

January 1 – December 31, 2027

Evidence of Coverage for 2027:

Your Medicare Drug Coverage as a Member of *[insert 2027 plan name]* *[insert plan type]*

[Optional: Insert member name]

[Optional: Insert member address]

This document gives the details of your Medicare drug coverage from January 1 – December 31, 2027. **This is an important legal document. Keep it in a safe place.**

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

- Our plan premium and cost sharing
- Our drug benefits
- How to file a complaint if you're not satisfied with a service or treatment
- How to contact us
- Other protections required by Medicare law

For questions about this document, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*). Hours are *[insert days and hours of operation]*. This call is free.

This plan, *[insert 2027 plan name]*, is offered by *[insert Part D sponsor name]* *[insert DBA names in parentheses, as applicable, after listing required Part D sponsor names throughout this document]*. (When this Evidence of Coverage says “we,” “us,” or “our,” it means *[insert Part D sponsor name]* *[insert DBA names in parentheses, as applicable, after listing required Part D sponsor names]*. When it says “plan” or “our plan,” it means *[insert 2027 plan name]*.)

*[Plans that meet the 5% alternative language threshold insert: This document is available for free in *[insert languages that meet the 5% threshold]*. *[Plans must insert language about availability of alternate formats (e.g., braille, large print, audio).]**

[Per the final rule CMS-4205-F released on April 4, 2024, §§ 422.2267(e)(31)(ii) and 423.2267(e)(33)(ii), plans must provide a Notice of Availability of language assistance services and auxiliary aids and services that at a minimum states that our plan provides language assistance services and appropriate auxiliary aids and services free of charge. Our plan must provide the notice in English and at least the 15 languages most commonly spoken by people with limited English proficiency in the relevant state or states in our plan's service area and

must provide the notice in alternate formats for people with disabilities who require auxiliary aids and services to ensure effective communication.]

[Remove terms as needed to reflect plan benefits] Benefits, premiums, deductibles, and/or copayments/coinsurance may change on January 1, 2027.

[Remove terms as needed to reflect plan benefits] Our formulary, pharmacy network, and/or provider network may change at any time. You'll get notice about any changes that may affect you at least 30 days in advance.

[Standardized materials must be used by all MAOs, PDPs, and Cost Plans exactly as provided, unless otherwise indicated below and/or in the instructions within the EOC.

Permissible Alterations/Modifications or Deletions of Standardized Language:

- *Correct minor grammatical or punctuation changes, update/correct phone numbers, and/or references).*
- *Recreate graphics and/or tables, add plan logos, correct formatting (e.g., font style, margins), provided changes meet regulations at 42 C.F.R. §§ [422 Subpart V](#) and [423 Subpart V](#), the [CMS Medicare Communications and Marketing Guidelines \(MCMG\)](#), and other CMS guidance. The standardized text must be used in the same order as the standardized material.*
- *Correct web addresses or URLs if inaccessible or broken.*
- *Delete plan instructions in blue text when populating the materials.*
- *Modify or delete, as necessary, all references under “all Plan Types” not relevant to the plan.*
- *Modify, or delete, as necessary, all references to primary care providers (PCP), referrals, etc. if the organization uses an open access model,*
- *Modify language related to network providers, as necessary, to clarify when a POS benefit may furnish coverage.*
- *Change any references to Member Services, Pharmacy Directory, Provider Directory, Membership Identification (ID) card, and Formulary to the term used by the plan*
- *Change references to TTY to TDD or TTY/TDD to reflect the correct communication technology.*
- *Delete all step therapy references if any Part B and/or Part D drugs don't require step therapy.*
- *Remove all ANOC references for new enrollees with effective dates of January 1 and later since only the EOC must be distributed to these enrollees.*
- *Include multiple benefit packages within one EOC and clearly differentiate one from another to ensure that enrollees easily understand the information for the plan in which they are enrolled.*
- *Include multiple benefit packages for the same plan type only and all benefit packages must either offer, or not offer, Part D coverage. Examples: 1) Include all MA-only HMOs or*

all MA-PD HMOs in one EOC, and 2) An MA-only HMO may not be included with an MA-PD HMO, and an MA-only HMO may not be included with an MA-only or MA-PD PPO.

Go to **Appendix A** for Operational Guidance.]

[Insert Material ID: (H, R, S, or Y) number_description of choice (M or C)]

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1: Get started as a member	4
SECTION 1 You're a member of <i>[insert 2027 plan name]</i>	4
SECTION 2 Plan Eligibility Requirements	5
SECTION 3 Important membership materials.....	6
SECTION 4 Summary of Important Costs for 2027.....	7
SECTION 5 More information about your monthly premium	13
SECTION 6 Keep our plan membership record up to date	15
SECTION 7 How other insurance works with our plan	16
CHAPTER 2: Phone numbers and resources	18
SECTION 1 <i>[insert 2027 plan name]</i> contacts.....	18
SECTION 2 Get Help from Medicare	21
SECTION 3 State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	22
SECTION 4 Quality Improvement Organizations (QIO)	23
SECTION 5 Social Security	24
SECTION 6 Medicaid.....	25
SECTION 7 Programs to help people pay for prescription drugs	26
SECTION 8 Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)	29
SECTION 9 If you have group insurance or other health insurance from an employer	30
CHAPTER 3: Using plan coverage for Part D drugs.....	31
SECTION 1 Basic rules for our plan's Part D drug coverage	31
SECTION 2 Fill your prescription at a network pharmacy [insert if applicable: or through our plan's mail-order service]	32
SECTION 3 Your drugs need to be on our plan's Drug List.....	36
SECTION 4 Drugs with restrictions on coverage.....	39
SECTION 5 What you can do if one of your drugs isn't covered the way you'd like	40
SECTION 6 Our Drug List can change during the year.....	43
SECTION 7 Types of drugs we don't cover	46
SECTION 8 How to fill a prescription.....	47
SECTION 9 Part D drug coverage in special situations.....	48

Table of Contents

SECTION 10	Programs on drug safety and managing medications	50
Chapter 4: What you pay for Part D drugs		53
SECTION 1	What you pay for Part D drugs	53
SECTION 2	Drug payment stages for [insert 2027 plan name] members	55
SECTION 3	Your Part D <i>Explanation of Benefits (EOB)</i> explains which payment stage you're in.....	56
SECTION 4	The Deductible Stage	57
SECTION 5	The Initial Coverage Stage	58
SECTION 6	The Catastrophic Coverage Stage	63
SECTION 7	Additional benefits information.....	63
SECTION 8	What you pay for Part D vaccines.....	64
CHAPTER 5: Asking us to pay our share of the costs for covered drugs.....		67
SECTION 1	Situations when you should ask us to pay our share for covered drugs.....	67
SECTION 2	How to ask us to pay you back.....	68
SECTION 3	We'll consider your request for payment and say yes or no.....	69
CHAPTER 6: Your rights and responsibilities		70
SECTION 1	Our plan must honor your rights and cultural sensitivities.....	70
SECTION 2	Your responsibilities as a member of our plan	75
CHAPTER 7: If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints).....		77
SECTION 1	What to do if you have a problem or concern.....	77
SECTION 2	Where to get more information and personalized help.....	77
SECTION 3	Which process to use for your problem	78
SECTION 4	A guide to coverage decisions and appeals	79
SECTION 5	Part D drugs: How to ask for a coverage decision or make an appeal.....	81
SECTION 6	Taking your appeal to Levels 3, 4 and 5	91
SECTION 7	How to make a complaint about quality of care, waiting times, customer service, or other concerns	93
CHAPTER 8: Ending membership in our plan.....		96
SECTION 1	Ending your membership in our plan	96

Table of Contents

SECTION 2	When can you end your membership in our plan?	96
SECTION 3	How to end your membership in our plan	98
SECTION 4	Until your membership ends, you must keep getting your drugs through our plan	99
SECTION 5	<i>[Insert 2027 plan name]</i> must end our plan membership in certain situations.....	99
CHAPTER 9: Legal notices		102
SECTION 1	Notice about governing law	102
SECTION 2	Notice about nondiscrimination.....	102
SECTION 3	Notice about Medicare Secondary Payer subrogation rights.....	102
CHAPTER 10: Definitions.....		104

CHAPTER 1:

Get started as a member

SECTION 1 You're a member of [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#)

Section 1.1 You're enrolled in [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#), which is a Medicare Drug Plan

You're covered by Original Medicare or another health plan for your health care coverage, and you chose to get your Medicare drug coverage through our plan, [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#).

[\[Insert 2027 plan name\]](#) is a Medicare drug plan (PDP). Like all Medicare plans, this Medicare drug plan is approved by Medicare and run by a private company.

Section 1.2 Legal information about the *Evidence of Coverage*

This *Evidence of Coverage* is part of our contract with you about how [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) covers your care. Other parts of this contract include your enrollment form, the *List of Covered Drugs* (formulary), and any notices you get from us about changes to your coverage or conditions that affect your coverage. These notices are sometimes called *riders* or *amendments*.

The contract is in effect for the months you're enrolled in [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) between January 1, 2027, and December 31, 2027.

Medicare allows us to make changes to plans we offer each calendar year. This means we can change the costs and benefits of [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) after December 31, 2027. We can also choose to stop offering our plan in your service area, after December 31, 2027.

Medicare (the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) must approve [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) each year. You can continue to get Medicare coverage as a member of our plan as long as we choose to continue offering our plan and Medicare renews approval of our plan.

SECTION 2 Plan Eligibility Requirements

Section 2.1 Eligibility Requirements

You're eligible for membership in our plan as long as you meet all these conditions:

- You have Medicare Part A or Medicare Part B (or you have both Part A and Part B)
- You live in our geographic service area (described in Section 2.2). *[Plans with grandfathered members who were outside of area prior to January 1999, insert: If you've been a member of our plan continuously since before January 1999 and you were living outside our service area before January 1999, you're still eligible for our plan as long as you haven't moved since before January 1999.]* People who are incarcerated aren't considered to be living in the geographic service area, even if they're physically located in it.
- You're a United States citizen or lawfully present in the United States

Section 2.2 Plan service area for *[insert 2027 plan name]*

[insert 2027 plan name] is only available to people who live in our plan service area. To stay a member of our plan, you must continue to live in our service area. The service area is described *[insert as appropriate: below OR in an appendix to this Evidence of Coverage]*.

[Insert plan service area here or within an appendix. Plans can include references to territories as appropriate. Examples of the format for describing the service area are provided below:

Our service area includes all 50 states

Our service area includes these states: [insert states]

[Optional information: multi-state plans can include the following: We offer coverage in [insert as applicable: several OR all] states [insert if applicable: and territories]. However, there may be cost or other differences between plans we offer in each state. If you move out of state [insert if applicable: or territory] and into a state [insert if applicable: or territory] that is still within our service area, you must call Member Services [insert Member Services number] (TTY users call [insert TTY number]) to update your information. [National plans may delete this paragraph.]

If you move out of our plan's service area, you can't stay a member of this plan. Call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) to see if we have a plan in your new area. When you move, you'll have a Special Enrollment Period to either switch to Original Medicare or enroll in a Medicare health or drug plan in your new location.

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

If you move or change your mailing address, it's also important to call Social Security. Call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY users call 1-800-325-0778).

Section 2.3 U.S. citizen or lawful presence

You must be a U.S. citizen or lawfully present in the United States to be a member of a Medicare health plan. Medicare (the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services) will notify [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) if you're not eligible to stay a member of our plan. [\[Insert 2027 plan name\]](#) must disenroll you if you don't meet this requirement.

SECTION 3 Important membership materials

Section 3.1 Our plan membership card

Use your membership card for prescription drugs you get at network pharmacies. You should also show the provider your Medicaid card, if you have one. Sample membership card:

[\[Insert picture of front and back of member ID card. Mark it as a sample card \(for example, by superimposing the word: sample on the image of the card\).\]](#)

Carry your card with you at all times and remember to show your card when you get covered drugs. If our plan membership card is damaged, lost, or stolen, call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)) right away and we'll send you a new card.

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

Section 3.2 Pharmacy Directory

The *Pharmacy Directory* [\[insert direct URL to pharmacy directory\]](#) lists our network pharmacies. **Network pharmacies** are pharmacies that agree to fill covered prescriptions for our plan members. Use the *Pharmacy Directory* to find the network pharmacy you want to use. Go to Chapter 3, Section 2.5 for information on when you can use pharmacies that aren't in our plan's network.

[\[Insert if plan has pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing in its network: The Pharmacy Directory also shows you which pharmacies in our network have preferred cost sharing, which may be lower than the standard cost sharing offered by other network pharmacies for some drugs.\]](#)

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

If you don't have a *Pharmacy Directory*, you can ask for a copy from Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*). You can also find this information on our website at *[insert URL]*. *[Plans can add detail describing additional information about network pharmacies available from Member Services or on the website.]*

Section 3.3 Drug List (formulary)

Our plan has a *List of Covered Drugs* (also called the Drug List or formulary). It tells which prescription drugs are covered under the Part D benefit included in *[insert 2027 plan name]*. The drugs on this list are selected by our plan, with the help of doctors and pharmacists. The Drug List must meet Medicare's requirements. Drugs with negotiated prices under the Medicare Drug Price Negotiation Program will be included on your Drug List unless they have been removed and replaced as described in Chapter 3, Section 6. Medicare approved the *[insert 2027 plan name]* Drug List.

The Drug List also tells if there are any rules that restrict coverage for a drug.

We'll give you a copy of the Drug List. *[Insert if applicable: The Drug List includes information for the covered drugs most commonly used by our members. However, we also cover additional drugs that aren't included in the Drug List. If one of your drugs isn't listed in the Drug List, visit our website or call Member Services at [insert Member Services number] (TTY users call [insert TTY number]) to find out if we cover it.]* To get the most complete and current information about which drugs are covered, visit *[insert direct URL for drug list]* or call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

SECTION 4 Summary of Important Costs for 2027

	Your Costs in 2027
Monthly plan premium* * Your premium can be higher <i>[Plans with \$0 premium should not include: or lower]</i> than this amount. Go to Section 4.1 <i>[edit section number as needed]</i> for details.	<i>[Insert 2027 premium amount]</i>
Part D drug coverage deductible (Go to Chapter 4 Section 4 <i>[edit section number as needed]</i> for details.)	<i>[Insert 2027 deductible amount]</i> <i>[If an amount other than \$0, add: except for covered insulin products and most adult Part D vaccines.]</i>

Chapter 1 Get started as a member**Part D drug coverage**

(Go to Chapter 4 *[edit chapter number as needed]* for details, including Yearly Deductible, Initial Coverage, and Catastrophic Coverage Stages.)

Your Costs in 2027

[Copayment/Coinsurance as applicable] during the Initial Coverage Stage:

Drug Tier 1: *[Insert 2027 cost sharing]*
[Insert if insulin cost sharing differs from cost sharing for other drugs on the same tier: You pay \$[xx] per month supply of each covered insulin product on this tier.]

[Repeat for all drug tiers.]

Catastrophic Coverage Stage:

[Plans that don't cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit, OR plans that do cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit but with the same cost sharing as covered Part D drugs in this stage, insert the following: During this payment stage, you pay nothing for your covered Part D drugs [insert if applicable: and for excluded drugs that are covered under our enhanced benefit].]

[Plans that cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit with cost sharing in this stage, insert the following:

During this payment stage, you pay nothing for your covered Part D drugs.

You may have cost sharing for drugs that are covered under our enhanced benefit.]

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

Your costs may include the following:

- Plan Premium (Section 4.1)
- Monthly Medicare Part B Premium (Section 4.2)
- Part D Late Enrollment Penalty (Section 4.3)
- Income Related Monthly Adjusted Amount (Section 4.4)
- Medicare Prescription Payment Plan Amount (Section 4.5)

Section 4.1 Plan Premium

As a member of our plan, you pay a monthly plan premium. *[Select one of the following: For 2027, the monthly premium for [insert 2027 plan name] is [insert monthly premium amount]. OR The table below shows the monthly plan premium amount for each region we serve. OR The table below shows the monthly plan premium amount for each plan we offer in the service area. OR The monthly premium amount for [insert 2027 plan name] is listed in [describe attachment]. [Plans can insert a list of or table with the state/region and monthly plan premium amount for each area included within the EOC. Plans can also include premium(s) in an attachment to the EOC].]*

[Plans with no premium should replace the preceding paragraph with: You don't pay a separate monthly plan premium for [insert 2027 plan name]].

[Insert if applicable: Your coverage is provided through a contract with your current employer or former employer or union. Contact the employer's or union's benefits administrator for information about our plan premium.]

If you *already* get help from one of these programs, **the information about premiums in this Evidence of Coverage *[insert as applicable: may OR does]* not apply to you.** *[If not applicable, omit information about the LIS Rider.]* We *[insert as appropriate: have included OR sent you]* a separate insert, called the *Evidence of Coverage Rider for People Who Get Extra Help Paying for Prescription Drugs* (also known as the *Low-Income Subsidy Rider* or the *LIS Rider*), which tells you about your drug coverage. *[Plans may indicate LIS Rider mail date.]* If you don't have this insert, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) and ask for the *LIS Rider*.

In some situations, our plan premium could be less

[Plans with no monthly premium: Omit this subsection.]

[Insert as appropriate, depending on whether SPAPs are discussed in Chapter 2: There are programs to help people with limited resources pay for their drugs. These include Extra Help and State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs. OR The Extra Help program helps people with limited resources pay for their drugs.] Learn more about *[insert as applicable: these*

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

programs OR this program] in Chapter 2, Section 7. If you qualify, enrolling in the program might lower your monthly plan premium.

Medicare Part B and Part D premiums differ for people with different incomes. If you have questions about these premiums, check your copy of *Medicare & You 2027* handbook in the section called *2026 Medicare Costs*. Download a copy from the Medicare website at (<https://www.medicare.gov/medicare-and-you>) or order a printed copy by phone at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users call 1-877-486-2048.

Section 4.2 Monthly Medicare Part B Premium**Many members are required to pay other Medicare premiums**

[Plans that include a Part B premium reduction benefit can describe the benefit within this section.]

[Plans with no monthly premium, omit: In addition to paying the monthly plan premium,] **you must continue paying your Medicare premiums to stay a member of our plan.** This includes your premium for Part B. You may also pay a premium for Part A if you aren't eligible for premium-free Part A.

Section 4.3 Part D Late Enrollment Penalty

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

The Part D late enrollment penalty is added to your monthly or quarterly premium. *[Plans that don't allow quarterly premium payments, omit the quarterly portion of the sentence above.]* When you first enroll in *[insert 2027 plan name]*, we let you know the amount of the penalty. *[Insert the following text if our plan disenrolls for failure to pay premiums: If you don't pay your Part D late enrollment penalty, you could lose your prescription drug benefits.]*

[Plans with no plan premium, delete the first sentence in the paragraph above and continue with the remainder of the paragraph.]

You **don't** have to pay the Part D late enrollment penalty if:

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

- You get Extra Help from Medicare to help pay your drug costs.
- You went less than 63 days in a row without creditable coverage.
- You had creditable drug coverage through another source (like a former employer, union, TRICARE, or Veterans Health Administration (VA)). Your insurer or human resources department will tell you each year if your drug coverage is creditable coverage. You may get this information in a letter or in a newsletter from that plan. Keep this information because you may need it if you join a Medicare drug plan later.
 - **Note:** Any letter or notice must state that you had creditable prescription drug coverage that is expected to pay as much as Medicare's standard drug plan pays.
 - **Note:** Prescription drug discount cards, free clinics, and drug discount websites aren't creditable prescription drug coverage.

