

for your retirement benefit

A decorative horizontal bar containing seven white dollar signs (\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$) on a green background, positioned below the word 'retirement' and above the word 'benefit'.

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Your health insurance options at retirement

Retiring with 30, 20, and even fewer years of service is possible for many RNs. They may have a defined benefit pension plan (such as the NYSNA Pension Plan) provided by their employer, along with Social Security income, and personal savings and investments to live on.

While you're working, the health insurance coverage provided by your employer makes up a significant portion of your employment package. Once you retire, however, that coverage may no longer be available. You may have to find other coverage to meet the health care needs of your retirement years.

One benefit of postponing retirement until age 65 is that 65-year-old retirees are eligible for Medicare. Those who retire before age 65 aren't eligible for Medicare coverage, but NYSNA Benefits Fund participants who retire before age 65 do have the option of choosing COBRA continuation coverage or Health Net Individual Pay coverage (see last page).

This special retirement newsletter summarizes the retirement health insurance alternatives available in 2007. It highlights the Medicare options available after age 65 and the COBRA and Health Net Individual Pay coverage available to NYSNA Benefits Fund participants who retire before age 65. Further information about all of the various options is available by calling the contact numbers provided in this newsletter.

If you retire at or after age 65

If you retire on or after your 65th birthday, you are eligible for Medicare. You must have worked for at least 10 years in Medicare-covered employment and be a citizen or permanent resident of the United States. Those who are under 65 and disabled, or have chronic kidney disease, also may qualify for coverage.

Medicare is a traditional fee-for-service plan. This means you have the flexibility of choosing any doctor or hospital, anywhere in the United States. This is a very attractive benefit, particularly for those who have an established relationship with their physician. Your doctor or hospital generally will charge the Medicare-approved fee each time you receive a medical service.

Medicare consists of Parts A and B, which together also are referred to as original or traditional Medicare. Also new this year is Medicare Part D, which provides some coverage for prescription medications. You can choose to have only Part A, or Part A and Part B. Part D is optional.

Both parts A and B pay a portion, but not all, of your medical costs. Part A covers inpatient hospital care, home care, and

care from a skilled nursing facility or hospice. Part B covers such outpatient services as doctor visits, hospital care, physical therapy, and durable medical equipment.

The number of inpatient days that Medicare Part A covers is measured in benefit periods. A benefit period begins the first day you receive inpatient services and ends when you leave the facility and haven't received care in any other facility for 60 days in a row. There is no limit to the number of benefit periods you can have.

Medicare costs

You pay no premium for Medicare Part A coverage in most circumstances, but there is a \$992 deductible for hospital services per benefit period. This year, your monthly premium for Medicare Part B is \$93.50, which typically is deducted from your Social Security check. You can decline or postpone buying Part B coverage, although the premium increases by 10 percent each year that you delay electing the coverage. There are exceptions. If you or your spouse are working past age 65

for a company with 20 or more employees and are covered by the company's health plan, enrollment in Part B can be deferred until retirement *without* penalty.

When to sign up for Medicare

If you apply for Social Security benefits at age 65, you **automatically** will be enrolled in Medicare Part A and Part B. Your Medicare card will be mailed to you. If you don't want to enroll in Part B, follow the instructions that come with the card.

If you retire after age 65, you'll need to **apply** for Medicare. Contact your nearest Social Security Administration office for the necessary forms to apply for coverage.

You must sign up for Medicare within the seven-month time period that starts three months before your 65th birthday and ends four months after your 65th birthday. If you don't, you'll have to wait until the next general enrollment period to begin coverage. General enrollment is held from January 1 to March 31 of each year.

A new retiree must apply for Part B before his/her employer's health coverage lapses or within eight months after losing it. If you don't enroll within this time frame, you'll have to wait until the next general enrollment period, which begins January 1 of the following year. The 10 percent premium increase would apply.

Even if you continue to work after you turn 65, you should sign up for Part A of Medicare. Part A may help pay some of the costs your employer's medical plan doesn't cover. However, it may not be advisable to sign up for Part B if you have health coverage through your employer. Most health plans are far more generous than Medicare, and you won't have to pay the monthly Part B premium.

