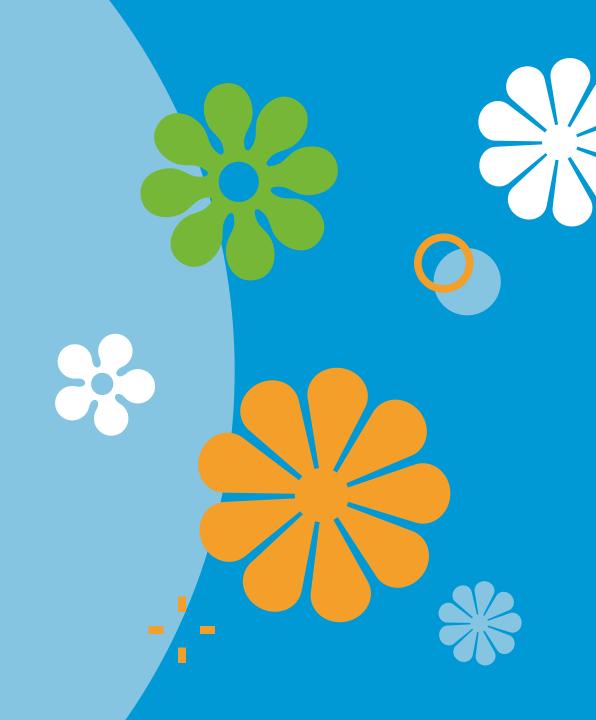
Introduction To Medicare

Presented By

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Who remembers 1965?





What was the bestselling car of 1965?

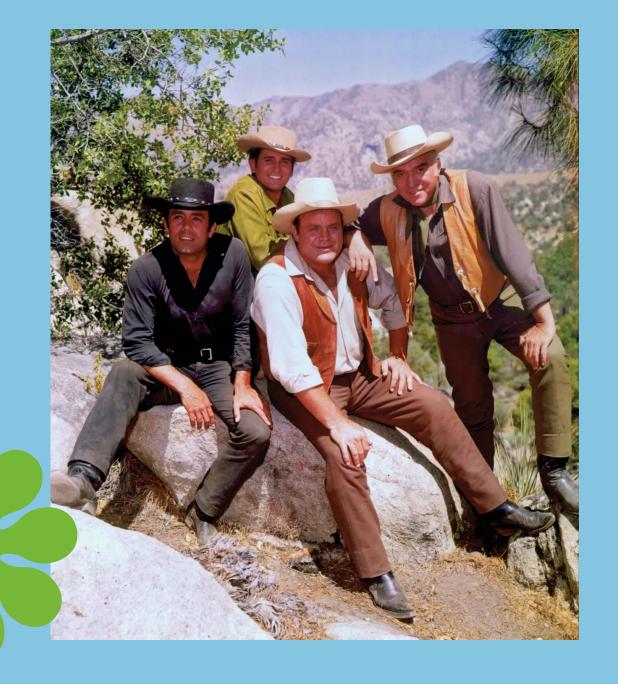






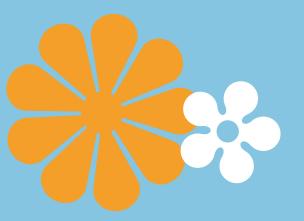
What was the highest rated TV show of 1965?







NASA's space program was in full-swing!

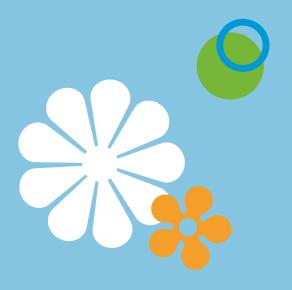




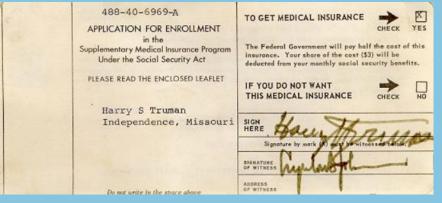


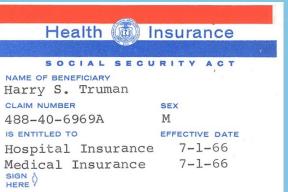
Medicare is Signed into Law

July 30, 1965









What is Medicare?

