

Three key things to understand about Medicare

Medicare is the most important health-care resource for those 65 and older, but many seniors find navigating the program and its multiple plan choices confusing. More than 60 million Americans are enrolled in Medicare today, and that number will surpass 80 million in 25 years as more baby boomers retire. The federal government spends more than \$700 billion each year on Medicare benefits. Since Medicare is a key component of meeting health-care needs in retirement, it is important to understand how the program works before enrolling. Reviewing some key elements of Medicare will help you get started.

Eligibility requirements

- Age 65
- U.S. citizen or legal resident who has resided in the United States for a minimum of five years
- Worked at least 10 years in Medicare-covered employment

Understanding the basics

Part A Hospital Insurance



COST
Generally no premium
COVERAGE
Hospital inpatient care Home-health care Hospice care Limited nursing home care <i>No coverage after 100 days per benefit period</i>
ANNUAL DEDUCTIBLE
\$1,408 hospital inpatient

Part B Medical Insurance



COST
Base premium of \$144.60/month Premiums can increase at certain income levels
COVERAGE
Doctor visits Outpatient procedures Lab tests, therapy, X-rays
ANNUAL DEDUCTIBLE
After the \$198 deductible, you pay 20% of costs No annual limit on out-of-pocket expenses

Part D Prescription Drug



COST
Base premium is \$32.74/month Offered by private insurance companies approved by Medicare
COVERAGE
Optional coverage to help meet the costs of prescription drugs
ANNUAL DEDUCTIBLE
The maximum annual deductible cannot exceed \$435



Enroll at the right time

To avoid potential penalties and coverage gaps, it's critical to understand how Medicare enrollment works. Most individuals should consider enrolling during their initial enrollment period (IEP), the 7-month period around their 65th birthday. If you're already receiving benefits from Social Security, you're automatically enrolled in Part A and Part B starting the first day of the month you turn 65.

Initial enrollment period

File during the first 3 months
Coverage begins on the first day of your birth month

File during your birth month
Coverage begins the next month

File any time during the last 3 months
Coverage begins two months later

General enrollment period (GEP)

If you weren't automatically enrolled and you missed your IEP, you can still apply for Medicare Part A and/or Medicare Part B during the general enrollment period, which runs from January 1 to March 31 each year. If you choose this enrollment period, your coverage begins in July.

Special enrollment period (SEP)

If you're covered under a group health plan based on current employment, you have a special enrollment period (SEP) to sign up for Part A and/or Part B any time as long as you or your spouse (or family member if you're disabled) is working and you're covered by a group health plan through the employer or union. This enrollment period is only available if you are working for a company with more than 20 employees. The 8-month special enrollment period starts the month after the employment ends or the group health plan insurance based on current employment ends, whichever happens first.

Penalties for missed enrollment deadlines

Medicare imposes late enrollment penalties to encourage retirees to sign up when enrollment is available. Your monthly premium may go up 10% for each full 12-month period that you could have had coverage, but didn't sign up for it.

Although your Part B premium amount is based on your income, your penalty is calculated based on the standard Part B premium, regardless of your income.



You may pay higher monthly premiums depending on your income

2020 Medicare Part B premiums start out at \$144.60 a month.*

Singles	Couples	Premium
< \$87,000	< \$174,000	\$144.60
\$87,001–\$109,000	\$174,001–\$218,000	\$202.40
\$109,001–\$136,000	\$218,001–\$272,000	\$289.20
\$136,001–\$163,000	\$272,001–\$326,000	\$376.20
\$163,001–\$500,000	\$326,001–\$750,000	\$462.70
> \$500,000	> \$750,000	\$491.60

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Income based on Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI), which includes tax-exempt interest income. MAGI is based on income reported on the tax return from two years prior.



Supplemental coverage is critical

Since original Medicare includes deductibles and coinsurance that could lead to significant out-of-pocket expenses in retirement, it's important to consider supplemental insurance to cover these costs. There are two options to consider — a Medicare Advantage (MA) plan (otherwise known as Medicare Part C) or Medigap coverage.

Medicare Advantage plans

Medicare Part A, Part B, and often Part D coverage are bundled together in one plan. These private plans generally offer additional benefits such as vision, dental, and hearing. Some Medicare co-payments and deductibles are eliminated, and there are also limits on annual out-of-pocket expenses (cannot exceed \$6,700 per year). Most plans offer coverage through a health maintenance organization (HMO) or preferred provider organization (PPO). HMO plans generally require the use of health-care providers within the plan's network. PPO plans do not require that you see in-network providers or obtain a referral to consult a specialist.

Medigap policies

Private insurance companies offer these plans to cover certain expenses not covered by Medicare such as deductibles, copays, and uncovered services. Premiums will vary depending on the area and type of plan and are paid separately from Medicare Part B premiums. Medigap policies do not usually offer prescription drug coverage. Consider enrolling at age 65 since you cannot be charged a higher premium based on your health situation. If you enroll later, you may be charged a higher premium if you have pre-existing health conditions.

Medicare Advantage (MA)	Medigap policy
Lower premiums but potentially more out-of-pocket expenses; average monthly premium in 2020 is \$23* but can vary widely	Premiums generally range between \$150 and \$400 a month depending on plan type, but out-of-pocket expenses may be much less
May save money unless you need frequent appointments or treatments	May save money for people needing high-cost or frequent care
Plans — especially HMO plans — will restrict coverage to eligible provider networks	Use any health-care provider who accepts Medicare; no referrals for specialists are needed
No denial of coverage for pre-existing health conditions	May be denied coverage, or charged a higher premium, if you miss the initial enrollment period
Benefits may change annually; you remain in the plan unless you choose to opt out	Benefits usually don't change; guaranteed renewable, assuming the policy is paid
Some plans include dental and vision	May be more flexible for those who travel out of state

* Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Bridging the coverage gap for early retirees

A big issue facing certain retirees is how to bridge the gap in health insurance coverage when retiring before becoming eligible for Medicare at age 65. In fact, many workers base their retirement decision primarily around this challenge. To compound the problem, the number of employers offering retiree health benefits has been decreasing for decades. Here's a look at some potential options for those who need to bridge the gap until they are eligible for Medicare at age 65:

- **COBRA:** Allows retiree to maintain access to a group health plan but costs may be significant. Coverage typically lasts 18 months.
- **Spouse employer plan:** May be the most cost effective option if available.
- **Marketplace plans:** Public marketplace (through the Affordable Care Act or ACA) or private options. Wide variation on cost and coverage but subsidies based on income may be available for ACA plans.
- **Specialty coverage:** Short-term plans lasting less than 1 year that typically provide catastrophic coverage.

Plan for health-care expenses

Future health costs are a critical component of a retirement plan. Health-care costs have been rising faster than inflation and wages for many years, and that trend is likely to continue. In addition, people are living longer and will likely need more health services in the future.

When considering health coverage in retirement, it's important to assess your personal health conditions and the potential for significant out-of-pocket expenses. Research available Medicare plans in your area and be mindful of important deadlines.

As with any planning decisions, securing professional advice from an expert who understands your individual situation can help.

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