



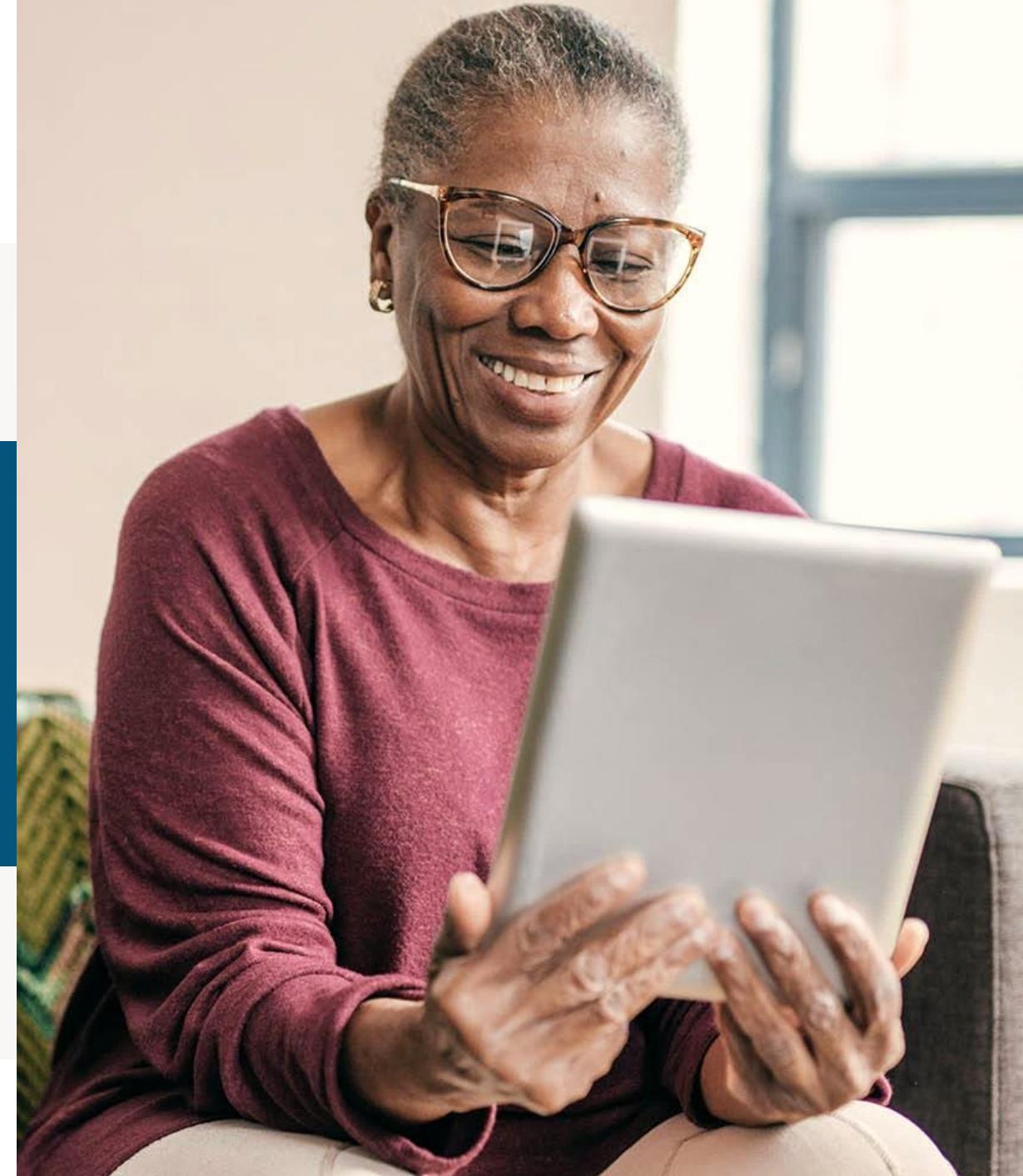
Medicare basics: planning & enrollment

An educational webinar





By understanding the Medicare options available, you can **approach enrollment with confidence.**



What we'll cover today



What is
Medicare?



Do I need
additional coverage?



How do I avoid
costly mistakes?

What is Medicare?





Medicare is a federal health insurance program for **individuals** age 65 and older, as well as younger people with certain medical conditions or disabilities.



Medicare: Key differences in coverage

How is Medicare different from the coverage you might have today?



