs? | 90 |
| Section 5. | What If One of Your Drugs Is Not Covered in the Way You'd Like It to Be Covered? | 90 |
| 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 | 90 |
| 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? | 91 |
| Section 5.3 | What Can You Do If Your Drug Is in a Cost-Sharing Tier You Think Is Too High? | 92 |
| Section 6. | What If Your Coverage Changes for One of Your Drugs? | 93 |
| Section 6.1 | The Drug List Can Change During the Year | 93 |
| Section 6.2 | What Happens If Coverage Changes for a Drug You Are Taking? | 93 |

Section 7. What Types of Drugs Are *Not* Covered by the Plan? 94
 Section 7.1 Types of Drugs We Do Not Cover 94

Section 8. Show Your Plan Membership Card When You Fill a Prescription 95
 Section 8.1 Show Your Membership Card 95
 Section 8.2 What If You Don't Have Your Membership Card With You? 95

Section 9. Part D Drug Coverage in Special Situations 95
 Section 9.1 What If You're in a Hospital or a Skilled Nursing Facility for a Stay That Is Covered by the Plan? 95
 Section 9.2 What If You're a Resident in a Long-Term-Care Facility? 95
 Section 9.3 What If You're Also Getting Drug Coverage From an Employer or Retiree Group Plan? 96

Section 10. Programs on Drug Safety and Managing Medications 96
 Section 10.1 Programs to Help Members Use Drugs Safely 96
 Section 10.2 Programs to Help Members Manage Their Medications 97

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 send 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 receive this insert, please call Customer Service and ask for the LIS Rider. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

Section 1. Introduction

Section 1.1

This Chapter Describes Your Coverage for Part D Drugs

This chapter explains rules for using your coverage for Part D drugs. The next chapter tells what you pay for Part D drugs (*Chapter 6, What You Pay for Your Part D Prescription Drugs*).

In addition to your coverage for Part D drugs, the plan also covers some drugs under the plan's medical benefits:

- The plan covers drugs you are given during covered stays in the hospital or in a skilled nursing facility. *Chapter 4, Medical Benefits Chart (What Is Covered and What You Pay), tells about the benefits and costs*

for drugs during a covered hospital or skilled nursing facility stay.

- 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. *Chapter 4, Medical Benefits Chart (What Is Covered and What You Pay), tells about your benefits and costs for Part B drugs.*

The two examples of drugs described above are covered by the plan's medical benefits. The rest of your prescription drugs are covered under the plan's Part D benefits.

Section 1.2

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 or other prescriber) write your prescription.
- You 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 reference books. *See Section 4 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

To Have Your Prescription Covered, 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 covered on the plan's Drug List.

Section 2.2

Finding Network Pharmacies

How Do You Find a Network Pharmacy in Your Area?

To find a network pharmacy, you can look in your Pharmacy Directory, visit our website (www.anthem.com/ca/medicare), or call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) Choose whatever is easiest for you.

You may go to any of our network pharmacies. If you switch from one network pharmacy to another, and you need a refill of a drug you have been taking, you can ask to have your prescription transferred to your new network pharmacy.

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 get help from Customer Service (phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet) or use the Pharmacy Directory.

What If You Need a Specialized Pharmacy?

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

- Pharmacies that supply drugs for home infusion therapy. Our 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.
 - Your prescription drug is not otherwise covered under our plan's medical benefit.
 - Our plan has approved your prescription for home infusion therapy.
 - Your prescription is written by an authorized prescriber.

Please refer to your Pharmacy Directory to find a home infusion pharmacy provider in your area. *For more information, call Customer Service.*

- Pharmacies that supply drugs for residents of a long-term-care facility. Usually, a long-term-care facility (such as a nursing home) has its own pharmacy. Residents may get prescription drugs through the facility's pharmacy as long as it is part of our network. If your long-term-care pharmacy is not in our network, please contact Customer Service.
- 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 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, look in your Pharmacy Directory or call Customer Service. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

Section 2.3

Using the Plan's Mail-Order Services

Our plan's mail-order service requires you to order **at least a 30-day supply of the drug and no more than a 90-day supply.**

To get order forms and information about filling your prescriptions by mail (if not included with this Evidence of Coverage), call our mail-order Customer Service at 1-888-565-8361. TTY users should call 711. Hours are 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Our Interactive Voice Response (IVR) Service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Usually a mail-order pharmacy order will get to you in no more than 14 days. Pharmacy processing time will average about two to five business days; however, you should allow additional time for postal service delivery. It is advisable for first-time users of the mail-order pharmacy to have at least a 30-day supply of medication on hand when a mail-order request is placed. If the prescription order has insufficient information, or if we need to contact the prescribing physician, delivery could take longer.

It is advisable for first-time users of the mail-order pharmacy to ask the doctor for two signed prescriptions:

- One for an initial supply to be filled at their local retail participating pharmacy.
- The second for up to a three-month supply with refills to send to the mail-order pharmacy.

Section 2.4

How Can You Get a Long-Term Supply of Drugs?

When you get a long-term supply of drugs, your cost sharing may be lower. The plan offers two ways to get a long-term supply of mail-order drugs on our plan's Drug List. (Mail-order 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. Some of these retail pharmacies may agree to accept the mail-order cost-sharing amount for a long-term supply of maintenance drugs. Other retail pharmacies may not agree to accept the mail-order cost-sharing amounts for a long-term supply of maintenance drugs. In this case, you will be responsible for the difference in price. Your Pharmacy Directory tells you which pharmacies in our network can give you a long-term supply of maintenance drugs. You can also call Customer Service for more information. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.
2. For certain kinds of drugs, you can use the plan's network mail-order services. These drugs are marked as mail-order drugs on our plan's Drug List. Our plan's mail-order service requires you to order **at least a 30-day supply of the drug and no more than a 90-day supply.** See Section 2.3 for more information about using our mail-order services.

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

We have network pharmacies outside of our service area where you can get your prescriptions filled as a member of our plan. Generally, we cover drugs filled

at an out-of-network pharmacy *only* when you are not able to use a network pharmacy.

Here are the circumstances when we would cover prescriptions filled at an out-of-network pharmacy:

- You are traveling within the United States and its territories and become ill, or lose or run out of your prescription drugs.
- The prescription is for a medical emergency or urgent care.
- You are unable to obtain a covered drug in a timely manner within our service area because a network pharmacy that provides 24-hour service is not available within a 25-mile driving distance.
- You are filling a prescription for a covered drug that is not regularly stocked at an accessible network retail pharmacy. (For example, an orphan drug or other specialty pharmaceutical.)

In these situations, **please check first with Customer Service** to see if there is a network pharmacy nearby. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

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 paying your normal share of the cost) when you fill your prescription. You can ask us to reimburse you for our share of the cost. (*Chapter 7, Section 2.1 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 must meet requirements set by Medicare. Medicare has approved the plan's Drug List.

The drugs on the Drug List are only those covered under Medicare Part D (*earlier in this Chapter, Section 1.1 explains about Part D drugs*). 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 the drug is 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. (That is, the Food and Drug Administration has approved the drug for the diagnosis or condition for which it is being prescribed.)
- Or, supported by certain reference books. (These reference books are the American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information, the DRUGDEX Information System and the USPDI or its successor.)

The Drug List Includes Both Brand-Name and Generic Drugs

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.

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 information about this, see Section 7.1 in this chapter.*)
- In other cases, we have decided not to include a particular drug on our Drug List.

Section 3.2

There Are Six Cost-Sharing Tiers for Drugs on the Drug List

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

- Tier 1 includes preferred generic drugs. This is the cost-sharing tier with the lowest copay.
- Tier 2 includes nonpreferred generic drugs.
- Tier 3 includes preferred brand drugs.
- Tier 4 includes nonpreferred brand drugs.
- Tier 5 includes injectable drugs.
- Tier 6 includes specialty drugs. Drugs in this cost-sharing tier generally cost you more than drugs in other cost-sharing tiers.

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 6, What You Pay for Your Part D Prescription Drugs.

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.
2. Visit the plan's website (www.anthem.com/ca/medicare). The Drug List on the website is always the most current.
3. Call Customer Service to find out if a particular drug is on the plan's Drug List or to ask for a copy of the list. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

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 help our members use drugs in the most effective ways. These special rules also help control overall drug costs, which keeps your drug coverage more affordable.

In general, our rules encourage you to get a drug that works for your medical condition and is safe and effective. Whenever a safe, lower-cost drug will work medically just as well as a higher-cost drug, the plan's rules are designed to encourage you and your provider to use that lower-cost option. We also need to comply with Medicare's rules and regulations for drug coverage and cost sharing.

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. If you want us to waive the restriction for you, you will need to use the formal appeals process and ask us to make an exception. We may or may not agree to waive the restriction for you. *See Chapter 9, Section 6.2 for information about asking for exceptions.*

Section 4.2

What Kinds of Restrictions?

Our plan uses different types of restrictions to help our members use drugs in the most effective ways. The sections below tell you more about the types of restrictions we use for certain drugs.

Restricting Brand-Name Drugs When a Generic Version Is Available

Generally, a “generic” drug works the same as a brand-name drug and usually costs less. **When a generic version of a brand-name drug is available, our network pharmacies will provide you the generic version.** We usually will not cover the brand-name drug when a generic version is available. However, if your provider has told us the medical reason that the generic drug will not work for you or has written “no substitutions” on your prescription for a brand-name drug, then we will cover the brand-name drug. (Your share of the cost may be greater for the brand-name drug than for the generic drug.)

Getting Plan Approval in Advance

For certain drugs, you or your provider need to get approval from the plan before we will agree to cover the drug for you. This is called “prior authorization.” Sometimes the requirement for getting approval in advance helps 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 just as effective drugs before the plan covers another drug. 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 the amount of the drug that you can have. For example, the plan might limit how many refills you can get, or 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 4.3

Do Any of These Restrictions Apply to Your Drugs?

The plan's Drug List includes information about the restrictions described above. To find out if any of these restrictions apply to a drug you take or want to take, check the Drug List. For the most up-to-date information, call Customer Service. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet. Or, check our website (www.anthem.com/ca/medicare).

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. If there is a restriction on the drug you want to take, you should contact Customer Service 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 formal appeals process and ask us to make an exception. We may or may not agree to waive the restriction for you. *See Chapter 9, Section 6.2 for information about asking for exceptions.*

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

Suppose there is a prescription drug you are currently taking, or one that you and your doctor think you should be taking. We hope that your drug coverage will work well for you, but it's possible that you might have a problem.

For example:

- **What if the drug you want to take is not covered by the plan?** 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.
- **What if the drug is covered, but there are extra rules or restrictions on coverage for that drug?** As explained in Section 4, some of the drugs covered by the plan have extra rules to restrict their use. For example, you might be required to try a different drug first, to see if it will work, before the drug you want to take will be covered for you. Or, there might be limits on what amount of the drug (number of pills, etc.) is covered during a particular time period. In some cases, you may want us to waive the restriction for you. For example, you might want us to cover a certain drug for you without having to try other drugs first. Or, you may want us to cover more of a drug (number of pills, etc.) than we normally will cover.
- **What if 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?** The plan puts each covered drug into one of six different cost-sharing tiers. How much you pay for your prescription depends in part on which cost-sharing tier your drug is in.

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 things you can do:

- You may be able to get a temporary supply of the drug. (Only members in certain situations can get a temporary supply.) This will give you and your provider time to change to another drug or to file a request to have the drug covered.
- You can change to another drug.
- You can request an exception and ask the plan to cover the drug or remove restrictions from the drug.

You May Be Able to Get a Temporary Supply

Under certain circumstances, the plan can offer a temporary supply of a drug to you when your drug is not on the Drug List or when it is restricted in some way. Doing this gives you time to talk with your provider about the change in coverage and figure out what to do.

To be eligible for a temporary supply, you must meet the two requirements below:

1. The change to your drug coverage must be one of the following types of changes:

- The drug you have been taking is **no longer on the plan's Drug List**.
- Or, the drug you have been taking is **now restricted in some way**. (Section 4 in this chapter tells about restrictions.)

2. You must be in one of the situations described below:

- **For those members who were in the plan last year and aren't in a long-term-care facility:** We will cover a temporary supply of your drug **one time only during the first 90 days of the calendar year**. This temporary supply will be for

a maximum of 30 days – or less if your prescription is written for fewer days. The prescription must be filled at a network pharmacy.

- **For those members who are new to the plan and aren't in a long-term-care facility:** We will cover a temporary supply of your drug **one time only during the first 90 days of your membership** in the plan. This temporary supply will be for a maximum of 30 days – or less if your prescription is written for fewer days. The prescription must be filled at a network pharmacy.
- **For those members who are a new to the plan and reside in a long-term-care facility:** We will cover a temporary supply of your drug **during the first 90 days of your membership** in the plan. The first supply will be for a maximum of 98 days –or less if your prescription is written for fewer days. If needed, we will cover additional refills during your first 90 days in the plan.
- **For those members who have been in the plan for more than 90 days, reside in a long-term-care facility and need a supply right away:** We will cover one 31-day supply – or less if your prescription is written for fewer days. This is in addition to the above long-term care transition supply.

To ask for a temporary supply, call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are on the back cover of this booklet.)

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 can either switch to a different drug covered by the plan or ask the plan to make an exception for you and cover your current drug. The sections below tell you more about these options.

You Can Change to Another Drug

Start by talking with your provider. Perhaps there is a different drug covered by the plan that might work just as well for you. You can call Customer Service 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. Phone

numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

You Can Ask for an Exception

You and your provider can ask the plan to make an exception for you 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 to the rule.

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 and your provider want to ask for an exception, Chapter 9, Section 6.4 tells 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, start by talking with your provider. Perhaps there is a different drug in a lower cost-sharing tier that might work just as well for you. You can call Customer Service 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. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

You Can Ask for Exception

For drugs in the Nonpreferred Generic Drugs tier, Nonpreferred Brand Drugs tier, generic drugs in the

Preferred Brand Drugs tier or Injectable Drugs tier, 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 9, Section 6.4 tells 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 some of our cost-sharing tiers are not eligible for this type of exception. We do not lower the cost-sharing amount for drugs in the Specialty 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 might make many kinds of changes to the Drug List.

For example, the plan might:

- **Add or remove drugs from the Drug List.** New drugs become available, including new generic drugs. Perhaps the government has given approval to a new use for an existing drug. Sometimes, a drug gets recalled and we decide not to cover it. Or we might remove a drug from the list because it has been found to be ineffective.
- **Move a drug to a higher or lower cost-sharing tier.**
- **Add or remove a restriction on coverage for a drug.** (For more information about restrictions to coverage, see Section 4 in this chapter.)

- **Replace a brand-name drug with a generic drug.**
In almost all cases, we must get approval from Medicare for changes we make to the plan's Drug List.

Section 6.2

What Happens If Coverage Changes for a Drug You Are Taking?

How Will You Find Out If Your Drug's Coverage Has Been Changed?

If there is a change to coverage *for a drug you are taking*, the plan will send you a notice to tell you. Normally, **we will let you know at least 60 days ahead of time.**

Once in a while, a drug is **suddenly recalled** because it's been found to be unsafe or for other reasons. If this happens, the plan will immediately remove the drug from the Drug List. We will let you know of this change right away. Your provider will also know about this change, and can work with you to find another drug for your condition.

Do Changes to Your Drug Coverage Affect You Right Away?

If any of the following types of changes affect a drug you are taking, the change will not affect you until January 1 of the next year if you stay in the plan:

- If we move your drug into a higher cost-sharing tier.
- If we put a new restriction on your use of the drug.
- If we remove your drug from the Drug List, but not because of a sudden recall or because a new generic drug has replaced it.

If any of these changes happen for a drug you are taking, 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. However, on January 1 of the next year, the changes will affect you.

In some cases, you will be affected by the coverage change before January 1:

- If a **brand-name drug you are taking is replaced by a new generic drug**, the plan must give you at least 60 days notice or give you a 60-day refill of your brand-name drug at a network pharmacy.
 - During this 60-day period, you should be working with your provider to switch to the generic or to a different drug that we cover.
 - Or, you and your provider can ask the plan 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 9, What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints).*
- Again, if a drug is **suddenly recalled** because it's been found to be unsafe or for other reasons, the plan will immediately remove the drug from the Drug List. We will let you know of this change right away.
 - Your provider will also know about this change, and can work with you to find another drug for your condition.

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. We won't pay for the drugs that are listed in this section (except for certain excluded drugs covered under our enhanced drug coverage). The only exception: If the requested drug is found upon appeal to be a drug that is not excluded under Part D and we should have paid for or covered it because of your specific situation. *For information about appealing a*

decision we have made to not cover a drug, go to Chapter 9, Section 6.5 in this booklet.

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 and its territories.
- Our plan usually cannot cover off-label use. "Off-label use" is any use of the drug other than those indicated on a drug's label as approved by the Food and Drug Administration.
 - Generally, coverage for "off-label use" is allowed only when the use is supported by certain reference books. These reference books are the American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information, the DRUGDEX Information System and the USPDI or its successor. If the use is not supported by any of these reference books, then our plan cannot cover its off-label use.

Also, by law, these categories of drugs are not covered by Medicare drug plans:

- Nonprescription drugs (also called over-the-counter drugs)
- Drugs when used to promote fertility
- Drugs when used for the relief of cough or cold symptoms
- Drugs when used for cosmetic purposes or to promote hair growth
- Prescription vitamins and mineral products, except prenatal vitamins and fluoride preparations
- Drugs when used for the treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction, such as Viagra, Cialis, Levitra and Caverject
- Drugs when used for 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

- Barbiturates, except when used to treat epilepsy, cancer or chronic mental health disorder

Section 8. Show Your Plan Membership Card When You Fill a Prescription

Section 8.1

Show Your Membership Card

To fill your prescription, show your plan membership card at the network pharmacy you choose.

When you show your plan membership card, the network pharmacy will automatically bill the plan for our share of your covered prescription 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 Card With You?

If you don't have your plan membership card with you when you fill your prescription, ask the pharmacy to call the plan to get the necessary 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 7, Section 2.1 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 drugs as long as the drugs meet all of our rules for coverage. *See the previous parts of this chapter that tell about the rules for getting drug coverage. Chapter 6, What You Pay for Your Part D Prescription Drugs, gives more information about drug coverage and what you pay.*

Please note: When you enter, live in or leave a skilled nursing facility, you are entitled to a special enrollment period. During this time period, you can switch plans or change your coverage. *Chapter 10, Ending Your Membership in the Plan, tells when you can leave our plan and join a different Medicare plan.*

Section 9.2

What If You're a Resident in a Long-Term-Care Facility?

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

Check your Pharmacy Directory to find out if your long-term-care facility's pharmacy is part of our network. If it isn't, or if you need more information, please contact Customer Service. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

What If You're a Resident in a Long-Term-Care Facility and Become a New Member of the Plan?

If you need a drug that is not on our Drug List or is restricted in some way, the plan will cover a **temporary supply** of your drug during the first 90 days of your membership. The first supply will be for a maximum of 98 days, or less if your prescription is written for fewer days. If needed, we will cover additional refills during your first 90 days in the plan.

If you have been a member of the plan for more than 90 days and need a drug that is not on our Drug List or if the plan has any restriction on the drug's coverage, we will cover one 31-day supply, or less if your prescription is written for fewer days.

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. Perhaps there is a different drug covered by the plan that might work just as well for you. Or, you and your provider can ask the plan to make an exception for you and cover the drug in the way you would like it to be covered. *If you and your provider want to ask for an exception, Chapter 9, Section 6.2 tells what to do.*

Section 9.3

What If You're Also Getting Drug Coverage From an Employer or Retiree Group Plan?

Do you currently have other prescription drug coverage through your (or your spouse's) employer or retiree group? If so, 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 are currently employed, the prescription 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" and the choices you have for drug coverage.

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

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

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. These reviews are especially important for members who have more than one provider who prescribes their drugs.

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 medical 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 written for drugs that have ingredients you are allergic to
- Possible errors in the amount (dosage) of a drug you are taking

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

Section 10.2

Programs to Help Members Manage Their Medications

We have programs that can help our members with special situations. For example, some members have

several complex medical conditions or they may need to take many drugs at the same time, or they could have very high drug costs.

These programs are voluntary and free to members. A team of pharmacists and doctors developed the programs for us. The programs can help make sure that our members are using the drugs that work best to treat their medical conditions and help us identify possible medication errors.

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 from the program. If you have any questions about these programs, please contact Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Chapter 6. What You Pay for Your Part D Prescription Drugs

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| Section 1. | Introduction | 100 |
| Section 1.1 | Use This Chapter Together With Other Materials That Explain Your Drug Coverage | 100 |
| Section 2. | What You Pay for a Drug Depends on Which Drug Payment Stage You Are in When You Get the Drug | 101 |
| Section 2.1 | What Are the Drug Payment Stages for Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) Members? | 101 |
| Section 3. | We Send You Reports That Explain Payments for Your Drugs and Which Payment Stage You Are in | 103 |
| Section 3.1 | We Send You a Monthly Report Called the Explanation of Benefits (the "EOB") | 103 |
| Section 3.2 | Help Us Keep Our Information About Your Drug Payments Up to Date | 103 |
| Section 4. | During the Deductible Stage, You Pay the Full Cost of Your Drugs | 104 |
| Section 4.1 | You Stay in the Deductible Stage Until You Have Paid \$90.00 for Your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand Drugs | 104 |
| Section 5. | During the Initial Coverage Stage, the Plan Pays Its Share of Your Drug Costs and You Pay Your Share | 104 |
| Section 5.1 | What You Pay for a Drug Depends on the Drug and Where You Fill Your Prescription | 104 |
| Section 5.2 | A Table That Shows Your Costs for a One-Month Supply of a Drug | 105 |
| Section 5.3 | A Table That Shows Your Costs for a Long-Term (up to a 90-Day) Supply of a Drug | 106 |
| Section 5.4 | You Stay in the Initial Coverage Stage Until Your Total Drug Costs for the Year Reach \$2,970 | 107 |

Section 6. During the Coverage Gap Stage, You Receive a Discount on Brand-Name Drugs and Pay No More Than 79% of the Costs of Generic Drugs 107

Section 6.1 You Stay in the Coverage Gap Stage Until Your Out-of-Pocket Costs Reach \$4,750 107

Section 6.2 How Medicare Calculates Your Out-of-Pocket Costs for Prescription Drugs ... 108

Section 7. During the Catastrophic Coverage Stage, the Plan Pays Most of the Cost for Your Drugs 109

Section 7.1 Once You Are in the Catastrophic Coverage Stage, You Will Stay in This Stage for the Rest of the Year 109

Section 8. What You Pay for Covered Part D Vaccinations Depends on How and Where You Get Them 109

Section 8.1 Our Plan Has Separate Coverage for the Part D Vaccine Medication Itself and for the Cost of Giving You the Vaccination Shot 109

Section 8.2 You May Want to Call Us at Customer Service Before You Get a Vaccination ... 110

Section 9. Do You Have to Pay the Part D Late-Enrollment Penalty? ... 111

Section 9.1 What Is the Part D Late-Enrollment Penalty? 111

Section 9.2 How Much Is the Part D Late-Enrollment Penalty? 111

Section 9.3 In Some Situations, You Can Enroll Late and Not Have to Pay the Penalty 112

Section 9.4 What Can You Do If You Disagree About Your Late-Enrollment Penalty? 112

Section 10. Do You Have to Pay an Extra Part D Amount Because of Your Income? 112

Section 10.1 Who Pays an Extra Part D Amount Because of Income? 112

Section 10.2 How Much Is the Extra Part D Amount? 113

Section 10.3 What Can You Do If You Disagree About Paying an Extra Part D Amount? ... 114

Section 10.4 What Happens If You Do Not Pay the Extra Part D Amount? 114

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 send 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 receive this insert, please call Customer Service and ask for the LIS Rider. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

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 your 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 5, 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.

