

## Introduction



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April 2019

Inderstanding Medicaid and Medicare

## Senior Management and Plan Development Experience UnitedHealthcare Lactor BlueCross BlueCross BlueShield CareSource CENTENE Opporation Mealth Partners Plans

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## What is Medicaid?

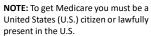
- Federal and state program
- Medical assistance for people with limited income and resources
- Covers about 74 million adults and children
  - Medicaid—68 million individuals enrolled
  - CHIP-6 million individuals enrolled
- Supplements Medicare for more than 10 million people who are aged and/or disabled

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## What is Medicare?

- Health insurance for people
  - 65 and older
  - Under 65 with certain disabilities
    - ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, also called Lou Gehrig's disease) without a waiting period
  - Any age with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)





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How Are Medicare and Medicaid Different?				
Medicare	Medicaid			
National program that's consistent across the country	Statewide programs that vary among states			
Administered by the federal government	Administered by state governments within federal rules (federal/state partnership)			
Health insurance for people 65 and older, people under 65 with certain disabilities, or any age with End- Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)	Health insurance for people based on need, financial and non-financia requirements			
Nation's primary payer of inpatient hospital services to the disabled, elderly and people with ESRD	Nation's primary public payer of acute health care, mental health, and long-term care services			

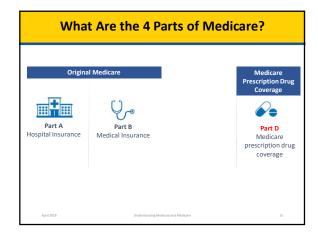
## What Are the 4 Parts of Medicare? Part A Hospital Insurance April 2009 Understanding Medicard and Medicare g

## Part A—What Beneficiary Pays in Original Medicare The \$1,364 deductible and no coinsurance for days 1–60 of each benefit period \$341 per day for days 61–90 each benefit period \$582 per "lifetime reserve day" after day 90 of each benefit period (up to 60 days over your lifetime) All costs for each day after the lifetime reserve days Inpatient Stay \$41 per day for days 2 after day 90 of each benefit period (up to 60 days over your lifetime) All costs for each day after the lifetime reserve days Inpatient mental health care in a psychiatric hospital limited to 190 days in a lifetime \$5170.50 per day for days 21–100 of each benefit period All costs for each day after day 100 in a benefit period Home Health Care \$50 for home health care services

# What Are the 4 Parts of Medicare? Part A Hospital Insurance Part B Medical Insurance

Part B—What Beneficiary Pays in Original Medicare			
Yearly Deductible	\$183		
Coinsurance for Part B Services	<ul> <li>20% coinsurance for most covered services, like doctor's services and some preventive services, if provider accepts assignment</li> <li>\$0 for most preventive services</li> <li>20% coinsurance for outpatient mental health services, and copayments for hospital outpatient services</li> </ul>		
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## Original Medicare Original Medicare Part A Hospital Insurance Medical Insurance Apri 2005 Understanding Medical and Medicare 12



## Part D—What Beneficiary Pays in Original Medicare (standard plan)

- Yearly deductible: \$415
- Copayments or coinsurance
- Pe

Part D Medicare prescription drug coverage

- Varies by plan, pharmacy, which drugs are prescribed
   Payrogular consument or sciency area until baneficial.
- Pay regular copayment or coinsurance until beneficiary and the drug plan have spent a certain amount of money for covered drugs (\$3,820) and you reach the Coverage Gap
  - You pay 37% for covered brand-name drugs in the coverage gap
  - $\mbox{\ \ \ }$  You pay 25% for covered generic drugs in the coverage gap
- Pay a small coinsurance amount or copayment for covered drugs after spending \$5,100 out-of-pocket (out of the Coverage Gap) and automatically get Catastrophic Coverage
- Monthly plan premium
  - Income-Related Monthly Adjustment Amount (IRMAA) applies