Employer Health Care

Individual or family coverage

Curated by employers

Short list of options

Consistent plans state-to-state

Medicare

Individual coverage

Self-directed process

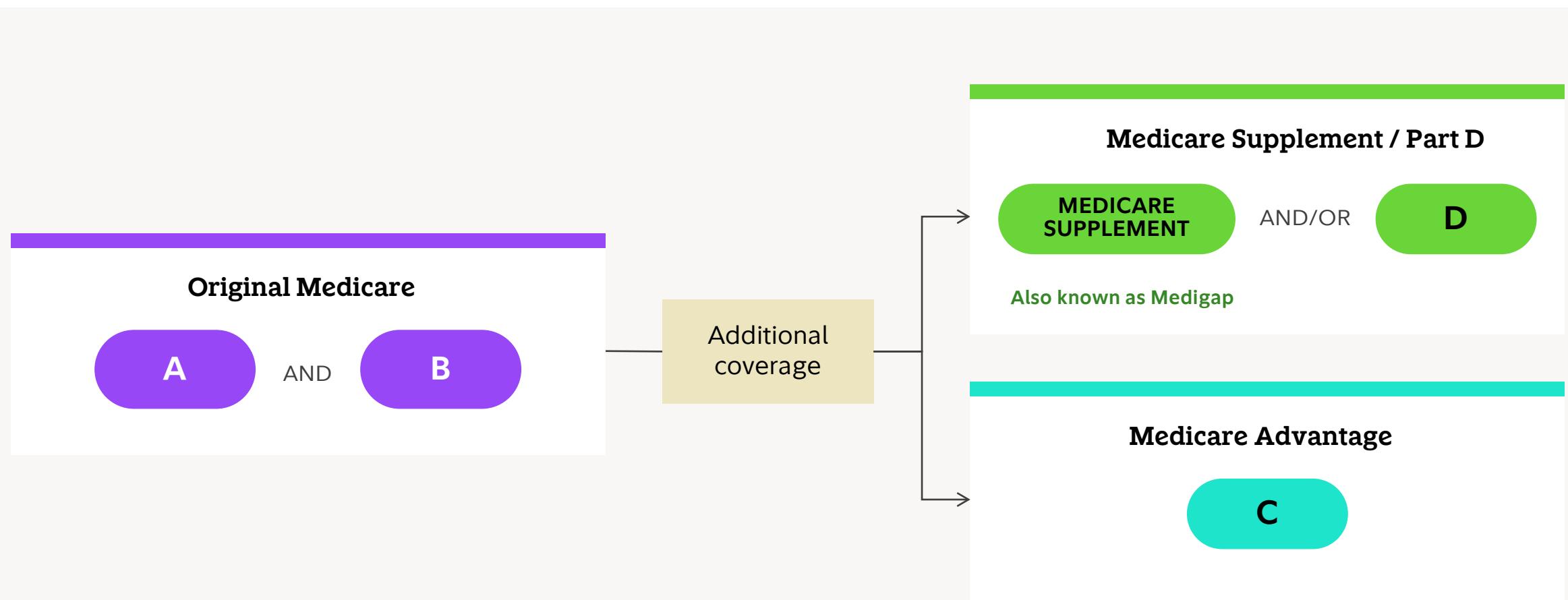
On average, more than 30 options¹

Varies by state and ZIP code

VS

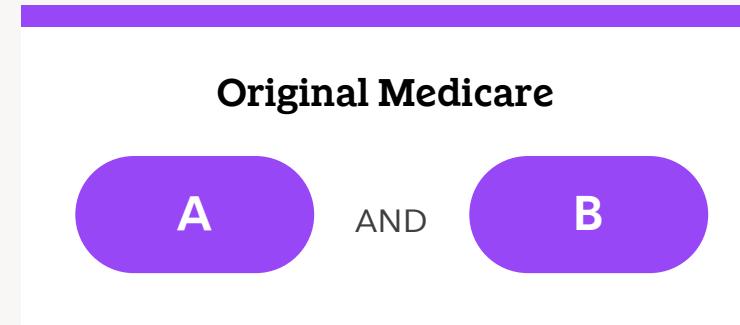
Understanding the multiple parts of Medicare

Each part provides a different type of coverage



Original Medicare (Parts A and B) explained

Part A and Part B are both administered by the Social Security Administration



Part A is hospital insurance.¹



It helps cover:

- ✓ Inpatient hospital care
- ✓ Hospice care
- ✓ Home health care

Part B is medical insurance.²



It helps cover:

- ✓ Doctor visits
- ✓ Ambulance
- ✓ Durable medical equipment

A common Medicare misconception



Medicare is not free.

It has always been a cost-sharing program.

What does Medicare cost?



A simple question without a straightforward answer



Parts A and B have a monthly premium, deductibles, copays, and coinsurance.

Most people have already paid their **Part A** premium through employment taxes.¹

Most pay the **Part B** premium.²
Premiums deducted from Social Security Retirement benefits or billed directly.

Any additional insurance, on top of Parts A and B, also comes at a cost.

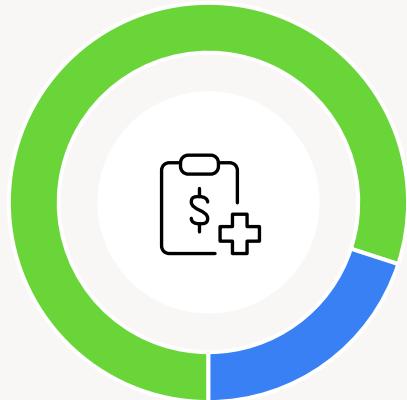
Part B premiums scale with income

EXAMPLE		(2023) Yearly Income
Filed individual tax return	Filed joint tax return	(2025) Monthly payment
\$106,000 or less	\$212,000 or less	\$185.00
Above \$106,000 up to \$133,000	Above \$212,000 up to \$266,000	\$259.00
Above \$133,000 up to \$167,000	Above \$266,000 up to \$334,000	\$370.00
Above \$167,000 up to \$200,000	Above \$334,000 up to \$400,000	\$480.90
Above \$200,000 and less than \$500,000	Above \$400,000 and less than \$750,000	\$591.90
\$500,000 or above	\$750,000 and above	\$628.90

Please note: figures could change annually. Check with the Social Security Administration for the most up-to-date information.

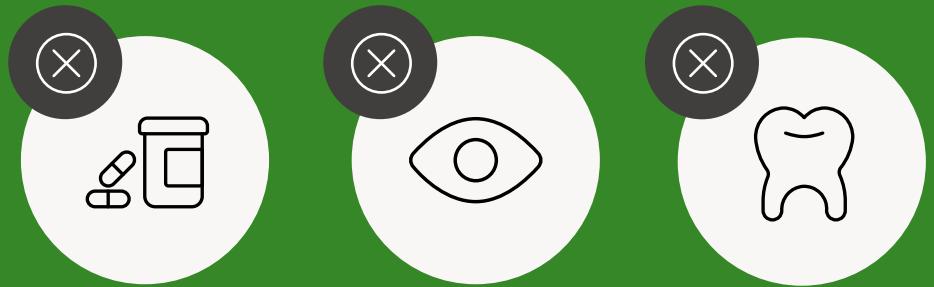
Original Medicare doesn't cover everything

Original Medicare covers about **80%** of your health care costs.