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.

Here are materials that explain these basics:

- **The plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary):** to keep things simple, we call this the "Drug List."
 - This Drug List tells which drugs are covered for you.
 - It also tells which of the six "cost-sharing tiers" the drug is in and whether there are any restrictions on your coverage for the drug.
 - If you need a copy of the Drug List, call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) You can also find the Drug List on our website at www.anthem.com/ca/medicare. The Drug List on the website is always the most current.
- **Chapter 5 of this booklet:** Chapter 5 gives the details about your prescription drug coverage, including rules you need to follow when you get your covered drugs. Chapter 5 also tells which types of prescription drugs are not covered by our plan.
- **The plan's Pharmacy Directory:** In most situations, you must use a network pharmacy to get your covered drugs. (*See Chapter 5 for the details.*) The Pharmacy Directory has a list of pharmacies in the plan's network. It also tells you which pharmacies in our network can give you a long-term supply of a drug (such as filling a prescription for a three-month supply).

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 Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) Members?

As shown in the table below, there are "drug payment stages" for your prescription drug coverage under our plan. How much you pay for a drug depends on which of these stages you are in at the time 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.

| Stage 1 Yearly Deductible Stage | Stage 2 Initial Coverage Stage | Stage 3 Coverage Gap Stage | Stage 4 Catastrophic Coverage Stage |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>During this stage, you pay the full cost of your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand drugs.</p> <p>You stay in this stage until you have paid \$90.00 for your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand drugs. (\$90.00 is the amount of your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand deductible.)</p> <p><i>(Details are in Section 4 of this chapter.)</i></p> | <p>During this stage, the plan pays its share of the cost of your Preferred Generic, Injectable Drugs and Specialty Tier drugs and you pay your share of the cost.</p> <p>After you (or others on your behalf) have met your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand deductible, the plan pays its share of the costs of your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand drugs and you pay your share of the cost.</p> <p>You stay in this stage until your year-to-date “out-of-pocket” costs (your payments), plus any Part D plan’s payments, total \$2,970.</p> <p><i>(Details are in Section 5 of this chapter.)</i></p> | <p>During this stage, you pay 47.5% of the price for brand-name drugs (plus a portion of the dispensing fee) and 79% of the price for generic drugs.</p> <p>You stay in this stage until your year-to-date “out-of-pocket costs” (your payments) reach a total of \$4,750. This amount and rules for counting costs toward this amount have been set by Medicare.</p> <p><i>(Details are in Section 6 of this chapter.)</i></p> | <p>During this stage, the plan will pay most of the cost of your drugs for the rest of the calendar year (through December 31, 2013).</p> <p><i>(Details are in Section 7 of this chapter.)</i></p> |

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 Report Called the Explanation of Benefits (the "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**" cost.
- 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.

Our plan will prepare a written report called the Explanation of Benefits (it is sometimes called the "EOB") when you have had one or more prescriptions filled through the plan during the previous months.

It 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 you the total drug costs and total payments for your drugs since the year began.

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 when you get a prescription filled.** To make sure we know about the prescriptions you are filling and what you are paying, show your plan membership card every time you get a prescription filled.
- **Make sure we have the information we need.** There are times you may pay for prescription drugs when 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, you may give us copies of receipts for drugs that you have purchased. (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 of this booklet.*) Here are some types of situations when you may want to give us copies of your drug receipts to be sure we have a complete record of what you have spent for your drugs:
 - 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.
- **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 and help qualify you for catastrophic coverage. For example, payments made by a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program, an AIDS drug assistance program, the Indian Health Service and most charities count toward your out-of-pocket costs. You should 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 an Explanation of Benefits (EOB) in the mail, please look it over to be sure the information is complete and correct. If you think something is missing from the report, or you have any questions, please call us at Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) Be sure to keep these reports. They are an important record of your drug expenses.

Section 4. During the Deductible Stage, You Pay the Full Cost of Your Drugs

Section 4.1

You Stay in the Deductible Stage Until You Have Paid \$90.00 for Your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand Drugs

The deductible stage is the first payment stage for your drug coverage. You will pay a yearly deductible of \$90.00 on Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand drugs. **You must pay the full cost** of your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand **drugs** until you reach the plan's deductible amount. For all other drugs you will not have to pay any deductible and will start receiving coverage immediately.

- Your “full cost” is usually lower than the normal full price of the drug, since our plan has negotiated lower costs for most drugs.
- The “**deductible**” is the amount you must pay for your Part D prescription drugs before the plan begins to pay its share.

Once you have paid \$90.00 for your Nonpreferred Generic, Preferred Brand and Nonpreferred Brand drugs, you leave the deductible stage and move on to the next drug payment stage, which is 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 Six Cost-Sharing Tiers

Every drug on the plan's Drug List is in one of six 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. This is the cost-sharing tier with the lowest copay.
- Tier 2 includes nonpreferred generic drugs.
- Tier 3 includes preferred brand drugs.
- Tier 4 includes nonpreferred brand drugs.

- Tier 5 includes injectable drugs.
- Tier 6 includes specialty drugs. Drugs in this cost-sharing tier generally cost you more than drugs in other cost-sharing tiers.

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 pharmacy that is not in the plan's network
- The plan's mail-order pharmacy

For more information about these pharmacy choices and filling your prescriptions, see Chapter 5 in this booklet and the plan's Pharmacy Directory.

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.

| Your share of the cost when you get a one-month supply (or less) of a covered Part D prescription drug from retail network pharmacies (30-day supply), our mail-order pharmacy (30-day supply), out-of-network pharmacies* (30-day supply) or long-term-care pharmacies (34-day supply) | |
|--|---------|
| Tier 1: Preferred Generic | \$5.00 |
| Tier 2: Nonpreferred Generic | \$17.00 |
| Tier 3: Preferred Brands | \$45.00 |
| Tier 4: Nonpreferred Brands | \$95.00 |
| Tier 5: Injectable Drugs | 33% |
| Tier 6: Specialty Tier | 33% |

**Generally, we only cover drugs filled at out-of-network pharmacies in limited, nonroutine circumstances, when a network pharmacy is not available. If your cost sharing is a set copayment amount rather than a coinsurance (a*

- **“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 your drug is in.

Please note:

- If your covered drug costs less than the copayment amount listed in the chart, you will pay that lower price for the drug. You pay *either* the full price of the drug *or* the copayment amount, *whichever is lower*.
- We cover prescriptions filled at out-of-network pharmacies in only limited situations. *Please see Chapter 5, Section 2.5 for information about when we will cover a prescription filled at an out-of-network pharmacy.*

percentage of the costs), in addition to your copayment at an out-of-network pharmacy, you pay the difference between the actual charge and what we would have paid at a network pharmacy. So, amounts you pay may vary at out-of-network pharmacies.

Section 5.3

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”) when you fill your prescription.

A long-term supply is up to a 90-day supply. (For details on where and how to get a long-term supply of a drug, see Chapter 5.)

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

Please note: If your covered drug costs less than the copayment amount listed in the chart, you will pay that lower price for the drug. You pay *either* the full price of the drug or the copayment amount, *whichever is lower*.

| | Select Retail Network Pharmacies* (60-day supply) | The Plan’s Mail-Order Service (60-day supply) | Select Retail Network Pharmacies* (90-day supply) | The Plan’s Mail-Order Service (90-day supply) |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Tier 1: Preferred Generic | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$15.00 | \$7.50 |
| Tier 2: Nonpreferred Generic | \$34.00 | \$34.00 | \$51.00 | \$25.50 |
| Tier 3: Preferred Brands | \$90.00 | \$90.00 | \$135.00 | \$112.50 |
| Tier 4: Nonpreferred Brands | \$190.00 | \$190.00 | \$285.00 | \$237.50 |
| Tier 5: Injectable Drugs | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% |
| Tier 6: Specialty Tier | A long-term supply is not available for drugs in the Specialty Tier. | A long-term supply is not available for drugs in the Specialty Tier. | A long-term supply is not available for drugs in the Specialty Tier. | A long-term supply is not available for drugs in the Specialty Tier. |

*These select pharmacies are indicated in your pharmacy directory by an asterisk.

Section 5.4

You Stay in the Initial Coverage Stage Until Your Total Drug Costs for the Year Reach \$2,970

You stay in the initial coverage stage until the total amount for the prescription drugs you have filled and refilled reaches the \$2,970 limit for the initial coverage stage.

Your total drug cost is based on adding together what you have paid and what any Part D plan has paid:

- What you have paid for all the covered drugs you have gotten since you started with your first drug purchase of the year. (See Section 6.2 for more information about how Medicare calculates your out-of-pocket costs.) This includes:
 - The \$90.00 you paid when you were in the deductible stage.
 - The total you paid as your share of the cost for your drugs during the initial coverage stage.
- What the plan has paid as its share of the cost for your drugs during the initial coverage stage. (If you were enrolled in a different Part D plan at any time during 2013, the amount that the plan paid during the initial coverage stage also counts toward your total drug costs.)

The Explanation of Benefits (EOB) that we send to you will help you keep track of how much you and the plan have spent for your drugs during the year. Many people do not reach the \$2,970 limit in a year. We will let you know if you reach this \$2,970 amount. If you do reach this amount, you will leave the initial coverage stage and move on to the coverage gap stage.

Section 6. During the Coverage Gap Stage, You Receive a Discount on Brand-Name Drugs and Pay No More Than 79% of the Costs of Generic Drugs

Section 6.1

You Stay in the Coverage Gap Stage Until Your Out-of-Pocket Costs Reach \$4,750

When you are in the coverage gap stage, the Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program provides manufacturer discounts on brand-name drugs. You pay 47.5% of the negotiated price (including the dispensing fee and vaccine administration fee, if any) 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 79% of the cost for generic drugs and the plan pays the rest. For generic drugs, the amount paid by the plan (21%) 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 the discounted price for brand-name drugs and no more than 79% of the costs of generic drugs until your yearly out-of-pocket payments reach a maximum amount that Medicare has set. In 2013, that amount is \$4,750.

Medicare has rules about what counts and what does not count as your out-of-pocket costs. When you reach an out-of-pocket limit of \$4,750, you leave the coverage gap stage and move on to the catastrophic coverage stage.

Section 6.2

How Medicare Calculates Your Out-of-Pocket Costs for Prescription Drugs

Here are Medicare's rules that we must follow when we keep track of your out-of-pocket costs for your drugs.

These Payments *Are* Included in Your Out-of-Pocket Costs

When you add up your out-of-pocket costs, you can *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 of this booklet):

- The amount you pay for drugs when you are in any of the following drug payment stages:
 - The deductible stage.
 - The initial coverage stage.
 - The 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 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 or by the Indian Health Service. Payments made by Medicare's "Extra Help" Program are also included.
- Some of the payments made by the Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program are included. The amount the manufacturer pays for your

brand-name drug 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 \$4,750 in out-of-pocket costs within the calendar year, you will move from the initial coverage stage to the catastrophic coverage stage.

These Payments *Are Not* Included in Your Out-of-Pocket Costs

When you add up your out-of-pocket costs, you are *not* allowed to include any of these types of payments for prescription drugs:

- The amount you pay for 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 Part D coverage by Medicare.
- Payments made by the plan for your 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 Veteran's Administration.
- 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. Call Customer Service to let us know. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

How Can You Keep Track of Your Out-of-Pocket Total?

- **We will help you.** The Explanation of Benefits (EOB) report we send to you includes the current amount of your out-of-pocket costs. (*Section 3 in this chapter tells about this report.*) When you reach a total of \$4,750 in out-of-pocket costs for the year, this report will tell you that you have left the initial coverage 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 7. During the Catastrophic Coverage Stage, the Plan Pays Most of the Cost for Your Drugs

Section 7.1

Once You Are in the Catastrophic Coverage Stage, You Will Stay in This Stage for the Rest of the Year

You qualify for the catastrophic coverage stage when your out-of-pocket costs have reached the \$4,750 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 stage, the plan will pay most of the cost for your drugs.

Your share of the cost for a covered drug will be either coinsurance or a copayment, whichever is the *larger* amount:

- - either- coinsurance of 5% of the cost of the drug
- - or - \$2.65 copayment for a generic drug or a drug that is treated like a generic. Or a \$6.60 copayment for all other drugs.

- Our plan pays the rest of the cost.

Section 8. What You Pay for Vaccinations Covered by Part D Depends on How and Where You Get Them

Section 8.1

Our Plan Has Separate Coverage for the Part D Vaccine Medication Itself and for the Cost of Giving You the Vaccination Shot

Our plan provides coverage of a number of Part D vaccines. We also cover vaccines that are considered medical benefits. *You can find out about coverage of these vaccines by going to the Medical Benefits Chart in Chapter 4, Section 2.1.* There are two parts to our coverage of Part D vaccinations:

- The first part of coverage is the cost of *the vaccine medication itself*. The vaccine is a prescription medication.
- The second part of coverage is for the cost of *giving you the vaccination shot*. (This is sometimes called the "administration" of the vaccine.)

What Do You Pay for a Part D Vaccination?

What you pay for a Part D vaccination depends on three things:

1. The type of vaccine (what you are being vaccinated for).

- Some vaccines are considered medical benefits. *You can find out about your coverage of these vaccines by going to Chapter 4, Medical Benefits Chart (What Is Covered and What You Pay).*
- Other vaccines are considered Part D drugs. You can find these vaccines listed in the plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary).

2. Where you get the vaccine medication.

3. Who gives you the vaccination shot.

What you pay at the time you get the Part D vaccination can vary depending on the circumstances.

For example:

- Sometimes when you get your vaccination shot, you will have to pay the entire cost for both the vaccine medication and for getting the vaccination shot. You can ask our plan to pay you back for our share of the cost.
- Other times, when you get the vaccine medication or the vaccination shot, you will pay only your share of the cost.

To show how this works, here are three common ways you might get a Part D vaccination shot. Remember you are responsible for all of the costs associated with vaccines (including their administration) during the coverage gap stage of your benefit.

Situation 1: You buy the Part D vaccine at the pharmacy and you get your vaccination shot at the network pharmacy. (Whether you have this choice depends on where you live. Some states do not allow pharmacies to administer a vaccination.)

- You will have to pay the pharmacy the amount of your coinsurance or copayment for the vaccine itself.
- Our plan will pay for the cost of giving you the vaccination shot.

Situation 2: You get the Part D vaccination at your doctor's office.

- When you get the vaccination, you will pay for the entire cost of the vaccine and its administration.
- You can then ask our plan to pay our share of the cost by using the procedures that are described in Chapter 7 of this booklet (*Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Medical Services or Drugs.*)
- You will be reimbursed the amount you paid, less your normal 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 at your pharmacy, and then take it to your doctor's office where they give you the vaccination shot.

- You will have to pay the pharmacy the amount of your coinsurance or copayment for the vaccine itself.
- When your doctor gives you the vaccination shot, you will 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 7 of this booklet.
- You will be reimbursed the amount charged by the doctor for administering the vaccine, less any difference between the amount the doctor charges and what we normally pay. (If you are in Extra Help, we will reimburse you for this difference.)

Section 8.2

You May Want to Call Us at Customer Service Before You Get a Vaccination

The rules for coverage of vaccinations are complicated. We are here to help. We recommend that you call us first at Customer Service whenever you are planning to get a vaccination. (Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

- We can tell you about how your vaccination is covered by our plan and explain your share of the cost.
- We can tell you how to keep your own cost down by using providers and pharmacies in our network.
- If you are not able to use a network provider and pharmacy, we can tell you what you need to do to get payment from us for our share of the cost.

Section 9. Do You Have to Pay the Part D Late-Enrollment Penalty?

Section 9.1

What Is the Part D Late-Enrollment Penalty?

Note: If you receive “Extra Help” from Medicare to pay for your prescription drugs, the late-enrollment penalty rules do not apply to you. You will not pay a late-enrollment penalty, even if you go without “creditable” prescription drug coverage.

You may pay a financial penalty if you did not enroll in a plan offering Medicare Part D drug coverage when you first became eligible for this drug coverage or you experienced a continuous period of 63 days or more when you didn’t have 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 amount of the penalty depends on how long you waited to enroll in a creditable prescription drug coverage plan any time after the end of your initial enrollment period or how many full calendar months you went without creditable prescription drug coverage. You will have to pay this penalty for as long as you have Part D coverage.

The penalty is added to your monthly premium. (Members who choose to pay their premium every three months will have the penalty added to their three-month premium.) When you first enroll in our plan, we let you know the amount of the penalty.

Your late-enrollment penalty is considered to be part of your plan premium. If you do not pay the part of your premium that is the late-enrollment penalty, you could be disenrolled for failure to pay your plan premium.

Section 9.2

How Much Is the Part D Late-Enrollment Penalty?

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

- First, count the number of full months that you delayed enrolling in a Medicare drug plan, after you were eligible to enroll. Or, count the number of full months in which you did not have creditable prescription drug coverage, if the break in coverage was 63 days or more. The penalty is 1% for every month that you didn't 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 2013, this average premium amount is \$31.17.
- To get 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 \$31.17, which equals \$4.36. This rounds to \$4.40. This amount would be added to the monthly premium for someone with a late-enrollment penalty.

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

- First, **the penalty may change each year**, because the average monthly premium can change each year. If the national average premium (as determined by Medicare) increases, your penalty will increase.
- 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.
- Third, if you are under 65 and currently receiving Medicare benefits, the late-enrollment penalty will reset when you turn 65. After age 65, your 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.

Section 9.3

In Some Situations, You Can Enroll Late and Not Have to Pay the Penalty

Even if you have delayed enrolling in a plan offering Medicare Part D coverage when you were first eligible, sometimes you do not have to pay the late-enrollment penalty.

You will not have to pay a penalty for late enrollment if you are in any of these situations:

- If you already have prescription drug coverage that is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare's standard prescription drug coverage. Medicare calls this "creditable drug coverage."

Please note:

- Creditable coverage could include drug coverage from a former employer or union, TRICARE or the 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.
- If you receive a "certificate of creditable coverage" when your health coverage ends, it may not mean your prescription drug coverage was "creditable." The notice must state that you had "creditable" prescription drug coverage that expected to pay as much as Medicare's standard prescription drug plan pays.
- The following are *not* creditable prescription drug coverage: prescription drug discount cards, free clinics, and drug discount websites.
- For additional information about creditable coverage, please look in your *Medicare & You 2013 Handbook* or call Medicare at

1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users call 1-877-486-2048. You can call these numbers for free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

- If you were without creditable coverage, but you were without it for less than 63 days in a row.
- If you are receiving "Extra Help" from Medicare.

Section 9.4

What Can You Do If You Disagree About Your Late-Enrollment Penalty?

If you disagree about your late-enrollment penalty, you or your representative can ask for a review of the decision about your late-enrollment penalty.

Generally, you must request this review **within 60 days** from the date on the letter you receive stating you have to pay a late-enrollment penalty. Call Customer Service to find out more about how to do this. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

Important: Do not stop paying your late-enrollment penalty while you're waiting for us to review the decision about your late-enrollment penalty. If you do, you could be disenrolled for failure to pay your plan premiums.

Section 10. Do You Have to Pay an Extra Part D Amount Because of Your Income?

Section 10.1

Who Pays an Extra Part D Amount Because of Income?

Most people pay a standard monthly Part D premium. However, some people pay an extra amount because of their yearly income. If your income is \$85,000 or more for an individual (or married individuals filing separately) or \$170,000 or more for married

couples, you must pay an extra amount directly to the government for your Medicare Part D coverage.

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 and how to pay it. 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. The extra amount must be paid separately and cannot be paid with your monthly plan premium.

Section 10.2

How Much Is the Extra Part D Amount?

If your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) as reported on your IRS tax return is above a certain amount, you will pay an extra amount in addition to your monthly plan premium.

The chart below shows the extra amount based on your income.

| If you filed an individual tax return and your income in 2011 was: | If you were married but filed a separate tax return and your income in 2011 was: | If you filed a joint tax return and your income in 2011 was: | This is the monthly cost of your extra Part D amount (to be paid in addition to your plan premium) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Equal to or less than \$85,000 | Equal to or less than \$85,000 | Equal to or less than \$170,000 | \$0 |
| Greater than \$85,000 and less than or equal to \$107,000 | | Greater than \$170,000 and less than or equal to \$214,000 | \$11.60 |
| Greater than \$107,000 and less than or equal to \$160,000 | | Greater than \$214,000 and less than or equal to \$320,000 | \$29.90 |
| Greater than \$160,000 and less than or equal to \$214,000 | Greater than \$85,000 and less than or equal to \$129,000 | Greater than \$320,000 and less than or equal to \$428,000 | \$48.30 |
| Greater than \$214,000 | Greater than \$129,000 | Greater than \$428,000 | \$66.60 |

Section 10.3

What Can You Do If You Disagree About Paying an Extra Part D Amount?

If you disagree about paying an extra amount because of your income, 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 10.4

What Happens If You Do Not Pay the Extra Part D Amount?

The extra amount is paid directly to the government (not your Medicare plan) for your Medicare Part D coverage. If you are required to pay the extra amount and you do not pay it, you will be disenrolled from the plan and lose prescription drug coverage.

Chapter 7. Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Medical Services or Drugs

Section 1. Situations in Which You Should Ask Us to Pay Our Share of the Cost of Your Covered Services or Drugs 116

Section 1.1 If You Pay Our Plan's Share of the Cost of Your Covered Services or Drugs, or If You Receive a Bill, You Can Ask Us for Payment 116

Section 2. How to Ask Us to Pay You Back or to Pay a Bill You Have Received 118

Section 2.1 How and Where to Send Us Your Request for Payment 118

Section 3. We Will Consider Your Request for Payment and Say Yes or No 118

Section 3.1 We Check to See Whether We Should Cover the Service or Drug and How Much We Owe 118

Section 3.2 If We Tell You That We Will Not Pay for All or Part of the Medical Care or Drug, You Can Make an Appeal 119

Section 4. Other Situations in Which You Should Save Your Receipts and Send Copies to Us 119

Section 4.1 In Some Cases, You Should Send Copies of Your Receipts to Us to Help Us Track Your Out-of-Pocket Drug Costs 119

Section 1. Situations in Which You Should Ask Us to Pay Our Share of the Cost of Your Covered Services or Drugs

Section 1.1

If You Pay Our Plan's Share of the Cost of Your Covered Services or Drugs, or If You Receive a Bill, You Can Ask Us for Payment

Sometimes when you get medical care or a prescription drug, you may need to pay the full cost right away. Other times, you may find that you have paid more than you expected under the coverage rules of the plan.