Private insurers contract with Medicare to provide prescription drug coverage under Medicare Part D. You can sign up for Part D when you become Medicare-eligible and can change plans once a year between November 15 and December 31. Premiums may vary, depending on where you live, and will be higher if you don't enroll once you're Medicare-eligible (unless you have other prescription drug coverage that's at least as good as the standard Medicare Part D benefit — what's termed "creditable" coverage).

If you or your spouse is working for an employer with 20 or more employees and is covered by the company's health plan, the coverage you have through that employer will be primary, and Medicare will be secondary. If the employer has less than 20 employees, Medicare generally will be primary. Contact your local [Social Security Administration](#) office for more information, or call (800) 772-1213.

What Medicare doesn't cover

Medicare is a great benefit for retirees, but often the plan only covers about one-half of the health care costs of its participants. Limited coverage for prescription drugs is provided through Part D, but Medicare doesn't cover dental care or dentures, routine foot care, hearing aids, eye examinations, eyeglasses, or long-term care. These out-of-pocket expenses, combined with deductible and coinsurance amounts, can add up very quickly. For many retirees, a supplemental health insurance policy (such as Medigap) or

a Medicare Advantage plan, which takes the place of traditional Medicare A and B coverage and covers prescriptions, may be advisable.

Medigap supplemental insurance

Medicare supplemental insurance (Medigap) is private insurance that helps fill the gaps in original Medicare (Part A and Part B) coverage. Twelve standard policies are available, each offering a different combination of benefits that work in conjunction with traditional Medicare. The policies must be labeled with the letters A through L to make comparisons among plans easily understandable.

The policies pay for some or all deductibles (what you pay before Medicare begins to pay) and coinsurance amounts (what you pay after Medicare pays its share) and certain services not covered by original Medicare. These services may include outpatient prescription drugs, some preventive screenings and home care, emergency medical care provided outside the United States, and provider charges above the amount that Medicare pays. You pay a premium for this supplemental insurance (generally from \$1,000 to \$4,000 per year), and you must continue to pay the Part B premium, along with various coinsurance and copayment amounts.

Each of these standardized plans may be sold as a Medicare Select plan, which is a type of Medigap policy that usually costs less because it restricts your choice of doctors and hospitals, except in an emergency. Medicare Select must meet all of the requirements that apply to Medigap.

The best time to buy a Medigap policy is during your Medigap open enrollment period, which is the six-month time period after you enroll in Medicare Part B and are age 65 or older. During this open enrollment period, your health status cannot be used as a reason to refuse you a policy or to charge you more than other applicants. If you enroll in a Medigap policy later, you may be denied coverage or charged a higher rate.

You may call health insurers in your area to find out what Medigap plans they offer and their costs. More detailed information about [Medicare](#) and Medicare supplemental insurance is available on the Web at www.medicare.gov.

Medicare Advantage Plans (Part C)

Medicare Advantage plans offer coverage that can take the place of Medicare Part A, Part B, and Part D. They include Medicare HMOs and PPOs and may offer prescription drug coverage. In addition to paying any monthly premium required by the HMO (ranging from close to nothing in some counties to more than \$300 in others), you usually must also continue to pay the monthly Medicare Part B premium. You'll also likely be responsible for copayments and coinsurance for each visit to a provider.

The benefits of Medicare Advantage plans are that they offer lower cost coverage than Medigap plans, have no additional out-of-pocket coinsurance costs, and rarely generate paperwork. The restricted network available only in certain areas can be a negative aspect of Medicare Advantage Plans.