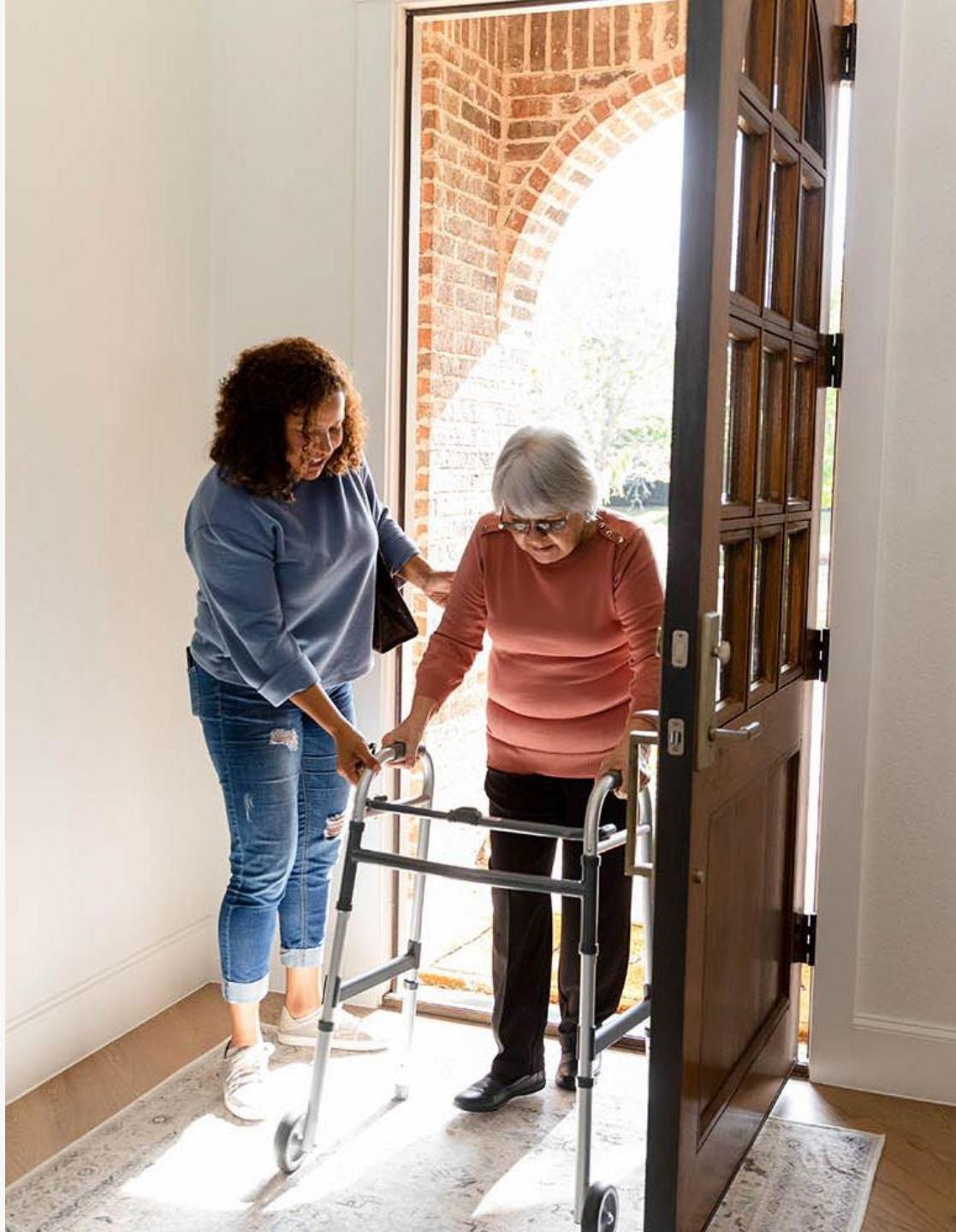


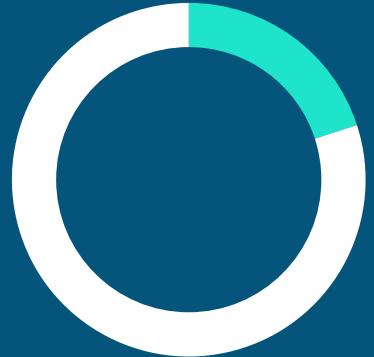
You're responsible for the other **20%.**¹

Original Medicare **doesn't** cover prescription drugs, vision, or dental expenses.



Do I need additional coverage?

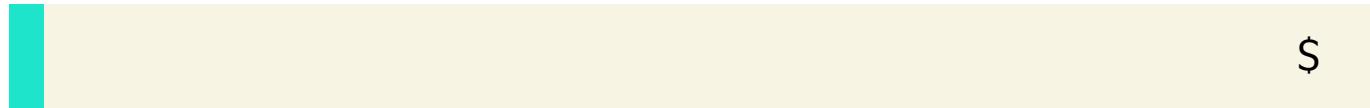




What does **20%** of health care costs look like?



20% of a doctor's visit co-pay?
Maybe \$25.



