

Retirement Income Solutions

Safe . . . Simple . . . Sure Solutions

Asset Safety

Increasing Income (finding money)

Recovery of Investment Losses

Medicare, Home Care, and Long-Term Care Strategies

Wealth Protection and Transfer

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Let's Continue To Talk About Medicare . . .

Part D - Prescription Drug Plan

The biggest Medicare change in 40 years!



Is intended to help all on Medicare: Regardless of income No income/means testing



To understand Part D we need to add some vocabulary:

Formulary -- the list of medications that the insurance company uses;

Tier-- the numerical category or level that is applied to each prescription, injectible, or supply.

Branded Drugs - Preferred and Non-preferred



Preferred brands typically are well known names that are not yet generics.

They have significant discounts built in.

Example . . . Lipitor



Non-preferred brands typically are the newer medications. They do not have significant discounts, and cost more.

Example . . . Crestor

Tier 1 = generic medications



Tier 1 = generic medications

Tier 2 = preferred brand names



Tier 1 = generic medications

Tier 2 = preferred brand names

Tier 3 = non-preferred brand names



Tier 1 = generic medications

Tier 2 = preferred brand names

Tier 3 = non-preferred brand names

Tiers 4 & 5 = injectibles and supplies



What Drugs Are Covered

- PDPs can cover any drug as long as it is available by prescription
- Approved by the FDA
- Purchased in the United States (not purchased in Canada or Mexico)
 - Prescription Drugs
 - Biological Products
 - Insulin
 - Medical Supplies for injections of insulin
 - Vaccines

The actual drugs covered by each Medicare Drug Plan are determined by the plan.



What Drugs Are Not Covered

- Drugs purchased outside the U.S.
- Drugs not covered by the Plan
- Over-the-counter drugs
- Vitamins
- Part B Drugs

The actual drugs covered by each Medicare Drug Plan are determined by the plan.



Medicare requirements to offer a plan

- -- That all plans conform to a minimum design and benefit level;
- -- Enhanced plan designs must be "actuarially equivalent", meaning that they must not contain any inherent advantage or disadvantage that is not proportional to the premiums and benefits.

The actual drugs covered by each Medicare Drug Plan are determined by the plan.

They have somewhat different costs and approaches, but they all have some common characteristics:

- 1. \$250 annual deductible (some plans, \$0 on others)
- 2. Co-payments
- 3. Two thresholds, or "triggers"



Threshold 1

Your deductible (if any)

Your co-payments (your part of the medication cost)

The Medicare portion of your medication cost

EXCEED \$2,250, you are on your own.

You are in "The Gap", or "The Donut Hole"

We call it "The Twilight Zone"



During "The Gap" you are on your own, until:

Your deductible

Your co-payments

+

Your additional prescriptions (that you pay for)

\$3,600. Total, out of your pocket.



When that happens, you leave The Gap, The Donut Hole, The Twilight Zone;

You have reached the 2nd threshold - called "Catastrophic Coverage" (\$3,600 out of your pocket);

Uncle Sam will now pay 95% and you will pay 5% of your prescription drug costs.



| | You Pay | Medicare Pays |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Annual Deductible | \$0 - \$250 | \$0 |