- Medicare is federal health insurance for people 65 or older, who have worked 10 years or more in Medicare-covered employment and are citizens or permanent legal residents of the United States
- As of September 2022, there are over
 65,000,000 people on some form of Medicare





Who is Eligible for Medicare?

People who are at least 65 years of age, and:

- Have worked 10 or more years in Medicare-covered employment
- Have paid (or a spouse paid) Social Security for at least 10 years
- Are citizens of the United States or permanent legal residents

People who are under 65 and disabled:

Have been receiving Social Security Disability income for 24 months

<u>or</u>

 Have been diagnosed with ESRD (End Stage Renal Disease) or ALS (Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis or Lou Gehrig's Disease)

Questions about eligibility? Call 1-800-MEDICARE

When Can I Sign Up for Medicare?

Initial Enrollment Period (IEP):

You can start enrolling 3 months *before* your 65th birthday month and up to 3 months *after* your birthday month







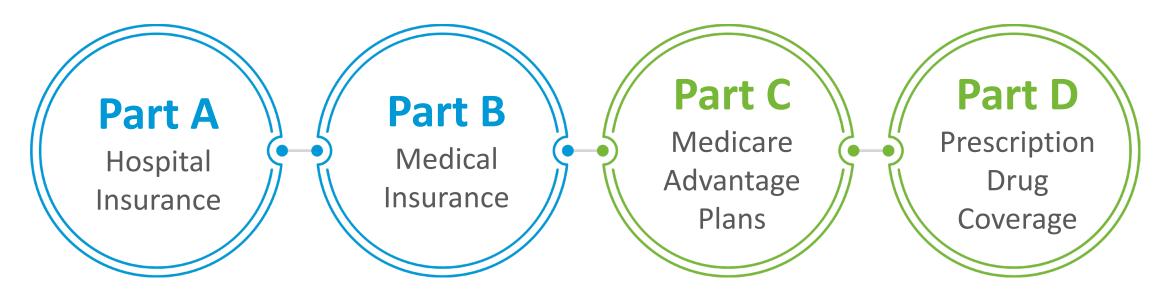








The Four Parts of Medicare



Administered by the Government

Administered by Private Insurance Companies

Medicare Parts A & B are often referred to as Original Medicare



What Does Original Medicare Cover?

Part A: Hospital Insurance

- Inpatient Care in Hospitals
- Skilled Nursing Facilities

- Hospice Care
- Home Health Care Services

Part B: Medical Insurance

- Medical Services from Doctors &
 Other Health Care Providers
- Outpatient Care
- Labs & X-Rays

- Part B Drugs & Chemotherapy
- Durable Medical Equipment
- Some Preventive Services



What Does Medicare Cost?

Part A: Hospital Insurance

If you qualify for Medicare, there is no premium for Part A if you (or spouse) paid Social Security for 10 years. However, Part A does not cover all inpatient expenses.

| 2023 Medicare Part A Cost-Sharing | | |
|--|----------|--|
| Inpatient Hospital Deductible (each benefit period) | \$1,600 | |
| Inpatient Hospital Copay (per day) days 61-90 at the hospital | \$400 | |
| Inpatient Hospital Copay (per day) days 91-150 at the hospital (no coverage after day 150) | \$800 | |
| Skilled Nursing Copay days 1-20 | \$0 | |
| Skilled Nursing Copay (per day) days 21-100 (no coverage after day 100) | \$200.00 | |



What Does Medicare Cost?