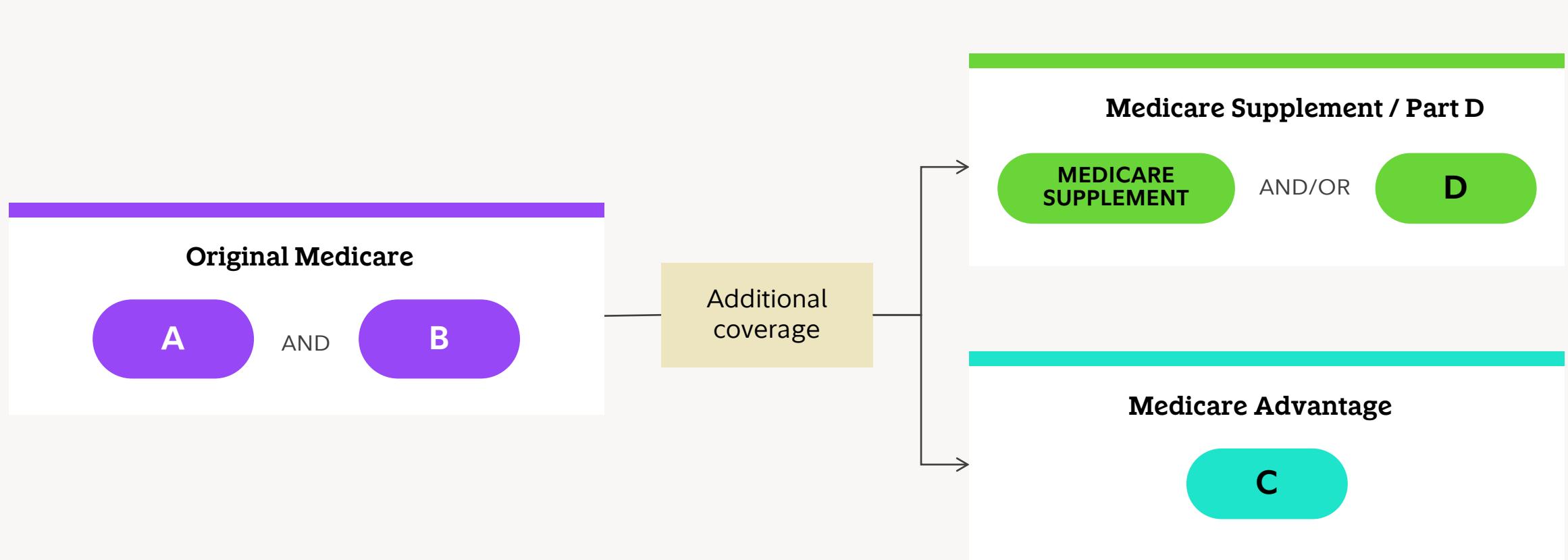
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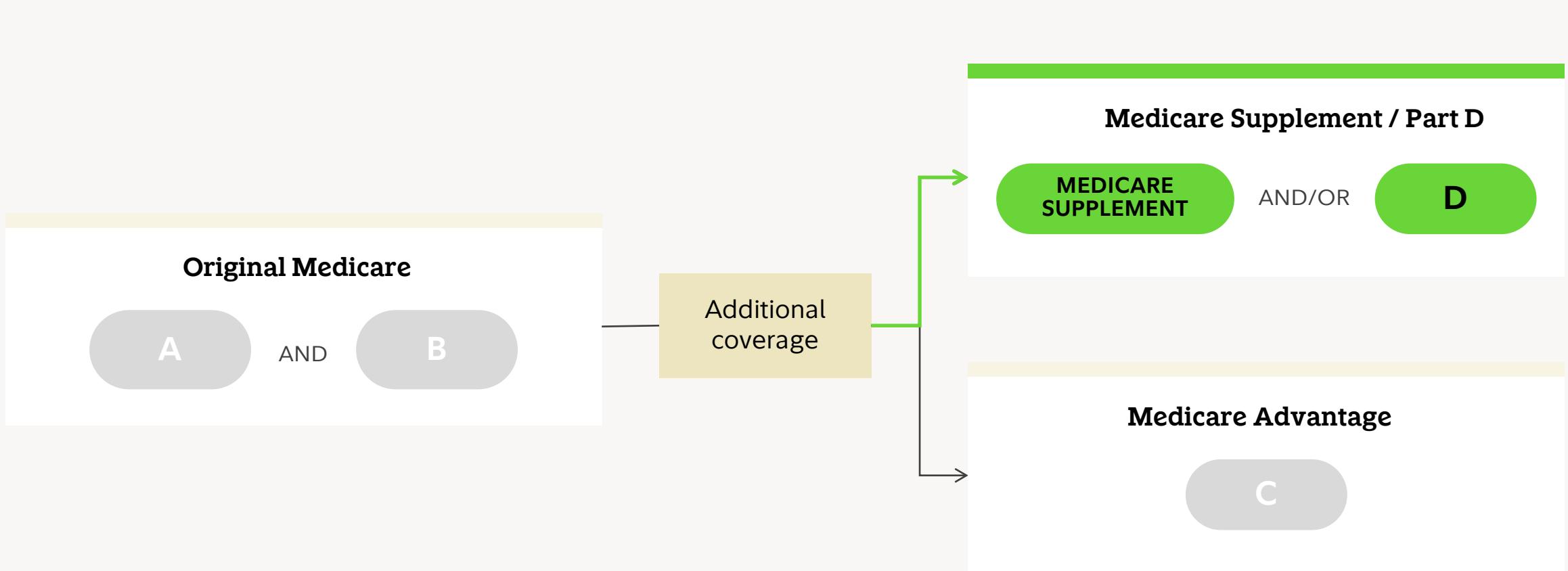
20% of a knee replacement?
Potentially thousands more.