In either case, you can ask our plan to pay you back. (Paying you back is often called "reimbursing" you.) It is your right to be paid back by our plan whenever you've paid more than your share of the cost for medical services or drugs that are covered by our plan.

There may also be times when you get a bill from a provider for the full cost of medical care you have received. In many cases, you should send this bill to us instead of paying it. We will look at the bill and decide whether the services should be covered. If we decide they should be covered, we will pay the provider directly.

Here are examples of situations in which you may need to ask our plan to pay you back or to pay a bill you have received:

1. When you've received medical care from a provider who is not in our plan's network

When you received care from a provider who is not part of our network, you are only responsible for paying your share of the cost, not the entire cost. (Your share of the cost may be higher for an out-of-network provider than for a network provider.)

You should ask the provider to bill the plan for our share of the cost.

- If you pay the entire amount yourself at the time you receive the care, you need to ask us to pay you back for our share of the cost. Send us the bill, along with documentation of any payments you have made.
- At times you may get a bill from the provider asking for payment that you think you do not owe. Send us this bill, along with documentation of any payments you have already made.
 - If the provider is owed anything, we will pay the provider directly.
 - If you have already paid more than your share of the cost of the service, we will determine how much you owed and pay you back for our share of the cost.
 - **Please note:** While you can get your care from an out-of-network provider, the provider must be eligible to participate in Medicare. We cannot pay a provider who is not eligible to participate in Medicare. If the provider is not eligible to participate in Medicare, you will be responsible for the full cost of the services you receive.

2. When a network provider sends you a bill you think you should not pay

Network providers should always bill the plan directly, and ask you only for your share of the cost. But sometimes they make mistakes and ask you to pay more than your share.

- You only have to pay your cost-sharing amount when you get services covered by our plan. We do not allow providers to add additional separate charges, called "balance billing." This protection (that you never pay more than your cost-sharing amount) applies even if we pay the provider less than the provider charges for a service and even if there is a dispute and we don't pay certain provider charges. *For more information about "balance billing," go to Chapter 4, Section 1.6.*

Chapter 7. Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Medical Services or Drugs

- Whenever you get a bill from a network provider that you think is more than you should pay, send us the bill. We will contact the provider directly and resolve the billing problem.
- If you have already paid a bill to a network provider, but you feel that you paid too much, send us the bill along with documentation of any payment you have made and ask us to pay you back the difference between the amount you paid and the amount you owed under the plan.

3. If you are retroactively enrolled in our plan

Sometimes a person's enrollment in the plan is retroactive. (Retroactive 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 covered services or 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. Please call Customer Service for additional information about how to ask us to pay you back and deadlines for making your request. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

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

If you go to an out-of-network pharmacy and try to use your membership card to fill a prescription, 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. (We cover prescriptions filled at out-of-network pharmacies only in a few special situations. *Please go to Chapter 5, Sec. 3.5 to learn more.*)

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

5. 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 to look up your plan 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.

6. 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 List of Covered Drugs (Formulary); 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.

All of the examples above are types of coverage decisions. This means that if we deny your request for payment, you can appeal our decision. *Chapter 9 of this booklet, What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints), has information about how to make an appeal.*

Section 2. How to Ask Us to Pay You Back or to Pay a Bill You Have Received

Section 2.1

How and Where to Send Us Your Request for Payment

Send us your request for payment, along with your bill and documentation of any payment you have made. It's a good idea to make a copy of your bill and 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 will help us process the information faster.
- Either download a copy of the form from our website (www.anthem.com/ca/medicare) or call Customer Service and ask for the form. The phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.

Mail your request for payment **for medical services** together with any bills or receipts to us at this address:
Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company
P.O. Box 60007
Los Angeles, CA 90060-0007

Mail your request for payment **for Part D prescription drugs** together with any bills or receipts to us at this address:
Express Scripts, Inc. ATTN: MED D ACCTS
P.O. BOX 2858
Clinton, IA 52733-2858

Contact Customer Service if you have any questions. If you don't know what you should have paid, or you receive bills and you don't know what to do about those bills, we can help. You can also call if you want

to give us more information about a request for payment you have already sent to us.

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 Service or 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 medical care or drug is *covered* and you followed all the rules for getting the care or drug, we will pay for our share of the cost. If you have already paid for the service or drug, we will mail your reimbursement of our share of the cost to you. If you have not paid for the service or drug yet, we will mail the payment directly to the provider. (*Chapter 3 explains the rules you need to follow for getting your medical services covered. Chapter 5 explains the rules you need to follow for getting your Part D prescription drugs covered.*)
- If we decide that the medical care or drug is *not* covered, or you did *not* follow all the rules, we will not pay for our share of the cost. Instead, we will send you a letter that explains the reasons why we are not sending the payment you have requested and your rights to appeal that decision.

Section 3.2

If We Tell You That We Will Not Pay for All or Part of the Medical Care or Drug, You Can Make an Appeal

If you think we have made a mistake in turning down your request for payment, or you don't agree with 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.

For the details on how to make this appeal, go to Chapter 9 of this booklet, What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints). The appeals process is a formal process with detailed procedures and important deadlines. If making an appeal is new to you, you will find it helpful to start by reading Section 4 of Chapter 9. Section 4 is an introductory section that explains the process for coverage decisions and appeals and gives definitions of terms such as "appeal."

Then, after you have read Section 4, you can go to the section in Chapter 9 that tells what to do for your situation:

- *If you want to make an appeal about getting paid back for a medical service, go to Section 5.3 in Chapter 9.*
- *If you want to make an appeal about getting paid back for a drug, go to Section 6.5 in Chapter 9.*

Section 4. Other Situations in Which You Should Save Your Receipts and Send Copies to Us

Section 4.1

In Some Cases, You Should Send Copies of Your Receipts to Us to Help Us Track Your Out-of-Pocket Drug Costs

There are some situations when you should let us know about payments you have made for your drugs. In these cases, you are not asking us for payment. Instead, you are telling us about your payments so that we can calculate your out-of-pocket costs correctly. This may help you to qualify for the catastrophic coverage stage more quickly.

Here are two situations when you should send us copies of receipts to let us know about payments you have made for your drugs:

1. When you buy the drug for a price that is lower than our price

Sometimes when you are in the deductible stage and coverage gap stage you can buy your drug **at a network pharmacy** for a price that is lower than the plan's price.

- For example, a pharmacy might offer a special price on the drug. Or, you may have a discount card that is outside our benefit that offers a lower price.
- Unless special conditions apply, you must use a network pharmacy in these situations and your drug must be on our Drug List.
- Save your receipt and send a copy to us so that we can have your out-of-pocket expenses count toward qualifying you for the catastrophic coverage stage.
- **Please note:** If you are in the deductible stage and coverage gap stage, we will not pay for any share of these drug costs. But sending a copy of the receipt allows us to calculate your out-of-pocket

costs correctly and may help you qualify for the catastrophic coverage stage more quickly.

2. When you get a drug through a patient assistance program offered by a drug manufacturer

Some members are enrolled in a patient assistance program offered by a drug manufacturer that is outside the plan benefits. If you get any drugs through a program offered by a drug manufacturer, you may pay a copayment to the patient assistance program.

- Save your receipt and send a copy to us so that we can have your out-of-pocket expenses count toward qualifying you for the catastrophic coverage stage.

- ***Please note:*** Because you are getting your drug through the patient assistance program and not through the plan's benefits, we will not pay for any share of these drug costs. But sending a copy of the receipt allows us to calculate your out-of-pocket costs correctly and may help you qualify for the catastrophic coverage stage more quickly.

Since you are not asking for payment in the two cases described above, these situations are not considered coverage decisions. Therefore, you cannot make an appeal if you disagree with our decision.

Chapter 8. Your Rights and Responsibilities

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| Section 1. | Our Plan Must Honor Your Rights as a Member of the Plan .. | 122 |
| Section 1.1 | We Must Provide Information in a Way That Works for You (In languages other than English and in large print) | 122 |
| Section 1.2 | We Must Treat You With Fairness and Respect at All Times | 122 |
| Section 1.3 | We Must Ensure That You Get Timely Access to Your Covered Services and Drugs | 122 |
| Section 1.4 | We Must Protect the Privacy of Your Personal Health Information | 123 |
| Section 1.5 | We Must Give You Information About the Plan, Its Network of Providers and Your Covered Services | 126 |
| Section 1.6 | We Must Support Your Right to Make Decisions About Your Care | 127 |
| Section 1.7 | You Have the Right to Make Complaints and to Ask Us to Reconsider Decisions We Have Made | 129 |
| Section 1.8 | What Can You Do If You Think You Are Being Treated Unfairly or Your Rights Are Not Being Respected? | 129 |
| Section 1.9 | How to Get More Information About Your Rights | 129 |
| Section 2. | You Have Some Responsibilities as a Member of the Plan | 130 |
| Section 2.1 | What Are Your Responsibilities? | 130 |

Section 1. Our Plan Must Honor Your Rights as a Member of the Plan

Section 1.1

We Must Provide Information in a Way That Works for You

(In languages other than English and in large print)

To get information from us in a way that works for you, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Our plan has people and free language interpreter services available to answer questions from non-English speaking members. We can also give you information in large print or other alternate formats if you need it. If you are eligible for Medicare because of a disability, we are required to give you information about the plan's benefits that is accessible and appropriate for you.

If you have any trouble getting information from our plan because of problems related to language or a disability, please call Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and tell them that you want to file a complaint. TTY users call 1-877-486-2048.

Debemos brindarle información de una manera que le sea útil (en idiomas distintos del inglés y en letra grande)

Para que le brindemos información de un modo adecuado para usted, comuníquese con el Servicio de Atención al Cliente. (Los números de teléfono aparecen en la contraportada de este cuadernillo). Nuestro plan cuenta con personal y servicios de interpretación gratuitos, disponibles para responder las preguntas de los miembros que no hablen inglés. También podemos brindarle información en textos con letras grandes u otros formatos alternativos, si lo

necesita. Si usted reúne los requisitos para Medicare por tener una discapacidad, tenemos la obligación de proporcionarle información sobre los beneficios del plan en forma accesible y adecuada para usted. Si tiene algún inconveniente para obtener información de nuestro plan por problemas relacionados con el idioma o con una discapacidad, llame a Medicare al 1 800 MEDICARE (1 800 633 4227), las 24 horas del día, los 7 días de la semana e informe que desea presentar un reclamo. Los usuarios de TTY deben llamar al 1 877 486 2048.

Section 1.2

We Must Treat You With Fairness and Respect at All Times

Our plan must obey laws that protect you from discrimination or unfair treatment. **We do not discriminate** based on a person's race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, gender, age, mental or physical disability, health status, claims experience, medical history, genetic information, evidence of insurability, or geographic location within the service area.

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.

If you have a disability and need help with access to care, please call us at Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) If you have a complaint, such as a problem with wheelchair access, Customer Service can help.

Section 1.3

We Must Ensure That You Get Timely Access to Your Covered Services and Drugs

You have the right to choose a provider for your care.

As a plan member, you have the right to get appointments and covered services from providers *within a reasonable amount of time*. This includes the right to get timely services from specialists when you need that care. You also 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 medical care or Part D drugs within a reasonable amount of time, Chapter 9, Section 10 of this booklet tells what you can do. (If we have denied coverage for your medical care or drugs and you don't agree with our decision, Chapter 9, Section 4 tells what you can do.)

Section 1.4

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.
- The laws that protect your privacy give you rights related to getting information and controlling how your health information is used. We give you a written notice, called a "Notice of Privacy Practices," 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.
- In most situations, if we 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 first. Written permission can be given by you or by someone you have given legal power to make decisions for you.

- There are certain exceptions that do not require us to get your written permission first. These exceptions are allowed or required by law.
 - For example, 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.

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 Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Notices of Privacy Practices

Every year, we're required to send you specific information about your rights, your benefits and more. This can use up a lot of trees, so we've combined a couple of these required annual notices. Please take a few minutes to read about:

- State notice of privacy practices

- HIPAA notice of privacy practices
- Breast reconstruction surgery benefits

Want to save more trees? Go to www.anthem.com/ca/medicare and sign up to receive these types of notices by e-mail.

State Notice of Privacy Practices

As mentioned in our Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) notice, we must follow state laws that are more strict than the federal HIPAA privacy law. This notice explains your rights and our legal duties under state law. This applies to life insurance benefits, in addition to health, dental and vision benefits that you may have.

Your Personal Information

We may collect, use and share your nonpublic personal information (PI) as described in this notice. PI identifies a person and is often gathered in an insurance matter. We may collect PI about you from other persons or entities, such as doctors, hospitals or other carriers.

We may share PI with persons or entities outside of our company – without your OK in some cases.

If we take part in an activity that would require us to give you a chance to opt-out, we will contact you. We will tell you how you can let us know that you do not want us to use or share your PI for a given activity.

You have the right to access and correct your PI. Because PI is defined as any information that can be used to make judgments about your health, finances, character, habits, hobbies, reputation, career and credit, we take reasonable safety measures to protect the PI we have about you.

A more detailed state notice is available upon request. Please call the phone number printed on your ID card.

HIPAA Notice of Privacy Practices

This notice describes how health, vision and dental information about you may be used and disclosed and how you can get access to this information with regard to your health benefits. Please review it carefully.

We keep the health and financial information of our current and former members private as required by law, accreditation standards and our rules. This notice explains your rights. It also explains our legal duties and privacy practices. We are required by federal law to give you this notice.

Your Protected Health Information

We may collect, use and share your Protected Health Information (PHI) for the following reasons and others as allowed or required by law, including the HIPAA Privacy rule:

For Payment: We use and share PHI to manage your account or benefits, or to pay claims for health care you get through your plan. For example, we keep information about your premium and deductible payments. We may give information to a doctor's office to confirm your benefits.

For Health Care Operations: We use and share PHI for our health care operations. For example, we may use PHI to review the quality of care and services you get. We may also use PHI to provide you with case management or care coordination services for conditions like asthma, diabetes or traumatic injury.

For Treatment Activities: We do not provide treatment. This is the role of a health care provider, such as your doctor or a hospital. But, we may share PHI with your health care provider so that the provider may treat you.

To You: We must give you access to your own PHI. We may also contact you to let you know about treatment options or other health-related benefits and services. When you or your dependents reach a certain age, we may tell you about other products or programs for which you may be eligible. This may include individual coverage. We may also send you reminders about routine medical checkups and tests.

To Others: You may tell us in writing that it is OK for us to give your PHI to someone else for any reason. Also, if you are present, and tell us it is OK, we may give your PHI to a family member, friend or other person. We would do this if it has to do with your current treatment or payment for your treatment. If

you are not present, if it is an emergency or you are not able to tell us it is OK, we may give your PHI to a family member, friend or other person if sharing your PHI is in your best interest.

As Allowed or Required by Law: We may also share your PHI, as allowed by federal law, for many types of activities. PHI can be shared for health oversight activities. It can also be shared for judicial or administrative proceedings, with public health authorities, for law enforcement reasons and with coroners, funeral directors or medical examiners (about decedents).

PHI can also be shared with organ donation groups for certain reasons, for research, and to avoid a serious threat to health or safety. It can be shared for special government functions, for Workers' Compensation, to respond to requests from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and to alert proper authorities if we reasonably believe that you may be a victim of abuse, neglect, domestic violence or other crimes. PHI can also be shared as required by law.

If you are enrolled with us through an employer-sponsored group health plan, we may share PHI with your group health plan. We and/or your group health plan may share PHI with the sponsor of the plan. Plan sponsors that receive PHI are required by law to have controls in place to keep it from being used for reasons that are not proper.

If you submit an online enrollment application for a Medicare Advantage, Medicare Advantage Part D or Part D Prescription Drug Plan, or if an agent/broker submits it on your behalf, we record the Internet Protocol (IP) address the application is submitted from. We use this information in our efforts to prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse in the Medicare program.

Authorization: We will get an OK from you in writing before we use or share your PHI for any other purpose not stated in this notice. You may take away this OK at any time, in writing. We will then stop using your PHI for that purpose. But, if we have already used or shared your PHI based on your OK,

we cannot undo any actions we took before you told us to stop.

Genetic Information: If we use or disclose PHI for underwriting purposes, we are prohibited from using or disclosing PHI that is genetic information of an individual for such purposes.

Your Rights

Under federal law, you have the right to:

- Send us a written request to see or get a copy of certain PHI or ask that we correct your PHI that you believe is missing or incorrect. If someone else (such as your doctor) gave us the PHI, we will let you know so you can ask him or her to correct it.
- Send us a written request to ask us not to use your PHI for treatment, payment or health care operations activities. We are not required to agree to these requests.
- Give us a verbal or written request to ask us to send your PHI using other means that are reasonable. Also, let us know if you want us to send your PHI to an address other than your home if sending it to your home could place you in danger.
- Send us a written request to ask us for a list of certain disclosures of your PHI.

Call Customer Service at the phone number printed on your identification (ID) card to use any of these rights. Customer Service representatives can give you the address to send the request. They can also give you any forms we have that may help you with this process.

How We Protect Information

We are dedicated to protecting your PHI, and have set up a number of policies and practices to help make sure your PHI is kept secure.

We keep your oral, written and electronic PHI safe using physical, electronic and procedural means. These safeguards follow federal and state laws. Some of the ways we keep your PHI safe include securing offices that hold PHI, password-protecting computers and

locking storage areas and filing cabinets. We require our employees to protect PHI through written policies and procedures. These policies limit access to PHI to only those employees who need the data to do their job.

Employees are also required to wear ID badges to help keep people who do not belong out of areas where sensitive data is kept. Also, where required by law, our affiliates and nonaffiliates must protect the privacy of data we share in the normal course of business. They are not allowed to give PHI to others without your written OK, except as allowed by law.

Potential Impact of Other Applicable Laws

HIPAA (the federal privacy law) generally does not preempt or override other laws that give people greater privacy protections. As a result, if any state or federal privacy law requires us to provide you with more privacy protections, then we must also follow that law in addition to HIPAA.

Complaints

If you think we have not protected your privacy, you can file a complaint with us.

You may also file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. We will not take action against you for filing a complaint.

Contact Information

Please call Customer Service at the phone number printed on your ID card. Representatives can help you apply your rights, file a complaint or talk with you about privacy issues.

Copies and Changes

You have the right to get a new copy of this notice at any time. Even if you have agreed to get this notice by electronic means, you still have the right to a paper copy. We reserve the right to change this notice. A revised notice will apply to PHI we already have about you, as well as any PHI we may get in the future. We

are required by law to follow the privacy notice that is in effect at this time.

We may tell you about any changes to our notice in a number of ways. We may tell you about the changes in a member newsletter or post them on our website. We may also mail you a letter that tells you about any changes.

Breast Reconstruction Surgery Benefits

If you ever need a benefit-covered mastectomy, we hope it will give you some peace of mind to know that your Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company benefits comply with the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998, which provides for:

- Reconstruction of the breast(s) that underwent a covered mastectomy.
- Surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to restore a symmetrical appearance.
- Prosthesis and coverage for physical complications related to all stages of a covered mastectomy, including lymphedema.

All applicable benefit provisions will apply, including existing deductibles, copayments and/or coinsurance. Contact Customer Service for more information.

Section 1.5

We Must Give You Information About the Plan, Its Network of Providers and Your Covered Services

As a member of Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO), you have the right to get several kinds of information from us. (As explained above in Section 1.1, you have the right to get information from us in a way that works for you. This includes getting the information in languages other than English that are spoken in the plan's service area and in large print.)

If you want any of the following kinds of information, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers printed are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

- **Information about our plan.** This includes, for example, information about the plan's financial condition. It also includes information about the number of appeals made by members and the plan's performance ratings, including how it has been rated by plan members and how it compares to other Medicare health plans.
- **Information about our network providers including our network pharmacies.**
 - For example, you have the right to get information from us about the qualifications of the providers and pharmacies in our network and how we pay the providers in our network.
 - For a list of the providers in the plan's network, see the Provider Directory.
 - For a list of the pharmacies in the plan's network, see the Pharmacy Directory.
 - For more detailed information about our providers or pharmacies, you can call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) Or, visit our website at www.anthem.com/ca/medicare.
- **Information about your coverage and rules you must follow in using your coverage.**
 - *In Chapters 3 and 4 of this booklet, we explain what medical services are covered for you, any restrictions to your coverage and what rules you must follow to get your covered medical services.*
 - *To get the details on your Part D prescription drug coverage, see Chapters 5 and 6 of this booklet plus the plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary). These chapters, together with the List of Covered Drugs (Formulary), tell you what drugs are covered and explain the rules you must follow and the restrictions to your coverage for certain drugs.*
 - If you have questions about the rules or restrictions, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

- **Information about why something is not covered and what you can do about it.**

- If a medical service or Part D drug is not covered for you, or if your coverage is restricted in some way, you can ask us for a written explanation. You have the right to this explanation even if you received the medical service or drug from an out-of-network provider or pharmacy.
- If you are not happy, or if you disagree with a decision we make about what medical care or Part D drug is covered for you, you have the right to ask us to change the decision. You can ask us to change the decision by making an appeal. *For details on what to do if something is not covered for you in the way you think it should be covered, see Chapter 9 of this booklet.* It gives you the details about how to make an appeal if you want us to change our decision. *(Chapter 9 also tells about how to make a complaint about quality of care, waiting times and other concerns.)*
- *If you want to ask our plan to pay our share of a bill you have received for medical care or a Part D prescription drug, see Chapter 7 of this booklet.*

Section 1.6

We Must Support Your Right to Make Decisions About Your Care

You Have the Right to Know Your Treatment Options and Participate in Decisions About Your Health Care

You have the right to get full information from your doctors and other health care providers when you go for medical care. Your providers must explain your medical condition and your treatment choices *in a way that you can understand*. You also have the right to participate fully in decisions about your health care.

To help you make decisions with your doctors about what treatment is best for you, your rights include the following:

- **To know about all of your choices.** This means that you have the right to be told about all of the treatment options that are recommended for your condition, no matter what they cost or whether they are covered by our plan. It also includes being told about programs our plan offers to help members manage their medications and use drugs safely.
- **To know about the risks.** You have the right to be told about any risks involved in your care. You must be told in advance if any proposed medical care or treatment is part of a research experiment. You always have the choice to refuse any experimental treatments.
- **The right to say "no."** You have the right to refuse any recommended treatment. This includes the right to leave a hospital or other medical facility, even if your doctor advises you not to leave. You also have the right to stop taking your medication. Of course, if you refuse treatment or stop taking medication, you accept full responsibility for what happens to your body as a result.
- **To receive an explanation if you are denied coverage for care.** You have the right to receive an explanation from us if a provider has denied care that you believe you should receive. To receive this explanation, you will need to ask us for a coverage decision. *Chapter 9 of this booklet tells how to ask the plan for a coverage decision.*

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.** If you want to have an advance directive, you can get a 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 as the one to make decisions for you if you can't. You may want to give copies to close friends or family members as well. Be sure to 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.**
- If you are admitted to the hospital, they 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 did not follow the instructions in it, you may file a complaint with the California Department of Health Care Services.