If you retire before age 65

If you retire before age 65, you should contact your human resources department or benefits administrator to ask whether medical insurance coverage is provided as part of your retirement package. You also have several other health insurance options available:

- **If you are a participant of the NYSNA Pension Plan, but are not a participant of the NYSNA Benefits Fund** (all RNs at Jack D. Weiler Hospital, Jewish Home and Hospital, Long Island College Hospital, Montefiore Medical Center, Mount Vernon Hospital, Sound Shore Medical Center, and Southampton Hospital), contact your hospital to ask what coverage is available after you retire.
- **If you are a participant of the NYSNA Benefits Fund, but are not a participant of the NYSNA Pension Plan** (all RNs at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center, Bronx-Lebanon Special Care Center, County of Sullivan, Interfaith Medical Center, Parker Jewish Institute, Peninsula Hospital Center, Richmond University Medical Center, Saint Vincents Catholic Medical Center of New York, Saint Vincents Medical Center of Staten Island/Bayley Seton Campus (Mitchell Fields/Wadsworth Clinics), St. Cabrini Nursing Home, St. Elizabeth Ann's Health Care and Rehabilitation Center, Southside Hospital, Vassar Brothers Hospital, Visiting Nurse Association Health Care Services, or Woodbury Center for Health Care), you also will have the three medical insurance coverage choices listed below, which always have been available to retiring RNs.
- **If you are a participant of the NYSNA Benefits Fund and are a participant of the NYSNA Pension Plan** (all RNs at Beth Abraham Health Services, Brooklyn Hospital Center, Cabrini Medical Center, Flushing Hospital Medical Center, Gracie Square Hospital, Hempstead Park Nursing Home, Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center, Maimonides Medical Center, Monsignor James H. Fitzpatrick Pavilion Skilled Nursing Facility, Mount Sinai Hospital, Nephro Care, New Island Hospital, New York Dialysis Management, NYC Health & Hospitals Corporation-Correctional Health Services/PHS, New York Dialysis Services, New York Dialysis Services/ABC, New York Methodist Hospital, New York Presbyterian Hospital, New York Westchester Square Medical Center, North Shore University Hospital at Syosset, Roosevelt Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital Center, St. Vincent's Catholic Medical Center/Home Health Agency, St. Vincent's Mary Immaculate Hospital, Staten Island University Hospital – North, Terence Cardinal Cooke Health Care Center, Union Community Health Center, or Wyckoff Heights Medical Center), you will have the three medical coverage choices (COBRA continuation coverage, Health Net Individual Pay coverage, or other health insurance coverage) listed below:

COBRA continuation coverage

COBRA continuation coverage is available for participants of the NYSNA Benefits Fund. COBRA provides a

temporary extension of the Benefits Fund's group health insurance benefits to RNs at their own expense at the group rate if they lose coverage due to a reduction in hours or termination of employment, including retirement. You can choose COBRA for yourself, your spouse, and/or your covered dependents.

As long as you make a timely election and pay the required premiums, COBRA will cover medical, prescription drug, vision, and dental services. Coverage can be continued for up to 18 months after your termination date. The Fund's life insurance and disability coverages are not included under the COBRA option.

If you decide to use COBRA continuation coverage, call the Benefits Fund to let us know when you'll need the coverage. Once the Fund receives official verification from your employer that you have retired, it will send you the required COBRA information. You then have 60 days to elect COBRA.

Payment of the initial premium, which by law can't exceed 102 percent of the cost of coverage for active participants, must be received within 45 days. Your premiums must be paid monthly thereafter.

Health Net Individual Pay coverage

Another option for NYSNA Benefits Fund participants is to convert the medical and prescription drug portions of your Benefits Fund coverage to a Health Net insurance program. *You have a choice of Health Net Individual Pay when you first lose active coverage and again when your COBRA coverage ends.* Health Net conversion insurance can be continued indefinitely, and you can choose to cover yourself, your spouse, and/or your covered dependents.

When your Benefits Fund coverage is terminated, you'll receive a letter from Health Net explaining two different conversion options – an HMO Plan and a Point of Service (POS) Plan. Both differ from the Benefits Fund coverage you currently have, and both require a monthly premium. You have 30 days to elect either coverage.

The HMO Plan features a:

- \$15 copayment for most doctor's office visits, radiology, lab tests, and outpatient physical therapy;
- \$5 to \$20 copayment for prescription drugs (subject to a deductible);
- \$75 copayment for outpatient surgery;
- \$50 copayment for an emergency room visit; and
- \$500 copayment for inpatient hospital room and board.

The POS Plan features a choice between seeing in- and out-of-network providers.