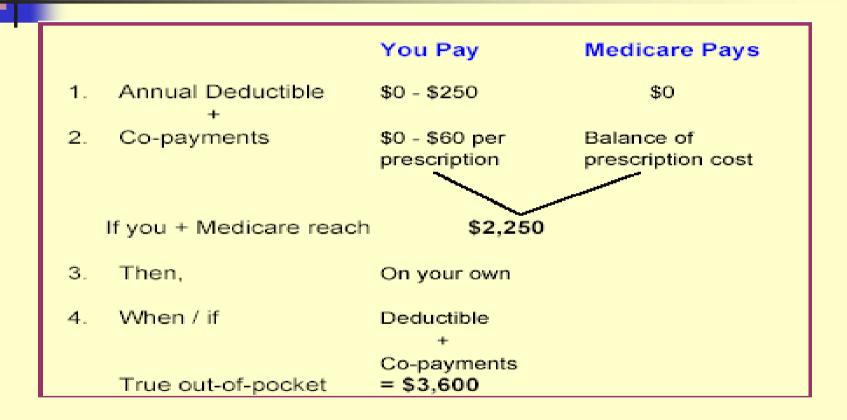


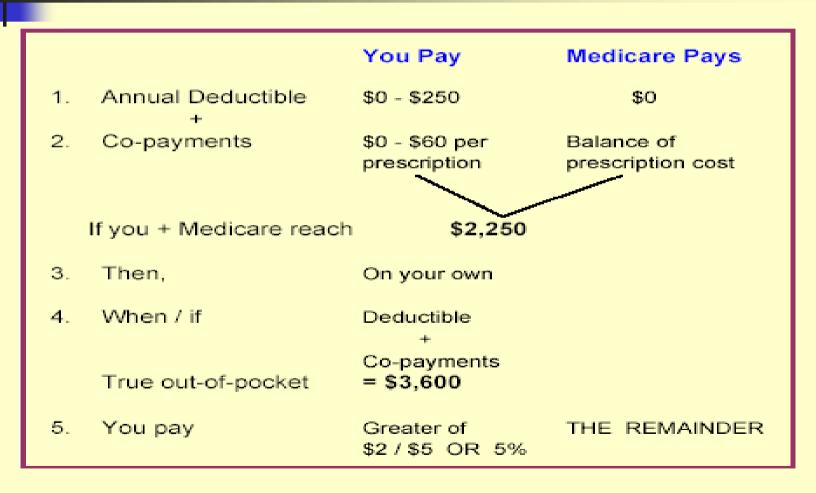
| | | You Pay | Medicare Pays |
|----|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Annual Deductible + | \$0 - \$250 | \$0 |
| 2. | Co-payments | \$0 - \$60 per prescription | Balance of prescription cost |



| | You Pay | Medicare Pays |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Annual Deductible + | \$0 - \$250 | \$0 |
| 2. Co-payments | \$0 - \$60 per prescription | Balance of prescription cost |
| If you + Medicare rea | nch \$2,250 | |

| | | You Pay | Medicare Pays |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Annual Deductible | \$0 - \$250 | \$0 |
| 2. | Co-payments | \$0 - \$60 per prescription | Balance of prescription cost |
| | If you + Medicare reach | \$2,250 | |
| 3. | Then, | On your own | |







Enrollment Periods

Initial Enrollment Period (IEP)

Annual Coordinated Election Period (AEP)

Special Enrollment Period (SEP)



Initial Enrollment Period

November 15, 2005 through May 15, 2006



Annual Coordinated Election Period

November 15 - May 15, 2006

- After May 2006:
 - November 15 December 31



Special Enrollment Period

- Permanent move into a different plan service area
- Individual entering, residing in, or leaving a long-term care facility
- Involuntary loss, reduction, or nonnotification of creditable coverage
- Other exceptional circumstances



Part D Enrollment

Medicare "encourages" all eligible enrollees to do so.

- -- The incentive is that you are likely to save money;
- -- The penalty is a 1% premium addition for each month that you do not have "creditable coverage" and do not enroll;
 - -- The penalty remains forever.



Part D Creditable Coverage

Beneficiaries who have another source of drug coverage may stay in that plan and not enroll in Medicare Part D:

- If that other source of coverage is at least as good as the Part D standard benefit, which is called "creditable coverage", the beneficiary will avoid late enrollment penalties.



Filling Prescriptions

- Use a Network Pharmacy
- Present your ID card
 - Pay Deductible, Co-payment, or coinsurance
- Mail Order Pharmacy Services
 - Use for Maintenance Drugs



Premium Payment Options

You have two options to pay the premium:

- Pay the Plan Provider directly
- Have the premium deducted by Social Security (from check), Railroad Retirement, or Office of Personnel Management



Common Characteristics

- The leading plans offer:
 - A variety of Prescription Drug Plans
- Easy to Apply
 - No health questions
 - No medical forms
- 60,000 Chain Pharmacies



Summary of Medicare Part D

Meaningful to nearly all:

- Will limit/lower your out-of-pocket costs
- As a plan of insurance, a Part D policy is an important risk management tool.
 - Limits your financial exposure by shifting great and unknown risk off your shoulders.
 - Permits better financial planning and predictability, and peace of mind



Summary of Medicare Part D

- Meaningful to nearly all
- Marginal to a few . . . for now
 - Will require individual analysis of specific medications and amounts to determine how helpful
 - We are able to provide that analysis for those who wish



Retirement Income Solutions

Would you like us to help you?

Please contact us by any of the ways on the following page.

Retirement Income Solutions

Safe ... Simple ... Sure Solutions

How can you make the most of your finances, your time, and your results?

Contact us and find out. We will do our best to satisfy your objectives, and to exceed your expectations.

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In addition to Missouri and Kansas, we also are licensed to conduct business in Arizona. California, and Texas. Professional alliances enable us often to assist in other states as well.

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