Section 1.7

You Have the Right to Make Complaints and to Ask Us to Reconsider Decisions We Have Made

If you have any problems or concerns about your covered services or care, Chapter 9 of this booklet tells what you can do. It gives the details about how to deal with all types of problems and complaints.

As explained in Chapter 9, what you need to do to follow up on a problem or concern depends on the situation. You might need to ask our plan to make a coverage decision for you, make an appeal to us to change a coverage decision or make a complaint. Whatever you do – ask for a coverage decision, make an appeal or make a complaint – **we are required to treat you fairly.**

You have the right to get a summary of information about the appeals and complaints that other members have filed against our plan in the past. To get this information, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

You have the right to make recommendations regarding the organization's member rights and responsibilities policy.

Section 1.8

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

Is It About Something Else?

If you believe 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 Customer Service.** (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)
- You can **call the State Health Insurance Assistance Program.** *For details about this organization and how to contact it, 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 1.9

How to Get More Information About Your Rights

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

- You can **call Customer Service.** (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

- **You can call the State Health Insurance Assistance Program.** *For details about this organization and how to contact it, go to Chapter 2, of this booklet and look for 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/Publications/Pubs/pdf/10112.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

Section 2.1

What Are Your Responsibilities?

Things you need to do as a member of the plan are listed below. If you have any questions, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) We're here to help.

- **Get familiar with your covered services and the rules you must follow to get these covered services.** Use this Evidence of Coverage booklet to learn what is covered for you and the rules you need to follow to get your covered services.
 - *Chapters 3 and 4 give the details about your medical services, including what is covered, what is not covered, rules to follow and what you pay.*
 - *Chapters 5 and 6 give the details about your coverage for Part D prescription drugs.*
 - **If you have any other health insurance coverage or prescription drug coverage in addition to our plan, you are required to tell us.** Please call Customer Service to let us know. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.
 - We are required to follow rules set by Medicare to make sure that you are using all of your
- coverage in combination when you get your covered services from our plan. This is called "coordination of benefits" because it involves coordinating the health and drug benefits you get from our plan with any other health and drug benefits available to you. We'll help you with it. *For more information about coordination of benefits, go to Chapter 1, Section 7.*
- **Tell your doctor and other health care providers that you are enrolled in our plan.** Show your plan membership card whenever you get your medical care or 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 your doctors and other health providers give you the best care, learn as much as you are able to about your health problems and give them the information they need about you and your health. Follow the treatment plans and instructions that you and your doctors agree upon.
 - 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. Your doctors and other health care providers are supposed to explain things in a way you can understand. If you ask a question and you don't understand the answer you are given, ask again.
 - You are encouraged to contact your physician before receiving urgent care services after normal business hours.
 - **Be considerate.** We expect all our members to respect the rights of other patients. We also expect you to act in a way that helps the smooth running of your doctor's office, hospitals and other offices.
 - **Pay what you owe.** As a plan member, you are responsible for these payments:
 - You must pay your plan premiums to continue being a member of our plan.
 - In order to be eligible for our plan, you must have Medicare Part A and Medicare Part B. For

that reason, some plan members must pay a premium for Medicare Part A and most plan members must pay a premium for Medicare Part B to remain a member of the plan.

- For most of your medical services or drugs covered by the plan, you must pay your share of the cost when you get the service or drug. This will be a copayment (a fixed amount) or coinsurance (a percentage of the total cost). *Chapter 4 tells what you must pay for your medical services. Chapter 6 tells what you must pay for your Part D prescription drugs.*
- If you get any medical services or drugs that are not covered by our plan or by other insurance you may have, you must pay the full cost.
- If you disagree with our decision to deny coverage for a service or drug, you can make an appeal. *Please see Chapter 9 of this booklet for information about how to make an appeal.*
- If you are required to pay a late-enrollment penalty, you must pay the penalty to remain a member of the plan.
- If you are required to pay the extra amount for Part D because of your yearly income, you must pay the extra amount directly to the government to remain a member of the plan.

- **Tell us if you move.** If you are going to move, it's important to tell us right away. Call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)
 - **If you move *outside* of our plan service area, you cannot remain a member of our plan.** (*Chapter 1 tells about our service area.*) We can help you figure out whether you are moving outside our service area. If you are leaving our service area, you will have a Special Enrollment Period when you can join any Medicare plan available in your new area. We can let you know if we have a plan in your new area.
 - **If you move *within* our service area, we still need to know** so we can keep your membership record up to date and know how to contact you.
- **Call Customer Service for help if you have questions or concerns.** We also welcome any suggestions you may have for improving our plan.
 - Phone numbers and calling hours for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.
 - *For more information on how to reach us, including our mailing address, please see Chapter 2.*

Chapter 9. What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints)

Background

| | |
|--|------------|
| Section 1. Introduction | 135 |
| Section 1.1 What to Do If You Have a Problem or Concern | 135 |
| Section 1.2 What About the Legal Terms? | 135 |
| Section 2. You Can Get Help From Government Organizations That Are Not Connected With Us | 135 |
| Section 2.1 Where to Get More Information and Personalized Assistance | 135 |
| Section 3. To Deal With Your Problem, Which Process Should You Use? | 136 |
| Section 3.1 Should You Use the Process for Coverage Decisions and Appeals? Or, Should You Use the Process for Making Complaints? | 136 |

Coverage Decisions and Appeals

| | |
|---|------------|
| Section 4. A Guide to the Basics of Coverage Decisions and Appeals | 136 |
| Section 4.1 Asking for Coverage Decisions and Making Appeals: The Big Picture | 136 |
| Section 4.2 How to Get Help When You Are Asking for a Coverage Decision or Making an Appeal | 137 |
| Section 4.3 Which Section of This Chapter Gives the Details for <i>Your</i> Situation? | 138 |
| Section 5. Your Medical Care: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision or Make an Appeal | 138 |
| Section 5.1 This Section Tells What to Do If You Have Problems Getting Coverage for Medical Care or If You Want Us to Pay You Back for Our Share of the Cost of Your Care | 138 |
| Section 5.2 Step-by-Step: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision (How to Ask Our Plan to Authorize or Provide the Medical Care Coverage You Want) | 140 |
| Section 5.3 Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Appeal (How to Ask for a Review of a Medical Care Coverage Decision Made by Our Plan) | 142 |
| Section 5.4 Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Appeal | 144 |

Section 5.5 What If You Are Asking Us to Pay You for Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Medical Care? 145

Section 6. Your Part D Prescription Drugs: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision or Make an Appeal 146

Section 6.1 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 146

Section 6.2 What Is an Exception? 147

Section 6.3 Important Things to Know About Asking for Exceptions 149

Section 6.4 Step-by-Step: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision, Including an Exception ... 149

Section 6.5 Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Appeal (How to Ask for a Review of a Coverage Decision Made by Our Plan) 151

Section 6.6 Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Appeal 153

Section 7. How to Ask Us to Cover a Longer Inpatient Hospital Stay If You Think the Doctor Is Discharging You Too Soon 154

Section 7.1 During Your Inpatient Hospital Stay, You Will Get a Written Notice From Medicare That Tells About Your Rights 155

Section 7.2 Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Appeal to Change Your Hospital Discharge Date 156

Section 7.3 Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Appeal to Change Your Hospital Discharge Date 158

Section 7.4 What If You Miss the Deadline for Making Your Level 1 Appeal? 158

Section 8. How to Ask Us to Keep Covering Certain Medical Services If You Think Your Coverage Is Ending Too Soon 160

Section 8.1 This Section Is About Three Services *Only*: Home Health Care, Skilled Nursing Facility Care and Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) Services 160

Section 8.2 We Will Tell You in Advance When Your Coverage Will Be Ending 161

Section 8.3 Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Appeal to Have Our Plan Cover Your Care for a Longer Time 161

Section 8.4 Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Appeal to Have Our Plan Cover Your Care for a Longer Time 163

Section 8.5 What If You Miss the Deadline for Making Your Level 1 Appeal? 164

Section 9. Taking Your Appeal to Level 3 and Beyond 166

Section 9.1 Levels of Appeal 3, 4 and 5 for Medical Service Appeals 166

Section 9.2 Levels of Appeal 3, 4 and 5 for Part D Drug Appeals 167

Making Complaints

| | |
|---|------------|
| Section 10. How to Make a Complaint About Quality of Care, Waiting Times, Customer Service or Other Concerns | 168 |
| Section 10.1 What Kinds of Problems Are Handled by the Complaint Process? | 168 |
| Section 10.2 The Formal Name for Making a Complaint Is Filing a Grievance | 170 |
| Section 10.3 Step-by-Step: Making a Complaint | 170 |
| Section 10.4 You Can Also Make Complaints About Quality of Care to the Quality Improvement Organization | 171 |
| Section 10.5 You Can Also Tell Medicare About Your Complaint | 171 |

Background

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.**

Both of these processes have been approved by Medicare. To ensure fairness and prompt handling of your problems, each process has a set of rules, procedures, and deadlines that must be followed by us and by you.

Which one do you use? That depends on the type of problem you are having. *The guide in Section 3 will help you identify the right process to use.*

Section 1.2

What About the Legal Terms?

There are technical 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 keep things simple, this chapter explains the legal rules and procedures using 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 "organization determination" or "coverage 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 for the situation you are in. Knowing which terms to use will help you communicate more clearly and accurately when you are dealing with your problem and 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. You Can Get Help From Government Organizations That Are Not Connected With Us

Section 2.1

Where to Get More Information and Personalized Assistance

Sometimes it can be confusing to start or follow through the process for dealing with a problem. This can be especially true if you do not feel well or have limited energy. Other times, you may not have the knowledge you need to take the next step.

Get Help From an Independent Government Organization

We are always available to help you. But in some situations you may also want help or guidance from someone who is not connected with us. You can always contact your **State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP).**

This government program has trained counselors in every state. 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.

The services of SHIP counselors are free. *You will find phone numbers in Chapter 2, Section 3 of this booklet.*

You Can Also Get Help and Information From Medicare

For more information and help in handling a problem, you can also contact Medicare. Here are two ways to get information directly from 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 (www.medicare.gov).

Section 3. To Deal With Your Problem, Which Process Should You Use?

Section 3.1

Should You Use the Process for Coverage Decisions and Appeals? Or, Should You Use the Process for Making Complaints?

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.

To figure out which part of this chapter will help with your specific problem or concern, start here:

Is your problem or concern about your benefits or coverage? (This includes problems about whether particular medical care or prescription drugs are covered or not, the way in which they are covered, and problems related to payment for medical care.)

Yes. My problem is about benefits or coverage.

Go on to the next section of this chapter, Section 4, “*A Guide to the Basics of Coverage Decisions and Making Appeals.*”

No. My problem is not about benefits or coverage.

Skip ahead to Section 10 at the end of this chapter: “*Howto Make a ComplaintAbout Quality ofCare, Waiting Times, Customer Serviceor 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

The process for coverage decisions and making appeals deals with problems related to your benefits and coverage for medical services and prescription drugs, including problems related to payment. This is the process you use for issues such as whether something is covered or not and the way in which something is covered.

Asking for Coverage Decisions

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, your plan network doctor makes a (favorable) coverage decision for you whenever you go and 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 that 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.

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 and you are not satisfied with this decision, you can "appeal" the decision. An appeal is a formal way of asking us to review and change a coverage decision we have made.

When you make an appeal, we review the coverage decision we have made to check to see if we were following all of the rules properly. Your appeal is handled by different reviewers than those who made the original unfavorable decision. When we have completed the review, we give you our decision.

If we 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 organization that is not connected to us. (In some situations, your case will be automatically sent to the independent organization for a Level 2 Appeal. If this happens, we will let you know. In other situations, you will need to ask for a Level 2 Appeal.) If you are not satisfied with the

decision at the Level 2 Appeal, you may be able to continue through several more levels of appeal.

Section 4.2

How to Get Help When You Are Asking for a Coverage Decision or Making an Appeal

Would you like some help? Here are resources you may wish to use if you decide to ask for any kind of coverage decision or appeal a decision:

- **You can call us at Customer Service.** (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)
- **To get free help from an independent organization** that is not connected with our plan, contact your State Health Insurance Assistance Program. (*See Section 2 of this chapter.*)
- **For Part D prescription drugs, your doctor or other prescriber can request a coverage determination or a Level 1 or Level 2 appeal on your behalf.** To request any appeal after Level 2, your doctor or other prescriber must be appointed as your representative.
- **For medical care, a doctor can make a request for you.** Your doctor can request a coverage decision or a Level 1 Appeal on your behalf. If your appeal is denied at Level 1, it will be automatically forwarded to Level 2. To request any appeal after Level 2, your doctor must be appointed as your representative.
- **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.
 - There may be someone who is already legally authorized to act as your representative under state law.
 - If you want a friend, relative, your doctor or other provider, or other person to be your representative, call Customer Service (phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this

booklet) and ask for the “Appointment of Representative” form. (The form is also available on Medicare’s website at www.cms.hhs.gov/cmsforms/downloads/cms1696.pdf. The form gives that person permission to act on your behalf. It must be signed by you and by the person who you would like to act on your behalf. You must give us a copy of the signed form.

- **You also have the right to hire a lawyer to act for you.** 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 4.3

Which Section of This Chapter Gives the Details for *Your* Situation?

There are four different types of situations that involve coverage decisions and appeals. Since each situation has different rules and deadlines, we give the details for each one in a separate section:

- **Section 5** of this chapter, *Your Medical Care: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision or Make an Appeal*.
- **Section 6** of this chapter, *Your Part D Prescription Drugs: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision or Make an Appeal*.
- **Section 7** of this chapter, *How to Ask Us to Cover a Longer Hospital Stay If You Think the Doctor Is Discharging You Too Soon*.
- **Section 8** of this chapter, *How to Ask Us to Keep Covering Certain Medical Services If You Think Your Coverage Is Ending Too Soon*. (Applies to these services only: home health care, skilled nursing facility care and Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) services.)

If you're not sure which section you should be using, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) You can also get help or information from government organizations, such as your State Health Insurance Assistance Program. (*Chapter 2, Section 3 of this booklet has the phone numbers for this program.*)

Section 5. Your Medical Care: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision or Make an Appeal

Have you read Section 4 of this chapter (A Guide to the Basics of Coverage Decisions and Appeals)? If not, you may want to read it before you start this section.

Section 5.1

This Section Tells What to Do If You Have Problems Getting Coverage for Medical Care or If You Want Us to Pay You Back for Our Share of the Cost of Your Care

This section is about your benefits for medical care and services (but does not cover Part D drugs, please see Section 6 for Part D drug appeals). *These benefits are described in Chapter 4 of this booklet, Medical Benefits Chart (What Is Covered and What You Pay).* To keep things simple, we generally refer to “medical care coverage” or “medical care” in the rest of this section, instead of repeating “medical care or treatment or services” every time.

This section tells what you can do if you are in any of the five following situations:

1. You are not getting certain medical care you want, and you believe that this care is covered by our plan.
2. Our plan will not approve the medical care your doctor or other medical provider wants to give you, and you believe that this care is covered by the plan.

3. You have received medical care or services that you believe should be covered by the plan, but we have said we will not pay for this care.
4. You have received and paid for medical care or services that you believe should be covered by the plan, and you want to ask our plan to reimburse you for this care.
5. You are being told that coverage for certain medical care you have been getting that we previously approved will be reduced or stopped, and you believe that reducing or stopping this care could harm your health.
 - **Note:** If the coverage that will be stopped is for hospital care, home health care, skilled nursing facility care or Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) services, you need to read a separate section of this chapter because special rules apply to these

types of care. Here's what to read in those situations:

- *Chapter 9, Section 7: How To Ask Us to Cover a Longer Inpatient Hospital Stay If You Think the Doctor Is Discharging You Too Soon.*
- *Chapter 9, Section 8: How to Ask Us to Keep Covering Certain Medical Services If You Think Your Coverage Is Ending Too Soon. **This section is about three services only:** home health care, skilled nursing facility care, and Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) services.*
- For **all other** situations that involve being told that medical care you have been getting will be stopped, use this section (Section 5) as your guide for what to do.

| <i>Which of these situations are you in?</i> | |
|---|--|
| If you are in this situation: | This is what you can do: |
| Do you want to find out whether we will cover the medical care or services you want? | You can ask us to make a coverage decision for you. Go to the next section of this chapter, Section 5.2 . |
| Have we already told you that we will not cover or pay for a medical service in the way that you want it to be covered or paid for? | You can make an appeal . (This means you are asking us to reconsider.) Skip ahead to Section 5.3 of this chapter. |
| Do you want to ask us to pay you back for medical care or services you have already received and paid for? | You can send us the bill. Skip ahead to Section 5.5 of this chapter. |

Section 5.2

Step-by-Step: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision (How to Ask Our Plan to Authorize or Provide the Medical Care Coverage You Want)

Legal Terms When a coverage decision involves your medical care, it is called an "organization determination."

Step 1: You ask our plan to make a coverage decision on the medical care you are requesting. If your health requires a quick response, you should ask us to make a "fast coverage decision."

Legal Terms A "fast coverage decision" is called an "expedited determination."

How to Request Coverage for the Medical Care You Want

- Start by calling, writing or faxing our plan to make your request for us to provide coverage for the medical care you want. You, your doctor or your representative can do this.
- *For the details on how to contact us, go to Chapter 2, Section 1 and look for the topic called, How to Contact Us When You Are Asking for a Coverage Decision.*

Generally, We Use the Standard Deadlines for Giving You Our Decision

When we give you our decision, we will use the "standard" deadlines, unless we have agreed to use the "fast" deadlines. **A standard coverage decision means we will give you an answer within 14 days** after we receive your request.

- **However, we can take up to 14 more calendar days** if you ask for more time, or if we need information (such as medical records from out-of-network providers) that may benefit you. If we decide to take extra days to make the decision, we will tell you in writing.
- If you believe we should *not* take extra days, you can file a "fast complaint" about our decision to take extra days. When you file a fast complaint, we will give you an answer to your complaint within 24 hours. (The process for making a complaint is different from the process for coverage decisions and appeals. *For more information about the process for making complaints, including fast complaints, see Section 10 of this chapter.*)

If Your Health Requires It, Ask Us to Give You a Fast Coverage Decision

- **A fast coverage decision means we will answer within 72 hours.**
 - **However, we can take up to 14 more days** if we find that some information is missing that may benefit you (such as medical records from out-of-network providers, or if you need time to get information to us for the review. If we decide to take extra days, we will tell you in writing.
 - If you believe we should *not* take extra days, you can file a "fast complaint" about our decision to take extra days. (*For more information about the process for making complaints, including fast complaints, see Section 10 of this chapter.*) We will call you as soon as we make the decision.
- **To get a fast coverage decision, you must meet two requirements:**
 - You can get a fast coverage decision only if you are asking for coverage for medical care *you have not yet received*. (You cannot get a fast coverage decision if your request is about payment for medical care you have already received.)

Chapter 9. What to Do If You Have a Problem or Complaint (Coverage Decisions, Appeals, Complaints)

- You can get a fast coverage decision *only* if using the standard deadlines could *cause serious harm to your health or hurt your ability to function*.
- **If your doctor tells us that your health requires a "fast coverage decision," we will automatically agree to give you a fast coverage decision.**
- If you ask for a fast coverage decision on your own, without your doctor's support, we will decide whether your health requires that we give you a fast coverage decision.
 - If we decide that your medical condition does not meet the requirements for a fast coverage decision, we will send you a letter that says so (and we will use the standard deadlines instead).
 - This letter will tell you that if your doctor asks for the fast coverage decision, we will automatically give a fast coverage decision.
 - The letter will also tell 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. (*For more information about the process for making complaints, including fast complaints, see Section 10 of this chapter.*)
- If we do not give you our answer within 72 hours (or if there is an extended time period, by the end of that period), you have the right to appeal. *Section 5.3 below tells how to make an appeal.*
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested,** we must authorize or provide the medical care coverage we have agreed to provide within 72 hours after we received your request. If we extended the time needed to make our coverage decision, we will provide the coverage by the end of that extended period.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you requested,** we will send you a detailed written explanation as to why we said no.

Deadlines for a Standard Coverage Decision

- Generally, for a standard coverage decision, we will give you our answer **within 14 days of receiving your request.**
 - We can take up to 14 more calendar days ("an extended time period") under certain circumstances. If we decide to take extra days to make the coverage decision, we will tell you in writing.
 - If you believe we should *not* take extra days, you can file a "fast complaint" about our decision to take extra days. When you file a fast complaint, we will give you an answer to your complaint within 24 hours. *For more information about the process for making complaints, including fast complaints, see Section 10 of this chapter.*
 - If we do not give you our answer within 14 days (or if there is an extended time period, by the end of that period), you have the right to appeal. *Section 5.3 below tells how to make an appeal.*
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested,** we must authorize or provide the coverage we have agreed to provide within 14 days after we received your request. If we extended the time needed to make our coverage decision, we

Step 2: We consider your request for medical care coverage and give you our answer.

Deadlines for a Fast Coverage Decision

- Generally, for a fast coverage decision, we will give you our answer **within 72 hours.**
 - As explained above, we can take up to 14 more calendar days under certain circumstances. If we decide to take extra days to make the coverage decision, we will tell you in writing.
 - If you believe we should *not* take extra days, you can file a "fast complaint" about our decision to take extra days. When you file a fast complaint, we will give you an answer to your complaint within 24 hours. *For more information about the process for making complaints, including fast complaints, see Section 10 of this chapter.*

will provide the coverage by the end of that extended period.

- **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.

Step 3: If we say no to your request for coverage for medical care, you decide if you want to make an appeal.

- If we say no, you have the right to ask us to reconsider – and perhaps change – this decision by making an appeal. Making an appeal means making another try to get the medical care coverage you want.
- If you decide to make an appeal, it means you are going on to Level 1 of the appeals process. (*See Section 5.3 below.*)

Section 5.3

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Appeal (How to Ask for a Review of a Medical Care Coverage Decision Made by Our Plan)

Legal Terms An appeal to the plan about a medical care coverage decision is called a plan "reconsideration."

Step 1: You contact us and make your appeal. If your health requires a quick response, you must ask for a fast appeal.