In-network, the plan's charges include a:

- \$10 copayment for most office visits, radiology, lab tests, and outpatient physical therapy;
- \$5 to \$20 copayment for prescription drugs (subject to a deductible);
- \$35 copayment for an emergency room visit; and

- No charge for inpatient hospital room and board.
Out-of-network, you'll be responsible for:
- A deductible;
- The full cost of prescription drugs and routine office visits;
- 20 percent of the usual, customary, and reasonable charges for nonroutine office visits, radiology, lab tests, outpatient physical therapy, and emergency room visits; and
- Any amount over the usual, customary, and reasonable charges.

Other health insurance coverage

Another option is to call health care insurance providers in your area. Ask what types of coverage they offer and how much the monthly premium will cost. Be sure to check what the copayment or coinsurance is for typical office, hospital emergency room, and inpatient hospital visits. Compare several insurer's services with the costs to cover you and any members of your family you'd like covered.

If you're married, you also may consider checking whether your spouse's health plan will cover you.

The choice is yours

As you can see, there are many choices for health care coverage in your retirement years. If you retire at or after age 65, you are eligible for:

- Medicare Parts A, B, and D; Medigap supplemental insurance; and Medicare Advantage plans. Call the **Social Security Administration** office at (800) 772-1213 or visit the **Medicare** Web site at www.medicare.gov for detailed information.

If you retire before you're 65 years old and:

- Are a participant in the NYSNA Benefits Fund, you can choose **COBRA** continuation coverage by calling the Fund at (877) RN BENEFITS, **Health Net Individual**

Pay coverage by calling **GHBA** (the plan administrator) at (800) 762-3511, or other health insurance coverage by calling health care insurance providers in your area. You also may contact your hospital to ask whether it offers any other medical insurance coverage to retirees.

- Are a participant of the Pension Plan, but are not a participant in the Benefits Fund, contact your employer or health insurance provider to ask what coverage is available when you retire. Your employer can offer you **COBRA** and may be able to offer you another form of coverage, such as a direct pay conversion.

Important phone numbers

Social Security Administration
(800) 772-1213

Health Net Individual Pay
(800) 762-3511

NYSNA Pension Plan & Benefits Fund
(877) RN BENEFITS

New York State Nurses Association



PO Box 12430
Albany, NY 12212-2430

(877) RN BENEFITS
(800) 342-4324
(518) 869-9501

For Your Retirement Benefit

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Medicare A, B, and D services and fees

Available to those who are 65 or older

January 1 – December 31, 2007

Medicare Part A <i>Covers inpatient medical care and services furnished by certified hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies, and hospices</i> No premium (in most cases)	
Covered Service	Cost
Hospital services — semiprivate room, meals, general nursing and other hospital services and supplies (excluding private-duty nursing, a TV or telephone in your room, or a private room unless medically necessary)	For each benefit period you pay: \$992 total for 1st - 60th days \$248 per day for 61st - 90th days \$496 per day for 91st - 150th days (once per lifetime) All costs for each day beyond 150 days
Skilled nursing or rehabilitation services — semiprivate room, meals, skilled nursing and rehabilitation services, and other services and supplies	No deductible Coinsurance per benefit period \$0 per day for 1st - 20th days Up to \$124 per day for 21st - 100th days You pay all costs beyond 100th day
Home health care services — Intermittent skilled nursing care; physical therapy; occupational therapy; speech language pathology services; home health aide services; durable medical equipment such as wheelchairs, hospital beds, oxygen, and walkers; other services and supplies	No deductible Coinsurance \$0 for home health services 20% of Medicare-approved amount for durable medical equipment
Hospice care — Pain and symptom relief and supportive services, home care, necessary inpatient care, and a variety of services otherwise not covered by Medicare	You pay: Limited costs for outpatient drugs and inpatient respite care
Medicare Part B <i>Covers various doctor and outpatient services</i> \$93.50 per month premium (Under new guidelines, older Americans with annual incomes exceeding \$80,000 for individuals or \$160,000 for married couples filing joint tax returns will be charged an additional surcharge on top of the regular premium cost. The surcharge, ranging from \$12.50 to \$68.60 per month depending on income, is to be phased in over the next three years.)	
Covered Service	Cost
Most doctors' services; outpatient hospital care; ambulance transportation; diagnostic tests, laboratory services; such preventive care as a one-time initial physical exam and mammography, Pap smear, cardiovascular disease, colorectal cancer, diabetes, glaucoma, and prostate cancer screening; physical, occupational, and speech therapy; durable medical equipment; intermittent skilled care; home health aide services; and many other health services	Deductible — \$131 per calendar year Coinsurance 20% of Medicare-approved charges If your doctor does not accept Medicare's reimbursement as payment-in-full, you may have to pay some additional charges
Medicare Part D <i>Partially covers prescription drugs</i> Premium is specific to plan (most people will pay \$24)	
In general, each year you will pay: 100% of the first \$265 of your drug costs (annual deductible) 25% of the cost of covered drugs between \$266 and \$2,400 (up to a \$500 maximum out-of-pocket) 100% of the cost of covered drugs between \$2,401 and \$5,451.25 5% of the cost of covered drugs above \$5,451.25.	