Medicare determines the amount of the Part D late enrollment penalty. Here's how it works:

- If you went 63 days or more without Part D or other creditable prescription drug coverage after you were first eligible to enroll in Part D, our plan will count the number of full months you didn't have coverage. The penalty is 1% for every month that you did not have creditable coverage. For example, if you go 14 months without coverage, the penalty percentage will be 14%.
- Then Medicare determines the amount of the average monthly premium for Medicare drug plans in the nation from the previous year (national base beneficiary premium). *[Insert EITHER: For 2027, this average premium amount is \$[insert 2027 national base beneficiary premium] OR For 2026 this average premium amount was \$[insert 2026 national base beneficiary premium]. This amount may change for 2027.]*
- To calculate your monthly penalty, multiply the penalty percentage by the national base beneficiary premium and round to the nearest 10 cents. In the example here, it would be 14% times \$*[insert base beneficiary premium]*, which equals \$*[insert amount]*. This rounds to \$*[insert amount]*. This amount would be added **to the monthly premium for someone with a Part D late enrollment penalty.**

Three important things to know about the monthly Part D late enrollment penalty:

- **The penalty may change each year** because the national base beneficiary premium can change each year.
- **You'll continue to pay a penalty** every month for as long as you're enrolled in a plan that has Medicare Part D drug benefits, even if you change plans.
- If you're *under* 65 and enrolled in Medicare, the Part D late enrollment penalty will reset when you turn 65. After age 65, your Part D late enrollment penalty will be based

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

only on the months you don't have coverage after your initial enrollment period for aging into Medicare.

If you disagree about your Part D late enrollment penalty, you or your representative can ask for a review. Generally, you must ask for this review **within 60 days** from the date on the first letter you get stating you have to pay a late enrollment penalty. However, if you were paying a penalty before you joined our plan, you may not have another chance to ask for a review of that late enrollment penalty.

*[Insert the following text if our plan disenrolls for failure to pay premiums: **Important:** Don't stop paying your Part D late enrollment penalty while you're waiting for a review of the decision about your late enrollment penalty. If you do, you could be disenrolled for failure to pay our plan premiums.]*

Section 4.4 Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount

Some members may be required to pay an extra charge, known as the Part D Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount (IRMAA). The extra charge is calculated using your modified adjusted gross income as reported on your IRS tax return from 2 years ago. If this amount is above a certain amount, you'll pay the standard premium amount and the additional IRMAA. For more information on the extra amount you may have to pay based on your income, visit [Medicare.gov/drug-coverage-part-d/costs-for-medicare-drug-coverage/monthly-premium-for-drug-plans](https://www.Medicare.gov/drug-coverage-part-d/costs-for-medicare-drug-coverage/monthly-premium-for-drug-plans).

If you have to pay an extra IRMAA, Social Security, not your Medicare plan, will send you a letter telling you what that extra amount will be. The extra amount will be withheld from your Social Security, Railroad Retirement Board, or Office of Personnel Management benefit check, no matter how you usually pay our 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'll get a bill from Medicare. **You must pay the extra IRMAA to the government. It can't be paid with your monthly plan premium. If you don't pay the extra IRMAA, you'll be disenrolled from our plan and lose prescription drug coverage.**

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

Section 4.5 Medicare Prescription Payment Plan Amount

If you are participating in the Medicare Prescription Payment Plan, each month you'll pay our plan premium (if you have one) and you'll get a bill from your health or drug plan for your prescription drugs (instead of paying the pharmacy). Your monthly bill is based on what you

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

owe for any prescriptions you get, plus your previous month's balance, divided by the number of months left in the year.

Chapter 2, Section 7 tells more about the Medicare Prescription Payment Plan. If you disagree with the amount billed as part of this payment option, you can follow the steps in Chapter 7 to make a complaint or appeal.

SECTION 5 More information about your monthly premium

Section 5.1 How to pay our plan premium

[Plans indicating in Section 4.1 that there is no monthly plan premium: Rename this section: How to pay your Part D late enrollment penalty and use the alternative text as instructed below.]

There are *[insert number of payment options]* ways you can pay our plan premium.

[Plans without a monthly premium: Replace the preceding paragraph with the following: There are [insert number of payment options] ways you can pay the penalty.]

Option 1: Pay by check

[Insert plan specifics regarding premium/penalty payment intervals (e.g., monthly, quarterly- note that members must have the option to pay their premiums monthly), how they can pay by check, including an address, whether they can drop off a check in person, and by what day the check must be received (e.g., the 5th of each month). It should be emphasized that checks should be made payable to our plan and not CMS nor HHS. If our plan uses coupon books, explain when they will receive it and to call Member Services for a new one if they run out or lose it. In addition, include information if you charge for bounced checks.]

Option 2: *[Insert option type]*

[If applicable: Insert information about other premium/penalty payment options. Or delete this option.]

Include specific information about all relevant choices (e.g., automatically withdrawn from your checking or savings account, charged directly to your credit or debit card, or billed each month directly by our plan). Insert information on the frequency of automatic deductions (e.g., monthly, quarterly – note that members must have the option to pay their premiums monthly), the approximate day of the month the deduction will be made, and how this can be set up. Note that furnishing discounts for members who use direct payment electronic payment methods is prohibited.]

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

[Include the option below only if applicable. SSA only deducts plan premiums below \$300.]

Option *[insert number]*: Have *[plans with a premium insert: plan premiums]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalties]* deducted from your monthly Social Security check

Changing the way you pay your *[plans with a premium insert: plan premium]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty]*. If you decide to change how you pay your *[plans with a premium insert: plan premium]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty]*, it can take up to 3 months for your new payment method to take effect. While we process your new payment method, you're still responsible for making sure your *[plans with a premium insert: plan premium]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty]* is paid on time. To change your payment method, *[plans must indicate how the member can change their selected payment method.]*

If you have trouble paying your *[plans with a premium insert: plan premium]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty]*

[Plans that don't disenroll members for non-payment can modify this section as needed.]

Your *[plans with a premium insert: plan premium]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty]* is due in our office by the *[insert day of the month]*. If we don't get your payment by the *[insert day of the month]*, we'll send you a notice letting you know our plan membership will end if we don't get your *[plans with a premium insert: plan premium]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty payment, if owed,]* within *[insert length of plan grace period]*. If you owe a Part D late enrollment penalty, you must pay the penalty to keep your drug coverage.

If you have trouble paying your *[plans with a premium insert: premium]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty, if owed,]* on time, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) to see if we can direct you to programs that will help with your plan premium.

If we end your membership because you did not pay your *[plans with a premium insert: plan premium]* *[plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty, if owed,]*, you'll have health coverage under Original Medicare. You may not be able to get Part D drug coverage until the following year if you enroll in a new plan during the Open Enrollment Period. (If you go without creditable drug coverage for more than 63 days, you may have to pay a Part D late enrollment penalty for as long as you have Part D coverage.)

*[Insert if applicable: At the time we end your membership, you may still owe us for unpaid *[plans with a premium insert: premiums]* *[plans without a premium insert: penalties]*. *[Insert one or both statements as applicable for our plan: We have the right to pursue collection of the**

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

amount you owe. *AND/OR* If you want to enroll again in our plan (or another plan that we offer) in the future, you'll need to pay the amount you owe before you can enroll.]]

If you think we wrongfully ended your membership, you can make a complaint (also called a grievance). If you had an emergency circumstance out of your control that made you unable to pay your *[plans with a premium insert: plan premium] [plans without a premium insert: Part D late enrollment penalty, if owed,]* within our grace period, you can make a complaint. For complaints, we'll review our decision again. Go to Chapter 7 to learn how to make a complaint or call us at *[insert phone number]* between *[insert hours of operation]*. TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*. You must make your complaint no later than 60 calendar days after the date your membership ends.

Section 5.2 Our monthly plan premium won't change during the year

We're not allowed to change our plan's monthly plan premium amount during the year. If the monthly plan premium changes for next year, we'll tell you in September and the new premium will take effect on January 1.

If you become eligible for Extra Help or lose your eligibility for Extra Help during the year, the part of our plan premium you have to pay may change. If you qualify for Extra Help with your drug coverage costs, Extra Help pays part of your monthly plan premiums. If you lose your eligibility for Extra Help during the year, you'll need to start paying the full monthly premium. Find out more about Extra Help in Chapter 2, Section 7.

[Plans with no premium replace the previous paragraph with the following: However, in some cases, you may be able to stop paying a late enrollment penalty, if you owe one, or you may need to start paying a late enrollment penalty. This could happen if you become eligible for Extra Help or lose your eligibility for Extra Help during the year.]

- If you currently pay a Part D late enrollment penalty and become eligible for Extra Help during the year, you'd be able to stop paying your penalty.
- If you lose Extra Help, you may be subject to the Part D late enrollment penalty if you go 63 days or more in a row without Part D or other creditable prescription drug coverage.

Find out more about Extra Help in Chapter 2, Section 7.]

SECTION 6 Keep our plan membership record up to date

[In the heading and this section, plans should substitute the name used for this file if different from membership record.]

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

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

The pharmacists in our plan's network **use your membership record to know what drugs are covered and the cost-sharing amounts.** Because of this, it is very important you help to keep your information up to date.

If you have any of these changes, let us know:

- Changes to your name, address, or phone number
- Changes in any other health coverage you have (such as from your employer, your spouse or domestic partner's employer, Workers' Compensation, or Medicaid)
- Any liability claims, such as claims from an automobile accident
- If you're admitted to a nursing home
- If your designated responsible party (such as a caregiver) changes

If any of this information changes, let us know by calling Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)). [\[Plans that allow members to update this information on-line can describe that option here.\]](#)

It's also important to contact Social Security if you move or change your mailing address. Call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY users call 1-800-325-0778).

SECTION 7 How other insurance works with our plan

[\[Plans collecting information by phone revise heading and section as needed to reflect process.\]](#)

Medicare requires us to collect information about any other medical or drug coverage you have so we can coordinate any other coverage with your benefits under our plan. This is called **Coordination of Benefits**.

Once a year, we'll send you a letter that lists any other medical or drug coverage we know about. Read this information carefully. If it's correct, you don't need to do anything. If the information isn't correct, or if you have other coverage that's not listed, call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)). You may need to give our plan member ID number to your other insurers (once you confirm their identity) so your bills are paid correctly and on time.

When you have other insurance (like employer group health coverage), Medicare rules decide whether our plan or your other insurance pays first. The insurance that pays first (the "primary payer"), pays up to the limits of its coverage. The insurance that pays second (the

Chapter 1 Get started as a member

“secondary payer”), only pays if there are costs left uncovered by the primary coverage. The secondary payer may not pay the uncovered costs. If you have other insurance, tell your doctor, hospital, and pharmacy.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2:

Phone numbers and resources

SECTION 1 *[insert 2027 plan name]* contacts

For help with claims, billing, or member card questions, call or write to *[insert 2027 plan name]* Member Services. We'll be happy to help you.

Member Services – Contact Information

Call	<i>[Insert phone number(s)]</i> Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation, including information on the use of alternative technologies.]</i> Member Services <i>[insert Member Services number]</i> (TTY users call <i>[insert TTY number]</i>) also has free language interpreter services for non-English speakers.
TTY	<i>[Insert number]</i> <i>[Insert if plan uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i> Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation.]</i>
Fax	<i>[Optional: insert fax number]</i>
Write	<i>[Insert address]</i> <i>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</i>
Website	<i>[Insert URL]</i>

[Note: If our plan uses the same contact information for the Part D coverage determinations, appeals, and/or complaints, you can combine the appropriate sections below.]

How to ask for a coverage decision or appeal

A coverage decision is a decision we make about your coverage or about the amount we pay for your Part D drugs. An appeal is a formal way of asking us to review and change a coverage decision. For more information on how to ask for coverage decisions or appeals about your Part D drugs, go to Chapter 7.

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources**Coverage Decisions and Appeals for Medical Care or Part D drugs – Contact Information**

Call	<p><i>[Insert phone number]</i></p> <p>Calls to this number are <i>[insert if applicable: not]</i> free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation]</i> [Note: You can also include reference to 24-hour lines here.] [Note: If you have a different number for accepting expedited organization determinations, also include that number here.]</p>
TTY	<p><i>[Insert number]</i></p> <p><i>[Insert if plan uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i></p> <p>Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation]</i> [Note: If you have a different TTY number for accepting expedited organization determinations, also include that number here.]</p>
Fax	<p><i>[Optional: insert fax number]</i> [Note: If you have a different fax number for accepting expedited organization determinations, also include that number here.]</p>
Write	<p><i>[Insert address]</i> [Note: If you have a different address for accepting expedited organization determinations, also include that address here.]</p> <p>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</p>
Website	<p><i>[Optional: Insert URL]</i></p>

How to make a complaint

You can make a complaint about us or one of our network pharmacies, including a complaint about the quality of your care. This type of complaint doesn't involve coverage or payment disputes. For more information on how to make a complaint, go to Chapter 7.

Complaints – Contact Information

Call	<p><i>[Insert phone number]</i></p> <p>Calls to this number are <i>[insert if applicable: not]</i> free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation]</i> [Note: You can also include reference to 24-hour lines here.] [Note: If you have a different number for accepting expedited grievances, also include that number here.]</p>
TTY	<p><i>[Insert number]</i></p>

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources

	<p><i>[Insert if plan uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i></p> <p>Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation]</i> [Note: If you have a different TTY number for accepting expedited grievances, also include that number here.]</p>
Fax	<i>[Optional: insert fax number]</i> [Note: If you have a different fax number for accepting expedited grievances, also include that number here.]
Write	<p><i>[Insert address]</i> [Note: If you have a different address for accepting expedited grievances, also include that address here.]</p> <p>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</p>
Medicare website	To submit a complaint about <i>[insert 2027 plan name]</i> directly to Medicare, go to Medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx .

How to ask us to pay our share of the cost of a drug you got

If you got a bill or paid for drugs (like a pharmacy bill) you think we should pay for, you may need to ask our plan for reimbursement or to pay the pharmacy bill. Go to Chapter 5 for more information.

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

Payment Requests – Contact Information

Call	<p><i>[Optional: Insert phone number and days and hours of operation]</i></p> <p>[Note: You're required to accept payment requests in writing and can choose to also accept payment requests by phone.]</p> <p>Calls to this number are <i>[insert if applicable: not]</i> free.</p>
TTY	<p><i>[Optional: Insert number]</i> [Note: You're required to accept payment requests in writing and can choose to also accept payment requests by phone.]</p> <p><i>[Insert if plan uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i></p> <p>Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation]</i></p>

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources

Fax	<i>[Optional: Insert fax number] [Note: You're required to accept payment requests in writing and can choose to also accept payment requests by fax.]</i>
Write	<i>[Insert address]</i> <i>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</i>
Website	<i>[Insert URL]</i>

SECTION 2 Get Help from Medicare

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 (CMS). This agency contracts with Medicare Prescription Drug Plans, including our plan.

Medicare – Contact Information

Call	1-800-MEDICARE (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 hearing or speaking. Calls to this number are free.
Chat Live	Chat live at Medicare.gov/talk-to-someone .
Write	Write to Medicare at PO Box 1270, Lawrence, KS 66044
Website	Medicare.gov <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get information about the Medicare health and drug plans in your area, including what they cost and what services they provide. • Find Medicare-participating doctors or other health care providers and suppliers.

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources

- Find out what Medicare covers, including preventive services (like screenings, shots or vaccines, and yearly “Wellness” visits).
- Get Medicare appeals information and forms.
- Get information about the quality of care provided by plans, nursing homes, hospitals, doctors, home health agencies, dialysis facilities, hospice centers, inpatient rehabilitation facilities, and long-term care hospitals.
- Look up helpful websites and phone numbers.

You can also visit [Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov) to tell Medicare about any complaints you have about *[insert 2027 plan name]*.

To submit a complaint to Medicare, go to [Medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx](https://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.

SECTION 3 State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)

[Organizations offering plans in multiple states: Revise the second and third paragraphs in this section to use the generic name (State Health Insurance Assistance Program or SHIP), and include a list of names, phone numbers, and addresses for all SHIPs in your service area. Plans have the option of including a separate exhibit to list information for all states in which our plan is filed and should refer to that exhibit below.]

The State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) is a government program with trained counselors in every state that offers free help, information, and answers to your Medicare questions. *[Multiple state plans inserting information in an exhibit, replace rest of this paragraph with a sentence referencing the exhibit where members will find SHIP information.]* *[Multiple-state plans inserting information in the EOC add: Here is a list of the State Health Insurance Assistance Programs in each state we serve:]* *[Multiple-state plans inserting information in the EOC use bullets for the following sentence, inserting separate bullets for each state.]* In *[insert state]*, the SHIP is called *[insert state-specific SHIP name]*.

[Insert state-specific SHIP name] is an independent state program (not connected with any insurance company or health plan) that gets money from the Federal government to give free local health insurance counseling to people with Medicare.

[Insert state-specific SHIP name] counselors can help you understand your Medicare rights, help you make complaints about your medical care or treatment, and straighten out problems with your Medicare bills. *[Insert state-specific SHIP name]* counselors can also help

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources

you with Medicare questions or problems, help you understand your Medicare plan choices, and answer questions about switching plans.

[Insert state-specific SHIP name] [If the SHIP's name doesn't include the name of the state, add: ([insert state name] SHIP)] – Contact Information

Call	<i>[Insert phone number(s)]</i>
TTY	<i>[Insert number, if available. Or delete this row.]</i> <i>[Insert if the SHIP uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i>
Write	<i>[Insert address]</i> <i>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</i>
Website	<i>[Insert URL]</i>

SECTION 4 Quality Improvement Organizations (QIO)

[Organizations offering plans in multiple states: Revise the second and third paragraphs of this section to use the generic name (Quality Improvement Organization) when necessary, and include a list of names, phone numbers, and addresses for all QIOs in your service area. Plans have the option of including a separate exhibit to list the QIOs in all states, or in all states in which our plan is filed and should refer to that exhibit below.]

A designated Quality Improvement Organization (QIO) serves people with Medicare in each state. *[Multiple state plans inserting information in an exhibit, replace the rest of this paragraph with a sentence referencing the exhibit where members will find QIO information.] [Multiple state plans inserting information in the EOC add: Here is a list of the Quality Improvement Organizations in each state we serve:] [Multiple state plans inserting information in the EOC use bullets for the following sentence, inserting separate bullets for each state.]* For *[insert state]*, the Quality Improvement Organization is called *[insert state-specific QIO name]*.

[Insert state-specific QIO name] has a group of doctors and other health care professionals paid by Medicare to check on and help improve the quality of care for people with Medicare. *[Insert state-specific QIO name]* is an independent organization. It is not connected with our plan.

Contact *[insert state-specific QIO name]* if you have a complaint about the quality of care you got. For example, you can contact *[insert state-specific QIO name]* if you were given the wrong medication or if you were given medications that interact in a negative way.