What to Do

- **To start your appeal, you, your doctor or your representative must contact us.** *For details on how to reach us for any purpose related to your appeal, go to Chapter 2, Section 1 and look for a section called, How to Contact Us When You Are Making an Appeal.*

- **If you are asking for a standard appeal, make your standard appeal in writing by submitting a signed request.**
 - If you have someone appealing our decision for you other than your doctor, your appeal must include an Appointment of Representative form authorizing this person to represent you. To get the form, call Customer Service (phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet) and ask for the "Appointment of Representative" form. It is also available on Medicare's website at www.cms.hhs.gov/cmsforms/downloads/cms1696.pdf. While we can accept an appeal request without the form, we cannot complete our review until we receive it. If we do not receive the form within 44 days after receiving your appeal request (our deadline for making a decision on your appeal), your appeal request will be sent to the Independent Review Organization for dismissal.
- **If you are asking for a fast appeal, make your appeal in writing or call us** at the phone number shown in Chapter 2, Section 1, How to Contact Us When You Are Making an Appeal.
- **You must make your appeal request within 60 calendar days** from the date on the written notice we sent to tell you our answer to your request for a coverage decision. If you miss this deadline and have a good reason for missing it, we may give you more time to make your appeal. Examples of good cause for missing the deadline may include if you had 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 regarding our medical decision and add more information to support your appeal.**
 - You have the right to ask us for a copy of the information regarding your appeal.
 - If you wish, you and your doctor may give us additional information to support your appeal.

If Your Health Requires It, Ask for a Fast Appeal (You Can Make a Request by Calling Us)

Legal Terms A "fast appeal" is also called an "expedited reconsideration."

- If you are appealing a decision we made about coverage for care you have not yet received, you and/or your doctor will need to decide if you need a fast appeal.
- The requirements and procedures for getting a fast appeal are the same as those for getting a "fast coverage decision." To ask for a fast appeal, follow the instructions for asking for a fast coverage decision. (These instructions are given earlier in this section.)
- If your doctor tells us that your health requires a fast appeal, we will give you a fast appeal.

Step 2: We consider your appeal and we give you our answer.

- When our plan is reviewing your appeal, we take another careful look at all of the information about your request for coverage of medical care. We check to see if we were following all the rules when we said no to your request.
- We will gather more information if we need it. We may contact you or your doctor to get more information.

Deadlines for a Fast Appeal

- When we are using the fast deadlines, 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 us to do so.
 - However, if you ask for more time, or if we need to gather more information that may benefit you, **we can take up to 14 more calendar days**. If we decide to take extra days to make the decision, we will tell you in writing.

- If we do not give you an answer within 72 hours (or by the end of the extended time period if we took extra days), we are required to automatically send your request on to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent organization. Later in this section, we tell you about this organization and explain what happens at Level 2 of the appeals process.

- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested**, we must authorize or 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 denial notice informing you that we have automatically sent your appeal to the Independent Review Organization for a Level 2 Appeal.

Deadlines for a Standard Appeal

- If we are using the standard deadlines, we must give you our answer within 30 calendar days after we receive your appeal if your appeal is about coverage for services you have not yet received. We will give you our decision sooner if your health condition requires us to.
 - However, if you ask for more time, or if we need to gather more information that may benefit you, **we can take up to 14 more calendar days**.
 - If you believe we should *not* take extra days, you can file a "fast complaint" about our decision to take extra days. When you file a fast complaint, we will give you an answer to your complaint within 24 hours. *For more information about the process for making complaints, including fast complaints, see Section 10 of this chapter.*
 - If we do not give you an answer by the deadline above (or by the end of the extended time period if we took extra days), we are required to send your request on to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by

an independent outside organization. Later in this section, we tell about this review organization and explain what happens at Level 2 of the appeals process.

- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested**, we must authorize or provide the coverage we have agreed to provide within 30 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 denial notice informing you that we have automatically sent your appeal to the Independent Review Organization for a Level 2 Appeal.

Step 3: If our plan says no to part or all of your appeal, your case will *automatically* be sent on to the next level of the appeals process.

- To make sure we were following all the rules when we said no to your appeal, **our plan is required to send your appeal to the "Independent Review Organization."** When we do this, it means that your appeal is going on to the next level of the appeals process, which is Level 2.

Section 5.4

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Appeal

If we say no to your Level 1 Appeal, your case will *automatically* be sent on to the next level of the appeals process. During the Level 2 Appeal, the **Independent Review Organization** reviews the decision our plan made when we said no to your first appeal. This organization decides whether the decision we made should be changed.

Legal Terms The formal name for the "Independent Review Organization" is the "Independent Review Entity." It is sometimes called the "IRE."

Step 1: The Independent Review Organization reviews your appeal.

- **The Independent Review Organization is an independent organization that is hired by Medicare.** This organization is not connected with us and it is not a government agency. This organization is a company chosen by Medicare to handle the job of being the Independent Review Organization. Medicare oversees its work.
- We will send the information 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.
- Reviewers at the Independent Review Organization will take a careful look at all of the information related to your appeal.

If You Had a Fast Appeal at Level 1, You Will Also Have a Fast Appeal at Level 2

- If you had a fast appeal to our plan at Level 1, you will automatically receive a fast appeal at Level 2. The review organization must give you an answer to your Level 2 Appeal within 72 hours of when it receives your appeal.
- However, if the Independent Review Organization needs to gather more information that may benefit you, **it can take up to 14 more calendar days.**

If You Had a Standard Appeal at Level 1, You Will Also Have a Standard Appeal at Level 2

- If you had a standard appeal to our plan at Level 1, you will automatically receive a standard appeal at Level 2. The review organization must give you an answer to your Level 2 Appeal **within 30 calendar days** of when it receives your appeal.
- However, if the Independent Review Organization needs to gather more information that may benefit you, **it can take up to 14 more calendar days.**

Step 2: The Independent Review Organization gives you their answer.

The Independent Review Organization will tell you its decision in writing and explain the reasons for it.

- **If the review organization says yes to part or all of what you requested**, we must authorize the medical care coverage within 72 hours or provide the service within 14 calendar days after we receive the decision from the review organization.
- **If this organization says no to part or all of your appeal**, it means they agree with us that your request (or part of your request) for coverage for medical care should not be approved. (This is called "upholding the decision." It is also called "turning down your appeal.")
 - The written notice you get from the Independent Review Organization will tell you the dollar amount that must be in dispute to continue with the appeals process. For example, to continue and make another appeal at Level 3, the dollar value of the medical care coverage you are requesting must meet a certain minimum. If the dollar value of the coverage you are requesting is too low, you cannot make another appeal, which means that the decision at Level 2 is final.

Step 3: 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 your Level 2 Appeal is turned down and you meet the requirements to continue with the appeals process, you must decide whether you want to go on to Level 3 and make a third appeal. The details on how to do this are in the written notice you got after your Level 2 Appeal.
- The Level 3 Appeal is handled by an Administrative Law Judge. *Section 9 in this chapter*

tells more about Levels 3, 4 and 5 of the appeals process.

Section 5.5

What If You Are Asking Us to Pay You for Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Medical Care?

If you want to ask us for payment for medical care, start by reading Chapter 7 of this booklet, Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Medical Services or Drugs. Chapter 7 describes the situations in which you may need to ask for reimbursement or to pay a bill you have received from a provider. It also tells how to send us the paperwork that asks us for payment.

Asking for Reimbursement Is Asking for a Coverage Decision From Us

If you send us the paperwork that asks for reimbursement, you are asking us to make a coverage decision. *(For more information about coverage decisions, see Section 4.1 of this chapter.)* To make this coverage decision, we will check to see if the medical care you paid for is a covered service. *See Chapter 4, Medical Benefits Chart (What Is Covered and What You Pay).*

We will also check to see if you followed all the rules for using your coverage for medical care. *(These rules are given in Chapter 3 of this booklet, Using the Plan's Coverage for Your Medical Services.)*

We Will Say Yes or No to Your Request

- If the medical care you paid for is covered and you followed all the rules, we will send you the payment for our share of the cost of your medical care within 60 calendar days after we receive your request. Or, if you haven't paid for the services, we will send the payment directly to the provider. *(When we send the payment, it's the same as saying yes to your request for a coverage decision.)*

- If the medical care is *not* covered, or you did *not* follow all the rules, we will not send payment. Instead, we will send you a letter that says we will not pay for the services and the reasons why in detail. (When we turn down your request for payment, it's the same as saying *no* to your request for a coverage decision.)

What If You Ask for Payment and We Say That We Will Not Pay?

If you do not agree with our decision to turn you down, **you can make an appeal**. If you make an appeal, it means you are asking us to change the coverage decision we made when we turned down your request for payment.

To make this appeal, follow the process for appeals that we describe in part 5.3 of this section. Go to this part for step-by-step instructions. When you are following these instructions, please note:

- If you make an appeal for reimbursement, we must give you our answer within 60 calendar days after we receive your appeal. (If you are asking us to pay you back for medical care you have already received and paid for yourself, you are not allowed to ask for a fast appeal.)
- If the Independent Review Organization reverses our decision to deny payment, we must send the payment you have requested to you or to the provider within 30 calendar days.
- If the answer to your appeal is yes, at any stage of the appeals process after Level 2, we must send the payment you requested to you or to the provider within 60 calendar days.

Section 6. Your Part D Prescription Drugs: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision or Make an Appeal

Have you read Section 4 of this chapter (A Guide to the Basics of Coverage Decisions and Appeals)? If not, you may want to read it before you start this section.

Section 6.1

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 as a member of our plan include coverage for many prescription drugs. Please refer to our plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary). To be covered, the 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 reference books. *See Chapter 5, Section 4 for more information about a medically accepted indication.*)

- **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.
- *For details about what we mean by Part D drugs, the List of Covered Drugs (Formulary), rules and restrictions on coverage and cost information, see Chapter 5 (Using Our Plan's Coverage for Your Part D Prescription Drugs) and Chapter 6 (What You Pay for Your Part D Prescription Drugs).*

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

Here are examples of coverage decisions you ask us to make about your Part D drugs:

- You ask us to make an exception, including:
 - Asking us to cover a Part D drug that is not on the plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary)
 - Asking us to waive a restriction on the plan's coverage for a drug (such as limits on the amount of the drug you can get)
 - Asking to pay a lower cost-sharing amount for a covered nonpreferred drug
 - You ask us whether a drug is covered for you and whether you satisfy any applicable coverage rules. (For example, when your drug is on the plan's List of Covered Drugs (Formulary) but we require you to get approval from us before we will cover it for you.)
 - **Please note:** If your pharmacy tells you that your prescription cannot be filled as written, you will get a written notice explaining how to contact us to ask for a coverage decision.
 - You ask us to pay for a prescription drug you already bought. This is a request for a coverage decision about payment.
- If you disagree with a coverage decision we have made, you can appeal our decision.
- This section tells you how to ask for coverage decisions and how to request an appeal.

Use the chart below to help you determine which part has information for your situation:

| <i>Which of these situations are you in?</i> | |
|--|---|
| If you are in this situation: | This is what you can do: |
| Do you need a drug that isn't on our Drug List or need us to waive a rule or restriction on a drug we cover? | You can ask us to make an exception. (This is a type of coverage decision.) Start with Section 6.2 of this chapter. |
| Do you want us to cover a drug on our Drug List and you believe you meet any plan rules or restrictions (such as getting approval in advance) for the drug you need? | You can ask us for a coverage decision. Skip ahead to Section 6.4 of this chapter. |
| Do you want to ask us to pay you back for a drug you have already received and paid for? | You can ask us to pay you back. (This is a type of coverage decision.) Skip ahead to Section 6.4 of this chapter |
| Have we already told you that we will not cover or pay for a drug in the way that you want it to be covered or paid for? | You can make an appeal. (This means you are asking us to reconsider.) Skip ahead to Section 6.5 of this chapter. |

Section 6.2

What Is an 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. Similar to other types of coverage decisions, if we turn down your request for an exception, you can appeal our decision.

When you ask for an exception, 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 List of Covered Drugs (Formulary).** (We call it the "Drug List" for short.)

Legal Terms Asking for coverage of a drug that is not on the Drug List is sometimes called asking for a "formulary exception."

- 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 copayment or coinsurance amount we require you to pay for the drug.

2. **Removing a restriction on our coverage for a covered drug.** There are extra rules or restrictions that apply to certain drugs on our List of Covered Drugs (Formulary). (*For more information, go to Chapter 5 and look for Section 5.*)

Legal Terms Asking for removal of a restriction on coverage for a drug is sometimes called asking for a "formulary exception."

- **The extra rules and restrictions on coverage for certain drugs include:**
 - *Being required to use the generic version* of a drug instead of the brand-name drug.
 - *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 six 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.

Legal Terms Asking to pay a lower, preferred price for a covered, nonpreferred drug is sometimes called asking for a "tiering exception."

- If your drug is a brand-name drug in the Injectables tier (Tier 5), you can ask us to cover it at the cost-sharing amount that applies to drugs in the Nonpreferred Brands tier (Tier 4). If the drug is the same price in the Nonpreferred Brand tier, then you can ask us to cover it at the cost sharing amount that applies to drugs in the Preferred Brand tier (Tier 3). This would lower your share of the cost for the drug.
- If your drug is a generic drug in the Injectables tier (Tier 5), you can ask us to cover it at the cost-sharing amount that applies to drugs in the Nonpreferred Generics tier (Tier 2). This would lower your share of the cost for the drug.
- If your drug is a brand-name drug in the Nonpreferred Brand tier (Tier 4), you can ask us to cover it at the cost-sharing amount that applies to drugs in the Preferred Brand tier (Tier 3). This would lower your share of the cost for the drug.
- If your drug is a generic drug in the Nonpreferred Brand tier (Tier 4) or in the Preferred Brand tier

(Tier 3), you can ask us to cover it at the cost-sharing amount that applies to drugs in the Nonpreferred Generics tier (Tier 2). This would lower your share of the cost for the drug.

- If your drug is a generic drug in the Nonpreferred Generics tier (Tier 2), you can ask us to cover it at the cost-sharing amount that applies to drugs in the Preferred Generics tier (Tier 1). This would lower your share of the cost for the drug.
- You cannot ask us to change the cost-sharing tier for any drug in the Specialty tier (Tier 6).

Section 6.3

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.

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 for an exception, you can ask for a review of our decision by making an appeal. *Section 6.5 tells how to make an appeal if we say no.*

The next section tells you how to ask for a coverage decision, including an exception.

Section 6.4

Step-by-Step: How to Ask for a Coverage Decision, Including an Exception

Step 1: You ask us to make a coverage decision about the drug(s) or payment you need. If your health requires a quick response, you must ask us to make a "fast coverage decision." You cannot ask for a fast coverage decision if you are asking us to pay you back for a drug you already bought.

What to Do

- **Request the type of coverage decision you want.** Start by calling, writing or faxing us to make your request. You, your representative or your doctor (or other prescriber) can do this. *For the details, go to Chapter 2, Section 1 and look for the topic called, How to Contact Us When You Are Asking for a Coverage Decision. Or, if you are asking us to pay you back for a drug, go to the topic called Where to Send a Request That Asks Us to Pay for Our Share of the Cost for Medical Care or a Drug You Have Received.*
- **You or your doctor or someone else who is acting on your behalf** can ask for a coverage decision. *Section 4 of this chapter tells how you can give written permission to someone else to act as your representative.* You can also have a lawyer act on your behalf.
- **If you want to ask us to pay you back for a drug,** start by reading Chapter 7 of this booklet: *Asking Us to Pay Our Share of a Bill You Have Received for Covered Medical Services or Drugs.* Chapter 7 describes the situations in which you may need to ask for reimbursement. It also tells

how to send us the paperwork that asks us to pay you back for our share of the cost of a drug you have paid for.

- **If you are requesting an exception, provide the "supporting statement."** Your doctor or other prescriber must give us the medical reasons for the drug exception you are requesting. We call this the "supporting statement." 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. *See Sections 6.2 and 6.3 for more information about exception requests.*

If Your Health Requires It, Ask Us to Give You a Fast Coverage Decision

Legal Terms A "fast coverage decision" is called an "expedited coverage determination."

- When we give you our decision, we will use the "standard" deadlines unless we have agreed to use the "fast" deadlines. A standard coverage decision means we will give you an answer within 72 hours after we receive your doctor's statement. A fast coverage decision means we will answer within 24 hours.
- **To get a fast coverage decision, you must meet two requirements:**
 - You can get a fast coverage decision only if you are asking for an exception for a *drug you have not yet received*. (You cannot get a fast coverage decision if you are asking us to pay you back for a drug you have already bought.)
 - You can get a fast coverage decision *only* if 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 agree to give you a fast coverage decision.**
- If you ask for a fast coverage decision on your own (without your doctor's or other prescriber's

support) our plan will decide whether your health requires that we give you a fast coverage decision.

- If we decide that your medical condition does not meet the requirements for a fast coverage decision, we will send you a letter that says so (and we will use the standard deadlines instead).
- This letter will tell you that if your doctor or other prescriber asks for the fast coverage decision, we will automatically give a fast coverage decision.
- The letter will also tell how you can file a complaint about our decision to give you a standard coverage decision instead of the fast coverage decision you requested. It tells how to file a "fast" complaint, which means you would get our answer to your complaint **within 24 hours**. The process for making a complaint is different from the process for coverage decisions and appeals. (*For more information about the process for making complaints, see Section 10 of this chapter.*)

Step 2: We consider your request and we give you our answer.

Deadlines for a Fast Coverage Decision

- If we are using the fast deadlines, we must give you our answer **within 24 hours**.
 - Generally, this means within 24 hours after we receive your request. If you are requesting an exception, we will give you our answer within 24 hours after we receive your doctor's statement supporting your request. 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 outside organization. Later in this section, we tell you about this review organization and explain what happens at Appeal Level 2

- **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.

Deadlines for a Standard Coverage Decision About a Drug You Have Not Yet Received

- If we are using the standard deadlines, we must give you our answer **within 72 hours**.
 - Generally, this means within 72 hours after we receive your request. If you are requesting an exception, we will give you our answer within 72 hours after we receive your doctor's statement supporting your request. 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 organization. Later in this section, we tell about this review organization and explain what happens at Appeal Level 2.
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested:**
 - If we approve your request for coverage, 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.

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 organization. *Later in this section, we tell about this review organization and explain what happens at Appeal Level 2.*

- **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.

Step 3: If we say no to your coverage request, you decide if you want to make an appeal.

- If we say no, you have the right to request an appeal. Requesting an appeal means asking us to reconsider – and possibly change – the decision we made.

Section 6.5

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Appeal (How to Ask for a Review of a Coverage Decision Made by Our Plan)

Legal Terms An appeal to the plan about a Part D drug coverage decision is called a plan "redetermination."

Step 1: You contact us and make your Level 1 Appeal. If your health requires a quick response, you must ask for a fast appeal.

What to Do

- **To start your appeal, you (or your representative or your doctor or other prescriber) must contact us.**

– For details on how to reach us by phone, fax or mail for any purpose related to your appeal, go to Chapter 2, Section 1, and look for the topic called, *How to Contact Us When You Are Making an Appeal*.

- **If you are asking for a standard appeal, make your appeal by submitting a written request.**
- **If you are asking for a fast appeal, you may make your appeal in writing or you may call us** at the phone number shown in Chapter 2, Section 1 under the topic, *How to Contact Us When You Are Making an Appeal*.
- **You must make your appeal request within 60 calendar days** from the date on the written notice we sent to tell you our answer to your request for a coverage decision. If you miss this deadline and have a good reason for missing it, we may give you more time to make your appeal. Examples of good cause for missing the deadline may include if you had 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 have the right to ask us for a copy of the information regarding your appeal.
 - If you wish, you and your doctor or other prescriber may give us additional information to support your appeal.

If Your Health Requires It, Ask for a Fast Appeal

Legal Terms A "fast appeal" is also called an "expedited redetermination."

- If you are appealing a decision our plan 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: Our plan considers 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

- If we are using the fast deadlines, 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. Later in this section, we tell about this review organization and explain what happens at Level 2 of the appeals 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 to appeal our decision.

Deadlines for a Standard Appeal

- If we are using the standard deadlines, 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 you believe your health requires it, you should ask for "fast" appeal.

- 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. Later in this section, we tell about this review organization and explain what happens at Level 2 of the appeals process.

▪ **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you requested:**

- If we approve a request for coverage, we must provide the coverage we have agreed to provide as quickly as your health requires, but **no later than 7 calendar days** after we receive your appeal.
- If we approve a 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 your appeal 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 and how to appeal our decision.

Step 3: If we say no to your appeal, you decide if you want to continue with the appeals process and make another appeal.

- If we say no to your appeal, you then choose whether to accept this decision or continue by making another appeal.
- If you decide to make another appeal, it means your appeal is going on to Level 2 of the appeals process (see below).

Section 6.6

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Appeal

If we say no to your appeal, you then choose whether to accept this decision or continue by making another appeal. If you decide to go on to a Level 2 Appeal, the **Independent Review Organization** reviews the decision we made when we said no to your first appeal.

This organization decides whether the decision we made should be changed.

Legal Terms The formal name for the "Independent Review Organization" is the "Independent Review Entity." It is sometimes called the "IRE."

Step 1: To make a Level 2 Appeal, you 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 Independent Review Organization.
- When you make an appeal to the Independent Review Organization, 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 does a review of your appeal and gives you an answer.

- **The Independent Review Organization is an independent organization that is hired by Medicare.** This organization is not connected with us and it is not a government agency. This organization is a company chosen by Medicare to review our decisions about your Part D benefits with us.
- Reviewers at the Independent Review Organization will take a careful look at all of the information related to your appeal. The organization will tell

you its decision in writing and explain the reasons for it.

Deadlines for Fast Appeal at Level 2

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

Deadlines for Standard Appeal at Level 2

- If you have a standard appeal at Level 2, the review organization must give you an answer to your Level 2 Appeal **within 7 calendar days** after it receives your appeal.
- **If the Independent Review Organization says yes to part or all of what you requested**,
 - If the Independent Review Organization approves a 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 approves a 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 your appeal, it means the organization agrees with our decision not to approve your request. (This is called "upholding the decision." It is also called "turning down your appeal.")

To continue and make another appeal at Level 3, the dollar value of the drug coverage you are requesting must meet a minimum amount. If the dollar value of the coverage you are requesting is too low, you cannot make another appeal and the decision at Level 2 is final. The notice you get from the Independent Review Organization will tell you the dollar value that must be in dispute to continue with the appeals process.

Step 3: If the dollar value of the coverage you are requesting 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 your Level 2 Appeal is turned down and you meet the requirements to continue with the appeals process, you must decide whether you want to go on to Level 3 and make a third appeal. If you decide to make a third appeal, the details on how to do this are in the written notice you got after your second appeal.
- The Level 3 Appeal is handled by an Administrative Law Judge. *Section 9 in this chapter tells more about Levels 3, 4 and 5 of the appeals process.*

Section 7. How to Ask Us to Cover a Longer Inpatient Hospital Stay If You Think the Doctor Is Discharging You Too Soon

When you are admitted to a hospital, you have the right to get all of your covered hospital services that are necessary to diagnose and treat your illness or injury. *For more information about our coverage for your hospital care, including any limitations on this coverage, see Chapter 4 of this booklet, Medical Benefits Chart (What Is Covered and What You Pay).*

During your hospital stay, your doctor and the hospital staff will be working with you to prepare for the day when you will leave the hospital. They will also help arrange for care you may need after you leave.