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Original Medicare

## What Are the 4 Parts of Medicare?

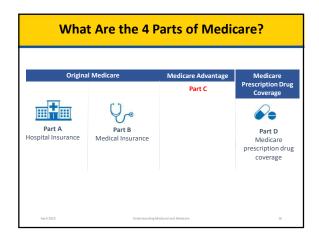


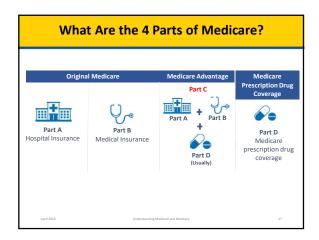


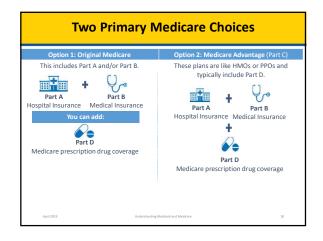


Part D Medicare prescription drug coverage

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2 Primary Medicare Choices					
Option 1: Original Medicare This includes Part A and/or Part B.  Part A Part B	Option 2: Medicare Advantage (Part C) These plans are like HMOs or PPOs and typically include Part D.				
Hospital Insurance You can add: Part D Medicare prescription drug coverage You can also add:	Part A Part B Hospital Insurance Medical Insurance  +  Part D  Medicare prescription drug coverage				
Medigap Medicare Supplement Insurance  April 2029  Understanding	( Medicial and Medicav 19				

### **Decision Comparison Summary: How They Work—Coverage** Original Medicare MA Plan (Part C) Covers Part A and Part B benefits and may cover additional benefits (like Covers Part A and Part B benefits Medicare provides this coverage directly vision or dental) ■ Coverage provided by private You have your choice of doctors and hospitals that are enrolled in Medicare and accepting new insurance companies approved by Medicare Medicare patients ■ In most plans, you need to use plan doctors, hospitals, or other providers or you pay more or all of the costs Generally, you or your supplemental coverage pay deductibles and coinsurance You may pay a monthly premium (in addition to your Part B premium) and a copayment or coinsurance for covered services You usually pay a monthly premium for Part B

How Are Medigap Policies and MA Plans Different?			
	Medicare Supplement Insurance (Medigap) Policies	Medicare Advantage (MA) Plans (Part C)	
Offered by	Private companies	Private companies	
Government Oversight	State, but must also follow federal laws	Federal (plans must be approved by Medicare)	
Works with	Original Medicare	N/A	
Covers	Gaps in Original Medicare coverage, like deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments for Medicare-covered services.	All Part A and Part B covered services and supplies. May also cover things not covered by Original Medicare, like vision and dental coverage. Most MA Plans include Medicare prescription drug coverage.	
You must have	Part A and Part B	Part A and Part B	
Do you pay a premium?	Yes. You pay a premium for the policy and you pay the Part B premium.	Yes. In most cases you pay a premium for the plan and you pay the Part B premium.	
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## **Special Needs Plans**

Medicare Special Needs Plans (SNPs) are a type of Medicare Advantage Plan that serve individuals with chronic or disabling conditions.

To be eligible for a special needs plan, an individual must fit into one of the following groups:

- People who live in certain institutions (like nursing homes) or who require nursing care at home (iSNP)
- People who are eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid (DSNP)
- People who have specific chronic or disabling conditions (like diabetes, End-Stage Renal Disease, HIV/AIDS, chronic heart failure, or dementia) (CSNP)

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## **How DSNP Programs Work**

The purpose of DSNPs is to coordinate Medicare and Medicaid services and provide a model of care that focuses on the special characteristics and needs of Medicare-Medicaid enrollees.

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In Community HealthChoices (CHC), the DSNP is responsible to coordinate payment, care, and benefits of participants who are eligible for both Medicare and Medicaid. The DSNP will arrange for Medicare benefits, either directly through providers in their network or providers with providers who have contractual arrangements with the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services (DHS) to provide Medicaid services.

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## How CHC and DSNP Programs Work Together

Dual-eligible participants are at the intersection of the LTSS services and their health care benefits provided by Medicaid and Medicare.



**Outreach Goals** 

Increase awareness of the critical link between the CHC and Medicare Advantage Programs

- Increase consumer, medical provider, key service providers and community awareness of the process and key points to consider during:
  - Medicare Open Enrollment
  - CHC Conversion process
- Promote ACTIVE participation of beneficiaries in the selection of both Medicare Advantage (DSNP) and CHC

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