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources***[Insert state-specific QIO name] [If the QIO's name doesn't include the name of the state, add: ([insert state name]'s Quality Improvement Organization)] – Contact Information***

Call	<i>[Insert phone number(s) and days and hours of operation]</i>
TTY	<i>[Insert number, if available. Or delete this row.]</i> <i>[Insert if the QIO uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i>
Write	<i>[Insert address]</i> <i>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</i>
Website	<i>[Insert URL]</i>

SECTION 5 Social Security

Social Security determines Medicare eligibility and handles Medicare enrollment. Social Security is also responsible for determining who has to pay an extra amount for Part D drug coverage because they have a higher income. If you got a letter from Social Security telling you that you have to pay the extra amount and have questions about the amount or if your income went down because of a life-changing event, you can call Social Security to ask for reconsideration.

If you move or change your mailing address, contact Social Security to let them know.

Social Security– Contact Information

Call	1-800-772-1213 Calls to this number are free. Available 8 am to 7 pm, Monday through Friday. 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 8 am to 7 pm, Monday through Friday.
Website	SSA.gov

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources**SECTION 6 Medicaid**

[Organizations offering plans in multiple states: Revise this section to include a list of agency names, phone numbers, days and hours of operation, and addresses for all states in your service area. Plans have the option of including a separate exhibit to list Medicaid information in all states or in all states in which our plan is filed and should refer to that exhibit below.]

[Plans can adapt this generic discussion of Medicaid to reflect the name or features of the Medicaid program in our plan's state or states.]

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

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

To find out more about Medicaid and Medicare Savings Programs, contact *[insert state-specific Medicaid agency]*.

[Insert state-specific Medicaid agency] [If the agency's name doesn't include the name of the state, add: ([insert state name]'s Medicaid program)] – Contact Information

Call	<i>[Insert phone number(s) and days and hours of operation]</i>
TTY	<i>[Insert number, if available. Or delete this row.]</i> <i>[Insert if the state Medicaid program uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i>
Write	<i>[Insert address]</i> <i>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</i>
Website	<i>[Insert URL]</i>

SECTION 7 Programs to help people pay for prescription drugs

The Medicare website ([Medicare.gov/basics/costs/help/drug-costs](https://www.medicare.gov/basics/costs/help/drug-costs)) has information on ways to lower your prescription drug costs. The programs below can help people with limited incomes.

Extra Help from Medicare

Medicare and Social Security have a program called Extra Help that can help pay drug costs for people with limited income and resources. If you qualify, you get help paying for your Medicare drug plan's monthly premium, yearly deductible, and copayments and coinsurance. Extra Help also counts toward your out-of-pocket costs.

If you automatically qualify for Extra Help, Medicare will mail you a purple letter to let you know. If you don't automatically qualify, you can apply anytime. To see if you qualify for getting Extra Help:

- Visit secure.ssa.gov/i1020/start to apply online.
- Call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213. TTY users call 1-800-325-0778.

When you apply for Extra Help, you can also start the application process for a Medicare Savings Program (MSP). These state programs provide help with other Medicare costs. Social Security will send information to your state to initiate an MSP application, unless you tell them not to on the Extra Help application.

If you qualify for Extra Help and you think that you're paying an incorrect amount for your prescription at a pharmacy, our plan has a process to help you get evidence of the right copayment amount. If you already have evidence of the right amount, we can help you share this evidence with us.

- *[Insert plan's process for allowing members to ask for help to get the best available evidence, and for providing this evidence.]*
- When we get the evidence showing the right copayment level, we'll update our system so you can pay the right amount when you get your next prescription. If you overpay your copayment, we'll pay you back either by check or a future copayment credit. If the pharmacy didn't collect your copayment and you owe them a debt, we may make the payment directly to the pharmacy. If a state paid on your behalf, we may make payment directly to the state. Call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) if you have questions.

[Plans in U.S. Territories, replace the Extra Help section with the following language if the EOC is used for plans only in the U.S. Territories. Add the following language to the Extra Help section if

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources

the EOC is used for plans in the U.S Territories and mainland regions: There are programs in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa to help people with limited income and resources pay their Medicare costs. Programs vary in these areas. Call your local Medical Assistance (Medicaid) office to find out more about its rules (phone numbers are in Section 6 of this chapter). Or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) and say “Medicaid” for more information. TTY users call 1-877-486-2048. You can also visit [Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov) for more information.]

[Plans without an SPAP in its state(s), should delete the following section.]

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

Many states offer help paying for prescriptions, drug plan premiums and/or other drug costs. If you’re enrolled in a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program (SPAP), Medicare’s Extra Help pays first.

[Insert State-specific SPAP information.]

What if you have Extra Help and coverage from an AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)?

The AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) helps people living with HIV/AIDS access life-saving HIV medications. Medicare Part D drugs that are also on the ADAP formulary qualify for prescription cost-sharing help through the *[insert State-specific ADAP information]*.

Note: To be eligible for the ADAP in your state, people must meet certain criteria, including proof of state residence and HIV status, low income (as defined by the state), and uninsured/under-insured status. If you change plans, notify your local ADAP enrollment worker so you can continue to get help. For information on eligibility criteria, covered drugs, or how to enroll in the program, call *[insert state-specific ADAP contact information]*.

State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs

[Plans without an SPAP in its state(s), should delete this section.]

[Organizations offering plans in multiple states: Revise this section to include a list of SPAP names, phone numbers, and addresses for all states in your service area. Plans have the option of including a separate exhibit to list the SPAPs in all states or in all states in which our plan is filed and should refer to that exhibit below.]

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources

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

*[Multiple state plans inserting information in an exhibit, replace rest of this paragraph with a sentence referencing the exhibit where members will find SPAP information.] [Multiple state plans inserting information in the EOC add: Here is a list of the State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs in each state we serve:] [Multiple state plans inserting information in the EOC use bullets for the following sentence, inserting separate bullets for each state.] In *[insert state name]*, the State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program is *[insert state-specific SPAP name]*.*

[Insert state-specific SPAP name] [If the SPAP's name doesn't include the name of the state, add: (*[insert state name]*'s State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program)] – Contact Information

Call	<i>[Insert phone number(s) and days and hours of operation]</i>
TTY	<i>[Insert number, if available. Or delete this row.]</i> <i>[Insert if the SPAP uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i>
Write	<i>[Insert address]</i> <i>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</i>
Website	<i>[Insert URL]</i>

Medicare Prescription Payment Plan

The Medicare Prescription Payment Plan is a payment option that works with your current drug coverage to help you manage your out-of-pocket costs for drugs covered by our plan by spreading them across **the calendar year** (January – December). Anyone with a Medicare drug plan or Medicare health plan with drug coverage (like a Medicare Advantage plan with drug coverage) can use this payment option. **This payment option might help you manage your expenses, but it doesn't save you money or lower your drug costs. If you're participating in the Medicare Prescription Payment Plan and stay in the same Part D plan, your participation will be automatically renewed for 2027.** To learn more about this payment option, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) or visit [Medicare.gov](https://www.medicare.gov).

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources**Medicare Prescription Payment Plan – Contact Information**

Call	<p><i>[Insert phone number(s)]</i></p> <p>Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation, including information on the use of alternative technologies.]</i></p> <p>Member Services <i>[insert Member Services number]</i> (TTY users call <i>[insert TTY number]</i>) also has free language interpreter services for non-English speakers.</p>
TTY	<p><i>[Insert number]</i></p> <p><i>[Insert if plan uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties hearing or speaking.]</i></p> <p>Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation.]</i></p>
Fax	<i>[Optional: insert fax number]</i>
Write	<p><i>[Insert address]</i></p> <p>[Note: <i>plans can add email addresses here.</i></p>
Website	<i>[Insert URL]</i>

SECTION 8 Railroad Retirement Board (RRB)

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 get your Medicare through the Railroad Retirement Board, let them know if you move or change your mailing address. For questions about your benefits from the Railroad Retirement Board, contact the agency.

Railroad Retirement Board (RRB) – Contact Information

Call	<p>1-877-772-5772</p> <p>Calls to this number are free.</p> <p>Press “0” to speak with an RRB representative from 9 am to 3:30 pm, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and from 9 am to 12 pm on Wednesday.</p> <p>Press “1” to access the automated RRB HelpLine and get recorded information 24 hours a day, including weekends and holidays.</p>
TTY	1-312-751-4701

Chapter 2 Phone numbers and resources

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

Calls to this number aren't free.

Website

RRB.gov

SECTION 9 If you have group insurance or other health insurance from an employer

If you (or your spouse or domestic partner) get benefits from your (or your spouse or domestic partner's) employer or retiree group as part of this plan, call the employer/union benefits administrator or Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) with any questions. You can ask about your (or your spouse or domestic partner's) employer or retiree health benefits, premiums, or the enrollment period. (Phone numbers for Member Services are printed on the back cover of this document.) You can call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) with questions about your Medicare coverage under this plan. TTY users call 1-877-486-2048.

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

CHAPTER 3:

Using plan coverage for Part D drugs

SECTION 1 **Basic rules for our plan's Part D drug coverage**

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

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

The two examples of drugs described above are covered by Original Medicare. (To find out more about this coverage, go to your *Medicare & You 2027* handbook.) Your Part D prescription drugs are covered under our plan.

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

- You must have a provider (a doctor, dentist, or other prescriber) write you a prescription that's valid under applicable state law.
- Your prescriber must not be on Medicare's Exclusion or Preclusion Lists.
- You generally must use a network pharmacy to fill your prescription (Go to Section 2) [\[insert if applicable: or you can fill your prescription through our plan's mail-order service\].](#))
- Your drug must be on our plan's Drug List (Go to Section 3).
- 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 (FDA) or supported by certain references. (Go to Section 3 in this chapter for more information about a medically accepted indication.)
- Your drug may require approval from our plan based on certain criteria before we agree to cover it. (Go to Section 4 for more information.)

SECTION 2 Fill your prescription at a network pharmacy *[insert if applicable: or through our plan's mail-order service]*

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

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

Section 2.1 Network pharmacies

Find a network pharmacy in your area

To find a network pharmacy, go to your *Pharmacy Directory*, visit our website (*[insert direct URL to pharmacy directory]*), and/or call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

You may go to any of our network pharmacies. *[Insert if plan has pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing in its network: Some network pharmacies provide preferred cost sharing, which may be lower than the cost sharing at a pharmacy that offers standard cost sharing. The Pharmacy Directory will tell you which network pharmacies offer preferred cost sharing. Contact us to find out more about how your out-of-pocket costs could vary for different drugs.]*

If your pharmacy leaves the network

If the pharmacy you use leaves our plan's network, you'll have to find a new pharmacy in the network. *[Insert if applicable: If the pharmacy you use stays in our network but no longer offers preferred cost sharing, you may want to switch to a different network or preferred pharmacy, if available.]* To find another pharmacy in your area, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) or use the *Pharmacy Directory*. *[Insert if applicable: You can also find information on our website at *[insert website address]*.]*

Specialized pharmacies

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

- Pharmacies that supply drugs for home infusion therapy. *[Plans can insert additional information about home infusion pharmacy services in our plan's network.]*
- Pharmacies that supply drugs for residents of a long-term care (LTC) facility. Usually, a LTC facility (such as a nursing home) has its own pharmacy. If you have difficulty

getting Part D drugs in an LTC facility, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*). *[Plans can insert additional information about LTC pharmacy services in our plan's network.]*

- 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. *[Plans can insert additional information about I/T/U pharmacy services in our plan's network.]*
- Pharmacies that dispense drugs restricted by the FDA to certain locations or that require special handling, provider coordination, or education on its use. To locate a specialized pharmacy, go to your *Pharmacy Directory* *[insert direct URL to pharmacy directory]* or call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

Section 2.2 Our plan's mail-order service

[Omit section if our plan doesn't offer mail-order services.]

*[Include the following information only if your mail-order service is limited to a subset of all formulary drugs, adapting terminology as needed: For certain kinds of drugs, you can use our plan's network mail-order service. Generally, the drugs provided through mail order are drugs you take on a regular basis, for a chronic or long-term medical condition. [Insert if plan marks mail-order drugs in formulary: These drugs are marked as **mail-order drugs** in our Drug List.] [Insert if plan marks non-mail-order drugs in formulary: The drugs that aren't available through our plan's mail-order service are marked with an asterisk in our Drug List.]]*

Our plan's mail-order service *[insert either: allows OR requires]* you to order *[insert either: **at least a [xx]-day supply of the drug and no more than a [xx]-day supply** OR **up to a [xx]-day supply** OR **a [xx]-day supply**]*.

[Plans that offer mail-order benefits with both preferred and standard cost sharing can add language to describe both types of cost sharing.]

To get *[insert if applicable: order forms and]* information about filling your prescriptions by mail *[insert instructions]*.

Usually, a mail-order pharmacy order will be delivered to you in no more than **[XX]** days.
[Insert plan's process for members to get a prescription if the mail order is delayed.]

[Sponsors should provide the appropriate information below from the following options, based on i) whether the sponsor will automatically process new prescriptions consistent with the policy described in the December 12, 2013, HPMS memo and 2016 Final Call Letter; and ii) whether the sponsor offers an optional automatic refill program consistent with policy]

*described in the 2020 Final Call Letter. Sponsors who provide automatic delivery through retail or other non-mail order means have the option to either add or replace the word **ship** with **deliver** as appropriate.]*

[For new prescriptions received directly from health care providers, insert one of the following 2 options.]

*[**Option 1:** Sponsors that **don't** automatically process new prescriptions from provider offices, insert the following:*

New prescriptions the pharmacy gets directly from your doctor's office.

After the pharmacy gets a prescription from a health care provider, it will contact you to see if you want the medication filled immediately or at a later time. It's important to respond each time you're contacted by the pharmacy to let them know whether to ship, delay, or stop the new prescription.]

*[**Option 2:** Sponsors that **do** automatically process new prescriptions from provider offices, insert the following:*

New prescriptions the pharmacy gets directly from your doctor's office.

The pharmacy will automatically fill and deliver new prescriptions it gets from health care providers, without checking with you first, if either:

- You used mail-order services with this plan in the past, or
- You sign up for automatic delivery of all new prescriptions received directly from health care providers. You can ask for automatic delivery of all new prescriptions at any time by *[insert instructions]*.

If you get a prescription automatically by mail that you don't want, and you were not contacted to see if you wanted it before it shipped, you may be eligible for a refund.

If you used mail order in the past and don't want the pharmacy to automatically fill and ship each new prescription, contact us by *[insert instructions]*.

If you never used our mail-order delivery and/or decide to stop automatic fills of new prescriptions, the pharmacy will contact you each time it gets a new prescription from a health care provider to see if you want the medication filled and shipped immediately. It's important to respond each time you're contacted by the pharmacy to let them know whether to ship, delay, or cancel the new prescription.

To opt out of automatic deliveries of new prescriptions received directly from your health care provider's office, contact us by *[insert instructions]*.]

[For refill prescriptions, insert one of the following two options.]

[Option 1: Sponsors that **don't** offer a program that automatically processes refills, insert the following:

Refills on mail-order prescriptions. For refills, contact your pharmacy *[insert recommended number of days]* days before your current prescription will run out to make sure your next order is shipped to you in time.]

[Option 2: Sponsors that **do** offer a program that automatically processes refills, insert the following:

Refills on mail-order prescriptions. For refills of your drugs, you have the option to sign up for an automatic refill program *[optional: called insert name of auto-refill program]*. Under this program we start to process your next refill automatically when our records show you should be close to running out of your drug. The pharmacy will contact you before shipping each refill to make sure you are in need of more medication, and you can cancel scheduled refills if you have enough medication or your medication has changed.

If you choose not to use our auto-refill program but still want the mail-order pharmacy to send you your prescription, contact your pharmacy *[insert recommended number of days]* days before your current prescription will run out. This will ensure your order is shipped to you in time.

To opt out of our program *[optional: insert name of auto-refill program instead of our program]* that automatically prepares mail-order refills, contact us by *[insert instructions]*.]

If you get a refill automatically by mail that you don't want, you may be eligible for a refund.

Section 2.3 How to get a long-term supply of drugs

[Plans that don't offer extended-day supplies: Delete Section 2.3.]

[Insert if applicable: When you get a long-term supply of drugs, your cost sharing may be lower.] Our plan offers *[insert as appropriate: a way OR 2 ways]* to get a long-term supply (also called an extended supply) of maintenance drugs on our plan's Drug List. (Maintenance drugs are drugs you take on a regular basis, for a chronic or long-term medical condition.)

1. *[Delete if plan doesn't offer extended-day supplies through retail pharmacies.] [Insert if applicable: Some retail pharmacies in our network allow you to get a long-term supply*

of maintenance drugs *[insert if applicable: (which offer preferred cost sharing)]* *[insert if applicable:]* at *[insert as appropriate: a lower OR the mail-order]* cost-sharing amount.] *[Insert if applicable: Other retail pharmacies may not agree to the [insert as appropriate: lower OR mail-order] cost-sharing amounts. In this case you'll be responsible for the difference in price.]* Your *Pharmacy Directory* *[insert direct URL to pharmacy directory]* tells you which pharmacies in our network can give you a long-term supply of maintenance drugs. You can also call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) for more information.

2. *[Delete if plan doesn't offer mail-order service.]* You can also get maintenance drugs through our mail-order program. Go to Section 2.3 for more information.

Section 2.4 Using a pharmacy that's not in our plan's network

Generally, we cover drugs filled at an out-of-network pharmacy *only* when you aren't able to use a network pharmacy. *[Insert if applicable: We also have network pharmacies outside of our service area where you can get prescriptions filled as a member of our plan.]* **Check first with Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*)** to see if there's a network pharmacy nearby.

We cover prescriptions filled at an out-of-network pharmacy only in these circumstances:

[Plans should insert a list of situations when they will cover prescriptions out of the network and any limits on its out-of-network policies, including for self-administered drugs provided in an outpatient setting (e.g., day supply limits, use of mail order during extended out of area travel, authorization, or plan notification).]

If you must use an out-of-network pharmacy, you'll generally have to pay the full cost (rather than your normal cost share) at the time you fill your prescription. You can ask us to reimburse you for our share of the cost. (Go to Chapter 5, Section 2 for information on how to ask our plan to pay you back.) You may be required to pay the difference between what you pay for the drug at the out-of-network pharmacy and the cost we would cover at an in-network pharmacy.

SECTION 3 Your drugs need to be on our plan's Drug List

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

Our plan has a *List of Covered Drugs* (formulary). In this *Evidence of Coverage*, **we call it the Drug List.**

Chapter 3 Using plan coverage for Part D drugs

The drugs on this list are selected by our plan with the help of doctors and pharmacists. The list meets Medicare's requirements and has been approved by Medicare. The Drug List only shows drugs covered under Medicare Part D.

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

- Approved by the FDA for the diagnosis or condition for which it's prescribed, or.
- Supported by certain references, such as the American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information and the Micromedex DRUGDEX Information System.

[Plans that aren't offering indication-based formulary design should delete this section]

Certain drugs may be covered for some medical conditions but are considered non-formulary for other medical conditions. These drugs will be identified on our Drug List and on [Medicare.gov](https://www.medicare.gov), along with the specific medical conditions that they cover.

The Drug List includes brand name drugs, generic drugs, and biological products (which may include biosimilars).

A brand name drug is a prescription drug sold under a trademarked name owned by the drug manufacturer. Biological products are drugs that are more complex than typical drugs. On the Drug List, when we refer to drugs, this could mean a drug or a biological product.