Your additional coverage options under Medicare



Medicare Supplement / Part D



What is Medicare Supplement?

Medicare Supplement / Part D

MEDICARE
SUPPLEMENT

AND/OR

D



Offered by private health insurance companies; regulated by state governments

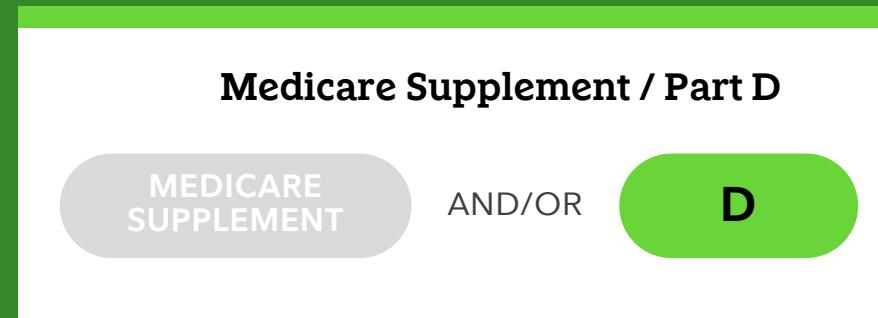


Open network—choose any hospital or doctor that accepts Medicare



Charge a monthly premium, but you could pay little to nothing for the coverage¹

What is Part D?



Stand-alone drug plans
offered by private health
insurance companies



Help pay for medications
you buy from a pharmacy
or mail-order service



Charge a monthly
premium¹

Summary: Medicare Supplement and Part D



Medicare Supplement / Part D

**MEDICARE
SUPPLEMENT** AND/OR **D**



May reduce out-of-pocket costs for hospital, medical care, and prescriptions



No network restrictions to see a doctor or go to the hospital

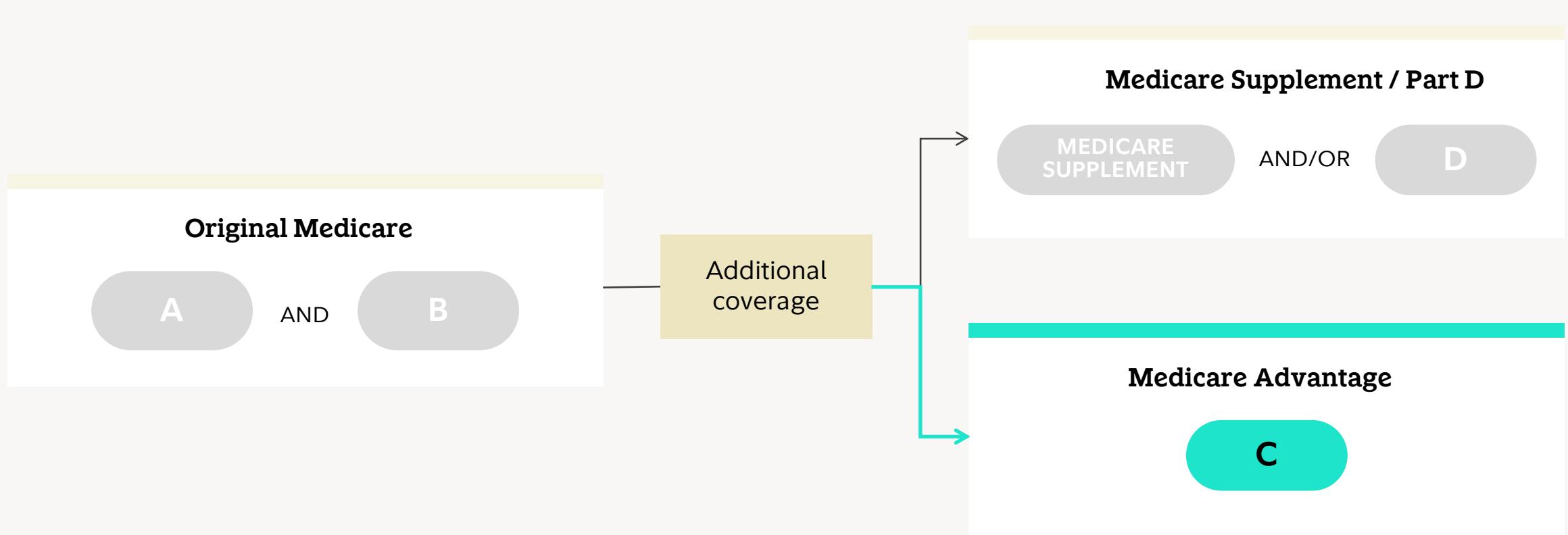


Separate monthly premiums for Medicare Supplement and Part D



Extra benefits (dental, vision, hearing, etc.) must be purchased separately

Medicare Advantage (Part C)



What is Medicare Advantage?

Medicare Advantage

C



Offered by private health insurance companies that contract with the government



Combine Original Medicare services with additional coverage and benefits, such as vision, dental, hearing, and/or prescription drug coverage



Medicare Advantage costs and coverage can differ from plan to plan¹

Summary: Medicare Advantage



Premiums as low as \$0



Maximum out-of-pocket limit for hospital and medical care



Network restrictions for seeing doctors or going to the hospital



Part D prescription drugs and other extra benefits are often included

Which option is right for me?

C

MEDICARE
SUPPLEMENT

D

Medicare Advantage

May be good for those who...