Part B: Medical Insurance

- o For Part B most people will pay \$164.90 for 2023
- Individuals or couples on Medicare with annual incomes over \$97,000 single or \$194,000 couples filing jointly will pay more than \$164.90
- Amounts are determined using your modified Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) from 2 years prior

| 2023 Medicare Part B Cost-Sharing | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Deductible (per calendar year) | \$226 | |
| Coinsurance (NO out of pocket maximum) | 20% (percentage may vary) | |



What Does Medicare Cost?

| If your filing status and yearly income in 2021 was | | Then your 2023 Part B | |
|---|--|---|--------------------|
| File Individual Tax Return | File Joint Tax Return | File Married & Separate Tax Return | monthly payment is |
| \$97,000 or less | \$194,000 or less | \$91,000 or less | \$164.90 |
| above \$97,000 to \$123,000 | above \$194,000 to \$246,000 | Not applicable | \$230.80 |
| above \$123,000 to \$153,000 | above \$246,000 to \$306,000 | Not applicable | \$329.70 |
| above \$153,000 to \$183,000 | above \$306,000 to \$366,000 | Not applicable | \$428.60 |
| above \$183,000 and less than \$500,000 | above \$366,000 and less than \$750,000 | above \$97,000 and less than \$403,000 | \$527.50 |
| \$500,000 or above | \$750,000 and above | \$403,000 and above | \$560.50 |



Original Medicare <u>Does Not</u> Cover Everything

Examples of Services Not Covered Include:

- Most Prescription Drugs
- Routine Eye Exams
- Routine Dental Care & Dentures
- Hearing Aids
- Custodial Care at Home
- Most Chiropractic Services
- Care Outside of the United States



















If I'm drawing Social Security when I turn 65, what happens with Medicare?

Be aware that...

- Enrollment in Parts A & B is automatic
- If you decline Part B and send your Medicare care back:
 - There can be a 10% penalty for each year you delay applying
 - You may avoid a penalty if you or your spouse is actively working <u>AND</u> you are covered by your group's health insurance



What if I'm still working, have group coverage through my employer, and I do not intend to retire when I turn 65 – what do I do with Medicare?

Is my employer coverage creditable (drug coverage as good as Medicare's)?

- Creditable employer coverage protects you from a late enrollment penalty
- You don't have to notify Medicare of your current status
- When you finally drop employer plan, you then validate you had continuous coverage through employment





When should I avoid Medicare?

If I'm still working and plan to keep my employer coverage...

- Is my employer plan a High Deductible Health Plan (HDHP)?
- If you enroll in Medicare, which is not HDHP, you cannot make new contributions to your Health Savings Account (HSA) nor can your employer
- You may be advised to pick up Medicare Part A because it doesn't cost anything – <u>Don't Do It</u>



Is Original Medicare All There Is?

You have two options in addition to Original Medicare:

(1)

Medicare Supplement

Part A: Hospital Insurance

Part B: Medical Insurance

Medicare Supplement (Medigap)

Part D: Prescription Drug Coverage

(2)

Part C: Medicare Advantage Plans

Part C: Medicare Advantage Plans include:

Part A: Hospital Insurance

Part B: Medical Insurance

Part D: Prescription Drug Coverage

Additional Benefits

Part D: Prescription Drug Plan (PDP)

- Part D helps pay for your prescription drug costs
- Purchased from private companies (approved by Medicare)
- Insurance companies set the premium
- You're responsible for coinsurance and copays



What is the Coverage Gap (Donut Hole)?

Total Drug Spend: \$4,660



Discount of 70%

paid by drug

paid by drug

manufacturer on

manufacturer

Initial Coverage Stage

Patient Pays

Copayment or coinsurance.

Medicare tracks combined expenses until total of \$4,660



Enter Coverage Gap

Coverage Gap Stage

Patient Pays

25% for Brand 25% for Generic Catastrophic Coverage Stage

Patient Pays
Greater of

5% or \$4.15 Gen \$10.35 Brand

Out-of-Pocket Expenses: \$7,400



Exit Coverage Gap



Why Medicare?

- Original Medicare Parts A & B is good health insurance: Copays and coinsurances (generally 80%/20%) after deductibles
- Medicare Advantage plans can improve Original Medicare by adding additional benefits such as prescription drug coverage
- Medicare Supplement or Medigap plans supplement Original Medicare's coverage, closing the gaps in Original Medicare
- Medicare Supplement and Medicare Advantage plans can be very cost effective and comprehensive when compared with other types of coverage