- The day you leave the hospital is called your "discharge date." Our plan's coverage of your hospital stay ends on this date.
- When your discharge date has been decided, your doctor or the hospital staff will let you know.
- If you think you are being asked to leave the hospital too soon, you can ask for a longer hospital stay and your request will be considered. This section tells you how to ask.

Section 7.1

During Your Inpatient Hospital Stay, You Will Get a Written Notice From Medicare That Tells About Your Rights

During your hospital stay, you will be given a written notice called *An Important Message from Medicare about Your Rights*. Everyone with Medicare gets a copy of this notice whenever they are admitted to a hospital. Someone at the hospital (for example, a caseworker or nurse) must give it to you within two days after you are admitted. If you do not get the notice, ask any hospital employee for it. If you need help, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) You can also call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227), 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

1. **Read this notice carefully and ask questions if you don't understand it. It tells you about your rights as a hospital patient, including:**
 - Your right to receive Medicare-covered services during and after your hospital stay, as ordered by your doctor. This includes the right to know what these services are, who will pay for them and where you can get them.

- Your right to be involved in any decisions about your hospital stay, and know who will pay for it.
- Where to report any concerns you have about the quality of your hospital care.
- Your right to appeal your discharge decision if you think you are being discharged from the hospital too soon.

Legal Terms The written notice from Medicare tells you how you can "request an immediate review." Requesting an immediate review is a formal, legal way to ask for a delay in your discharge date so that we will cover your hospital care for a longer time. *(Section 7.2 below tells you how you can request an immediate review.)*

2. **You must sign the written notice to show that you received it and understand your rights.**
 - You or someone who is acting on your behalf must sign the notice. (Section 4 of this chapter tells how you can give written permission to someone else to act as your representative.)
 - Signing the notice shows *only* that you have received the information about your rights. The notice does not give your discharge date. (Your doctor or hospital staff will tell you your discharge date.) Signing the notice **does not mean** you are agreeing on a discharge date.
3. **Keep your copy of the signed notice** so you will have the information about making an appeal (or reporting a concern about quality of care) handy if you need it.
 - If you sign the notice more than 2 days before the day you leave the hospital, you will get another copy before you are scheduled to be discharged.
 - To look at a copy of this notice in advance, you can call Customer Service (phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet) or 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 also see it online at www.cms.gov/BNI/12_HospitalDischargeAppealNotices.asp.

Section 7.2

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Appeal to Change Your Hospital Discharge Date

If you want to ask for your inpatient hospital services to be covered by us for a longer time, you will need to use the appeals process to make this request. Before you start, understand what you need to do and what the deadlines are.

- **Follow the process.** Each step in the first two levels of the appeals process is explained below.
- **Meet the deadlines.** The deadlines are important. Be sure that you understand and follow the deadlines that apply to things you must do.
- **Ask for help if you need it.** If you have questions or need help at any time, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) Or, call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program, a government organization that provides personalized assistance. (See Section 2 of this chapter.)

During a Level 1 Appeal, the Quality Improvement Organization reviews your appeal. It checks to see if your planned discharge date is medically appropriate for you.

Step 1: Contact the Quality Improvement Organization in your state and ask for a fast review of your hospital discharge. You must act quickly.

Legal Terms A "fast review" is also called an "immediate review."

What Is the Quality Improvement Organization?

This organization is a group of doctors and other health care professionals who are paid by the federal government. These experts are not part of our plan. This organization is paid by Medicare to check on and help improve the quality of care for people with Medicare. This includes reviewing hospital discharge dates for people with Medicare.

How Can You Contact This Organization?

The written notice you received (*An Important Message from Medicare About Your Rights*) tells you how to reach this organization. (Or, find the name, address and phone number of the Quality Improvement Organization for your state in Chapter 2, Section 4 of this booklet.)

Act Quickly

To make your appeal, you must contact the Quality Improvement Organization *before* you leave the hospital and **no later than your planned discharge date**. (Your "planned discharge date" is the date that has been set for you to leave the hospital.)

- If you meet this deadline, you are allowed to stay in the hospital *after* your discharge date *without paying for it* while you wait to get the decision on your appeal from the Quality Improvement Organization.
- If you do *not* meet this deadline, and you decide to stay in the hospital after your planned discharge date, *you may have to pay all of the costs* for hospital care you receive after your planned discharge date.

If you miss the deadline for contacting the Quality Improvement Organization about your appeal, you can make your appeal directly to our plan instead. *For details about this other way to make your appeal, see Section 7.4.*

Ask for a Fast Review

You must ask the Quality Improvement Organization for a **fast review** of your discharge. Asking for a fast

review means you are asking for the organization to use the "fast" deadlines for an appeal instead of using the standard deadlines.

Legal Terms A "fast review" is also called an "immediate review" or an "expedited review."

Step 2: The Quality Improvement Organization conducts an independent review of your case.

What Happens During This Review?

- Health professionals at the Quality Improvement Organization (we will call them "the reviewers" for short) will ask you (or your representative) why you believe coverage for the services should continue. You don't have to prepare anything in writing, but you may do so if you wish.
- The reviewers will also look at your medical information, talk with your doctor and review information that the hospital and we have given to them.
- By noon of the day after the reviewers informed our plan of your appeal, you will also get a written notice that gives your planned discharge date and explains in detail the reasons why your doctor, the hospital and we think it is right (medically appropriate) for you to be discharged on that date.

Legal Terms This written explanation is called the *Detailed Notice of Discharge*. You can get a sample of this notice by calling Customer Service (phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet) or 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.) Or, you can see a sample notice online at www.cms.hhs.gov/BNI/.

Step 3: Within one full day after it has all the needed information, the Quality Improvement Organization will give you its answer to your appeal.

What Happens If the Answer Is Yes?

- If the review organization says *yes* to your appeal, **we must keep providing your covered inpatient hospital services for as long as these services are medically necessary.**
- You will have to keep paying your share of the costs (such as deductibles or copayments, if these apply). In addition, there may be limitations on your covered hospital services. (*See Chapter 4 of this booklet.*)

What Happens If the Answer Is No?

- If the review organization says *no* to your appeal, they are saying that your planned discharge date is medically appropriate. If this happens, **our coverage for your inpatient hospital services will end** at noon on the day *after* the Quality Improvement Organization gives you its answer to your appeal.
- If the review organization says *no* to your appeal and you decide to stay in the hospital, then **you may have to pay the full cost** of hospital care you receive after noon on the day after the Quality Improvement Organization gives you its answer to your appeal.

Step 4: If the answer to your Level 1 Appeal is no, you decide if you want to make another appeal.

- If the Quality Improvement Organization has turned down your appeal, *and* you stay in the hospital after your planned discharge date, then you can make another appeal. Making another appeal means you are going on to "Level 2" of the appeals process.

Section 7.3

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Appeal to Change Your Hospital Discharge Date

If the Quality Improvement Organization has turned down your appeal, *and* you stay in the hospital after your planned discharge date, then you can make a Level 2 Appeal. During a Level 2 Appeal, you ask the Quality Improvement Organization to take another look at the decision they made on your first appeal. If we turn down your Level 2 Appeal, you may have to pay the full cost for your stay after your planned discharge date.

Here are the steps for Level 2 of the appeal process:

Step 1: You contact the Quality Improvement Organization again and ask for another review.

- You must ask for this review **within 60 calendar days** after the day when the Quality Improvement Organization said *no* to your Level 1 Appeal. You can ask for this review only if you stayed in the hospital after the date that your coverage for the care ended.

Step 2: The Quality Improvement Organization does a second review of your situation.

- Reviewers at the Quality Improvement Organization will take another careful look at all of the information related to your appeal.

Step 3: Within 14 calendar days, the Quality Improvement Organization reviewers will decide on your appeal and tell you their decision.

If the Review Organization Says Yes

- **We must reimburse you** for our share of the costs of hospital care you have received since noon on

the day after the date your first appeal was turned down by the Quality Improvement Organization. **We must continue providing coverage for your inpatient hospital care for as long as it is medically necessary.**

- You must continue to pay your share of the costs and coverage limitations may apply.

If the Review Organization Says No

- It means they agree with the decision they made on your Level 1 Appeal and will not change it.
- The notice you get will tell you in writing what you can do if you wish to continue with the review process. It will give you the details about how to go on to the next level of appeal, which is handled by a judge.

Step 4: If the answer is no, you will need to decide whether you want to take your appeal further by going on to Level 3.

- There are three additional levels in the appeals process after Level 2 (for a total of five levels of appeals). If the review organization turns down your Level 2 Appeal, you can choose whether to accept that decision or whether to go on to Level 3 and make another appeal. At Level 3, your appeal is reviewed by a judge.
- *Section 9 in this chapter tells more about Levels 3, 4 and 5 of the appeals process.*

Section 7.4

What If You Miss the Deadline for Making Your Level 1 Appeal?

You Can Appeal to Us Instead

As explained above in Section 7.2, you must act quickly to contact the Quality Improvement Organization to start your first appeal of your hospital discharge. ("Quickly" means before you leave the hospital and no later than your planned discharge date.) If you miss the deadline for contacting this

organization, there is another way to make your appeal.

If you use this other way of making your appeal, **the first two levels of appeal are different.**

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Alternate Appeal

If you miss the deadline for contacting the Quality Improvement Organization, you can make an appeal to our plan, asking for a fast review. A fast review is an appeal that uses the fast deadlines instead of the standard deadlines.

Legal Terms A "fast" review (or "fast appeal") is also called an "expedited appeal".

Step 1: Contact us and ask for a fast review.

- For details on how to contact our plan go to Chapter 2, Section 1 and look for the topic called, *How to Contact Us When You Are Making an Appeal.*
- **Be sure to ask for a fast review.** This means you are asking us to give you an answer using the "fast" deadlines rather than the "standard" deadlines.

Step 2: We do a fast review of your planned discharge date, checking to see if it was medically appropriate.

- During this review, we take a look at all of the information about your hospital stay. We check to see if your planned discharge date was medically appropriate. We will check to see if the decision about when you should leave the hospital was fair and followed all the rules.
- In this situation, we will use the "fast" deadlines rather than the standard deadlines for giving you the answer to this review.

Step 3: We give you our decision within 72 hours after you ask for a fast review (fast appeal).

- **If we say yes to your fast appeal,** it means we have agreed with you that you still need to be in the hospital after the discharge date, and will keep providing your covered inpatient hospital services for as long as it is medically necessary. It also means that we have agreed to reimburse you for our share of the costs of care you have received since the date when we said your coverage would end. (You must pay your share of the costs and there may be coverage limitations that apply.)
- **If we say no to your fast appeal,** we are saying that your planned discharge date was medically appropriate. Our coverage for your inpatient hospital services ends as of the day we said coverage would end.
- If you stayed in the hospital *after* your planned discharge date, then **you may have to pay the full cost** of hospital care you received after the planned discharge date.

Step 4: If we say no to your fast appeal, your case will automatically be sent on to the next level of the appeals process.

- To make sure we were following all the rules when we said no to your fast appeal, **we are required to send your appeal to the "Independent Review Organization."** When we do this, it means that you are *automatically* going on to Level 2 of the appeals process.

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Alternate Appeal

If we say no to your Level 1 Appeal, your case will *automatically* be sent on to the next level of the appeals process. During the Level 2 Appeal, the **Independent Review Organization** reviews the decision our plan made when we said no to your fast appeal. This organization decides whether the decision we made should be changed.

Legal Terms The formal name for the "Independent Review Organization" is the "Independent Review Entity." It is sometimes called the "IRE."

Step 1: We will automatically forward your case to the Independent Review Organization.

- We are required to send the information for your Level 2 Appeal to the Independent Review Organization within 24 hours of when we tell you that we are saying no to your first appeal. (If you think we are not meeting this deadline or other deadlines, you can make a complaint. The complaint process is different from the appeal process. *Section 10 of this chapter tells how to make a complaint.*)

Step 2: The Independent Review Organization does a fast review of your appeal. The reviewers give you an answer within 72 hours.

- **The Independent Review Organization is an independent organization that is hired by Medicare.** This organization is not connected with our plan and it is not a government agency. This organization is a company chosen by Medicare to handle the job of being the Independent Review Organization. Medicare oversees its work.
- Reviewers at the Independent Review Organization will take a careful look at all of the information related to your appeal of your hospital discharge.
- **If this organization says yes to your appeal,** then we must reimburse you (pay you back) for our share of the costs of hospital care you have received since the date of your planned discharge. We must also continue the plan's coverage of your inpatient hospital services for as long as it is medically necessary. You must continue to pay your share of the costs. If there are coverage limitations, these could limit how much we would reimburse or how long we would continue to cover your services.

- **If this organization says no to your appeal,** it means they agree with us that your planned hospital discharge date was medically appropriate.
 - The notice you get from the Independent Review Organization will tell you in writing what you can do if you wish to continue with the review process. It will give you the details about how to go on to Appeal Level 3, which is handled by a judge.

Step 3: If the Independent Review Organization turns down your appeal, 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 the reviewers say no to your Level 2 Appeal, you decide whether to accept their decision or go on to Level 3 and make a third appeal.
- *Section 9 in this chapter tells more about Levels 3, 4 and 5 of the appeals process.*

Section 8. How to Ask Us to Keep Covering Certain Medical Services If You Think Your Coverage Is Ending Too Soon

Section 8.1

This Section Is About Three Services *Only*: Home Health Care, Skilled Nursing Facility Care and Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) Services

This section is about the following types of care *only*:

- **Home health care services** you are getting.
- **Skilled nursing care** you are getting as a patient in a skilled nursing facility. (*To learn about*

requirements for being considered a "skilled nursing facility," see Chapter 12, Definitions of Important Words.)

- **Rehabilitation care** you are getting as an outpatient at a Medicare-approved Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF). Usually, this means you are getting treatment for an illness or accident, or you are recovering from a major operation. *(For more information about this type of facility, see Chapter 12, Definitions of Important Words.)*

When you are getting any of these types of care, you have the right to keep getting your covered services for that type of care for as long as the care is needed to diagnose and treat your illness or injury. *For more information on your covered services, including your share of the cost and any limitations to coverage that may apply, see Chapter 4 of this booklet, Medical Benefits Chart (What is Covered and What You Pay).*

When we decide it is time to stop covering any of the three types of care for you, we are required to tell you in advance. When your coverage for that care ends, *we will stop paying our share of the cost for your care.*

If you think we are ending the coverage of your care too soon, **you can appeal our decision.** This section tells you how to ask for an appeal.

Section 8.2

We Will Tell You in Advance When Your Coverage Will Be Ending

1. You receive a notice in writing. At least two days before our plan is going to stop covering your care, the agency or facility that is providing your care will give you a letter or notice.

- The written notice tells you the date when we will stop covering the care for you.
- The written notice also tells what you can do if you want to ask our plan to change this decision about when to end your care, and keep covering it for a longer period of time.

Legal Terms In telling you what you can do, the written notice is telling how you can request a “fast-track appeal.” Requesting a fast-track appeal is a formal, legal way to request a change to our coverage decision about when to stop your care. It is also called a fast-track appeal. *(Section 8.3 below tells how you can request a fast-track appeal.)* The written notice is called the “Notice of Medicare Non-Coverage.” To get a sample copy, call Customer Service (phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet) or 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. (TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.) Or see a copy online at www.cms.hhs.gov/BNI/.

2. You must sign the written notice to show that you received it.

- You or someone who is acting on your behalf must sign the notice. *(Section 4 tells how you can give written permission to someone else to act as your representative.)*
- Signing the notice shows *only* that you have received the information about when your coverage will stop. **Signing it does *not* mean you agree** with the plan that it's time to stop getting the care.

Section 8.3

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Appeal to Have Our Plan Cover Your Care for a Longer Time

If you want to ask us to cover your care for a longer period of time, you will need to use the appeals process to make this request. Before you start, understand what you need to do and what the deadlines are.

- **Follow the process.** Each step in the first two levels of the appeals process is explained below.

- **Meet the deadlines.** The deadlines are important. Be sure that you understand and follow the deadlines that apply to things you must do. There are also deadlines our plan must follow. (If you think we are not meeting our deadlines, you can file a complaint. *Section 10 of this chapter tells you how to file a complaint.*)
- **Ask for help if you need it.** If you have questions or need help at any time, please call Customer Service. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) Or, call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program, a government organization that provides personalized assistance. (*See Section 2 of this chapter.*)

During a Level 1 Appeal, the Quality Improvement Organization reviews your appeal and decides whether to change the decision made by our plan.

Step 1: Make your Level 1 Appeal: Contact the Quality Improvement Organization in your state and ask for a review. You must act quickly.

What Is the Quality Improvement Organization?

This organization is a group of doctors and other health care experts who are paid by the federal government. These experts are not part of our plan. They check on the quality of care received by people with Medicare and review plan decisions about when it's time to stop covering certain kinds of medical care.

How Can You Contact This Organization?

The written notice you received tells you how to reach this organization. (*Or, find the name, address and phone number of the Quality Improvement Organization for your state in Chapter 2, Section 4 of this booklet.*)

What Should You Ask for?

Ask this organization to do an independent review of whether it is medically appropriate for our plan to end coverage for your medical services.

Your Deadlines for Contacting This Organization

- You must contact the Quality Improvement Organization to start your appeal *no later than noon of the day after you receive the notice telling you when we will stop covering your care.*
- If you miss the deadline for contacting the Quality Improvement Organization about your appeal, you can make your appeal directly to us instead. *For details about this other way to make your appeal, see Section 8.5.*

Step 2: The Quality Improvement Organization conducts an independent review of your case.

What Happens During This Review?

- Health professionals at the Quality Improvement Organization (we will call them "the reviewers" for short) will ask you (or your representative) why you believe coverage for the services should continue. You don't have to prepare anything in writing, but you may do so if you wish.
- The review organization will also look at your medical information, talk with your doctor, and review information that our plan has given to them.
- By the end of the day the reviewers informed us of your appeal, you will also get a written notice from us that explains in detail our reasons for ending our coverage for your services.

Legal Terms This written notice is called the "Detailed Explanation of Non-Coverage."

Step 3: Within one full day after they have all the information they need, the reviewers will tell you their decision.

What Happens If the Reviewers Say Yes to Your Appeal?

- If the reviewers say *yes* to your appeal, then **we must keep providing your covered services for as long as it is medically necessary.**
- You will have to keep paying your share of the costs (such as deductibles or copayments, if these apply). In addition, there may be limitations on your covered services. (See *Chapter 4 of this booklet.*)

What Happens If the Reviewers Say No to Your Appeal?

- If the reviewers say *no* to your appeal, then **your coverage will end on the date we have told you.** We will stop paying its share of the costs of this care.
- If you decide to keep getting the home health care, skilled nursing facility care or Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) services *after* this date when your coverage ends, then **you will have to pay the full cost** of this care yourself.

Step 4: If the answer to your Level 1 Appeal is no, you decide if you want to make another appeal.

- This first appeal you make is "Level 1" of the appeals process. If reviewers say *no* to your Level 1 Appeal –*and* you choose to continue getting care after your coverage for the care has ended – then you can make another appeal.
- Making another appeal means you are going on to "Level 2" of the appeals process.

Section 8.4

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Appeal to Have Our Plan Cover Your Care for a Longer Time

If the Quality Improvement Organization has turned down your appeal *and* you choose to continue getting care after your coverage for the care has ended, then you can make a Level 2 Appeal. During a Level 2 Appeal, you ask the Quality Improvement Organization to take another look at the decision they made on your first appeal. If we turn down your Level 2 Appeal, you may have to pay the full cost for your home health care, skilled nursing facility care or Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) services *after* the date when we said your coverage would end.

Here are the steps for Level 2 of the appeal process:

Step 1: You contact the Quality Improvement Organization again and ask for another review.

- You must ask for this review **within 60 days** after the day when the Quality Improvement Organization said *no* to your Level 1 Appeal. You can ask for this review only if you continued getting care after the date that your coverage for the care ended.

Step 2: The Quality Improvement Organization does a second review of your situation.

- Reviewers at the Quality Improvement Organization will take another careful look at all of the information related to your appeal.

Step 3: Within 14 days, the Quality Improvement Organization reviewers will decide on your appeal and tell you their decision.

What Happens If the Review Organization Says Yes to Your Appeal?

- **We must reimburse you** for our share of the costs of care you have received since the date when we said your coverage would end. **We must continue providing coverage** for the care for as long as it is medically necessary.
- You must continue to pay your share of the costs and there may be coverage limitations that apply.

What Happens If the Review Organization Says No?

- It means they agree with the decision we made to your Level 1 Appeal and will not change it.
- The notice you get will tell you in writing what you can do if you wish to continue with the review process. It will give you the details about how to go on to the next level of appeal, which is handled by a judge.

Step 4: If the answer is no, you will need to decide whether you want to take your appeal further.

- There are three additional levels of appeals after Level 2, for a total of five levels of appeal. If reviewers turn down your Level 2 Appeal, you can choose whether to accept that decision or to go on to Level 3 and make another appeal. At Level 3, your appeal is reviewed by a judge.
- *Section 9 in this chapter tells more about Levels 3, 4 and 5 of the appeals process.*

Section 8.5

What If You Miss the Deadline for Making Your Level 1 Appeal?

You Can Appeal to Us Instead

As explained above in Section 8.3, you must act quickly to contact the Quality Improvement Organization to start your first appeal (within a day or two, at the most).

If you miss the deadline for contacting this organization, there is another way to make your appeal. If you use this other way of making your appeal, *the first two levels of appeal are different.*

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 1 Alternate Appeal

If you miss the deadline for contacting the Quality Improvement Organization, you can make an appeal to our plan, asking for a fast review. A fast review is an appeal that uses the fast deadlines instead of the standard deadlines.

Here are the steps for a Level 1 Alternate Appeal:

Legal Terms A "fast" review (or "fast appeal") is also called an "expedited appeal."

Step 1: Contact our plan and ask for a fast review.

- *For details on how to contact us, go to Chapter 2, Section 1 and look for the topic called, How to Contact Us When You Are Making an Appeal.*
- **Be sure to ask for a fast review.** This means you are asking us to give you an answer using the "fast" deadlines rather than the "standard" deadlines.

Step 2: We do a fast review of the decision we made about when to end coverage for your services.

- During this review, we take another look at all of the information about your case. We check to see if we were following all the rules when we set the date for ending the plan's coverage for services you were receiving.
- We will use the "fast" deadlines rather than the standard deadlines for giving you the answer to this review. (Usually, if you make an appeal to our plan and ask for a "fast review," we are allowed to decide whether to agree to your request and give you a fast review. But in this situation, the rules require us to give you a fast response if you ask for it.)

Step 3: We give you our decision within 72 hours after you ask for a fast review (fast appeal).

