## Impact of 2022 Inflation Reduction Act on Medicare Part D Coverage and the Cost of Prescription Drugs

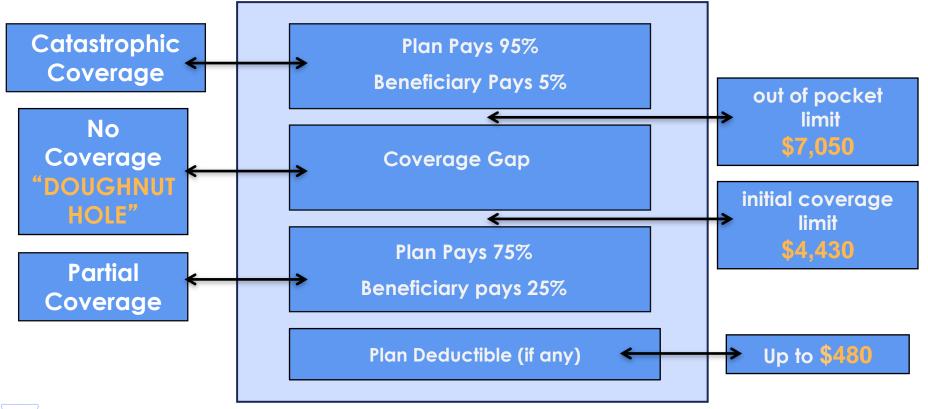
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# How Part D Plans Currently Work - 2022



#### **CURRENT MEDICARE PART D COVERAGE (2022)**





### Changes

- Part D Out-of-Pocket Maximum
- Coverage of Adult Vaccines
- Expanded LIS eligibility
- Insulin Copay Limitations
- Medicare Price Negotiation
- Prescription Drug Inflation Rebates



# Part D Out-of-Pocket Maximum



### Part D Out-of-Pocket Maximum

- **2024**: there is no cost sharing in catastrophic coverage
- **2025:** Out-of-Pocket Max is \$2,000
  - Donut hole is eliminated



### Part D Out-of-Pocket Maximum

- Caveats:
  - Drug MUST be covered on Part D formulary to count toward the out-of-pocket max
  - \$2,000 cap will **increase** each year representative of inflation



# Coverage of Adult Vaccines



### **Coverage of Adult Vaccines**

- Vaccines recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices are covered with **no copay**
- Deductible does not apply
  - Both part B and part D
- Starting in 2023



# **Expanded LIS eligibility**



### LIS/Extra Help Overview

- Federal Program Administered by SSA
- Provides help for costs of medications
- For those **in Medicare** that meet income and assets criteria
- Medicare/Medicaid Dual Eligibles automatically qualify for full LIS



### **2022 Eligibility Guidelines for LIS**

	Single	Married
Full LIS	INCOME:	INCOME:
	<b>\$18,588</b> (annual)	<b>\$24,960</b> (annual)
	<b>\$1,549</b> (monthly)	<b>\$2,080</b> (monthly)
135% FPL		
	ASSETS: \$9,900	ASSETS: <b>\$15,600</b>
Partial LIS	INCOME:	INCOME:
	<b>\$20,628</b> (annual)	<b>\$27,708</b> (annual)
	<b>\$1,719</b> (monthly)	<b>\$2,309</b> (monthly)
150% FPL		
	ASSETS: \$15,510	ASSETS: \$30,950



#### **Full LIS Benefit**

- Elimination of premiums and deductibles
- No "donut hole"
- Small co-payments
  - Beneficiaries with full LIS in LTC facilities or receiving PDA Aging Waiver have no drug co-payments

### **Partial LIS Benefit**

- Reduced premium and deductibles
- No "donut hole"

• Pay slightly larger co-payments than full LIS beneficiaries



### New 2024 Expanded LIS eligibility

• 150% FPL  $\rightarrow$  qualifies for Full LIS Benefit

### Full LIS Benefit

- Elimination of premiums and deductibles
- No "donut hole"
- Small co-payments



# **Insulin Copay Limitations**



### Insulin Copay Limitations

- Coinsurance for insulin **will not exceed \$35/month** 2025
- 2026 on, coinsurance for insulin will be capped at...
  - \$35/month

#### OR

- 25% of government negotiated price OR
- 25% of the plan's negotiated price
- Whichever is least expensive



## Prescription Drug Inflation Rebates



### **Prescription Drug Inflation Rebates**

- Medicare can penalize drug companies for raising name-brand drug prices faster than the rate of inflation, penalties being charged in 2023
- If the drug's price increases more than inflation, the company must pay the government the difference between the price charge and the inflation rate for the total sales of that drug
  - Rebates go to CMS
- **Only applicable** to drugs that cost the consumer more than \$100 per year per individual
  - 25% of the drug for a year is more than \$100
  - Basically, this is not relevant for already cheap medications



## **Medicare Price Negotiations**



### **Medicare Price Negotiations**

- CMS will be responsible for negotiating prices on qualifying brand name drugs that account for the greatest Medicare spending
- Includes both Part D and Part B drugs and biological products
- Manufacturers who fail to comply with negotiation requirements are penalized



### Medicare Price Negotiations: Qualifying Drugs

- Negotiate maximum prices for Single Source Drugs that account for the greatest Medicare spending
- Single source drug: Drug that is not yet available as a generic equivalent
- Negotiation eligible drugs: Covered part D or part B drugs that meet requirements and are the top 50 highest ranked products in total cost expenditure.



### Medicare Price Negotiations: Qualifying Drugs

#### • Part B

- On Part B formulary
- Approved product
- **11 years** since product approval have elapsed
- No biosimilars are available

### • Part D

- On Part D formularies
- Approved product
- **7 years** since product approval has elapsed
- No generic available



### **Medicare Price Negotiations: Timeline**

 Phase 1: HHS negotiates <u>10 Medicare Part D</u> drugs Prices take effect in **2026**

 Phase 2: HHS negotiates <u>15 Part D</u> drugs Prices take effect in **2027**

 Phase 3: HHS can negotiate <u>15 Medicare Part B or D</u> drugs Prices take effect in **2028**

Phase 4: HHS negotiates <u>20 Part B or D drugs</u>
Prices take effect in **2029**

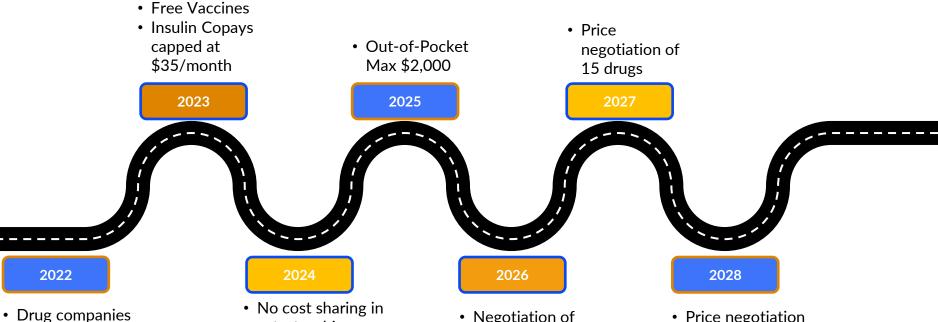
• HHS can negotiate 20 drugs in all subsequent years.



# Timeline



### **Timeline**



are penalized for rapid drug cost increases



Pennsylvania Healthcare **Benefit Solutions Program** 

- catastrophic coverage
- Part D premiums cannot grow more than 6% per year
- LIS expanded eligibility

 Negotiation of 10 drugs

• Price negotiation of 20 drugs