A generic drug is a prescription drug that has the same active ingredients as the brand name drug. Biological products have alternatives called biosimilars. Generally, generics and biosimilars work just as well as the brand name or original biological product and usually cost less. There are generic drug substitutes available for many brand name drugs and biosimilar alternatives for some original biological products. Some biosimilars are interchangeable biosimilars and, depending on state law, may be substituted for the original biological product at the pharmacy without needing a new prescription, just like generic drugs can be substituted for brand name drugs.

Go to Chapter 10 for definitions of types of drugs that may be on the Drug List.

[Insert if applicable:

Over-the-counter drugs

Our plan also covers certain over-the-counter drugs. Some over-the-counter drugs are less expensive than prescription drugs and work just as well. For more information, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).]

Drugs that aren't on the Drug List

Our plan doesn't cover all prescription drugs.

- In some cases, the law doesn't allow any Medicare plan to cover certain types of drugs. (For more information, go to Section 7.)
- In other cases, we decided not to include a particular drug on the Drug List.
- In some cases, you may be able to get a drug that's not on the Drug List. (For more information, go to Chapter 7.)

Section 3.2 *[Insert number of tiers]* cost-sharing tiers for drugs on the Drug List

[Plans that don't use drug tiers should omit this section.]

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

- *[Plans should briefly describe each tier (e.g., Cost-Sharing Tier 1 includes generic drugs). Indicate which is the lowest tier and which is the highest tier.]*

To find out which cost-sharing tier your drug is in, look it up in our plan's Drug List. The amount you pay for drugs in each cost-sharing tier is shown in Chapter 4.

Section 3.3 How to find out if a specific drug is on the Drug List

To find out if a drug is on our Drug List, you have these options:

- Check the most recent Drug List we *[insert: sent you in the mail]* OR *[insert: provided electronically]*. *[Insert if applicable: (The Drug List includes information for the covered drugs most commonly used by our members. We cover additional drugs that aren't included in the Drug List. If one of your drugs isn't listed visit our website or call Member Services at [insert Member Services number] (TTY users call [insert TTY number]) to find out if we cover it.)]*
- Visit our plan's website (*[insert URL]*). The Drug List on the website is always the most current.
- Call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) to find out if a particular drug is on our plan's Drug List or ask for a copy of the list.
- Use our plan's "Real-Time Benefit Tool" (*[insert URL]*) to search for drugs on the Drug List to get an estimate of what you'll pay and see if there are alternative drugs on the

Drug List that could treat the same condition. You can also call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*). *[Plans can insert additional information about the “Real-Time Benefit Tool” such as rewards and incentives which can be offered to enrollees who use the “Real-Time Benefit Tool.”]*

- *[Plans can insert additional ways to find out if a drug is on the Drug List.]*

SECTION 4 Drugs with restrictions on coverage

Section 4.1 Why some drugs have restrictions

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

If a safe, lower-cost drug will work just as well medically as a higher-cost drug, our plan’s rules are designed to encourage you and your provider to use that lower-cost option.

Note that sometimes a drug may appear more than once in our Drug List. This is because the same drugs can differ based on the strength, amount, or form of the drug prescribed by your health care provider, and different restrictions or cost sharing may apply to the different versions of the drug (for example, 10 mg versus 100 mg; one per day versus 2 per day; tablet versus liquid).

Section 4.2 Types of restrictions

If there’s a restriction for your drug, it usually means that you or your provider have to take extra steps for us to cover the drug. Call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) to learn what you or your provider can do to get coverage for the drug. **If you want us to waive the restriction for you, you need to use the coverage decision process and ask us to make an exception.** We may or may not agree to waive the restriction for you. (Go to Chapter 7.)

[Plans should include only the forms of utilization management used by our plan.]

Getting plan approval in advance

For certain drugs, you or your provider need to get approval from our plan based on specific criteria before we agree to cover the drug for you. This is called **prior authorization**. This is put in place to ensure medication safety and help guide appropriate use of certain drugs. If you don’t get this approval, your drug might not be covered by our plan. Our plan’s prior

authorization criteria can be obtained by calling Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)) or on our website [\[insert direct URL to PA criteria\]](#).

Trying a different drug first

This requirement encourages you to try less costly but usually just as effective drugs before our plan covers another drug. For example, if Drug A and Drug B treat the same medical condition, our plan may require you to try Drug A first. If Drug A doesn't work for you, our plan will then cover Drug B. This requirement to try a different drug first is called **step therapy**. Our plan's step therapy criteria can be obtained by calling Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)) or on our website [\[insert direct URL to ST criteria\]](#).

Quantity limits

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

SECTION 5 What you can do if one of your drugs isn't covered the way you'd like

There are situations where a prescription drug you take, or that you and your provider think you should take, isn't on our Drug List or has restrictions. For example:

- The drug might not be covered at all. Or a generic version of the drug may be covered but the brand name version you want to take isn't covered.
- The drug is covered, but there are extra rules or restrictions on coverage.
- [\[Omit if plan's formulary structure \(e.g., no tiers\) doesn't allow for tiering exceptions\]](#)
The drug is covered, but in a cost-sharing tier that makes your cost sharing more expensive than you think it should be.

[\[Omit if plan's formulary structure \(e.g., no tiers\) doesn't allow for tiering exceptions\]](#) **If your drug is in a cost-sharing tier that makes your cost more expensive than you think it should be, go to Section 5.1 to learn what you can do.**

If your drug isn't on the Drug List or is restricted, here are options for what you can do:

- You may be able to get a temporary supply of the drug.
- You can change to another drug.

- You can ask for an **exception** and ask our plan to cover the drug or remove restrictions from the drug.

You may be able to get a temporary supply

Under certain circumstances, our plan must provide a temporary supply of a drug you're already taking. This temporary supply gives you time to talk with your provider about the change.

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

- **If you're a new member**, we'll cover a temporary supply of your drug during the first *[insert time period (must be at least 90 days)]* of your membership in our plan.
- **If you were in our plan last year**, we'll cover a temporary supply of your drug during the first *[insert time period (must be at least 90 days)]* of the calendar year.
- This temporary supply will be for a maximum of *[insert supply limit (must be at least the number of days in our plan's one-month supply)]*. If your prescription is written for fewer days, we'll allow multiple fills to provide up to a maximum of *[insert supply limit (must be at least the number of days in our plan's one-month supply)]* of medication. The prescription must be filled at a network pharmacy. (Note that a long-term care pharmacy may provide the drug in smaller amounts at a time to prevent waste.)
- **For members who've been in our plan for more than *[insert time period (must be at least 90 days)]* and live in a long-term care facility and need a supply right away:**
We'll cover one *[insert supply limit (must be at least a 31-day supply)]* emergency supply of a particular drug, or less if your prescription is written for fewer days. This is in addition to the above temporary supply.
- *[If applicable: Plans must insert its transition policy for current members with level of care changes.]*

For questions about a temporary supply, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

During the time when you're using a temporary supply of a drug, you should talk with your provider to decide what to do when your temporary supply runs out. You have 2 options:

Option 1. You can change to another drug

Talk with your provider about whether a different drug covered by our plan may work just as well for you. Call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)) 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.

Option 2. You can ask for an exception

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

[\[Plans can omit the following paragraph if they don't have an advance transition process for current members.\]](#) If you're a current member and a drug you take will be removed from the formulary or restricted in some way for next year, we'll tell you about any change before the new year. You can ask for an exception before next year, and we'll give you an answer within 72 hours after we get your request (or your prescriber's supporting statement). If we approve your request, we'll authorize coverage for the drug before the change takes effect.

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

Section 5.1 What to do if your drug is in a cost-sharing tier you think is too high [\[Plans with a formulary structure \(e.g., no tiers or defined standard coinsurance across all tiers\) that doesn't allow for tiering exceptions: omit Section 5.1\]](#)

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

You can change to another drug

If your drug is in a cost-sharing tier you think is too high, talk to your provider. There may be a different drug in a lower cost-sharing tier that might work just as well for you. You can call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)) to ask for a list of covered drugs that treat the same medical condition. This list can help your provider find a covered drug that might work for you.

You can ask for an exception

You and your provider can ask our plan to make an exception in the cost-sharing tier for the drug so that you pay less for it. If your provider says 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, go to Chapter 7, Section 5.4 for what to do. It explains the procedures and deadlines set by Medicare to make sure your request is handled promptly and fairly.

*[Insert if our plan designated one of its tiers as a specialty tier for unique/high-cost drugs and is exempting that tier from the exceptions process: Drugs of our *[insert tier number and name of the tier designated as the specialty tier]* aren't eligible for this type of exception. We don't lower the cost-sharing amount for drugs in this tier.]*

*[Insert if our plan designated 2 of its tiers as specialty tiers, such that one of the specialty tiers is a preferred specialty tier with lower cost sharing relative to the other specialty tier and is exempting both of those tiers from the exceptions process to lower (non-specialty) tiers: Drugs in our *[insert tier number and name of tier designated as the higher cost sharing specialty tier]* are eligible for this type of exception to our *[insert tier number and name of the tier designated as the preferred specialty tier]*. However, drugs in our *[insert tier numbers and names of 2 tiers designated as specialty tiers]* aren't eligible for this type of exception to *[insert tier numbers and names of the non-specialty tiers below the tiers designated as specialty tiers]*.]*

SECTION 6 Our Drug List can change during the year

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

- **Add or remove drugs from the Drug List**
- *[Plans that don't use tiers can omit]* **Move a drug to a higher or lower cost-sharing tier**
- **Add or remove a restriction on coverage for a drug**
- **Replace a brand name drug with a generic version of the drug**
- *[Insert as applicable: Replace an original biological product with an interchangeable biosimilar version of the biological product]*

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

Information on changes to drug coverage

When changes to the Drug List occur, we post information on our website about those changes. We also update our online Drug List regularly. Sometimes you'll get direct notice if changes are made to a drug you take.

Changes to drug coverage that affect you during this plan year

[Advance General Notice that plan sponsor can make certain immediate generic and biosimilar substitutions: *To immediately replace brand name drugs or biological products with, respectively, new therapeutically equivalent or new authorized generic drugs or new interchangeable biological products or new unbranded biological products (or to change the tiering or the restrictions, or both, applied if the related drug stays on the formulary), plan sponsors that otherwise meet the requirements must include this language:*

- **Adding new drugs to the Drug List and immediately removing or making changes to a like drug on the Drug List.**
 - When adding a new version of a drug to the Drug List, we may immediately remove a like drug from the Drug List, move the like drug to a different cost-sharing tier, add new restrictions, or both. The new version of the drug will be on the same or a lower cost-sharing tier and *[Plans that don't use tiers can omit "on the same or lower cost-sharing tier and."]* with the same or fewer restrictions.
 - We'll make these immediate changes only if we add a new generic version of a brand name drug or add certain new biosimilar versions of an original biological product that was already on the Drug List.
 - We may make these changes immediately and tell you later, even if you take the drug that we remove or make changes to. If you take the like drug at the time we make the change, we'll tell you about any specific change we made.]

[All plan sponsors should include the remainder of this section.]

- **Adding drugs to the Drug List and removing or making changes to a like drug on the Drug List** *[Plans that inserted the section on Advance General Notice for immediate substitutions insert:].*
 - When adding another version of a drug to the Drug List, we may remove a like drug from the Drug List, move it to a different cost-sharing tier, add new restrictions, or both. The version of the drug that we add will be on the same or a lower cost-sharing tier and *[Plans that don't use tiers can omit "on the same or lower cost-sharing tier and"]* with the same or fewer restrictions.

Chapter 3 Using plan coverage for Part D drugs

- We'll make these changes only if we add a new generic version of a brand name drug or add certain new biosimilar versions of an original biological product that was already on the Drug List.
- We'll tell you at least 30 days before we make the change or tell you about the change and cover an *[insert supply limit (must be at least the number of days in our plan's one-month supply)]* -day fill of the version of the drug you're taking.
- **Removing unsafe drugs and other drugs on the Drug List that are withdrawn from the market.**
 - Sometimes a drug may be deemed unsafe or taken off the market for another reason. If this happens, we may immediately remove the drug from the Drug List. If you take that drug, we'll tell you after we make the change.
- **Making other changes to drugs on the Drug List.**
 - We may make other changes once the year has started that affect drugs you take. For example, we based on FDA boxed warnings or new clinical guidelines recognized by Medicare.
 - We'll tell you at least 30 days before we make these changes or tell you about the change and cover an additional *[insert supply limit (must be at least the number of days in our plan's one-month supply)]* -day fill of the drug you're taking.

If we make any of these changes to any of the drugs you take, talk with your prescriber about the options that would work best for you, including changing to a different drug to treat your condition, or asking for a coverage decision to satisfy any new restrictions on the drug you're taking. You or your prescriber can ask us for an exception to continue covering the drug or version of the drug you've been taking. For more information on how to ask for a coverage decision, including an exception, go to Chapter 7.

Changes to the Drug List that don't affect you during this plan year

We may make certain changes to the Drug List that aren't described above. In these cases, the change won't apply to you if you're taking the drug when the change is made; however, these changes will likely affect you starting January 1 of the next plan year if you stay in the same plan.

In general, changes that won't affect you during the current plan year are:

- *[Plans that don't use tiers can omit]* We move your drug into a higher cost-sharing tier.
- We put a new restriction on the use of your drug.
- We remove your drug from the Drug List.

Chapter 3 Using plan coverage for Part D drugs

If any of these changes happen for a drug you take (except for market withdrawal, a generic drug replacing a brand name drug, or other changes noted in the sections above), the change won't affect your use or what you pay as your share of the cost until January 1 of the next year.

We won't tell you about these types of changes directly during the current plan year. You'll need to check the Drug List for the next plan year (when the list is available during the open enrollment period) to see if there are any changes to drugs you take that will impact you during the next plan year.

SECTION 7 Types of drugs we don't cover

Some kinds of prescription drugs are *excluded*. This means Medicare doesn't pay for these drugs.

If you get drugs that are excluded, you must pay for them yourself [\[insert if applicable: \(except for certain excluded drugs covered under our enhanced drug coverage\)\]](#). If you appeal and the requested drug is found not to be excluded under Part D, we'll pay for or cover it. (For information about appealing a decision, go to Chapter 7.)

Here are 3 general rules about drugs that Medicare drug plans won't cover under Part D:

- Our plan's Part D drug coverage can't cover a drug that would be covered under Medicare Part A or Part B.
- Our plan can't cover a drug purchased outside the United States or its territories.
- Our plan can't cover *off-label* use of a drug when the use is not supported by certain references, such as the American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information and the Micromedex DRUGDEX Information System. *Off-label* use is any use of the drug other than those indicated on a drug's label as approved by the FDA.

In addition, by law, the following categories of drugs are not covered by Medicare drug plans [\[Insert if applicable: \(Our plan covers certain drugs listed below through our enhanced drug coverage, for which you may be charged an additional premium. More information is provided below.\)\]](#):

- Non-prescription drugs (also called over-the-counter drugs)
- Drugs used to promote fertility
- Drugs used for the relief of cough or cold symptoms
- Drugs used for cosmetic purposes or to promote hair growth

Chapter 3 Using plan coverage for Part D drugs

- Prescription vitamins and mineral products, except prenatal vitamins and fluoride preparations
- Drugs used for the treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction
- Drugs used for treatment of anorexia, weight loss, or weight gain
- Outpatient drugs for which the manufacturer requires associated tests or monitoring services be purchased only from the manufacturer as a condition of sale

*[Insert if applicable: We offer additional coverage of some prescription drugs (enhanced drug coverage) not normally covered in a Medicare prescription drug plan. *[Insert details about the excluded drugs our plan does cover, including whether you place any limits on that coverage.]* The amount you pay for these drugs doesn't count toward qualifying you for the Catastrophic Coverage Stage. (The Catastrophic Coverage Stage is described in Chapter 4, Section 6.)]*

*[Insert if plan offers coverage for any drugs excluded under Part D: If you **get Extra Help from Medicare** to pay for your prescriptions, Extra Help won't pay for drugs that aren't normally covered. (Go to our plan's Drug List or call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) for more information. If you have drug coverage through Medicaid, your state Medicaid program may cover some prescription drugs not normally covered in a Medicare drug plan. Contact your state Medicaid program to determine what drug coverage may be available to you. (Find phone numbers and contact information for Medicaid in Chapter 2, Section 6.)]*

*[Insert if plan doesn't offer coverage for any drugs excluded under Part D: **If you get Extra Help** to pay for your prescriptions, Extra Help won't pay for drugs that aren't normally covered. If you have drug coverage through Medicaid, your state Medicaid program may cover some prescription drugs not normally covered in a Medicare drug plan. Contact your state Medicaid program to determine what drug coverage may be available to you. (Find phone numbers and contact information for Medicaid in Chapter 2, Section 6.)]*

SECTION 8 How to fill a prescription

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

If you don't have our plan membership information with you, you or the pharmacy can call our plan to get the information, or you can ask the pharmacy to look up our plan enrollment information.

If the pharmacy can't 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. Go to Chapter 5, Section 2 for information about how to ask our plan for reimbursement.

SECTION 9 Part D drug coverage in special situations

Section 9.1 In a hospital or a skilled nursing facility for a stay covered by our plan

If you're admitted to a hospital or to a skilled nursing facility, Original Medicare (or your Medicare health plan with Part A and B coverage, if applicable) will generally cover the cost of your prescription drugs during your stay. Once you leave the hospital or skilled nursing facility, our plan will cover your prescription drugs as long as the drugs meet all our rules for coverage described in this chapter.

Section 9.2 As a resident in a long-term care (LTC) facility

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

Check your *Pharmacy Directory* [\[insert direct URL to pharmacy directory\]](#) to find out if your LTC facility's pharmacy or the one it uses is part of our network. If it isn't, or if you need more information or help, call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)). If you're in an LTC facility, we must ensure that you're able to routinely get your Part D benefits through our network of LTC pharmacies.

If you're a resident in an LTC facility and need a drug that's not on our Drug List or restricted in some way, go to Section 5 for information about a temporary or emergency supply.

Section 9.3 If you are taking drugs covered by Original Medicare

Your enrollment in [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) doesn't affect your coverage for drugs covered under Medicare Part A or Part B. If you meet Medicare's coverage requirements, your drug will still be covered under Medicare Part A or Part B, even though you're enrolled in our plan. If your drug would be covered by Medicare Part A or Part B, our plan can't cover it, even if you choose not to enroll in Part A or Part B.

Some drugs may be covered under Medicare Part B in some situations and through [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) in other situations. Drugs are never covered by both Part B and our plan at the same time. In general, your pharmacist or provider will determine whether to bill Medicare Part B or [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) for the drug.

Section 9.4 If you have a Medigap (Medicare Supplement Insurance) policy with drug coverage

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

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

Section 9.5 If you also get drug coverage from an employer or retiree group plan

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

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

Special note about creditable coverage:

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

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

Keep any notices about creditable coverage because you may need these notices later to show that you maintained creditable coverage. If you didn't get a creditable coverage notice, ask for a copy from the employer or retiree group's benefits administrator or the employer or union.