- ✓ Want a lower monthly premium and are comfortable paying co-pays and deductibles for health care services
- ✓ Are comfortable seeking care within a defined provider network
- ✓ Want prescription drug coverage and extra benefits included

Medicare Supplement / Part D

May be good for those who...

- ✓ Are comfortable paying higher monthly premiums to limit out-of-pocket spending on health care
- ✓ Want the freedom to access doctors and hospitals throughout the U.S.
- ✓ Are willing to buy extra benefits separately

Coverage can come in many forms



Medicare options

- ✓ Medicare Supplements
- ✓ Part D prescription drug plans
- ✓ Medicare Advantage Plans



Other options

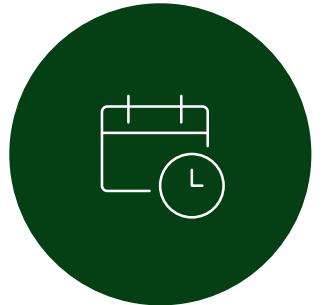
- ✓ Current or former employer
- ✓ Spouse employer
- ✓ State or federal government
- ✓ Veteran Affairs

How do I avoid mistakes and minimize my costs?





Avoiding mistakes
and minimizing costs



Enroll at the right time
to avoid penalties



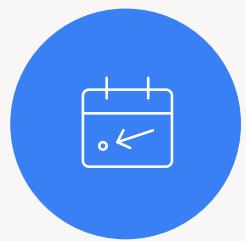
Leverage state assistance
programs and savings