COBRA and Health Net Individual Pay copayment/coinsurance comparison

Available to NYSNA Benefits Fund participants

January 1 – December 31, 2007

Covered Service	COBRA (Can be continued for up to 18 months)		Health Net Individual Pay (Can be continued indefinitely)		
	In-network	Out-of-network (Coinsurance)	HMO Plan	POS Plan	
				In-network	Out-of-network (Coinsurance)
Monthly premium	\$519 - \$537 per person (subject to change)		\$784 - \$908 per person**	\$940 - \$1,088 per person**	
Deductible	None	\$50 - \$100 per person \$150 - \$200 per family	None	None	\$1,000 per person \$2,000 per family
Routine office visits	\$0 - \$10 copayment	20% of UCR*	\$0 - \$15 copayment	\$0 - \$10 copayment	You pay full cost
Nonroutine office visits	\$10 copayment	20% of UCR*	\$15 copayment	\$10 copayment	20% of UCR*
Radiology	No cost	20% of UCR*	\$15 copayment	\$10 copayment	20% of UCR*
Lab tests	No cost	20% of UCR*	\$15 copayment	\$10 copayment	20% of UCR*
Outpatient physical therapy	\$10 copayment	20% of UCR*	\$15 copayment	\$10 copayment	20% of UCR*
Inpatient hospital room and board	No cost	Generally paid so there are no out-of-pocket facility charges	\$500 copayment	No cost	20% of hospital charges*
Inpatient medical visits	No cost	Up to 20% of UCR*	\$15 copayment	\$10 copayment	20% of UCR*
Outpatient surgery	No cost	Up to 17% of UCR*	\$75 copayment	\$10 copayment	20% of hospital charges*
Emergency room	\$25 copayment (waived if admitted)		\$50 copayment	\$35 copayment	20% of UCR*
Outpatient mental health	\$10 copayment	10% of UCR*	10% of UCR coinsurance*	10% of UCR coinsurance*	10% of UCR*
Prescription drugs Maintenance medications must be filled by mail-order	\$0 - \$5 copayment	Reimbursed at average wholesale price minus in-network copayment (less than 34-day supply only)	\$5 - \$20 copayment after meeting \$100 deductible per person or \$300 deductible per family		You pay full cost
Dental care services Diagnostic and preventive	No cost	20% of usual and prevailing fee*	Option not available		
Dental care services Basic restorative, endodontics, periodontics, maintenance of prosthodontics, and oral surgery	20% of fee schedule coinsurance	20% of usual and prevailing fee*	Option not available		
Dental care services Major restorative, installation of prosthodontics, and orthodontics	50% of fee schedule coinsurance	50% of usual and prevailing fee*	Option not available		
Routine vision care services Eye exam every 2 years (yearly for children up to age 18)	\$10 copayment	Paid at up to \$75 for exam and glasses or contact lenses every two years	\$15 copayment (vision screening)	\$10 copayment (vision screening)	Option not available
Routine vision care services Eyeglasses or contact lenses every 2 years	\$30 copayment for lenses and/or Designer selection frames <i>or</i> \$150 credit toward other frames <i>or</i> \$25 - \$45 copayment for contact lenses		Option not available		