Section 9.6 If you're in Medicare-certified hospice

Hospice and our plan don't cover the same drug at the same time. If you're enrolled in Medicare hospice and require certain drugs (e.g., anti-nausea drugs, laxatives, pain medication or anti-anxiety drugs) that aren't covered by your hospice because it is unrelated

to your terminal illness and related conditions, our plan must get notification from either the prescriber or your hospice provider that the drug is unrelated before our plan can cover the drug. To prevent delays in getting these drugs that should be covered by our plan, ask your hospice provider or prescriber to provide notification before your prescription is filled.

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

SECTION 10 Programs on drug safely and managing medications

We conduct drug use reviews to help make sure our members get safe and appropriate care.

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

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

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

Section 10.1 Drug Management Program (DMP) to help members safely use opioid medications

We have a program that helps make sure members safely use prescription opioids and other frequently abused medications. This program is called a Drug Management Program (DMP). If you use opioid medications that you get from several prescribers or pharmacies, or if you had a recent opioid overdose, we may talk to your prescribers to make sure your use of opioid medications is appropriate and medically necessary. Working with your prescribers, if we decide your use of prescription opioid or benzodiazepine medications may not be safe, we

Chapter 3 Using plan coverage for Part D drugs

may limit how you can get those medications. If we place you in our DMP, the limitations may be:

- Requiring you to get all your prescriptions for opioid or benzodiazepine medications from a certain pharmacy(ies)
- Requiring you to get all your prescriptions for opioid or benzodiazepine medications from a certain prescriber(s)
- Limiting the amount of opioid or benzodiazepine medications we'll cover for you

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

You won't be placed in our DMP if you have certain medical conditions, such as cancer-related pain or sickle cell disease, you're getting hospice, palliative, or end-of-life care, or live in a long-term care facility.

Section 10.2 Medication Therapy Management (MTM) *[insert if plan has other medication management programs: and other]* program *[insert if applicable: s]* to help members manage medications

We have a program *[delete: a, and insert: programs if plan has other medication management programs]* that can help our members with complex health needs. Our *[if applicable replace: Our with One]* program is called a Medication Therapy Management (MTM) program. This program is *[if applicable replace with: These programs are]* voluntary and free. A team of pharmacists and doctors developed the program *[insert if applicable: s]* for us to help make sure our members get the most benefit from the drugs they take.

Some members who have certain chronic diseases and take medications that exceed a specific amount of drug costs or are in a DMP to help them use opioids safely, may be able to get services through an MTM program. If you qualify for the program, a pharmacist or other health professional will give you a comprehensive review of all your medications. During the review, you can talk about your medications, your costs, and any problems or questions you have about your prescription and over-the-counter medications. You'll get a written summary

Chapter 3 Using plan coverage for Part D drugs

which has a recommended to-do list that includes steps you should take to get the best results from your medications. You'll also get a medication list that will include all the medications you're taking, how much you take, and when and why you take them. In addition, members in the MTM program will get information on the safe disposal of prescription medications that are controlled substances.

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

If we have a program that fits your needs, we'll automatically enroll you in the program and send you information. If you decide not to participate, notify us and we'll withdraw you. For questions about this program [\[if applicable replace with: these programs\]](#), call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)).

Chapter 4:

What you pay for Part D drugs

SECTION 1 What you pay for Part D 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** *[insert as applicable: may OR does]* **not apply to you.** *[If not applicable, omit information about the LIS Rider.]* We *[insert as appropriate: have included OR sent you]* a separate insert, called the *Evidence of Coverage Rider for People Who Get Extra Help Paying for Prescription Drugs* (also known as the *Low-Income Subsidy Rider* or the *LIS Rider*), which tells you about your drug coverage. *[Plans may indicate LIS Rider mail date.]* If you don't have this insert, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) and ask for the *LIS Rider*.

We use “drug” in this chapter to mean a Part D prescription drug. 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. *[Optional for plans that provide supplemental coverage: Some excluded drugs may be covered by our plan if you purchased supplemental drug coverage.]*

To understand the payment information, you need to know what drugs are covered, where to fill your prescriptions, and what rules to follow when you get your covered drugs. Chapter 3 explains these rules. When you use our plan's “Real-Time Benefit Tool” to look up drug coverage (*[insert URL]*), the cost you see shows an estimate of the out-of-pocket costs you're expected to pay. You can also get information provided by the “Real-Time Benefit Tool” by calling Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

Section 1.1 Types of out-of-pocket costs you may pay for covered drugs

There are 3 different types of out-of-pocket costs for covered Part D drugs that may be asked to pay:

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

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

Section 1.2 How Medicare calculates your out-of-pocket costs

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

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

Your out-of-pocket costs **include** the payments listed below (as long as they are for covered Part D drugs, and you followed the rules for drug coverage explained in Chapter 3):

- The amount you pay for drugs when you're in the following drug payment stages:
 - *[Plans without a deductible, omit]* The Deductible Stage
 - The Initial Coverage Stage
- Any payments you made during this calendar year as a member of a different Medicare drug plan before you joined our plan.
- Any payments for your drugs made by family or friends
- Any payments made for your drugs by Extra Help from Medicare, employer or union health plans, Indian Health Service, AIDS drug assistance programs, *[plans without an SPAP in its state, delete next item]* State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs (SPAPs), and most charities

Moving to the Catastrophic Coverage Stage:

When you (or those paying on your behalf) have spent a total of \$*[insert 2027 out-of-pocket threshold]* in out-of-pocket costs within the calendar year, you move from the Initial Coverage Stage to the Catastrophic Coverage Stage.

These payments aren't included in your out-of-pocket costs

Your out-of-pocket costs **don't include** any of these types of payments:

- *[Plans with no premium, omit]* Your monthly premium
- Drugs you buy outside the United States and its territories
- Drugs that aren't covered by our plan
- Drugs you get at an out-of-network pharmacy that don't meet our plan's requirements for out-of-network coverage

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

- *[Insert if plan doesn't provide coverage for excluded drugs as a supplemental benefit: Non-Part D drugs, including prescription drugs covered by Part A or Part B and other drugs excluded from coverage by Medicare]*

[Insert next 2 bullets if plan provides coverage for excluded drugs as a supplemental benefit:

- Prescription drugs covered by Part A or Part B
- Payments you make toward drugs covered under our additional coverage but not normally covered in a Medicare Drug Plan]
- *[Insert if applicable: Payments you make toward drugs not normally covered in a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan]*
- Payments for your drugs made by certain insurance plans and government-funded health programs such as TRICARE and the Veterans Health Administration (VA)
- Payments for your drugs made by a third-party with a legal obligation to pay for prescription costs (for example, Workers' Compensation)
- Payments made by drug manufacturers under the Manufacturer Discount Program

Reminder: If any other organization like the ones listed above pays part or all of your out-of-pocket costs for drugs, you're required to tell our plan by calling Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

Tracking your out-of-pocket total costs

- The *Part D Explanation of Benefits* (EOB) you get includes the current total of your out-of-pocket costs. When this amount reaches \$*[insert 2027 out-of-pocket threshold]*, the *Part D EOB* will tell you that you left the Initial Coverage Stage and moved to the Catastrophic Coverage Stage.
- **Make sure we have the information we need.** Go to Section 3.1 to learn what you can do to help make sure our records of what you spent are complete and up to date.

SECTION 2 Drug payment stages for *[insert 2027 plan name]* members

There are **3 drug payment stages** for your drug coverage under *[insert 2027 plan name]*. How much you pay for each prescription depends on what stage you're in when you get a prescription filled or refilled. *[Plans with no premium delete the following sentence]* Keep in mind you are always responsible for our plan's monthly premium regardless of the drug payment stage. Details of each stage are explained in this chapter. The stages are:

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

- **Stage 1: Yearly Deductible Stage**
- **Stage 2: Initial Coverage Stage**
- **Stage 3: Catastrophic Coverage Stage**

SECTION 3 Your Part D *Explanation of Benefits (EOB)* explains which payment stage you're in

Our plan keeps track of your prescription drug costs and the payments you make when you get prescriptions at the pharmacy. This way, we can tell you when you moved from one drug payment stage to the next. We track 2 types of costs:

- **Out-of-Pockets Costs:** this is how much you have paid. This includes what you paid when you get a covered Part D drug, any payments for your drugs made by family or friends, and any payments made for your drugs by Extra Help from Medicare, employer or union health plans, Indian Health Service, AIDS drug assistance programs, charities, and most State Pharmaceutical Assistance Programs (SPAPs).
- **Total Drug Costs:** this is the total of all payments made for your covered Part D drugs. It includes what our plan paid, what you paid, and what other programs or organizations paid for your covered Part D drugs.

If you filled one or more prescriptions filled through our plan during the previous month, we'll send you a *Part D EOB*. The *Part D EOB* includes:

- **Information for that month.** This report gives payment details about prescriptions you filled during the previous month. It shows the total drug costs, what our plan paid, and what you and others paid on your behalf.
- **Totals for the year since January 1.** This shows the total drug costs and total payments for your drugs since the year began.
- **Drug price information.** This displays the total drug price, and information about changes in price from first fill for each prescription claim of the same quantity.
- **Available lower cost alternative prescriptions.** This shows information about other available drugs with lower cost sharing for each prescription claim, if applicable.

Section 3.1 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's how you can help us keep your information correct and up to date:

- **Show your membership card every time you get a prescription filled.** This helps make sure we know about the prescriptions you fill and what you pay.

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

- **Make sure we have the information we need.** There are times you may pay for the entire cost of a prescription drug. In these cases, we won't automatically get the information we need to keep track of your out-of-pocket costs. To help us keep track of your out-of-pocket costs, give us copies of your receipts. **Examples of when you should give us copies of your drug receipts:**
 - When you purchase a covered drug at a network pharmacy at a special price or use a discount card that's not part of our plan's benefit.
 - When you pay a copayment for drugs provided under a drug manufacturer patient assistance program.
 - Any time you buy covered drugs at out-of-network pharmacies or pay the full price for a covered drug under special circumstances.
 - If you're 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 5, Section 2.
- **Send us information about the payments others make for you.** Payments made by certain other people and organizations also count toward your out-of-pocket costs. For example, payments made by *[plans without an SPAP in its state, delete next item]* a State Pharmaceutical Assistance Program, an AIDS drug assistance program (ADAP), the Indian Health Service, and charities count toward your out-of-pocket costs. Keep a record of these payments and send them to us so we can track your costs.
- **Check the written report we send you.** When you get a *Part D EOB*, look it over to be sure the information is complete and correct. If you think something is missing or you have questions, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*). *[Plans that allow members to manage this information on-line can describe that option here.]* Be sure to keep these reports.

SECTION 4 The Deductible Stage

[Plans with no deductible replace Section 4 title with: There is no deductible for [insert 2027 plan name].]

[Plans with no deductible replace text below with: There is no deductible for [insert 2027 plan name]. You begin in the Initial Coverage Stage when you fill your first prescription of the year. Go to Section 5 for information about your coverage in the Initial Coverage Stage.]

The Deductible Stage is the first payment stage for your drug coverage. *[Plans with a deductible for all drug types/tiers, insert: This stage begins when you fill your first prescription for the year. When you're in this payment stage, **you must pay the full cost of your drugs** until you reach our plan's deductible amount, which is \$[insert deductible amount] for 2027.]* *[Plans with a deductible amount other than \$0, add: The deductible doesn't apply to covered*

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

insulin products and most adult Part D vaccines, including shingles, tetanus, and travel vaccines.] *[Plans with a deductible on only a subset of drugs, insert: You'll pay a yearly deductible of \$[insert deductible amount] on [insert applicable drug tiers] drugs. **You must pay the full cost of your [insert applicable drug tiers] drugs** until you reach our plan's deductible amount. For all other drugs you will not have to pay any deductible.]* The **full cost** is usually lower than the normal full price of the drug since our plan negotiated lower costs for most drugs at network pharmacies. The full cost cannot exceed the maximum fair price plus dispensing fees for drugs with negotiated prices under the Medicare Drug Price Negotiation Program.

Once you pay \$*[insert deductible amount]* for your *[insert drug tiers if applicable]* drugs, you leave the Deductible Stage and move on to the Initial Coverage Stage.

SECTION 5 The Initial Coverage Stage

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

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

Our plan has *[insert number of tiers]* cost-sharing tiers

[Plans that don't use drug tiers should omit this section.]

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

- *[Plans should briefly describe each tier (e.g., Cost-Sharing Tier 1 includes generic drugs). Indicate which is the lowest tier and which is the highest tier.]*
- *[Plans with copayment/coinsurance on tiers during the Initial Coverage Stage, insert the following if the insulin cost sharing differs from the cost sharing for other drugs on the same tier: You pay \$[xx] per month supply of each covered insulin product on this tier.] [Repeat for all drug tiers.]*

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

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

Your pharmacy choices

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

- *[Plans with retail network pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing, delete this bullet and use next 2 bullets instead.]* A network retail pharmacy
- *[Plans with retail network pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing, insert: A network retail pharmacy that offers standard cost sharing]*
- *[Plans with retail network pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing, insert: A network retail pharmacy that offers preferred cost sharing. Costs may be less at pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing]*
- A pharmacy that isn't in our plan's network. We cover prescriptions filled at out-of-network pharmacies in only limited situations. Go to Chapter 3, Section 2.5 to find out when we'll cover a prescription filled at an out-of-network pharmacy.
- *[Plans without mail-order service, delete this bullet.]* Our plan's mail-order pharmacy

For more information about these pharmacy choices and filling your prescriptions, go to Chapter 3 and our plan's *Pharmacy Directory* *[insert direct URL to pharmacy directory]*.

Section 5.2 Your costs for a one-month supply of a covered drug

[Plans using only copayments or only coinsurance should edit this paragraph to reflect our plan's cost sharing.] During the Initial Coverage Stage, your share of the cost of a covered drug will be either a copayment or coinsurance.

[Plans that don't use drug tiers, omit] The amount of the copayment or coinsurance depends on the cost-sharing tier.

[Plans without copayments, omit] Sometimes the cost of the drug is lower than your copayment. In these cases, you pay the lower price for the drug instead of the copayment.

[If our plan has retail network pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing, the chart must include both standard and preferred cost-sharing rates. For plans that offer mail-order benefits with both preferred and standard cost sharing, sponsors can modify the chart to indicate the different rates. Remove columns that don't apply (e.g., preferred cost sharing or mail order). Add or remove tiers as necessary. If mail order is not available for certain tiers, plans should insert the following text in the cost-sharing cell: Mail order is not available for drugs in [insert tier].]

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs**Your costs for a *one-month* supply of a covered Part D drug**

Tier	Standard retail cost sharing (in-network) (up to a <i>[insert number of days]</i>-day supply)	Preferred retail cost sharing (in-network) (up to a <i>[insert number of days]</i>-day supply)	Mail-order cost sharing (up to a <i>[insert number of days]</i>-day supply)	Long-term care (LTC) cost sharing (up to a <i>[insert number of days]</i>-day supply)	Out-of-network cost sharing (Coverage is limited to certain situations; go to Chapter 5 for details.) (up to a <i>[insert number of days]</i>-day supply)
Cost-Sharing Tier 1 <i>([insert description, e.g., generic drugs])</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>
Cost-Sharing Tier 2 <i>([insert description])</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>
Cost-Sharing Tier 3 <i>([insert description])</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>
Cost-Sharing Tier 4 <i>([insert description])</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>

*[Plans that offer cost sharing for insulin that differs from the cost-sharing for other drugs on the same tier, insert the following footnote: You won't pay more than \$35 *[update the cost-sharing amount, if lower than \$35]* for a one-month supply of each covered insulin product regardless of the cost-sharing tier *[modify as needed if plan offers multiple cost-sharing amounts for**

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

insulins (e.g., preferred and non-preferred insulins)] [insert only if plan's benefit design includes a deductible; even if you haven't paid your deductible].]

Go to Section 8 of this chapter for more information on cost sharing for Part D vaccines.

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

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

If you get less than a full month's supply of certain drugs, you won't have to pay for the full month's supply.

- If you're responsible for coinsurance, you pay a *percentage* of the total cost of the drug. Since the coinsurance is based on the total cost of the drug, your cost will be lower since the total cost for the drug will be lower.
- If you're responsible for a copayment for the drug, you only pay for the number of days of the drug that you get instead of a whole month. We calculate the amount you pay per day for your drug (the *daily cost-sharing rate*) and multiply it by the number of days of the drug you get.

Section 5.4 Your costs for a long-term (*[insert if applicable: up to a] [insert number of days]-day*) supply of a covered Part D drug

[Plans that don't offer extended-day supplies delete Section 5.4.]

For some drugs, you can get a long-term supply (also called an *extended supply*). A long-term supply is *[insert if applicable: up to]* a *[insert number of days]-day* supply.

[Plans without copayments, omit] Sometimes the cost of the drug is lower than your copayment. In these cases, you pay the lower price for the drug instead of the copayment.

[If our plan has retail network pharmacies that offer preferred cost-sharing, the chart must include both standard and preferred cost sharing rates. For plans that offer mail-order benefits with both preferred and standard cost sharing, sponsors can modify the chart to indicate the different rates. Remove columns that don't apply (e.g., preferred cost sharing or mail order). Add or remove tiers as necessary. If mail order is not available for certain tiers, plans should

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

insert the following text in the cost-sharing cell: Mail order is not available for drugs in [insert tier].]

[Plans must include all its tiers in the table. If plans don't offer extended-day supplies for certain tiers, our plan should use the following text in the cost-sharing cell: A long-term supply is not available for drugs in [insert tier].]

Your costs for a long-term (*[insert if applicable: up to a]* *[insert number of days]*-day) supply of a covered Part D drug

Tier	Standard retail cost sharing (in-network)	Preferred retail cost sharing (in-network)	Mail-order cost sharing
	<i>[insert if applicable: (up to a [insert number of days]-day supply)]</i>	<i>[insert if applicable: (up to a [insert number of days]-day supply)]</i>	<i>[insert if applicable: (up to a [insert number of days]-day supply)]</i>
Cost-Sharing Tier 1 <i>([insert description])</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>
Cost-Sharing Tier 2 <i>([insert description])</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>
Cost-Sharing Tier 3 <i>([insert description])</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>
Cost-Sharing Tier 4 <i>([insert description])</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>	<i>[Insert copayment/coinsurance]</i>

[For plans that offer insulin cost sharing different from the cost sharing applicable to the other drugs on the same tier, insert the following: You won't pay more than [inset the applicable language: \$70 [update the cost-sharing amount, if lower than \$70] for up to a 2-month supply or \$105 [update the cost-sharing amount, if lower than \$105] for up to a 3-month supply of each covered insulin product regardless of the cost-sharing tier [modify as needed if plan offers multiple cost-sharing amounts for insulins (e.g., preferred and non-preferred insulins)] [insert only if plan's benefits design includes a deductible: , even if you haven't paid your deductible].]

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

Section 5.5 You stay in the Initial Coverage Stage until your out-of-pocket costs for the year reach \$*[insert 2027 out-of-pocket threshold]*

You stay in the Initial Coverage Stage until your total out-of-pocket costs reach \$*[insert 2027 out-of-pocket threshold]*. You then move to the Catastrophic Coverage Stage.

[Insert if applicable: We offer additional coverage on some prescription drugs that aren't normally covered in a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan. Payments made for these drugs won't count toward your total out-of-pocket costs.]

The *Part D EOB* you get will help you keep track of how much you, our plan, and any third parties have spent on your behalf during the year. Not all members will reach the \$*[insert out-of-pocket threshold]* out-of-pocket limit in a year.