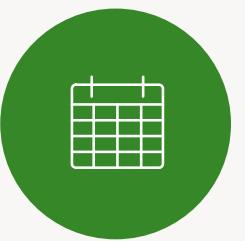
Enrollment windows



Initial
Enrollment Period



Special
Enrollment Period



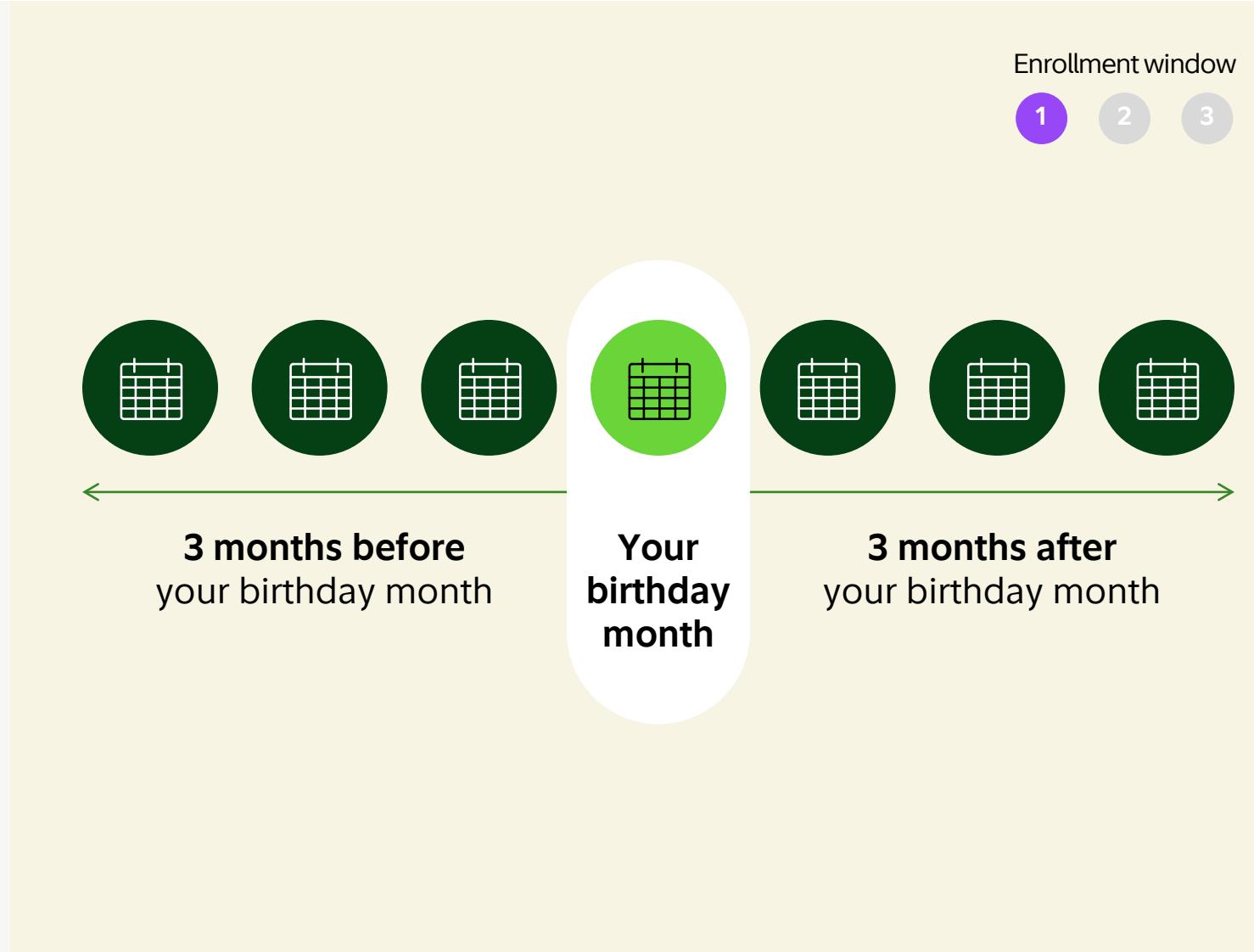
Annual
Enrollment Period

Initial Enrollment Period



If you're turning 65

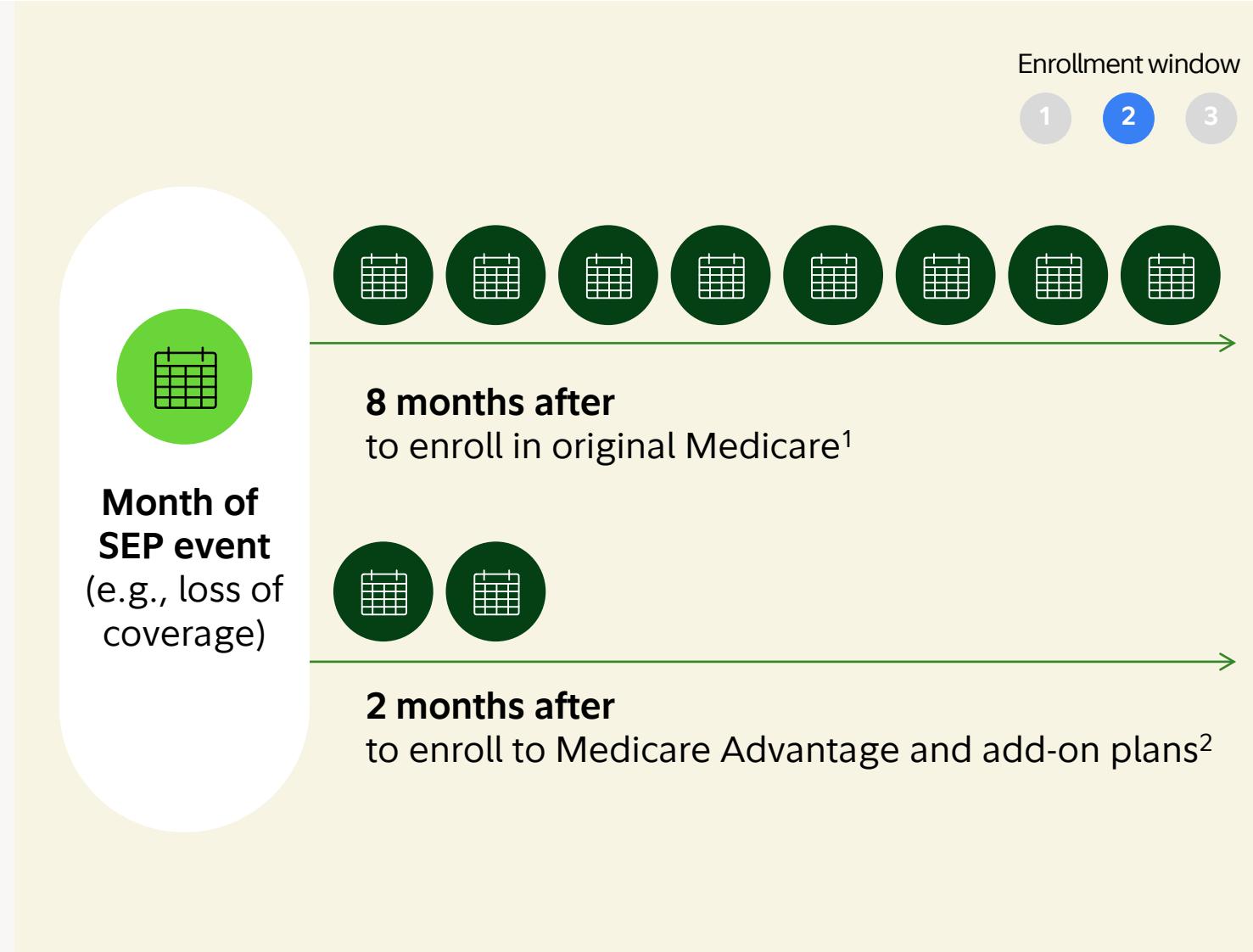
Your Initial Enrollment Period is a 7-month window linked to your birthdate, when you can enroll in Parts A and B, as well as any additional coverage.¹



Special Enrollment Period



A Special Enrollment Period (SEP) is for individuals age 65 and older who experience an event that allows them to enroll in Medicare without penalty.



As of 6/1/2025

¹ Source: Medicare.gov; [When does Medicare coverage start?](#)

² Source: Medicare.gov; [Special Enrollment Periods](#)

Special Enrollment Period

One example of a SEP



You could delay your Medicare enrollment if requirements are met and enroll later using a Special Enrollment Period (SEP) while avoiding penalties.



To delay Medicare and remain on an employer-sponsored health plan health plan:

- Your employer health coverage must be based on your or your spouse's active employment
- The employer must have 20 or more employees



Actions to consider:

- Inform employer of your intention to remain on group coverage beyond your 65th birthday
- Confirm that the group plan will fully cover you even if you don't enroll into Medicare Part A or Part B
- Ask for confirmation that the coverage is considered "creditable coverage"