- **If we say yes to your fast appeal**, it means we have agreed with you that you need services longer, and will keep providing your covered services for as long as it is medically necessary. It also means that we have agreed to reimburse you for our share of the costs of care you have received since the date when we said your coverage would end. (You must pay your share of the costs and there may be coverage limitations that apply.)
- **If we say no to your fast appeal**, then your coverage will end on the date we have told you and we will not pay after this date. We will stop paying its share of the costs of this care.
- If you continued to get home health care, skilled nursing facility care or Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) services *after* the date when we said your coverage would end, then **you will have to pay the full cost** of this care yourself.

Step 4: If we say *no* to your fast appeal, your case will *automatically* go on to the next level of the appeals process.

- To make sure we were following all the rules when we said no to your fast appeal, **our plan is required to send your appeal to the "Independent Review Organization."** When we do this, it means that you are *automatically* going on to Level 2 of the appeals process.

Step-by-Step: How to Make a Level 2 Alternate Appeal

If we say no to your Level 1 Appeal, your case will *automatically* be sent on to the next level of the appeals process. During the Level 2 Appeal, the **Independent Review Organization** reviews the decision we made when we said no to your fast appeal. This organization decides whether the decision we made should be changed.

Legal Terms The formal name for the "Independent Review Organization" is the "Independent Review Entity." It is sometimes called the "IRE."

Step 1: We will automatically forward your case to the Independent Review Organization.

- We are required to send the information for your Level 2 Appeal to the Independent Review Organization within 24 hours of when we tell you that we are saying no to your first appeal. (If you think we are not meeting this deadline or other deadlines, you can make a complaint. The complaint process is different from the appeal process. *Section 10 of this chapter tells how to make a complaint.*)

Step 2: The Independent Review Organization does a fast review of your appeal. The reviewers give you an answer within 72 hours.

- **The Independent Review Organization is an independent organization that is hired by Medicare.** This organization is not connected with our plan and it is not a government agency. This organization is a company chosen by Medicare to handle the job of being the Independent Review Organization. Medicare oversees its work.
- Reviewers at the Independent Review Organization will take a careful look at all of the information related to your appeal.
- **If this organization says *yes* to your appeal,** then we must reimburse you (pay you back) for our share of the costs of care you have received since the date when we said your coverage would end. We must also continue to cover the care for as long as it is medically necessary. You must continue to pay your share of the costs. If there are coverage limitations, these could limit how much we would reimburse or how long we would continue to cover your services.
- **If this organization says *no* to your appeal,** it means they agree with the decision our plan made to your first appeal and will not change it.
 - The notice you get from the Independent Review Organization will tell you in writing what you can do if you wish to continue with the review process. It will give you the details about how to go on to a Level 3 Appeal.

Step 3: If the Independent Review Organization turns down your appeal, you choose whether you want to take your appeal further.

- There are three additional levels of appeals after Level 2, for a total of five levels of appeals. If reviewers say no to your Level 2 Appeal, you can choose whether to accept that decision or whether

to go on to Level 3 and make another appeal. At Level 3, your appeal is reviewed by a judge.

- *Section 9 in this chapter tells more about Levels 3, 4 and 5 of the appeals process.*

Section 9. Taking Your Appeal to Level 3 and Beyond

Section 9.1

Levels of Appeal 3, 4 and 5 for Medical Service Appeals

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 dollar value of the item or medical service you have appealed meets certain minimum levels, you may be able to go on to additional levels of appeals. If the dollar value is less than the minimum level, you cannot appeal any further. If the dollar value is high enough, 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 appeals work in much the same way. Here is who handles the review of your appeal at each of these levels.

Level 3 Appeal

A judge who works for the federal government will review your appeal and give you an answer. This judge is called an "Administrative Law Judge."

- **If the Administrative Law Judge says *yes* to your appeal, the appeals process *may* or *may not* be over** - We will decide whether to appeal this decision to Level 4. Unlike a decision at Level 2 (Independent Review Organization), we have the right to appeal a Level 3 decision that is favorable to you.
 - If we decide *not* to appeal the decision, we must authorize or provide you with the service within 60 days after receiving the judge's decision.

- If we decide to appeal the decision, we will send you a copy of the Level 4 Appeal request with any accompanying documents. We may wait for the Level 4 Appeal decision before authorizing or providing the service in dispute.
- **If the Administrative Law Judge 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. If the Administrative Law Judge says no to your appeal, the notice you get will tell you what to do next if you choose to continue with your appeal.

Level 4 Appeal

The **Medicare Appeals Council** will review your appeal and give you an answer. The Medicare Appeals Council works for the federal government.

- **If the answer is yes, or if the Medicare Appeals Council denies our request to review a favorable Level 3 Appeal decision, the appeals process *may* or *may not* be over** - We will decide whether to appeal this decision to Level 5. Unlike a decision at Level 2 (Independent Review Organization), we have the right to appeal a Level 4 decision that is favorable to you.
 - If we decide *not* to appeal the decision, we must authorize or provide you with the service within 60 days after receiving the Medicare Appeals Council's decision.
 - If we decide to appeal the decision, we will let you know in writing.
- **If the answer is no or if the Medicare Appeals Council denies the review request, 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 might be able to continue to the next level of the review process. If the Medicare Appeals

Council says no to your appeal, the notice you get will tell you whether the rules allow you to go on to Level 5 Appeal. If the rules allow you to go on, the written notice 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.

- This is the last step of the administrative appeals process.

Section 9.2

Levels of Appeal 3, 4 and 5 for Part D Drug Appeals

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 dollar value of the drug you have appealed meets certain minimum levels, you may be able to go on to additional levels of appeal. If the dollar value is less than the minimum level, you cannot appeal any further. If the dollar value is high enough, the written response you receive to your Level 2 Appeal will explain who 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

A judge who works for the federal government will review your appeal and give you an answer. This judge is called an "Administrative Law Judge."

- **If the answer is yes**, the appeals process is over. What you asked for in the appeal has been approved. We must **authorize or provide the drug coverage** that was approved by the Administrative Law Judge **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 can continue to the next level of the review process. If the Administrative Law Judge says no to your appeal, the notice you get will tell you what to do next if you choose to continue with your appeal.

Level 4 Appeal

The **Medicare Appeals Council** will review your appeal and give you an answer. The Medicare Appeals Council works for the federal government

- **If the answer is yes, the appeals process is over.** What you asked for in the appeal has been approved. We must **authorize or provide the drug coverage** that was approved by the Medicare Appeals 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 might be able to continue to the next level of the review process. If the Medicare Appeals Council says no to your appeal or denies your request to review the appeal, the notice you get will tell you whether the rules allow you to go on to a Level 5 Appeal. If the rules allow you to go on, the written notice will also tell you who 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.

- This is the last step of the appeals process.

Making Complaints

Section 10. How to Make a Complaint About Quality of Care, Waiting Times, Customer Service or Other Concerns

If your problem is about decisions related to benefits, coverage, or payment, then this section is *not for you*. Instead, you need to use the process for coverage decisions and appeals. *Go to Section 4 of this chapter.*

Section 10.1

What Kinds of Problems Are Handled by the Complaint Process?

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

If You Have Any of These Kinds of Problems, You Can Make a Complaint

- Quality of your medical care:
 - Are you unhappy with the quality of the care you've received (including care in the hospital)?
- Respecting your privacy:
 - Do you believe that someone did not respect your right to privacy or shared information about you that you feel should be confidential?
- Disrespect, poor customer service or other negative behaviors
 - Has someone been rude or disrespectful to you?
 - Are you unhappy with how our Customer Service has treated you?
 - Do you feel you are being encouraged to leave the plan?
- Waiting times:
 - Are you having trouble getting an appointment, or waiting too long to get it?
 - Have you been kept waiting too long by doctors, pharmacists or other health professionals? Or, by our Customer Service or other staff at the plan?
 - Examples include waiting too long on the phone, in the waiting room, in the exam room or when getting a prescription.
- Cleanliness:
 - Are you unhappy with the cleanliness or condition of a clinic, hospital or doctor's office?
- Information you get from us:
 - Do you believe we have not given you a notice that we are required to give?
 - Do you think written information we have given you is hard to understand?

These Types of Complaints Are All Related to the

Timeliness of Our Actions Related to Coverage Decisions and Appeals

The process of asking for a coverage decision and making appeals is explained in Sections 4-9 of this chapter. If you are asking for a decision or making an appeal, you use that process, not the complaint process. However, if you have already asked for a coverage decision or made an appeal, and you think that we are not responding quickly enough, you can also make a complaint about our slowness.

Here are examples:

- If you have asked us to give you a "fast coverage decision" or a "fast appeal," and we have said we will not, you can make a complaint.
- If you believe we are not meeting the deadlines for giving you a coverage decision or an answer to an appeal you have made, you can make a complaint.
- When a coverage decision we made is reviewed and we are told that we must cover or reimburse you for certain medical services or drugs, there are deadlines that apply. If you think we are not meeting these deadlines, you can make a complaint.
- When we do not give you a decision on time, we are required to forward your case to the Independent Review Organization. If we do not do that within the required deadline, you can make a complaint.

Section 10.2

The Formal Name for Making a Complaint Is Filing a Grievance

Legal Terms What this section calls a "complaint" is also called a "grievance."

Another term for "making a complaint" is "filing a grievance."

Another way to say "using the process for complaints" is "using the process for filing a grievance."

Section 10.3

Step-by-Step: Making a Complaint

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

- **Usually, calling Customer Service is the first step.** If there is anything else you need to do, Customer Service will let you know. You can call Customer Service from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., 7 days a week at 1-877-811-3107. (TTY: 711)
- **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.
- You or someone you name may file a grievance. The person you name would be your "representative." You may name a relative, friend, lawyer, advocate, doctor, or anyone else to act for you.
- If you want someone to act for you who is not already authorized by the court or under state law, then you and that person must sign and date a statement that gives the person legal permission

to be your representative. *To learn how to name your representative, you may call Customer Service.*

- A grievance must be filed either verbally or in writing within 60 days of the event or incident. We must address your grievance as quickly as your case requires based on your health status, but no later than 30 days after receiving your complaint. 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.
- A fast grievance can be filed concerning a plan decision not to conduct a fast response to a coverage decision or appeal, or if we take an extension on a coverage decision or appeal. We must respond to your expedited grievance within 24 hours.
- **Whether you call or write, you should contact Customer Service right away.** The complaint must be made within 60 calendar days after you had the problem you want to complain about.
- **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.**

Legal Terms What this section calls a "fast complaint" is also called an "expedited grievance."

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. If your health condition requires us to answer quickly, we will do that.
- **Most complaints are answered in 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 do not agree** with some or all of your complaint or don't take responsibility for the problem you are complaining about, we will let you know. Our response will include our reasons for this answer. We must respond whether we agree with the complaint or not.

Section 10.4

You Can Also Make Complaints About Quality of Care to the Quality Improvement Organization

You can make your complaint about the quality of care you received to us by using the step-by-step process outlined above.

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

- **You can make your complaint to the Quality Improvement Organization.** If you prefer, you can make your complaint about the quality of care you received directly to this organization (*without* making the complaint to us).
 - 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.

- *To find the name, address and phone number of the Quality Improvement Organization in your state, look in Chapter 2, Section 4 of this booklet.*

If you make a complaint to this organization, we will work with them to resolve your complaint.

- **Or, you can make your complaint to both at the same time.** If you wish, you can make your complaint about quality of care to us and also to the Quality Improvement Organization.

Section 10.5

You Can Also Tell Medicare About Your Complaint

You can submit a complaint about Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) directly to Medicare. To submit a complaint to Medicare, go to www.medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx. Medicare takes your complaints seriously and will use this information to help improve the quality of the Medicare program.

If you have any other feedback or concerns, or if you feel the plan is not addressing your issue, please call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY/TDD users can call 1-877-486-2048.

Chapter 10. Ending Your Membership in the Plan

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| Section 1. | Introduction | 173 |
| Section 1.1 | This Chapter Focuses on Ending Your Membership in Our Plan | 173 |
| Section 2. | When Can You End Your Membership in Our Plan? | 173 |
| Section 2.1 | You Can End Your Membership During the Annual Enrollment Period | 173 |
| Section 2.2 | You Can End Your Membership During the Annual Medicare Advantage Disenrollment Period, But Your Choices Are More Limited | 174 |
| Section 2.3 | In Certain Situations, You Can End Your Membership During a Special Enrollment Period | 174 |
| Section 2.4 | Where Can You Get More Information About When You Can End Your Membership? | 175 |
| Section 3. | How Do You End Your Membership in Our Plan? | 175 |
| Section 3.1 | Usually, You End Your Membership by Enrolling in Another Plan | 175 |
| Section 4. | Until Your Membership Ends, You Must Keep Getting Your Medical Services and Drugs Through Our Plan | 176 |
| Section 4.1 | Until Your Membership Ends, You Are Still a Member of Our Plan | 176 |
| Section 5. | Our Plan Must End Your Membership in the Plan in Certain Situations | 177 |
| Section 5.1 | When Must We End Your Membership in the Plan? | 177 |
| Section 5.2 | We <i>Cannot</i> Ask You to Leave Our Plan for Any Reason Related to Your Health | 177 |
| Section 5.3 | You Have the Right to Make a Complaint If We End Your Membership in Our Plan | 178 |

Section 1. Introduction

Section 2.1

Section 1.1

This Chapter Focuses on Ending Your Membership in Our Plan

Ending your membership in our plan 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.
 - The process for voluntarily ending your membership varies depending on what type of new coverage you are choosing. *Section 3 tells you how to end your membership in each situation.*
- 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, you must continue to get your medical care and prescription drugs through our plan until your membership ends.

Section 2. When Can You End Your Membership in Our Plan?

You may end your membership in our plan only during certain times of the year, known as enrollment periods. All members have the opportunity to leave the plan during the Annual Enrollment Period and during the annual Medicare Advantage Disenrollment Period. In certain situations, you may also be eligible to leave the plan at other times of the year.

You Can End Your Membership During the Annual Enrollment Period

You can end your membership during the **Annual Enrollment Period** (also known as the "Annual Coordinated Election Period"). This is the time when you should review your health and drug coverage and make a decision about your coverage for the upcoming year.

- **When is the Annual Enrollment Period?** This happens from October 15 to December 7.
- **What type of plan can you switch to during the Annual Enrollment Period?** During this time, you can review your health coverage and your prescription drug coverage. 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 health plan. (You can choose a plan that covers prescription drugs or one that does not cover prescription drugs.)
 - Original Medicare *with* a separate Medicare prescription drug plan.
 - *Or*, Original Medicare *without* a separate Medicare prescription drug plan. 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.
 - **Note:** If you disenroll from Medicare prescription drug coverage and go without creditable prescription drug coverage, you may need to pay a late-enrollment penalty if you join a Medicare prescription drug plan later. ("Creditable" coverage means the coverage is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare's standard prescription drug

coverage.) See Chapter 6, Section 8 for more information about the late-enrollment penalty.

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

Section 2.2

You Can End Your Membership During the Annual Medicare Advantage Disenrollment Period, But Your Choices Are More Limited

You have the opportunity to make *one* change to your health coverage during the annual **Medicare Advantage Disenrollment Period**.

- **When is the annual Medicare Advantage Disenrollment Period?** This happens every year from January 1 to February 14.
- **What type of plan can you switch to during the annual Medicare Advantage Disenrollment Period?** During this time, you can cancel your Medicare Advantage plan enrollment and switch to Original Medicare. If you choose to switch to Original Medicare during this period, you have until February 14 to join a separate Medicare prescription drug plan to add drug coverage.
- **When will your membership end?** Your membership will end on the first day of the month after we get your request to switch to Original Medicare. If you also choose to enroll in a Medicare prescription drug plan, your membership in the drug plan will begin the first day of the month after the drug plan gets your enrollment request.

Section 2.3

In Certain Situations, You Can End Your Membership During a Special Enrollment Period

In certain situations, members of our plan may be eligible to end their membership at other times of the year. This is known as a **Special Enrollment Period**.

- **Who is eligible for a Special Enrollment Period?** If any of the following situations apply to you, you are eligible to end your membership during a Special Enrollment Period. These are just examples. For the full list you can contact the plan, call Medicare or visit the Medicare website (www.medicare.gov):
 - Usually, when you have moved.
 - 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 hospital.
- **When are Special Enrollment Periods?** The enrollment periods vary depending on your situation.
- **What can you do?** 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 should 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. This means you can choose any of the following types of plans:
 - Another Medicare health plan. (You can choose a plan that covers prescription drugs or one that does not cover prescription drugs.)
 - Original Medicare *with* a separate Medicare prescription drug plan.

- *Or*, Original Medicare *without* a separate Medicare prescription drug plan. 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.

Note: If you disenroll from Medicare prescription drug coverage and go without creditable prescription drug coverage, you may need to pay a late-enrollment penalty if you join a Medicare drug plan later. (“Creditable” coverage means the coverage is expected pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare’s standard prescription drug coverage.) *See Chapter 6, Section 8 for more information about the late-enrollment penalty.*

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

Section 2.4

Where Can You Get More Information About When You Can End Your Membership?

If you have any questions or would like more information on when you can end your membership:

- You can **call Customer Service**. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)
- You can find the information in the *Medicare & You 2013* Handbook.
 - Everyone with Medicare receives a copy of *Medicare & You* each fall. Those new to Medicare receive it within a month after first signing up.
 - You can also download a copy from the Medicare website (www.medicare.gov). Or,

you can order a printed copy by calling Medicare at the number below.

- You can 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?

Section 3.1

Usually, You End Your Membership by Enrolling in Another Plan

Usually, to end your membership in our plan, you simply enroll in another health plan during one of the enrollment periods. *See Section 2 for information about the enrollment periods.*

However, if you want to switch from our plan to Original Medicare *without* a Medicare prescription drug plan, you must ask to be disenrolled from our plan. There are two ways you can ask to be disenrolled:

- You can make a request in writing to us. Contact Customer Service if you need more information on how to do this. Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.
- -- or -- You can 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.

Note: If you disenroll from Medicare prescription drug coverage and go without creditable prescription drug coverage, you may need to pay a late-enrollment penalty if you join a Medicare drug plan later. (“Creditable” coverage means the coverage is expected to pay, on average, at least as much as Medicare’s standard prescription drug coverage.) *See Chapter 6, Section 10 for more information about the late-enrollment penalty.*

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 Advantage health plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enroll in the new Medicare health plan. ▪ You will automatically be disenrolled from our plan when your new plan's coverage begins. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Original Medicare <i>with</i> a separate Medicare prescription drug plan. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enroll in the new Medicare prescription drug plan. ▪ You will automatically be disenrolled from our plan when your new plan's coverage begins. |
| <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, you may need to pay a late-enrollment penalty if you join a Medicare drug plan later. <i>See Chapter 6, Section 8 for more information about the late-enrollment penalty.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Send us a written request to disenroll. Contact Customer Service if you need more information on how to do this. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.) ▪ 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. ▪ You will be disenrolled from our plan when your coverage in Original Medicare begins. |

Section 4. Until Your Membership Ends, You Must Keep Getting Your Medical Services and Drugs Through Our Plan

Section 4.1

Until Your Membership Ends, You Are Still a Member of Our Plan

If you leave our plan, it may take time before your membership ends and your new Medicare coverage goes into effect. *(See Section 2 for information on when your new coverage begins.)*

During this time, you must continue to get your medical care and prescription drugs through our plan.

- **You should continue to use our network pharmacies to get your prescriptions filled until your membership in our plan ends.** Usually, your prescription drugs are only covered if they are filled at a network pharmacy including through our mail-order pharmacy services.
- **If you are hospitalized on the day that your membership ends, your hospital stay will usually be covered by our plan until you are discharged** (even if you are discharged after your new health coverage begins).

Section 5. Our Plan Must End Your Membership in the Plan in Certain Situations

Section 5.1

When Must We End Your Membership in the Plan?

Our plan must end your membership in the plan if any of the following happen:

- If you do not stay continuously enrolled in Medicare Part A and Part B.
- If you move out of our service area.
- If you are away from our service area for more than six months.
 - If you move or take a long trip, you need to call Customer Service to find out if the place you are moving or traveling to is in our plan's area. Phone numbers for Customer Service are printed on the back cover of this booklet.
 - Go to Chapter 4, Section 2.3 for information on getting care when you are away from the service area through our plan's visitor/traveler benefit.
- If you become incarcerated (go to prison).
- If you lie about 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 medical 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.

- 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 medical care. 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 premiums for two calendar months.
 - We must notify you in writing that you have 90 days to 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:

- You can call **Customer Service** for more information. (Phone numbers are printed on the back cover of this booklet.)

Section 5.2

We Cannot Ask You to Leave Our Plan for Any Reason Related to Your Health

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, you should 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 make a complaint about our decision to end your membership. *You can also look in Chapter 9, Section 10 for information about how to make a complaint.*

Chapter 11. Legal Notices

| | |
|---|------------|
| Section 1. Notice About Governing Law | 180 |
| Section 2. Notice About Nondiscrimination | 180 |
| Section 3. Notice About Medicare Secondary Payer Subrogation Rights .. | 180 |
| Section 4. Additional Legal Notices | 180 |

Section 1. Notice About Governing Law

Many laws apply to this Evidence of Coverage and some additional provisions may apply because they are required by law. This may affect your rights and responsibilities even if the laws are not included or explained in this document. The principal law that applies to this 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.

Section 2. Notice About Nondiscrimination

We don't discriminate based on a person's race, disability, religion, sex, health, ethnicity, creed, age or national origin. All organizations that provide Medicare Advantage 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, all other laws that apply to organizations that get federal funding and any other laws and rules that apply for any other reason.

Section 3. Notice About Medicare Secondary Payer Subrogation Rights

We have the right and responsibility to collect for covered Medicare services for which Medicare is not the primary payer. According to CMS regulations at 42 CFR sections 422.108 and 423.462, Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO), as a Medicare Advantage Organization, 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.

Section 4. Additional Legal Notices

Under certain circumstances, if we pay the health care provider amounts that are your responsibility, such as deductibles, copayments or coinsurance, we may collect such amounts directly from you. You agree that we have the right to collect such amounts from you.

Assignment

The benefits provided under this Evidence of Coverage are for the personal benefit of the member and cannot be transferred or assigned. Any attempt to assign this contract will automatically terminate all rights under this contract.

Notice of Claim

In the event that a service is rendered for which you are billed, you have at least 12 months from the date of service to submit such claims to your plan. According to CMS Pub 100-02 Benefit Policy, Chapter 15, Section 40, physicians and practitioners are required to submit claims on behalf of beneficiaries for all items and services they provide for which Medicare payment may be made under Part B. Also, they **are not allowed to charge beneficiaries in excess of the limits on charges that apply to the item or service being furnished.** However, a physician or practitioner (as defined in §40.4) may opt out of Medicare. A physician or practitioner who opts out is not required to submit claims on behalf of beneficiaries and also is excluded from limits on charges for Medicare covered services.