We'll let you know if you reach this amount. Go to Section 1.3 for more information on how Medicare calculates your out-of-pocket costs.

SECTION 6 The Catastrophic Coverage Stage

In the Catastrophic Coverage Stage, you pay nothing for covered Part D drugs. You enter the Catastrophic Coverage Stage when your out-of-pocket costs reach the \$*[insert 2027 out-of-pocket threshold]* limit for the calendar year. Once you're in the Catastrophic Coverage Stage, you'll stay in this payment stage until the end of the calendar year.

- *[Plans that don't cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit, OR plans that cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit but with the same cost sharing as covered Part D drugs in this stage (i.e., no cost sharing), insert the following: During this payment stage, you pay nothing for your covered Part D drugs *[insert as applicable: and for excluded drugs covered under our enhanced benefit].*]*
- *[Plans that cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit with cost sharing in this stage, insert the following 2 bullets:*
 - During this payment stage, you pay nothing for your covered Part D drugs.
 - For excluded drugs covered under our enhanced benefit, you pay *[insert copayment or coinsurance amount].*]

SECTION 7 Additional benefits information

[Optional: Insert any additional benefits information based on our plan's approved bid that is not captured in the sections above.]

SECTION 8 What you pay for Part D vaccines

Important message about what you pay for vaccines - Some vaccines are considered medical benefits and are covered under Part B. Other vaccines are considered Part D drugs. You can find these vaccines listed in our plan's Drug List. Our plan covers most adult Part D vaccines at no cost to you *[insert only if plan's benefit design includes a deductible: even if you haven't paid your deductible]*. Refer to our plan's Drug List or call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) for coverage and cost-sharing details about specific vaccines.

There are 2 parts to our coverage of Part D vaccinations:

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

Your costs for a Part D vaccine depend on 3 things:

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

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

2. Where you get the vaccine.

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

3. Who gives you the vaccine.

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

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

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

Below are 3 examples of ways you might get a Part D vaccine.

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

Situation 1: You get the Part D vaccine at the network pharmacy. (Whether you have this choice depends on where you live. Some states don't allow pharmacies to give certain vaccines.)

- For most adult Part D vaccines, you pay nothing.
- For other Part D vaccines, you pay the pharmacy your *[insert as appropriate: coinsurance OR copayment]* for the vaccine itself, which includes the cost of giving you the vaccine.
- Our plan will pay the remainder of the costs.

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

- When you get the vaccine, you may have to pay the entire cost of the vaccine itself and the cost for the provider to give it to you.
- You can then ask our plan to pay our share of the cost, by using the procedures described in Chapter 5.
- For most adult Part D vaccines, you'll be reimbursed the full amount you paid. For other Part D vaccines, you'll be reimbursed the amount you paid less any *[insert as appropriate: coinsurance OR copayment]* for the vaccine (including administration) *[Only insert the following if an out-of-network differential is charged for a vaccine not identified as an adult ACIP-recommended \$0 cost-sharing vaccine: , and less any difference between the amount the doctor charges and what we normally pay. (If you get Extra Help, we'll reimburse you for this difference.)]*.

Situation 3: You buy the Part D vaccine itself at the network pharmacy and take it to your doctor's office where they give you the vaccine.

- For most adult Part D vaccines, you pay nothing for the vaccine itself.
- For other Part D vaccines, you pay the pharmacy your *[insert as appropriate: coinsurance OR copayment]* for the vaccine itself.
- When your doctor gives you the vaccine, you may have to pay the entire cost for this service.
- You can then ask our plan to pay our share of the cost by using the procedures described in Chapter 5.
- For most adult Part D vaccines, you'll be reimbursed the full amount you paid. *[Insert as appropriate: For other Part D vaccines, you'll be reimbursed the amount you paid less any coinsurance for the*

Chapter 4 What you pay for Part D drugs

vaccine administration.] *[Only, insert the following if an out-of-network differential is charged for a vaccine that is not an adult ACIP-recommended \$0 cost-sharing vaccine: , and less any difference between the amount the doctor charges and what we normally pay. (If you get Extra Help, we'll reimburse you for this difference.)]*

[Insert any additional information about your coverage of vaccines and vaccine administration.]

CHAPTER 5:

Asking us to pay our share of the costs for covered drugs

SECTION 1 Situations when you should ask us to pay our share for covered drugs

Sometimes when you get a prescription drug, you may need to pay the full cost. Other times, you may find you pay more than you expected under the coverage rules of our plan, or you may get a bill from a provider. In these cases, you can ask our plan to pay you back (reimburse you). It's your right to be paid back by our plan whenever you've paid more than your share of the cost for drugs covered by our plan. There may be deadlines that you must meet to get paid back. Go to Section 2 of this chapter.

Examples of situations in which you may need to ask our plan to pay you back or to pay a bill you got:

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

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

Save your receipt and send a copy to us when you ask us to pay you back for our share of the cost. Remember that we only cover out-of-network pharmacies in limited circumstances. Go to Chapter 3, Section 2.5 to learn about these circumstances. We may not pay you back the difference between what you paid for the drug at the out-of-network pharmacy and the amount we'd pay at an in-network pharmacy.

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

If you don't have our plan membership card with you, you can ask the pharmacy to call our plan or look up your enrollment information. However, if the pharmacy can't get the enrollment information they need right away, you may need to pay the full cost of the prescription yourself.

Chapter 5 Asking us to pay our share of the costs for covered drugs

Save your receipt and send a copy to us when you ask us to pay you back for our share of the cost. We may not pay you back the full cost you paid if the cash price you paid is higher than our negotiated price for the prescription.

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

You may pay the full cost of the prescription because you find the drug isn't covered for some reason.

- For example, the drug may not be on our plan's Drug List, or it could have a requirement or restriction 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 to pay you back for our share of the cost. We may not pay you back the full cost you paid if the cash price you paid is higher than our negotiated price for the prescription.

4. If you're retroactively enrolled in our plan

Sometimes a person's enrollment in our plan is retroactive. (This means that the first day of their enrollment has already passed. The enrollment date may even have occurred last year.)

If you were retroactively enrolled in our plan and you paid out of pocket for any of your drugs after your enrollment date, you can ask us to pay you back for our share of the costs. You'll need to submit paperwork for us to handle the reimbursement.

[Plans should insert additional circumstances under which they will accept a paper claim from a member.]

When you send us a request for payment, we'll review your request and decide whether the service or drug should be covered. This is called making a **coverage decision**. If we decide it should be covered, we'll pay *[insert if our plan has cost sharing: for our share of the cost]* for the service or drug. If we deny your request for payment, you can appeal our decision. Chapter 7 has information about how to make an appeal.

SECTION 2 How to ask us to pay you back

You can ask us to pay you back by *[If our plan allows members to submit oral payment requests, insert the following language: either calling us or]* sending us a request in writing. If you send a request in writing, send your receipt documenting the payment you have made. It's a good idea to make a copy of your receipts for your records. *[Insert if applicable: You*

Chapter 5 Asking us to pay our share of the costs for covered drugs

must submit your claim to us within *[insert timeframe]* of the date you got the service, item, or drug.]

[If our plan has developed a specific form for requesting payment, insert the following language: To make sure you're 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'll help us process the information faster.
- Download a copy of the form from our website (*[insert URL]*) or call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) and ask for the form.]

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

[Insert address]

SECTION 3 We'll consider your request for payment and say yes or no

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

- If we decide the drug is covered and you followed all the rules, we'll pay for our share of the cost. Our share of the cost might not be the full amount you paid (for example, if you got drug at an out-of-network pharmacy or if the cash price you paid for a drug is higher than our negotiated price). If you already paid for the drug, we'll mail your reimbursement of our share of the cost to you. We'll send payment within 30 days after your request was received.
- If we decide the drug is *not* covered, or you did *not* follow all the rules, we won't pay for our share of the cost. We'll send you a letter explaining the reasons why we aren't sending the payment and your rights to appeal that decision.

Section 3.1 If we tell you that we won't pay for all or part of the drug, you can make an appeal

If you think we made a mistake in turning down your request for payment or the amount we're paying, you can make an appeal. If you make an appeal, it means you're asking us to change the decision we made when we turned down your request for payment. The appeals process is a formal process with detailed procedures and important deadlines. For the details on how to make this appeal, go to Chapter 7.

CHAPTER 6:

Your rights and responsibilities

[Note: Plans can add to or revise this chapter as needed to reflect NCQA-required language.]

SECTION 1 Our plan must honor your rights and cultural sensitivities

Section 1.1 *[Plans can edit the section heading and content to reflect the types of alternate format materials available to plan members. Plans can't edit references to language except as noted below.]* **We must provide information in a way that works for you and consistent with your cultural sensitivities (in languages other than English, braille, large print, or other alternate formats, etc.)**

[Plans must insert a translation of Section 1.1 in all languages that meet the language threshold.]

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

Our plan has free interpreter services available to answer questions from non-English speaking members. *[If applicable, plans can insert information about the availability of written materials in languages other than English.]* We can also give you materials in *[insert if required to provide materials in any non-English languages per 42 CFR § 422.2267(a): in languages other than English including <required languages> and]* braille, large print, or other alternate formats at no cost if you need it. We're required to give you information about our plan's benefits in a format that's accessible and appropriate for you. To get information from us in a way that works for you, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

If you have any trouble getting information from our plan in a format that's accessible and appropriate for you, call to file a grievance with *[insert plan contact information]*. You can also file a complaint with Medicare by calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) or directly with the Office for Civil Rights at 1-800-368-1019 or TTY 1-800-537-7697.

Chapter 6 Your rights and responsibilities

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

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

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

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

- Your personal health information includes the personal information you gave us when you enrolled in this plan as well as your medical records and other medical and health information.
- You have rights related to your information and controlling how your health information is used. We give you a written notice, called a *Notice of Privacy Practice*, that tells about these rights and explains how we protect the privacy of your health information. [\[Plans are permitted to include the Notice of Privacy Practices as required under the HIPAA Privacy Rule \(45 C.F.R. § 164.520\).\]](#)

How do we protect the privacy of your health information?

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

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

You have the right to look at your medical records held at our plan, and to get a copy of your records. We're allowed to charge you a fee for making copies. You also have the right to ask us

Chapter 6 Your rights and responsibilities

to make additions or corrections to your medical records. If you ask us to do this, we'll work with your healthcare 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 aren't routine.

If you have questions or concerns about the privacy of your personal health information, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

[Note: Plans can insert custom privacy practices.]

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

[Plans can edit the section to reflect the types of alternate format materials available to plan members and/or language primarily spoken in our plan service area.]

As a member of *[insert 2027 plan name]*, you have the right to get several kinds of information from us.

If you want any of the following kinds of information, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

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

Chapter 6 Your rights and responsibilities

Section 1.5 You have the right to know your treatment options and participate in decisions about your care

You have the right to give instructions about what's to be done if you can't make medical decisions for yourself

[Note: Plans that would like to provide members with state-specific information about advanced directives, including contact information for the appropriate state agency, can do so.]

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're in this situation. This means, *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.

Legal documents you can use to give directions in advance in these situations are called **advance directives**. Documents like a **living will** and **power of attorney for health care** are examples of advance directives.

How to set up an advance directive to give instructions:

- **Get a form.** You can get an advance directive form from your lawyer, a social worker, or some office supply stores. You can sometimes get advance directive forms from organizations that give people information about Medicare. *[Insert if applicable: You can also call Member Services at [insert Member Services number] (TTY users call [insert TTY number]) to ask for the forms.]*
- **Fill out the form and sign it.** No matter of where you get this form, it's a legal document. Consider having a lawyer help you prepare it.
- **Give copies of the form to the right people.** Give a copy of the form to your doctor and to the person you name on the form who can make decisions for you if you can't. You may want to give copies to close friends or family members. Keep a copy at home.

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

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

Chapter 6 Your rights and responsibilities

- If you didn't sign an advance directive form, the hospital has forms available and will ask if you want to sign one.

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

If your instructions aren't followed

If you sign an advance directive and you believe that a doctor or hospital didn't follow the instructions in it, you can file a complaint with *[insert appropriate state-specific agency (such as the State Department of Health)]*. *[Plans also have the option to include a separate exhibit to list the state-specific agency in all states, or in all states in which our plan is filed and then should revise the previous sentence to refer to that exhibit.]*

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

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

Section 1.7 If you believe you're being treated unfairly, or your rights aren't being respected

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

If you believe you've been treated unfairly or your rights haven't been respected, *and it's not* about discrimination, you can get help dealing with the problem you're having from these places:

- **Call Member Services** at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*)
- **Call your local SHIP** at *[insert phone number(s)]*.
- **Call Medicare** at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) (TTY users call 1-877-486-2048)

Chapter 6 Your rights and responsibilities

SECTION 1.8 How to get more information about your rights

Get more information about your rights from these places:

- **Call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]*** (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*)
- **Call your local SHIP at *[insert phone number(s)]***
- **Contact Medicare**
 - Visit Medicare.gov to read the publication *Medicare Rights & Protections* (available at: [Medicare Rights & Protections](#))
 - Call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) (TTY users call 1-877-486-2048)

SECTION 2 Your responsibilities as a member of our plan

Things you need to do as a member of our plan are listed below. For questions, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

- **Get familiar with your covered drugs and the rules you must follow to get these covered drugs.** Use this *Evidence of Coverage* to learn what's covered and the rules you need to follow to get covered drugs.
 - Chapters 3 and 4 give details about Part D drug coverage.
- **If you have any other drug coverage in addition to our plan, you're required to tell us.** Chapter 1 tells you about coordinating these benefits.
- **Tell your doctor and pharmacist that you're enrolled in our plan.** Show our plan membership card whenever you get Part D drugs.
- **Help your doctors and other providers help you by giving them information, asking questions, and following through on your care.**
 - To help get the best care, tell your doctors and other health providers about your health problems. Follow the treatment plans and instructions you and your doctors agree on.
 - Make sure your doctors know all the drugs you're taking, including over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and supplements.
 - If you have questions, be sure to ask and get an answer you can understand.
- **Pay what you owe.** As a plan member, you're responsible for these payments:
 - *[Insert if applicable: You must pay our plan premiums.]*

Chapter 6 Your rights and responsibilities

- For most of your drugs covered by our plan, you must pay your share of the cost when you get the drug.

[Plans that don't disenroll members for non-payment can modify this section as needed.]

- If you're required to pay a late enrollment penalty, you must pay the penalty to stay a member of our plan.
- If you are required to pay the extra amount for Part D because of your yearly income, you must continue to pay the extra amount directly to the government to stay a member of our plan.
- **If you move *within* our plan service area, we need to know** so we can keep your membership record up to date and know how to contact you.
- **If you move *outside* our plan service area, you can't stay a member of our plan.**
- **If you move, tell Social Security (or the Railroad Retirement Board).**

CHAPTER 7:

If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

[Plans should ensure that the text or section heading immediately preceding each Legal Terms box is kept on the same page as the box.]

SECTION 1 What to do if you have a problem or concern

This chapter explains 2 types of processes for handling problems and concerns:

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

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

The information in this chapter will help you identify the right process to use and what to do.

Section 1.1 Legal terms

There are legal terms for some of the rules, procedures, and types of deadlines explained in this chapter. Many of these terms are unfamiliar to most people. To make things easier, this chapter uses more familiar words in place of some legal terms.

However, it's sometimes important to know the correct legal terms. To help you know which terms to use to get the right help or information, we include these legal terms when we give details for handling specific situations.

SECTION 2 Where to get more information and personalized help

We're always available to help you. Even if you have a complaint about our treatment of you, we're obligated to honor your right to complain. You should always call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) for help. In some

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

situations, you may also want help or guidance from someone who isn't connected with us. Two organization that can help are:

State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)

Each state has a government program with trained counselors. The program is not connected with us 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're having. They can also answer questions, give you more information, and offer guidance on what to do.

The services of SHIP counselors are free. *[Insert SHIP name and contact information. Plans providing SHIP contact information in an exhibit should direct members to that exhibit.]*

Medicare

You can also contact Medicare for help.

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

SECTION 3 Which process to use for your problem

Is your problem or concern about your benefits or coverage?

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

Yes.

Go to **Section 4, A guide to coverage decisions and appeals.**

No.

Go to **Section 7, How to make a complaint about quality of care, waiting times, customer service or other concerns.**

Coverage decisions and appeals

SECTION 4 A guide to coverage decisions and appeals

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

Asking for coverage decisions before you get services

If you want to know if we'll cover medical care before you get it, you can ask us to make a coverage decision for you. A coverage decision is a decision we make about your benefits and coverage or about the amount we'll pay for your prescription drugs.

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

We make a coverage decision whenever we decide what's covered for you and how much we pay. In some cases, we might decide a drug isn't covered or is no longer covered for you. If you disagree with this coverage decision, you can make an appeal.

Making an appeal

If we make a coverage decision, whether before or after you get a benefit, and you aren't satisfied, you can **appeal** the decision. An appeal is a formal way of asking us to review and change a coverage decision we made. Under certain circumstances, you can ask for an expedited or **fast appeal** of a coverage decision. Your appeal is handled by different reviewers than those who made the original decision.

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

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

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

we'll send a notice explaining why the request was dismissed and how to ask for a review of the dismissal.

If we don't dismiss your case but say no to all or part of your Level 1 appeal, you can go on to a Level 2 appeal. The Level 2 appeal is conducted by an independent review organization that is not connected to us. If you are not satisfied with the decision at the Level 2 appeal, you may be able to continue through additional levels of appeal (This chapter explains Level 3, 4, and 5 appeals).

Section 4.1 Get help asking for a coverage decision or making an appeal

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

- **Call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#))**
- **Get free help** from your State Health Insurance Assistance Program.
- **Your doctor or other prescriber can make a request for you.** For Part D drugs, your doctor or other prescriber can ask for a coverage decision or a Level 1 appeal on your behalf. If your Level 1 appeal is denied, your doctor or prescriber can ask for a Level 2 appeal.
- **You can ask someone to act on your behalf.** You can name another person to act for you as your representative to ask for a coverage decision or make an appeal.
 - If you want a friend, relative, or another person to be your representative, call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)) and ask for the *Appointment of Representative* form. (The form is also available [CMS.gov/Medicare/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms/downloads/cms1696.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms/downloads/cms1696.pdf) [\[plans can also insert: or on our website at \[insert website or link to form\]\]](#).) This form gives that person permission to act on your behalf. It must be signed by you and by the person you want to act on your behalf. You must give us a copy of the signed form.
 - We can accept an appeal request from a representative without the form, but we can't begin or complete our review until we get it. If we don't get the form before our deadline for making a decision on your appeal, your appeal request will be dismissed. If this happens, we'll send you a written notice explaining your right to ask the independent review organization to review our decision to dismiss your appeal.
- **You also have the right to hire a lawyer.** You can contact your own lawyer or get the name of a lawyer from your local bar association or other referral service. There are groups that will give you free legal services if you qualify. However, **you aren't**

required to hire a lawyer to ask for any kind of coverage decision or appeal a decision.

SECTION 5 Part D drugs: How to ask for a coverage decision or make an appeal

Section 5.1 What to do if you have problems getting a Part D drug or want us to pay you back for a Part D drug

Your benefits include coverage for many prescription drugs. To be covered, the drug must be used for a medically accepted indication. (Go to Chapter 3 for more information about a medically accepted indication.) For details about Part D drugs, rules, restrictions, and costs go to Chapters 3 and 4. **This section is about your Part D drugs only.** To keep things simple, we generally say *drug* in the rest of this section, instead of repeating *covered outpatient prescription drug* or *Part D drug* every time. We also use the term Drug List instead of *List of Covered Drugs* or formulary.