Enrollment window

1

2

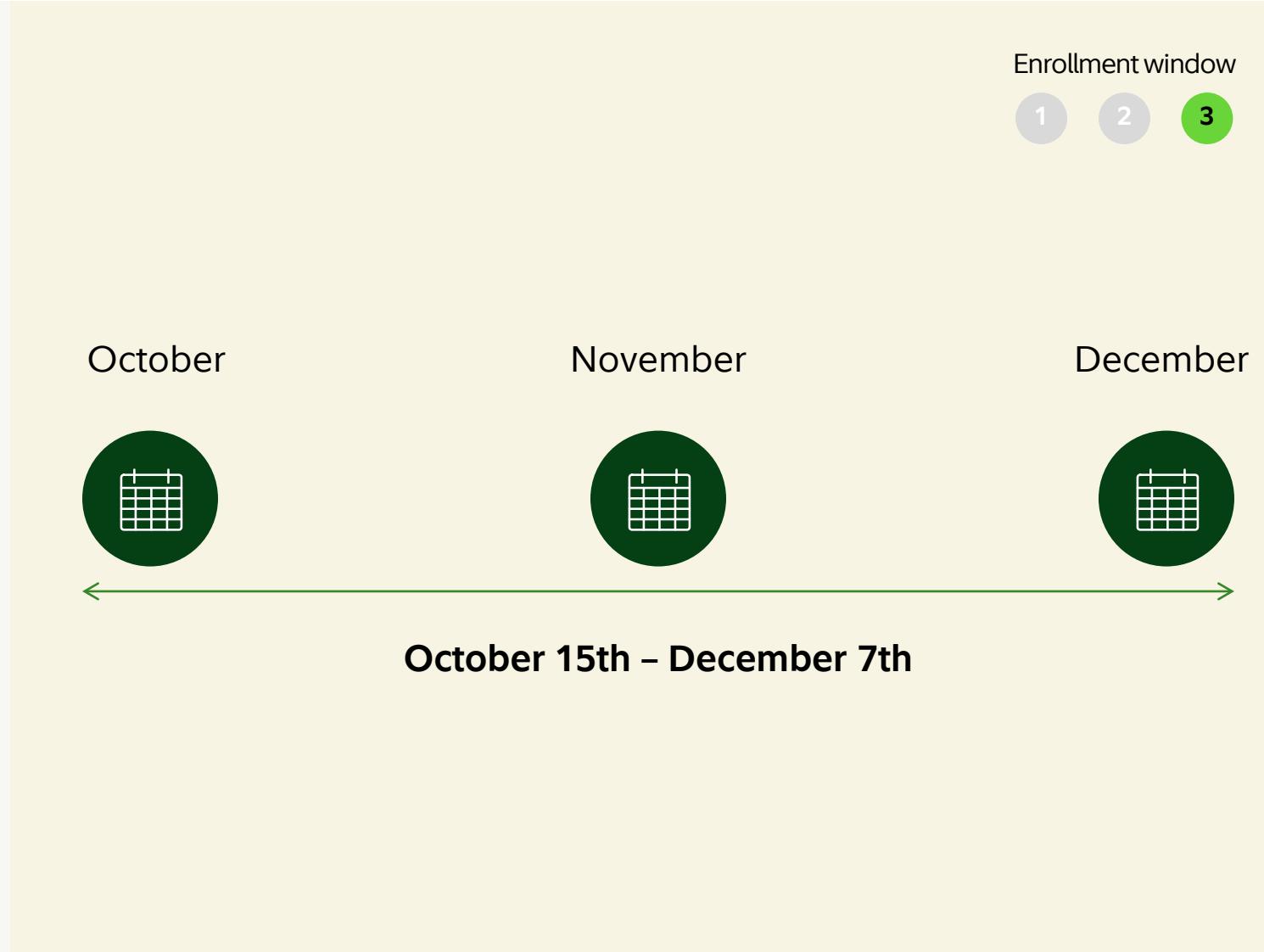
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Annual Enrollment Period



Your chance to
annually review
coverage

Once enrolled in Medicare, you'll have the opportunity each year to review your coverage and decide if you would like to make any changes.



Summary: enrollment dates

Enrollment period	Dates
1. Initial Enrollment	7-month window linked to your 65th birthday
2. Special Enrollment	Begins the month you lose creditable coverage; 8 months for Parts A and B enrollment, and 2 months for Medicare Advantage or Part D
3. Annual Enrollment	October 15 – December 7 (every year)



Minimizing health care costs



Getting help from state and federal programs

Medicaid, Medicare Savings Programs (MSPs), and Extra Help programs are designed to help with health care costs, including Medicare-related expenses.



Medicaid helps cover medical costs and provides additional benefits for certain individuals with limited income.¹



MSPs help lower premiums and may help pay for deductibles, coinsurance, and copays.²



Extra Help, or Part D Low-Income Subsidy, is a program that helps with Part D prescription drug costs.³

1 Source: Medicare.gov; [Medicaid](#)

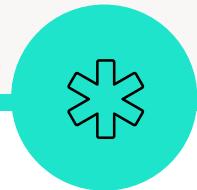
2 Source: Medicare.gov; [Medicare Savings Programs](#)

3 Source: Medicare.gov; [Drug Costs](#)

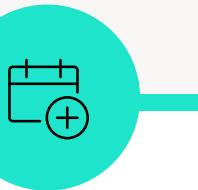
Using a Health Savings Account

If you've been making contributions to a Health Savings Account (HSA), you can use your HSA to pay for qualified medical expenses.

Qualified medical expenses:¹



Medicare premiums (except for Medicare supplement plans), deductibles, and co-pays (including prescriptions)



Long-term care insurance premiums



Ancillary health benefits, including vision and dental expenses

HSA contribution rules can be complicated for individuals who work past the age of 65.
Please reach out to your financial advisor for help.

Recap



What is
Medicare?



Do I need
additional coverage?



How do I avoid
costly mistakes?

How Fidelity Medicare Services can help



Work with the Fidelity Medicare Services Team



[View educational resources and pre-recorded webinars in our Learning Center](#)



Call our team directly: **833-886-0033**
Monday – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. ET



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[Schedule an appointment](#) with a licensed insurance agent at Fidelity





By understanding all the Medicare options available, you can **approach enrollment with confidence.**



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