You may submit such claims to:

Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance
Company
P.O. Box 60007
Los Angeles, CA 90060-0007

Entire Contract

This Evidence of Coverage and applicable riders attached hereto, and your completed enrollment form, constitute the entire contract between the parties and as of the effective date hereof, supersede all other agreements between the parties.

Waiver by Agents

No agent or other person, except an executive officer of Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company, has authority to waive any conditions or restrictions of this Evidence of Coverage or the Medical Benefits Chart in Chapter 4.

No change in this Evidence of Coverage shall be valid unless evidenced by an endorsement signed by an authorized executive officer of the company or by an amendment to it signed by the authorized company officer.

Cessation of Operation

In the event of the cessation of operation or dissolution of your plan in the area in which you reside, this Evidence of Coverage will be terminated. You will receive notice 90 days before the Evidence of Coverage is terminated.

Please note: If the Evidence of Coverage terminates, your coverage will also end.

In that event, the company will explain your options at that time. For example, there may be other health plans in the area for you to join if you wish. Or, you may wish to return to Original Medicare and possibly obtain supplemental insurance. In the latter situation, Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company would arrange for you to obtain, without health screening or a waiting period, a supplemental health insurance policy to cover Medicare coinsurance and deductibles.

Whether you enroll in another prepaid health plan or not, there would be no gap in coverage.

Refusal to Accept Treatment

You may, for personal or religious reasons, refuse to accept procedures or treatment recommended as necessary by your primary care physician. Although such refusal is your right, in some situations it may be regarded as a barrier to the continuance of the provider/patient relationship or to the rendering of the appropriate standard of care.

When a member refuses a recommended, necessary treatment or procedure and the primary care physician believes that no professionally acceptable alternative exists, the member will be advised of this belief.

In the event you discharge yourself from a facility against medical advice, your plan will pay for covered services rendered up to the day of self-discharge. Fees pertaining to that admission will be paid on a per diem basis or appropriate Diagnostic Related Grouping (DRG), whichever is applicable.

Limitation of Actions

No legal action may be taken to recover benefits within 60 days after the service is rendered. No such action may be taken later than 3 years after the service upon which the legal action is based was provided.

Circumstances Beyond Plan Control

If there is an epidemic, catastrophe, general emergency or other circumstance beyond the company's control, neither your plan nor any provider shall have any liability or obligation except the following, as a result of reasonable delay in providing services:

- Because of the occurrence, you may have to obtain covered services from a non-network provider instead of a network provider. Your plan will reimburse you up to the amount that would have been covered under this Evidence of Coverage.
- Your plan may require written statements from you and the medical personnel who attended you confirming your illness or injury and the necessity for the treatment you received.

Plan's Sole Discretion

The plan may, at its sole discretion, cover services and supplies not specifically covered by the Evidence of Coverage.

This applies if the plan determines such services and supplies are in lieu of more expensive services and supplies that would otherwise be required for the care and treatment of a member.

Disclosure

You are entitled to ask for the following information from your plan:

- Information on your plan's physician incentive plans.
- Information on the procedures your plan uses to control utilization of services and expenditures.
- Information on the financial condition of the company.
- General coverage and comparative plan information.

To obtain this information, call Customer Service at 1-877-811-3107 or, if you are hearing or speech impaired and have a TTY telephone line, 711. The Customer Service department is available from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week (except Thanksgiving and Christmas) from October 1 through February 14, and Monday to Friday (except holidays) from February 15 through September 30. The plan will send this information to you within 30 days of your request.

Information About Advance Directives

(Information about using a legal form such as a "living will" or "power of attorney" to give directions in advance about your health care in case you become unable to make your own health care decisions)

You have the right to make your own health care decisions. *But what if you had an accident or illness so serious that you became unable to make these decisions for yourself?*

If this were to happen:

- You might want a particular person you trust to make these decisions for you.
- You might want to let health care providers know the types of medical care you would *want* and *not want* if you were not able to make decisions for yourself.
- You might want to do both - to appoint someone else to make decisions for you, and to let this person and your health care providers know the kinds of medical care you would want if you were unable to make these decisions for yourself.

If you wish, you can fill out and sign a special form that lets others know what you want done if you cannot make health care decisions for yourself. This form is a legal document. It is sometimes called an "advance directive," because it lets you give directions in advance about what you want to happen if you ever become unable to make your own health care decisions.

There are different types of advance directives and different names for them depending on your state or local area. For example, documents called "living will" and "power of attorney for health care" are examples of advance directives.

It's your choice whether you want to fill out an advance directive. The law forbids any discrimination against you in your medical care based on whether or not you have an advance directive.

How Can You Use a Legal Form to Give Your Instructions in Advance?

If you decide that you want to have an advance directive, there are several ways to get this type of legal form. You can get a form from your lawyer, from a social worker and from some office supply stores. You can sometimes get advance directive forms from organizations that give people information about Medicare, such as your SHIP (which stands for State Health Insurance Assistance Program). Chapter 2 of this booklet tells how to contact your SHIP. (SHIPs

have different names depending on which state you are in.)

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. It is important to sign this form and keep a copy at home. You should give a copy of the form to your doctor and to the person you name on the form as the one to make decisions for you if you can't.

You may want to give copies to close friends or family members as well. If you know ahead of time that you are going to be hospitalized, take a copy with you.

If You Are Hospitalized, They Will Ask You About an Advance Directive

If you are admitted to the hospital, they 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.

It is your choice whether to sign or not. If you decide not to sign an advance directive form, you will not be denied care or be discriminated against in the care you are given.

What If Providers Don't Follow the Instructions You Have Given?

If you believe that a doctor or hospital has not followed the instructions in your advance directive, you may file a complaint with your state Department of Health.

Continuity and Coordination of Care

Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company has policies and procedures in place to promote the coordination and continuity of medical care for our members. This includes the confidential exchange of information between primary care

physicians and specialists, as well as behavioral health providers. In addition, Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company helps coordinate care with a practitioner when the practitioner's contract has been discontinued and works to enable a smooth transition to a new practitioner.

Subrogation and Reimbursement

These provisions apply when we pay benefits as a result of injuries or illness you sustained and you have a right to a recovery or have received a recovery. We have the right to recover payments we make on your behalf from, or take any legal action against any party responsible for compensating you for your injuries. We also have a right to be repaid from any recovery in the amount of benefits paid on your behalf. The following apply:

- The amount of our recovery will be calculated pursuant to 42 C.F.R. 411.37, and pursuant to 42 C.F.R. 422.108(f), no state laws shall apply to our subrogation and reimbursement rights.
- Our subrogation and reimbursement rights shall have first priority, to be paid before any of your other claims are paid. Our subrogation and reimbursement rights will not be affected, reduced, or eliminated by the "made whole" doctrine or any other equitable doctrine.
- You must notify us promptly of how, when and where an accident or incident resulting in personal injury or illness to you occurred and all information regarding the parties involved, and you must notify us promptly if you retain an attorney related to such an accident or incident. You and your legal representative must cooperate with us, do whatever is necessary to enable us to exercise our rights and do nothing to prejudice our rights.
- If you fail to repay us, we shall be entitled to deduct any of the unsatisfied portion of the amount of benefits We have paid or the amount of your recovery whichever is less, from any future benefit under the plan.

Chapter 12. Definitions of Important Words

Ambulatory Surgical Center – An Ambulatory Surgical Center is an entity that operates exclusively for the purpose of furnishing outpatient surgical services to patients not requiring hospitalization and whose expected stay in the center does not exceed 24 hours.

Annual Enrollment Period – A set time each fall when members can change their health or drug plans or switch to Original Medicare. The Annual Enrollment Period is from October 15 until December 7.

Appeal – An appeal is something you do if you disagree with our decision to deny a request for coverage of health care services or prescription drugs or payment for services or drugs you already received. You may also make an appeal if you disagree with our decision to stop services that you are receiving. For example, you may ask for an appeal if we don't pay for a drug, item or service you think you should be able to receive. *Chapter 9 explains appeals, including the process involved in making an appeal.*

Balance Billing – A situation in which a provider (such as a doctor or hospital) bills a patient more than the plan's cost-sharing amount for services. As a member of our plan, you only have to pay the plan's cost-sharing amounts when you get services covered by our plan. We do not allow providers to "balance bill" you. *See Chapter 4, Section 1.6 for more information about balance billing.*

Benefit Period – The way that Original Medicare measures your use of hospital and skilled nursing facility (SNF) services. A benefit period begins the day you go into a hospital or skilled nursing facility. The benefit period ends when you haven't received any inpatient hospital care (or skilled care in a SNF) for 60 days in a row. If you go into a hospital or a skilled nursing facility after one benefit period has ended, a new benefit period begins. You must pay the inpatient hospital deductible for each benefit period. There is no limit to the number of benefit periods.

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 pay a low copayment or coinsurance for your drugs after you or other qualified parties on your behalf have spent \$4,750 on covered drugs during the covered year.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) – The federal agency that administers Medicare. *Chapter 2 explains how to contact CMS.*

Coinsurance – An amount you may be required to pay as your share of the cost for services or prescription drugs, after you pay any deductibles. Coinsurance is usually a percentage (for example, 20%).

Combined Maximum Out-of-Pocket Amount – This is the most you will pay in a year for all services from both network (preferred) providers and out-of-network (nonpreferred) providers. *See Chapter 4, Section 1.2 for information about your combined maximum out-of-pocket amount.*

Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF) – A facility that mainly provides rehabilitation services after an illness or injury, and provides a variety of services including physical therapy, social or psychological services, respiratory therapy, occupational therapy and speech-language pathology services and home environment evaluation services.

Copayment – An amount you may be required to pay as your share of the cost for a medical service or supply, like a doctor's visit, hospital outpatient visit or a prescription drug. A copayment is usually a set amount, rather than a percentage. For example, you

might pay \$10 or \$20 for a doctor's visit or prescription drug.

Cost Sharing – Cost sharing refers to amounts that a member has to pay when services or 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 services or drugs are covered; 2) any fixed "copayment" amounts that a plan requires when a specific service or drug is received; or 3) any "coinsurance" amount, a percentage of the total amount paid for a service or drug, that a plan requires when a specific service or drug is received.

Cost Sharing Tier – Every drug on the list of covered drugs is in one of six 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 booklet. Chapter 9 explains how to ask us for a coverage decision.

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

Covered Services – The general term we use for all of the health care services and supplies that are 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.

Custodial Care – Custodial care is personal care provided in a nursing home, hospice or other facility setting when you do not need skilled medical care or skilled nursing care. Custodial care is personal care that can be provided by people who don't have professional skills or training, such as help with activities of daily living like bathing, dressing, eating, getting in or out of a bed or chair, moving around and using the bathroom. It may also include the kind of health-related care that most people do themselves, like using eye drops. Medicare doesn't pay for custodial care.

Customer Service – A department within our plan responsible for answering your questions about your membership, benefits, grievances and appeals. *See Chapter 2 for information about how to contact Customer Service.*

Deductible – The amount you must pay for health care or prescriptions before our plan begins to pay.

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 filing a prescription. The dispensing fee covers costs such as the pharmacist's time to prepare and package the prescription.

Durable Medical Equipment (DME) – Certain medical equipment that is ordered by your doctor for use in the home. Examples are walkers, wheelchairs or hospital beds.

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, loss of a limb, or loss of function of a limb. The medical symptoms may be an illness, injury, severe pain, or a medical condition that is quickly getting worse.

Emergency Care – Covered services that are: 1) rendered by a provider qualified to furnish emergency services; and 2) needed to evaluate or stabilize an emergency medical condition.

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 determination that, if approved, allows you to get a drug that is not on your plan sponsor's formulary (a formulary exception), or get a nonpreferred drug at the preferred cost-sharing level (a cost-sharing tiering exception). You may also request an exception if your plan sponsor requires you to try another drug before receiving the drug you are requesting, or the plan limits the quantity or dosage of the drug you are requesting (a formulary exception).

Extra Help – A Medicare 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 us or one of our network providers or pharmacies, including a complaint concerning the quality of your care. This type of complaint does not involve coverage or payment disputes.

Home Health Aide – A home health aide provides services that don't need the skills of a licensed nurse or therapist, such as help with personal care (e.g., bathing, using the toilet, dressing or carrying out the prescribed exercises). Home health aides do not have a nursing license or provide therapy.

Hospice – Care for people with a terminal illness who are expected to live six months or less (as certified by a doctor). The care may include drugs (for pain relief

and symptom management), medical care, nursing and social services as well as services not usually covered by Medicare (like grief counseling). Hospice care is usually given in your home or other facility, like a hospital or nursing home, by a Medicare approved provider.

Hospital Inpatient Stay – A hospital stay when you have been formally admitted to the hospital for skilled medical services. Even if you stay in the hospital overnight, you might still be considered an “outpatient.”

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

Initial Coverage Stage – This is the stage before your total drug expenses have reached \$2,970, including amounts you've paid and what our plan has paid on your behalf.

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

In-Network Maximum Out-of-Pocket Amount – The most you will pay for covered services received from network (preferred) providers. After you have reached this limit, you will not have to pay anything when you get covered services from network providers for the rest of the contract year. However, until you reach your combined out-of-pocket amount, you must continue to pay your share of the costs when you seek care from an out-of-network (nonpreferred) provider. *See Chapter 4, Section 1.2 for information about your in-network maximum out-of-pocket amount.*

Institutional Special Needs Plan (SNP) – A Special Needs Plan that enrolls eligible individuals who continuously reside or are expected to continuously reside for 90 days or longer in a long-term-care (LTC) facility. These LTC facilities may include a skilled nursing facility (SNF); nursing facility (NF); SNF/

NF; an intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded (ICF/MR); and/or an inpatient psychiatric facility. An institutional Special Needs Plan to serve Medicare residents of LTC facilities must have a contractual arrangement with (or own and operate) the specific LTC facility(ies).

Institutional Equivalent Special Needs Plan

(SNP) – An institutional Special Needs Plan that enrolls eligible individuals living in the community but requiring an institutional level of care based on the state assessment. The assessment must be performed using the same respective state level of care assessment tool and administered by an entity other than the organization offering the plan. This type of Special Needs Plan may restrict enrollment to individuals that reside in a contracted assisted living facility (ALF) if necessary to ensure uniform delivery of specialized care.

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. You pay this higher amount as long as you have a Medicare drug plan. There are some exceptions. For example, if you receive Extra Help from Medicare to pay your prescription drug plan costs, the late-enrollment penalty rules do not apply to you. If you receive Extra Help, you do not pay a penalty, even if you go without “creditable” prescription drug coverage.

List of Covered Drugs (Formulary or "Drug List") – A list of prescription drugs covered by the plan. The drugs on this list are selected by the plan with the help of doctors and pharmacists. The list includes both brand-name and generic drugs.

Low-Income Subsidy (LIS) – 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. *See Chapter 2, Section 6 for information about how to contact Medicaid in your state.*

Medically Accepted Indication – A use of a drug that is either approved by the Food and Drug Administration or supported by certain reference books. *See Chapter 5, Section 4 for more information about a medically accepted indication.*

Medically Necessary – Services, supplies or drugs that are needed for the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of your medical condition and meet accepted standards of medical practice.

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). People with Medicare can get their Medicare health coverage through Original Medicare, a Medicare Cost plan or a Medicare Advantage plan.

Medicare Advantage Disenrollment Period – A set time each year when members in a Medicare Advantage plan can cancel their plan enrollment and switch to Original Medicare. The Medicare Advantage Disenrollment Period is from January 1 until February 14, 2013.

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 HMO, PPO, a Private Fee-for-Service (PFFS) plan or a Medicare Medical Savings Account (MSA) plan. When you are enrolled in a Medicare Advantage plan, Medicare services are covered through the plan, and are not paid for under Original Medicare. 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**. Everyone who has Medicare Part A and Part B is eligible to join any Medicare health plan that is offered in their area, except people with end-stage renal disease (unless certain exceptions apply).

Medicare Cost Plan – A Medicare Cost plan is a plan operated by a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) or Competitive Medical plan (CMP) in accordance with a cost-reimbursed contract under section 1876(h) of the Act.

Medicare Coverage Gap Discount Program – A program that provides discounts on most covered Part D brand-name drugs to Part D enrollees 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. For this reason, most, but not all, brand-name drugs are discounted.

Medicare-Covered Services – Services covered by Medicare Part A and Part B. All Medicare health plans, including our plan, must cover all of the services that are covered by Medicare Part A and B.

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, 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 coverage. 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 network pharmacy is a pharmacy where members of our plan can get their prescription drug benefits. We call them "network

pharmacies" because they contract with our plan. In most cases, your prescriptions are covered only if they are filled at one of our network pharmacies.

Network Provider – "Provider" is the general term we use for doctors, other health care professionals, hospitals and other health care facilities that are licensed or certified by Medicare and by the state to provide health care services.

We call them "**network providers**" when they have an agreement with our plan to accept our payment as payment in full, and in some cases to coordinate as well as provide covered services to members of our plan. Our plan pays network providers based on the agreements it has with the providers or if the providers agree to provide you with plan-covered services. Network providers may also be referred to as "plan providers."

Optional Supplemental Benefits – Non-Medicare covered benefits that can be purchased for an additional premium and are not included in your package of benefits. If you choose to have optional supplemental benefits, you may have to pay an additional premium. You must voluntarily elect optional supplemental benefits in order to get them.

Organization Determination – The Medicare Advantage organization has made an organization determination when it makes a decision about whether services are covered or how much you have to pay for covered services. The Medicare Advantage organization's network provider or facility has also made an organization determination when it provides you with an item or service, or refers you to an out-of-network provider for an item or service. Organization determinations are called “coverage decisions” in this booklet. Chapter 9 explains how to ask us for a coverage decision.

Original Medicare ("Traditional Medicare" or "Fee-for-Service" Medicare) – Original Medicare is offered by the government, and not a private health plan such as 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 doesn't have a contract with our plan to coordinate or provide covered drugs to members of our plan. As explained in this Evidence of Coverage, most drugs you get from out-of-network pharmacies are not covered by our plan unless certain conditions apply.

Out-of-Network Provider or Out-of-Network Facility – A provider or facility with which we have not arranged to coordinate or provide covered services to members of our plan. Out-of-network providers are providers that are not employed, owned or operated by our plan or are not under contract to deliver covered services to you. *Using out-of-network providers or facilities is explained in this booklet in Chapter 3.*

Out-of-Pocket Costs – See the definition for "Cost Sharing" above. A member's cost-sharing requirement to pay for a portion of services or drugs received is also referred to as the member's "out-of-pocket" cost requirement.

Out-of-Pocket Maximum – The maximum amount that you pay out of pocket during the calendar year, usually at the time services are received, for covered Part A (hospital insurance) and Part B (medical insurance) services. Plan premiums and Medicare Part A and Part B premiums do not count toward the out-of-pocket maximum.

Part C – See "*Medicare Advantage (MA) Plan.*"

Part D – The voluntary Medicare prescription drug benefit program. (For ease of reference, we will refer to the prescription drug benefit program as Part D.)

Part D Drugs – Drugs that can be covered under Part D. We may or may not offer all Part D drugs. *(See your formulary for a specific list of covered drugs.)*

Certain categories of drugs were specifically excluded by Congress from being covered as Part D drugs.

Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) Plan – A Preferred Provider Organization plan is a Medicare Advantage plan that has a network of contracted providers that have agreed to treat plan members for a specified payment amount. A PPO plan must cover all plan benefits whether they are received from network or out-of-network providers. Member cost-sharing will generally be higher when plan benefits are received from out-of-network providers. PPO plans have an annual limit on your out-of-pocket costs for services received from network (preferred) providers and a higher limit on your total combined out-of-pocket costs for services from both in-network (preferred) and out-of-network (nonpreferred) providers.

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

Primary Care Provider (PCP) – Your primary care provider is the doctor or other provider you see first for most health problems. He or she makes sure you get the care you need to keep you healthy. He or she also may talk with other doctors and health care providers about your care and refer you to them. In many Medicare health plans, you must see your primary care provider before you see any other health care provider.

Prior Authorization – Approval in advance to get services or certain drugs that may or may not be on our formulary. In the network portion of a PPO, some in-network medical services are covered only if your doctor or other network provider gets "prior authorization" from our plan. In a PPO, you do not need prior authorization to obtain out-of-network services. *Covered services that need prior authorization are marked in the Medical Benefits Chart in Chapter 4.* Some drugs are covered only if your doctor or other network provider gets "prior authorization" from us. Covered drugs that need prior authorization are marked in the formulary.

Quality Improvement Organization (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 QIO for your state.*

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.

Rehabilitation Services – These services include physical therapy, speech and language therapy, and occupational therapy.

Service Area – A geographic area where a health plan accepts members if it limits membership based on where people live. For plans that limit which doctors and hospitals you may use, it's also generally the area where you can get routine (nonemergency) services. The plan may disenroll you if you move out of the plan's service area.

Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Care – Skilled nursing care and rehabilitation services provided on a continuous, daily basis, in a skilled nursing facility. Examples of skilled nursing facility care include physical therapy or intravenous injections that can only be given by a registered nurse or doctor.

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 of the service area, if you move into a nursing home or if we violate our contract with you.

Special Needs Plan – A special type of Medicare Advantage plan that provides more focused health care for specific groups of people, such as those who have both Medicare and Medicaid, who reside in a nursing home or who have certain chronic medical conditions.

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 Social Security 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.

Urgently Needed Care – Urgently needed care is care provided to treat a nonemergency, unforeseen medical illness, injury or condition that requires immediate medical care. Urgently needed care may be furnished by network providers or by out-of-network providers when network providers are temporarily unavailable or inaccessible.

Anthem Medicare Preferred Standard (PPO) Customer Service

Call: 1-877-811-3107. Calls to this number are free. From October 1 through February 14, Customer Service representatives will be available to answer your call directly from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week. Beginning February 15, Customer Service representatives will be available to answer your call from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays. Our automated system is available any time for self-service options. You can also leave a message after hours and on weekends and holidays. Please leave your phone number and the other information requested by our automated system. A representative will return your call by the end of the next business day.

Customer Service also has free language interpreter services available for non-English speakers.

TTY: 711. This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking. Calls to this number are free. Hours are from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week (except Thanksgiving and Christmas) from October 1 through February 14, and Monday to Friday (except holidays) from February 15 through September 30.

Fax: 1-805-713-5986

Write: P.O. Box 60007
Los Angeles, CA 90060-0007

Website: www.anthem.com/ca/medicare

State Health Insurance Program

State Health Insurance Programs are state programs that get money from the federal government to give free local health insurance counseling to people with Medicare.

In California:

California Health Insurance Counseling & Advocacy Program (HICAP)

Call: 1-800-434-0222

TTY: 1-800-735-2929

This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking.

Write: California Health Insurance Counseling & Advocacy Program (HICAP)
1300 National Drive
Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95834-1992

Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company is a Health plan with a Medicare contract. Anthem Blue Cross Life and Health Insurance Company is an independent licensee of the Blue Cross Association. ®ANTHEM is a registered trademark of Anthem Insurance Companies, Inc. The Blue Cross name and symbol are registered marks of the Blue Cross Association.