- If you don't know if a drug is covered or if you meet the rules, you can ask us. Some drugs require you to get approval from us before we'll cover it.
- If your pharmacy tells you that your prescription can't be filled as written, the pharmacy will give you a written notice explaining how to contact us to ask for a coverage decision.

Part D coverage decisions and appeals

Legal Term:

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

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

- Asking to cover a Part D drug that's not on our plan's Drug List. **Ask for an exception. Section 5.2**
- Asking to waive a restriction on our plan's coverage for a drug (such as limits on the amount of the drug you can get, prior authorization criteria, or the requirement to try another drug first) **Ask for an exception. Section 5.2**

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

- *[Plans with a formulary structure (e.g., no tiers) that doesn't allow for tiering exceptions: omit this bullet]* Asking to pay a lower cost-sharing amount for a covered drug on a higher cost-sharing tier **Ask for an exception. Section 5.2**
- Asking to get pre-approval for a drug. **Ask for a coverage decision. Section 5.4**
- Pay for a prescription drug you already bought. **Ask us to pay you back. Section 5.4**

If you disagree with a coverage decision we made, you can appeal our decision.

This section tells you both how to ask for coverage decisions and how to request an appeal.

Section 5.2 Asking for an exception**Legal Terms:**

Asking for coverage of a drug that's not on the Drug List is a **formulary exception**.

Asking for removal of a restriction on coverage for a drug is a **formulary exception**.

Asking to pay a lower price for a covered non-preferred drug is a **tiering exception**.

If a drug isn't covered in the way you'd like it to be covered, you can ask us to make an **exception**. An exception is a type of coverage decision.

For us to consider your exception request, your doctor or other prescriber will need to explain the medical reasons why you need the exception approved. Here are *[insert as applicable: 2 OR 3]* examples of exceptions that you or your doctor or other prescriber can ask us to make:

1. **Covering a Part D drug that's not on our Drug List.** If we agree to cover a drug not on the Drug List, you'll need to pay the cost-sharing amount that applies to *[insert as appropriate: all our drugs OR drugs in [insert exceptions tier] OR drugs in [insert exceptions*

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

tier] for brand name drugs or *[insert exceptions tier]* for generic drugs]. You can't ask for an exception to the cost-sharing amount we require you to pay for the drug.

2. **Removing a restriction for a covered drug.** Chapter 3 describes the extra rules or restrictions that apply to certain drugs on our Drug List. *[Plans with a formulary structure (e.g., no tiers) that doesn't allow for tiering exceptions: omit this bullet]* If we agree to make an exception and waive a restriction for you, you can ask for an exception to the cost-sharing amount we require you to pay for the drug.
3. *[Plans with a formulary structure (e.g., no tiers) that doesn't allow for tiering exceptions: omit this section.]* **Changing coverage of a drug to a lower cost-sharing tier.** Every drug on our Drug List is in one of *[insert number of tiers]* cost-sharing tiers. In general, the lower the cost-sharing tier number, the less you pay as your share of the cost of the drug.
 - If our Drug List contains alternative drug(s) for treating your medical condition that are in a lower cost-sharing tier than your drug, you can ask us to cover your drug at the cost-sharing amount that applies to the alternative drug(s).
 - *[Plans that have a formulary structure where all the biological products are on one tier or that don't limit its tiering exceptions in this way, omit this bullet]* If the drug you're taking is a biological product you can ask us to cover your drug at a lower cost-sharing amount. This would be the lowest tier that contains biological product alternatives for treating your condition.
 - *[Plans that don't limit its tiering exceptions in this way, omit this bullet]* If the drug you're taking is a brand name drug you can ask us to cover your drug at the cost-sharing amount that applies to the lowest tier that contains brand name alternatives for treating your condition.
 - *[Plans that don't limit its tiering exceptions in this way, omit this bullet]* If the drug you're taking is a generic drug you can ask us to cover your drug at the cost-sharing amount that applies to the lowest tier that contains either brand or generic alternatives for treating your condition.
 - *[If our plan designated one of its tiers as a specialty tier and is exempting that tier from the exceptions process, include the following language: You can't ask us to change the cost-sharing tier for any drug in [insert tier number and name of tier designated as the high-cost/unique drug tier].]*
 - If we approve your tiering exception request and there's more than one lower cost-sharing tier with alternative drugs you can't take, you usually pay the lowest amount.

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

Section 5.3 Important things to know about asking for exceptions**Your doctor must tell us the medical reasons**

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

Our Drug List typically 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're asking for and wouldn't cause more side effects or other health problems, we generally won't approve your request for an exception. [\[Plans with a formulary structure \(e.g., no tiers\) that doesn't allow for tiering exceptions: omit this statement\]](#) If you ask us for a tiering exception, we generally won't approve your request for an exception unless all the alternative drugs in the lower cost-sharing tier(s) won't work as well for you or are likely to cause an adverse reaction or other harm.

We can say yes or no to your request

- If we approve your request for an exception, our approval usually is valid until the end of our plan year. This is true as long as your doctor continues to prescribe the drug for you and that drug continues to be safe and effective for treating your condition.
- If we say no to your request, you can ask for another review by making an appeal.

Section 5.4 How to ask for a coverage decision, including an exception**Legal Terms:**

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

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

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

If your health requires it, ask us to give you a fast coverage decision. To get a fast coverage decision, you must meet 2 requirements:

- You must be asking for a drug you didn't get. (You can't ask for fast coverage decision to be paid back for a drug you have already bought.)

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

- Using the standard deadlines could cause serious harm to your health or hurt your ability to regain function.
- **If your doctor or other prescriber tells us that your health requires a fast coverage decision, we'll automatically give you a fast coverage decision.**
- **If you ask for a fast coverage decision on your own, without your doctor or prescriber's support, we'll decide whether your health requires that we give you a fast coverage decision.** If we don't approve a fast coverage decision, we'll send you a letter that:
 - Explains that we'll use the standard deadlines.
 - Explains if your doctor or other prescriber asks for the fast coverage decision, we'll automatically give you a fast coverage decision.
 - Tells you how you can file a fast complaint about our decision to give you a standard coverage decision instead of the fast coverage decision you asked for. We'll answer your complaint within 24 hours of receipt.

Step 2: Ask for a standard coverage decision or a fast coverage decision.

Start by calling, writing, or faxing our plan to ask us to authorize or provide coverage for the prescription you want. You can also access the coverage decision process through our website. We must accept any written request, including a request submitted on the *CMS Model Coverage Determination Request Form* [\[insert if applicable: or on our plan's form\]](#), which [\[insert if applicable: is OR are\]](#) available on our website [\[insert direct URL\]](#). Chapter 2 has contact information. [\[Plans that allow members to submit coverage determination requests electronically through, for example, a secure member portal can include a brief description of that process.\]](#) To help us process your request, include your name, contact information, and information that shows which denied claim is being appealed.

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

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

Step 3: We consider your request and give you our answer.***Deadlines for a fast coverage decision***

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

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

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

Deadlines for a standard coverage decision about a drug you didn't get yet

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

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

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

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

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

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

Section 5.5 How to make a Level 1 appeal**Legal Terms:**

An appeal to our plan about a Part D drug coverage decision is called a plan **redetermination**.

A fast appeal is called an **expedited redetermination**.

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

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

- If you're appealing a decision we made about a drug, 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 5.4 of this chapter.

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

- **For standard appeals, submit a written request.** [\[If our plan accepts oral requests for standard appeals, insert: or call us.\]](#) Chapter 2 has contact information.
- **For fast appeals, either submit your appeal in writing or call us at** [\(\[insert phone number\]\)](#). Chapter 2 has contact information.
- **We must accept any written request**, including a request submitted on the CMS *Model Redetermination Request Form*, which is available on our website [\[insert direct URL\]](#). Include your name, contact information, and information about your claim to help us process your request.
- [\[Plans that allow members to submit appeal requests electronically through, for example, a secure member portal can include a brief description of that process.\]](#)
- **You must make your appeal request within 65 calendar days** from the date on the written notice we sent to tell you our answer on the coverage decision. If you miss this deadline and have a good reason for missing it, explain the reason your appeal is late

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

when you make your appeal. We may give you more time to make your appeal. Examples of good cause may include a serious illness that prevented you from contacting us or if we provided you with incorrect or incomplete information about the deadline for asking for an appeal.

- **You can ask for a copy of the information in your appeal and add more information.** You and your doctor may add more information to support your appeal. *[If a fee is charged, insert: We're allowed to charge a fee for copying and sending this information to you.]*

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

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

Deadlines for a fast appeal

- For fast appeals, we must give you our answer **within 72 hours after we get your appeal**. We'll give you our answer sooner if your health requires us to.
 - If we don't give you an answer within 72 hours, we're required to send your request to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent review organization. Section 5.6 explains the Level 2 appeal process.
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you asked for**, we must provide the coverage we agreed to within 72 hours after we get your appeal.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you asked for**, we'll send you a written statement that explains why we said no and how you can appeal our decision.

Deadlines for a standard appeal for a drug you didn't get yet

- For standard appeals, we must give you our answer **within 7 calendar days** after we get your appeal. We'll give you our decision sooner if you didn't get the drug yet and your health condition requires us to do so.
 - If we don't give you a decision within 7 calendar days, we're required to send your request to Level 2 of the appeals process, where it will be reviewed by an independent review organization. Section 5.6 explains the Level 2 appeal process.
- **If our answer is yes to part or all of what you asked for**, we must provide the coverage as quickly as your health requires, but no later than **7 calendar days** after we get your appeal.
- **If our answer is no to part or all of what you asked for**, we'll send you a written statement that explains why we said no and how you can appeal our decision.

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

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

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

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

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

Section 5.6 How to make a Level 2 appeal**Legal Term**

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

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

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

- If we say no to your Level 1 appeal, the written notice we send you will include **instructions on how to make a Level 2 appeal** with the independent review organization. These instructions will tell who can make this Level 2 appeal, what deadlines you must follow, and how to reach the independent review organization.
- **You must make your appeal request within 65 calendar days** from the date on the written notice.
- If we did not complete our review within the applicable timeframe or make an unfavorable decision regarding an **at-risk** determination under our drug management program, we'll automatically forward your request to the IRE.

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

- We'll send the information we have about your appeal to the independent review organization. This information is called your **case file**. **You have the right to ask us for a copy of your case file.** [\[If a fee is charged, insert: We're allowed to charge you a fee for copying and sending this information to you.\]](#)
- You have a right to give the independent review organization additional information to support your appeal.

Step 2: The independent review organization reviews your appeal.

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

Deadlines for fast appeal

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

Deadlines for standard appeal

- For standard appeals, the independent review organization must give you an answer to your Level 2 appeal **within 7 calendar days** after it gets your appeal if it is for a drug you didn't get yet. If you're asking us to pay you back for a drug you already bought, the independent review organization must give you an answer to your Level 2 appeal **within 14 calendar days** after it gets your request.

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

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

For standard appeals:

- **If the independent review organization says yes to part or all of your request for coverage,** we must **provide the drug coverage** that was approved by the independent review organization **within 72 hours** after we get the decision from the independent review organization.

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

- **If the independent review organization says yes to part or all of your request to pay you back** for a drug you already bought, we're required to **send payment to you within 30 calendar days** after we get the decision from the independent review organization.

What if the independent review organization says no to your appeal?

If this organization says **no to part or all of** your appeal, it means they agree with our decision not to approve your request (or part of your request). (This is called **upholding the decision**. It's also called **turning down your appeal**.) In this case, the independent review organization will send you a letter that:

- Explains the decision.
- Lets you know about your right to a Level 3 appeal if the dollar value of the drug coverage you're asking for meets a certain minimum. If the dollar value of the drug coverage you're asking for is too low, you can't make another appeal and the decision at Level 2 is final.
- Tells you the dollar value that must be in dispute to continue with the appeals process.

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

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

SECTION 6 Taking your appeal to Levels 3, 4 and 5

Section 6.1 Appeal Levels 3, 4 and 5 for Part D Drug Requests

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

If the dollar value of the drug you appealed meets certain minimum levels, you may be able to go to additional levels of appeal. If the dollar value is less than the minimum level, you can't appeal any further. The written response you get to your Level 2 appeal will explain how to make a Level 3 appeal.

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

For most situations that involve appeals, the last 3 levels of appeal work in much the same way as the first two levels. Here's who handles the review of your appeal at each of these levels.

Level 3 appeal

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

- **If the Administrative Law Judge or attorney adjudicator says yes to your appeal, the appeals process *may* or *may not* be over.** Unlike a decision at a Level 2 appeal, we have the right to appeal a Level 3 decision that's favorable to you. If we decide to appeal, it will go to a Level 4 appeal.
 - If we decide *not* to appeal, we must authorize or provide you with the medical care within 60 calendar days after we get the Administrative Law Judge's or attorney adjudicator's decision.
 - If we decide to appeal the decision, we'll 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 medical care in dispute.
- **If the Administrative Law Judge or attorney adjudicator says no to your appeal, the appeals process *may* or *may not* be over.**
 - If you decide to accept this decision that turns down your appeal, the appeals process is over.
 - If you don't want to accept the decision, you can continue to the next level of the review process. The notice you get will tell you what to do for a Level 4 appeal.

Level 4 appeal

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

- **If the answer is yes, or if the Council denies our request to review a favorable Level 3 appeal decision, the appeals process *may* or *may not* be over.** Unlike a decision at Level 2, we have the right to appeal a Level 4 decision that is favorable to you. We'll decide whether to appeal this decision to Level 5.
 - If we decide *not* to appeal the decision, we must authorize or provide you with the medical care within 60 calendar days after getting the Council's decision.
 - If we decide to appeal the decision, we'll let you know in writing.

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

- **If the answer is no or if the 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 don't want to accept the decision, you may be able to continue to the next level of the review process. If the Council says no to your appeal, the notice you get will tell you whether the rules allow you to go to a Level 5 appeal and how to continue with a Level 5 appeal.

Level 5 appeal

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

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

Making complaints

SECTION 7 How to make a complaint about quality of care, waiting times, customer service, or other concerns

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

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

Complaint	Example
Quality of your care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you unhappy with the quality of the care you got
Respecting your privacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did someone not respect your right to privacy or share confidential information?
Disrespect, poor customer service, or other negative behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has someone been rude or disrespectful to you? • Are you unhappy with our Member Services? • Do you feel you're being encouraged to leave our plan?
Waiting times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you been kept waiting too long by pharmacists? Or by our Member Services or other staff at our plan? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Examples include waiting too long on the phone, in the waiting or exam room, or getting a prescription.

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

Complaint	Example
Cleanliness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are you unhappy with the cleanliness or condition of a pharmacy?
Information you get from us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did we fail to give you a required notice? Is our written information hard to understand?
Timeliness (These types of complaints are all about the <i>timeliness</i> of our actions related to coverage decisions and appeals)	<p>If you asked for a coverage decision or made an appeal, and you think we aren't responding quickly enough, you can make a complaint about our slowness. Here are examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You asked us for a <i>fast coverage decision</i> or a <i>fast appeal</i>, and we said no; you can make a complaint. You believe we aren't meeting the deadlines for coverage decisions or appeals; you can make a complaint. You believe we aren't meeting deadlines for covering or reimbursing you for certain drugs that were approved; you can make a complaint. You believe we failed to meet required deadlines for forwarding your case to the independent review organization; you can make a complaint.

Section 7.2 How to make a complaint**Legal Terms:**

A **complaint** is also called a **grievance**.

Making a complaint is called **filing a grievance**.

Using the process for complaints is called **using the process for filing a grievance**.

A **fast complaint** is called an **expedited grievance**.

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

- **Calling Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#) (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#)) is usually the first step.** If there's anything else you need to do, Member Services will let you know.
- **If you don't want to call (or you called and weren't satisfied), you can put your complaint in writing and send it to us.** If you put your complaint in writing, we'll respond to your complaint in writing.
- [\[Insert description of the procedures \(including time frames\) and instructions about what members need to do if they want to use the process for making a complaint.\]](#)

Chapter 7 If you have a problem or complaint (coverage decisions, appeals, complaints)

Describe expedited grievance time frames for grievances about decisions to not conduct expedited organization/coverage determinations or reconsiderations/redeterminations.]

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

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

- **If possible, we'll answer you right away.** If you call us with a complaint, we may be able to give you an answer on the same phone call.
- **Most complaints are answered within 30 calendar days.** If we need more information and the delay is in your best interest or if you ask for more time, we can **take up to 14 more calendar days** (44 calendar days total) to answer your complaint. If we decide to take extra days, we'll tell you in writing.
- **If you're making a complaint because we denied your request for a fast coverage decision or a fast appeal, we'll automatically give you a fast complaint.** If you have a fast complaint, it means we'll give you **an answer within 24 hours**.
- **If we don't agree** with some or all of your complaint or don't take responsibility for the problem you're complaining about, we'll include our reasons in our response to you.

Section 7.3 You can also make complaints about quality of care to the Quality Improvement Organization

When your complaint is about *quality of care*, you have 2 extra options:

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

Or

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

Section 7.4 You can also tell Medicare about your complaint

You can submit a complaint about [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) directly to Medicare. To submit a complaint to Medicare, go to [Medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx](https://www.medicare.gov/MedicareComplaintForm/home.aspx). You may also call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY/TDD users call 1-877-486-2048.

CHAPTER 8:

Ending membership in our plan

SECTION 1 Ending your membership in our plan

Ending your membership in [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) may be **voluntary** (your own choice) or **involuntary** (not your own choice):

- You might leave our plan because you decide you *want* to leave. Sections 2 and 3 give information on ending your membership voluntarily.
- There are also limited situations where we're required to end your membership. Section 5 tells you about situations when we must end your membership.

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

SECTION 2 When can you end your membership in our plan?

Section 2.1 You can end your membership during the Open Enrollment Period

You can end your membership in our plan during the **Open Enrollment Period** each year. During this time, review your health and drug coverage and decide about coverage for the upcoming year.

- **The Open Enrollment Period** is from **October 15 to December 7**.
- **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 drug plan,
 - Original Medicare *with* a separate Medicare drug plan,
 - Original Medicare *without* a separate Medicare drug plan,
 - If you choose this option and receive Extra Help, Medicare may enroll you in a drug plan, unless you've opted out of automatic enrollment.
 - A Medicare health plan. A Medicare health plan is a plan offered by a private company that contracts with Medicare to provide all the Medicare Part A

Chapter 8 Ending membership in our plan

(Hospital) and Part B (Medical) benefits. Some Medicare health plans also include Part D prescription drug coverage.

If you enroll in most Medicare health plans, you'll be disenrolled from *[insert 2027 plan name]* when your new plan's coverage begins. However, if you choose a Private Fee-for-Service plan without Part D drug coverage, a Medicare Medical Savings Account plan, or a Medicare Cost Plan, you can enroll in that plan and keep *[insert 2027 plan name]* for your drug coverage. If you don't want to keep our plan, you can choose to enroll in another Medicare prescription drug plan or drop Medicare prescription drug coverage.

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

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

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

In certain situations, members of *[insert 2027 plan name]* may be eligible to end their membership at other times of the year. This is known as a **Special Enrollment Period**.

You may be eligible to end your membership during a Special Enrollment Period if any of the following situations apply. These are just examples; For the full list you can contact our plan, call Medicare, or visit the [Medicare.gov](https://www.medicare.gov):

- Usually, when you move
- *[Revise bullet to use state-specific name, if applicable]* If you have Medicaid
- If you're eligible for Extra Help paying for Medicare drug coverage
- If we violate our contract with you
- If you're getting care in an institution, such as a nursing home or long-term care (LTC) hospital
- *[Plans in states with PACE, insert: If you enroll in the Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) [National or multi-state plans when there is variability in the availability of PACE insert: (PACE is not available in all states. If you would like to know if PACE is available in your state, call Member Services at [insert Member Services number] (TTY users call [insert TTY number]).]]]*
- **Note:** If you're in a drug management program, you may not be able to change plans. Chapter 3, Section 10 tells you more about drug management programs.

Enrollment time periods vary depending on your situation.

Chapter 8 Ending membership in our plan

To find out if you're eligible for a Special Enrollment Period, call Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users call 1-877-486-2048. If you're eligible to end your membership because of a special situation, you can choose to change both your Medicare health coverage and drug coverage. You can choose:

- Another Medicare drug plan,
- Original Medicare *without* a separate Medicare drug plan.
- A Medicare health plan. A Medicare health plan is a plan offered by a private company that contracts with Medicare to provide all Medicare Part A (Hospital) and Part B (Medical) benefits. Some Medicare health plans also include Part D drug coverage.
 - If you enroll in most Medicare health plans, you'll automatically be disenrolled from [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) when your new plan's coverage begins. However, if you choose a Private Fee-for-Service plan without Part D drug coverage, a Medicare Medical Savings Account plan, or a Medicare Cost Plan, you can enroll in that plan and keep [\[insert 2027 plan name\]](#) for your drug coverage. If you don't want to keep our plan, you can choose to enroll in another Medicare prescription drug plan or to drop Medicare drug coverage.

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

Your membership will usually end on the first day of the month after we get your request to change our plan.

If you get Extra Help from Medicare to pay your drugs coverage costs: If you switch to Original Medicare and don't enroll in a separate Medicare drug plan, Medicare may enroll you in a drug plan, unless you opt out of automatic enrollment.

Section 2.3 Get more information about when you can end your membership

If you have questions about ending your membership you can:

- **Call Member Services at [\[insert Member Services number\]](#)** (TTY users call [\[insert TTY number\]](#))
- Find the information in the **Medicare & You 2027** handbook
- Call **Medicare** at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). (TTY users call 1-877-486-2048)

SECTION 3 How to end your membership in our plan

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

Chapter 8 Ending membership in our plan

To switch from our plan to:	Here's what to do:
Another Medicare health plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enroll in the new Medicare health plan. • You'll automatically be disenrolled from <i>[insert 2027 plan name]</i> when your new plan's coverage starts.
Original Medicare <i>with</i> a separate Medicare drug plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enroll in the new Medicare drug plan. • You'll automatically be disenrolled from <i>[insert 2027 plan name]</i> when your new drug plan's coverage starts.
Original Medicare <i>without</i> a separate Medicare drug plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send us a written request to disenroll <i>[insert if organization has complied with CMS guidelines for online disenrollment: or visit our website to disenroll online]</i>. Call Member Services at <i>[insert Member Services number]</i> (TTY users call <i>[insert TTY number]</i>) if you need more information on how to do this. • You can also call Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) and ask to be disenrolled. TTY users call 1-877-486-2048. • You'll be disenrolled from <i>[insert 2027 plan name]</i> when your coverage in Original Medicare starts.

SECTION 4 Until your membership ends, you must keep getting your drugs through our plan

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

- **Continue to use our network pharmacies *[insert if appropriate: or mail order]* to get your prescriptions filled.**

SECTION 5 *[Insert 2027 plan name]* must end our plan membership in certain situations

[Insert 2027 plan name] must end your membership in our plan if any of the following happen:

Chapter 8 Ending membership in our plan

- If you no longer have Medicare Part A or Part B (or both).
- If you move out of our service area.
- If you're away from our service area for more than 12 months.
 - If you move or take a long trip, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*) to find out if the place you're moving or traveling to is in our plan's area.
- If you become incarcerated (go to prison)
- If you're no longer a United States citizen or lawfully present in the United States
- If you lie or withhold information about other insurance, you have that provides prescription drug coverage
- *[Omit if not applicable]* If you intentionally give us incorrect information when you're enrolling in our plan, and that information affects your eligibility for our plan. (We can't make you leave our plan for this reason unless we get permission from Medicare first.)
- *[Omit bullet if not applicable]* If you continuously behave in a way that's disruptive and makes it difficult for us to provide care for you and other members of our plan. (We cannot make you leave our plan for this reason unless we get permission from Medicare first.)
- *[Omit bullet and sub-bullet if not applicable]* If you let someone else use your membership card to get prescription drugs. (We can't 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.
- *[Omit bullet and sub-bullet if not applicable. Plans with different disenrollment policies for dual eligible members and/or members with LIS who don't pay plan premiums must edit these bullets as necessary to reflect its policies. Plans with different disenrollment policies must be very clear as to which population is excluded from the policy to disenroll for failure to pay plan premiums.]* If you don't pay our plan premiums for *[insert length of grace period, which can't be less than 2 calendar months]*.
 - We must notify you in writing that you have *[insert length of grace period, which can't be less than 2 calendar months]* to pay our plan premium before we end your membership.
- If you're required to pay the extra Part D amount because of your income and you don't pay it, Medicare will disenroll you from our plan and you'll lose drug coverage.

If you have questions or want more information on when we can end your membership, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*).

Chapter 8 Ending membership in our plan

Section 5.1 We can't ask you to leave our plan for any health-related reason

[Insert 2027 plan name] isn't allowed to ask you to leave our plan for any health-related reason.

What should you do if this happens?

If you feel you're being asked to leave our plan because of a health-related reason, call Medicare at 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users call 1-877-486-2048.

Section 5.2 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 file a grievance or can make a complaint about our decision to end your membership.

CHAPTER 9:

Legal notices

SECTION 1 Notice about governing law

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

SECTION 2 Notice about nondiscrimination

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

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

If you have a disability and need help with access to care, call Member Services at *[insert Member Services number]* (TTY users call *[insert TTY number]*). If you have a complaint, such as a problem with wheelchair access, Member Services can help.

SECTION 3 Notice about Medicare Secondary Payer subrogation rights

We have the right and responsibility to collect for covered Medicare prescription drugs for which Medicare is not the primary payer. According to CMS regulations at 42 CFR sections 422.108 and 423.462, *[insert 2027 plan name]*, as a Medicare prescription drug plan sponsor,

Chapter 9 Legal notices

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.

[Note: You can include other legal notices, such as a notice of member non-liability or a notice about third-party liability. These notices can only be added if they conform to Medicare laws and regulations. Plans can also include Medicaid-related legal notices.]

CHAPTER 10:

Definitions

[Plans should insert definitions as appropriate to our plan type described in the EOC. You can insert definitions not included in this model and exclude model definitions not applicable to our plan, or to your contractual obligations with CMS or people enrolled in Medicare.]

[If allowable revisions to terminology (e.g., changing Member Services to Customer Service) affect glossary terms, plans should re-label the term and alphabetize it within the glossary.]

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

Biological Product – A prescription drug that is made from natural and living sources like animal cells, plant cells, bacteria, or yeast. Biological products are more complex than other drugs and can't be copied exactly, so alternative forms are called biosimilars. (go to “**Original Biological Product**” and “**Biosimilar**”).

Biosimilar – A biological product very similar, but not identical, to the original biological product. Biosimilars are as safe and effective as the original biological product. Some biosimilars may be substituted for the original biological product at the pharmacy without needing a new prescription (Go to “**Interchangeable Biosimilar**”).

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 that begins when you (or other qualified parties on your behalf) have spent \$*[insert 2027 out-of-pocket threshold]* for Part D covered drugs during the covered year. *[Plans that don't cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit, OR plans that do cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit but with the same cost sharing as covered Part D drugs in this stage (i.e., no cost sharing) insert the following: During this payment stage, you pay nothing for your covered Part D drugs [insert if applicable: and for excluded drugs that are covered under our enhanced benefit]]. [Plans that cover excluded drugs under an enhanced benefit with cost sharing in this stage, insert the*

Chapter 10 Definitions

following: During this payment stage, our plan pays the full cost for your covered Part D drugs. You may have cost sharing for excluded drugs that are covered under our enhanced benefit.]

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

Chronic-Care Special Needs Plan (C-SNP) – C-SNPs are SNPs that restrict enrollment to MA eligible people who have specific severe and chronic diseases.

Coinsurance – An amount you may be required to pay, expressed as a percentage (for example 20%) as your share of the cost for prescription drugs *[insert if applicable: after you pay any deductibles]*.

Complaint – The formal name for making a complaint is **filing a grievance**. The complaint process is used *only* for certain types of problems. This includes problems about quality of care, waiting times, and the customer service you get. It also includes complaints if our plan doesn't follow the time periods in the appeal process.

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

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

[Delete if plan doesn't use tiers] **Cost-Sharing Tier** – Every drug on the list of covered drugs is in one of *[insert number of tiers]* 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 our plan and the amount, if any, you're 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 our plan, that isn't a coverage determination. You need to call or write to our plan to ask for a formal decision about the coverage. Coverage determinations are called **coverage decisions** in this document.

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

Chapter 10 Definitions

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 drug coverage later.

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

Deductible – The amount you must pay for prescriptions before our plan pays.

Disenroll or **Disenrollment** – The process of ending your membership in our plan.

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

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

Dually Eligible Individual – A person who is eligible for Medicare and Medicaid coverage.

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

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

Exception – A type of coverage decision that, if approved, allows you to get a drug that is not on our formulary (a formulary exception), or get a non-preferred drug at a lower cost-sharing level (a tiering exception). You may also ask for an exception if our plan requires you to try another drug before getting the drug you’re asking for, if our plan requires a prior

Chapter 10 Definitions

authorization for a drug and you want us to waive the criteria restriction, or if our plan limits the quantity or dosage of the drug you're asking for (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's approved by the FDA as having the same active ingredient(s) as the brand name drug. Generally, a generic drug works the same as a brand name drug and usually costs less.

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

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

Initial Coverage Stage – This is the stage before your out-of-pocket costs for the year have reached the out-of-pocket threshold amount.

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

Interchangeable Biosimilar – A biosimilar that may be used as a substitute for an original biosimilar product at the pharmacy without needing a new prescription because it meets additional requirements related to the potential for automatic substitution. Automatic substitution at the pharmacy is subject to state law.

List of Covered Drugs (formulary or Drug List) – A list of prescription drugs covered by our plan.

Low Income Subsidy (LIS) – Go to Extra Help.

Manufacturer Discount Program – A program under which drug manufacturers pay a portion of our plan's full cost for covered Part D brand name drugs and biologics. Discounts are based on agreements between the federal government and drug manufacturers.

Chapter 10 Definitions

Maximum Fair Price – The price Medicare negotiated for a selected drug.

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

Medically Accepted Indication – A use of a drug that is either approved by the FDA or supported by certain references, such as the American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information and the Micromedex DRUGDEX Information system.

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

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

[Insert cost plan definition only if you're a Medicare Cost Plan or there is one in your service area:

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

Medicare Health Plan – A Medicare health plan is offered by a private company that contracts with Medicare to provide Part A and Part B benefits to people with Medicare who enroll in our plan. This term includes all Medicare Advantage Plans, Medicare Cost Plans, Special Needs 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.

Chapter 10 Definitions

Medication Therapy Management (MTM) program – A Medicare Part D program for complex health needs provided to people who meet certain requirements or are in a Drug Management Program. MTM services usually include a discussion with a pharmacist or health care provider to review medications.

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

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

Member Services – A department within our plan responsible for answering your questions about your membership, benefits, grievances, and appeals.

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

Open Enrollment Period – The time period of October 15 until December 7 of each year when members can change their health or drug plans or switch to Original Medicare.

Original Biological Product – A biological product that has been approved by the FDA and serves as the comparison for manufacturers making a biosimilar version. It is also called a reference product.

Original Medicare (Traditional Medicare or Fee-for-Service Medicare) – Original Medicare is offered by the government, and not a private health plan like Medicare Advantage plans and prescription drug plans. Under Original Medicare, Medicare services are covered by paying doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers payment amounts established by Congress. You can see any doctor, hospital, or other health care provider that accepts Medicare. You must pay the deductible. Medicare pays its share of the Medicare-approved amount, and you pay your share. Original Medicare has 2 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. Most drugs you get from out-of-network pharmacies aren't covered by our plan unless certain conditions apply.

Out-of-Pocket Costs – Go to the definition for cost sharing above. A member's cost-sharing requirement to pay for a portion of drugs gotten is also referred to as the member's out-of-pocket cost requirement.

Chapter 10 Definitions

Out-of-Pocket Threshold – The maximum amount you pay out of pocket for Part D drugs.

*[Insert PACE plan definition only if there's a PACE plan in your state: **PACE plan** – A PACE (Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly) plan combines medical, social, and long-term services and supports (LTSS) for frail people to help people stay independent and living in their community (instead of moving to a nursing home) as long as possible. People enrolled in PACE plans get both their Medicare and Medicaid benefits through our plan. *[National or multi-state plans when there is variability in the availability of PACE insert: PACE is not available in all states. If you would like to know if PACE is available in your state, call Member Services at [insert Member Services number] (TTY users call [insert TTY number]).]**

Part C – Go to Medicare Advantage (MA) Plan.

Part D – The voluntary Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Program.

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

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

[Include this definition only if Part D plan has pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing in addition to those offering standard cost sharing:

Preferred Cost Sharing – Preferred cost sharing means lower cost sharing for certain covered Part D drugs at certain network pharmacies.]

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

Prior Authorization – Approval in advance to get certain drugs based on specific criteria.

[Plans can delete applicable sentences if it doesn't require prior authorization for any drugs.]

Covered drugs that need prior authorization are marked in the formulary and our criteria are posted on our website.

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.

Chapter 10 Definitions

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

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

Selected Drug – A drug covered under Part D for which Medicare negotiated a Maximum Fair Price.

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

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

[Include this definition only if Part D plan has pharmacies that offer preferred cost sharing in addition to those offering standard cost sharing:]

Standard Cost Sharing – Standard cost sharing is cost sharing other than preferred cost sharing offered at a network pharmacy.]

Step Therapy – A utilization tool that requires you to first try another drug to treat your medical condition before we’ll 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 aren’t the same as Social Security benefits.

[This is the back cover for the EOC. Plans can add a logo and/or photographs, as long as these elements don't make it difficult for members to find and read our plan contact information.]

***[Insert 2027 plan name]* Member Services**

Method	Member Services – Contact Information
Call	<i>[Insert phone number(s)]</i> Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation, including information on the use of alternative technologies.]</i> Member Services <i>[insert Member Services number]</i> (TTY users call <i>[insert TTY number]</i>) also has free language interpreter services available for non-English speakers.
TTY	<i>[Insert number]</i> <i>[Insert if plan uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulties with hearing or speaking.]</i> Calls to this number are free. <i>[Insert days and hours of operation.]</i>
Fax	<i>[Optional: insert fax number]</i>
Write	<i>[Insert address]</i> <i>[Note: plans can add email addresses here.]</i>
Website	<i>[Insert URL]</i>

[Insert state-specific SHIP name] [If the SHIP's name doesn't include the name of the state, add: ([insert state name] SHIP)]

[Insert state-specific SHIP name] is a state program that gets money from the federal government to give free local health insurance counseling to people with Medicare.

[Plans with multi-state EOCs revise heading and sentence above to use State Health Insurance Assistance Program, omit table, and reference exhibit or EOC section with SHIP information.]

Method	Contact Information
Call	<i>[Insert phone number(s)]</i>
TTY	<i>[Insert number, if available. Or delete this row.]</i> <i>[Insert if the SHIP uses a direct TTY number: This number requires special telephone equipment and is only for people who have difficulty hearing or speaking.]</i>
Write	<i>[Insert address]</i>

Website

[\[Insert URL\]](#)

[Appendix A

Operational Guidance

Health Plan Management System (HPMS) Submission Instructions:

1. EOCs must be submitted in HPMS.
2. Unpopulated materials may not be submitted into HPMS. The organization must submit an EOC for each Contract/Plan Benefit Package (PBP) offered and must include all applicable premiums, cost-sharing, and benefit information in the material.

Note: Non-English language versions of previously submitted English language versions of the EOC should not be submitted in HPMS. Please refer to the Submission, Review, and Distribution of Materials (42 C.F.R. §§ 422.2261 and 423.2261) section of the MCMG for additional information regarding non-English language and alternate format materials.

3. If MAOs, PDPs or Cost Plans split the EOC into two or more files (e.g., different files for different sections), all sections must be submitted as one document/file.
4. MAOs, PDPs or Cost Plans that have consolidated plans should include, in one “zipped” file, the ANOCs for both plans being consolidated. The zipped file should be uploaded under the remaining PBP. For example, H0001 is consolidating PBP 001 into PBP 002 for CY2026. One zipped file should be uploaded into HPMS under H0001 PBP 002. This zipped file should have the ANOC for PBP 001 and the ANOC for PBP 002. For consolidated plans, the EOC should be submitted for the remaining consolidated plan. Using the example above, the EOC should be submitted for PBP 002. To help identify the zipped ANOCs, organizations must use the following naming convention for all zipped ANOC files: the Plan’s/Part D sponsor’s contract or MCE number, (i.e., “H” for MA or Section 1876 Cost Plans, “R” for Regional PPO plans (RPPOs), “S” for PDPs, or “Y” for Multi-Contract Entity (MCE) identifier) followed by an underscore; the PBP number followed by an underscore, any series of alpha numeric characters (Plan/Part D sponsor discretion) followed by an underscore; and an uppercase “M” for marketing materials (for example: H0001_001_efg456_M or H0001_002_abc123_M).
5. The “No Longer in Use” button should not be selected for EOC submissions. Plans/Part D sponsors must submit updated EOCs via the material replacement function in HPMS.

Multiple EOC Material Versions:

MAOs, PDPs, and Cost Plans are permitted to upload different versions (not corrections) of EOC materials with the original submission in one “zipped” file. For example, if a plan covers two states, the standalone EOC for both states would be submitted in one “zipped” file as the original submission.

Material Replacements:

MAOs, PDPs, and Cost Plans that change their current year EOCs (e.g., error corrections, Medicare FFS rate updates, policy updates) must submit updated materials via the material replacement function in HPMS. Refer to the MCMG, under “§§ 422.2261(d), 423.2261(d) – Standards for CMS Review,” and the HPMS Marketing Module User’s Guide for additional information regarding the material replacement function.

Note: *MAOs, PDPs, and Cost Plans that submit updated EOCs via the material replacement function to correct errors must also submit erratas for those errors in HPMS. Refer to the HPMS Memo, “Contract Year 2024 Annual Notice of Change and Evidence of Coverage Submission Requirements and Yearly Assessment,” to determine when erratas should be submitted.*

Note: *Do not submit errata sheets for updating Medicare fee-for-service (FFS) rates.]*

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