



# 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?



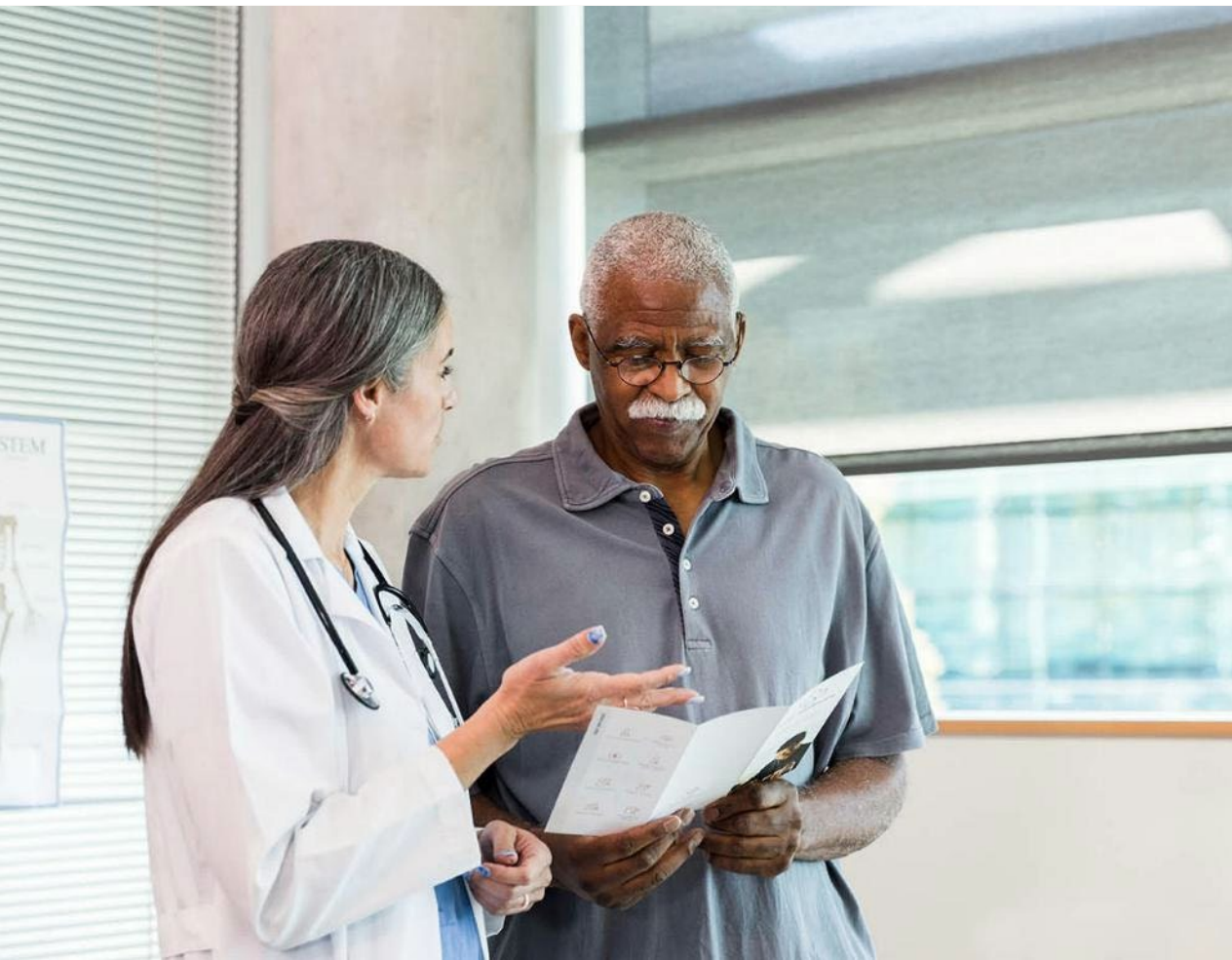


Medicare is a federal health insurance program for **individuals** age 65 and older, as well as younger people with certain medical conditions or disabilities.



# Medicare: Key differences in coverage

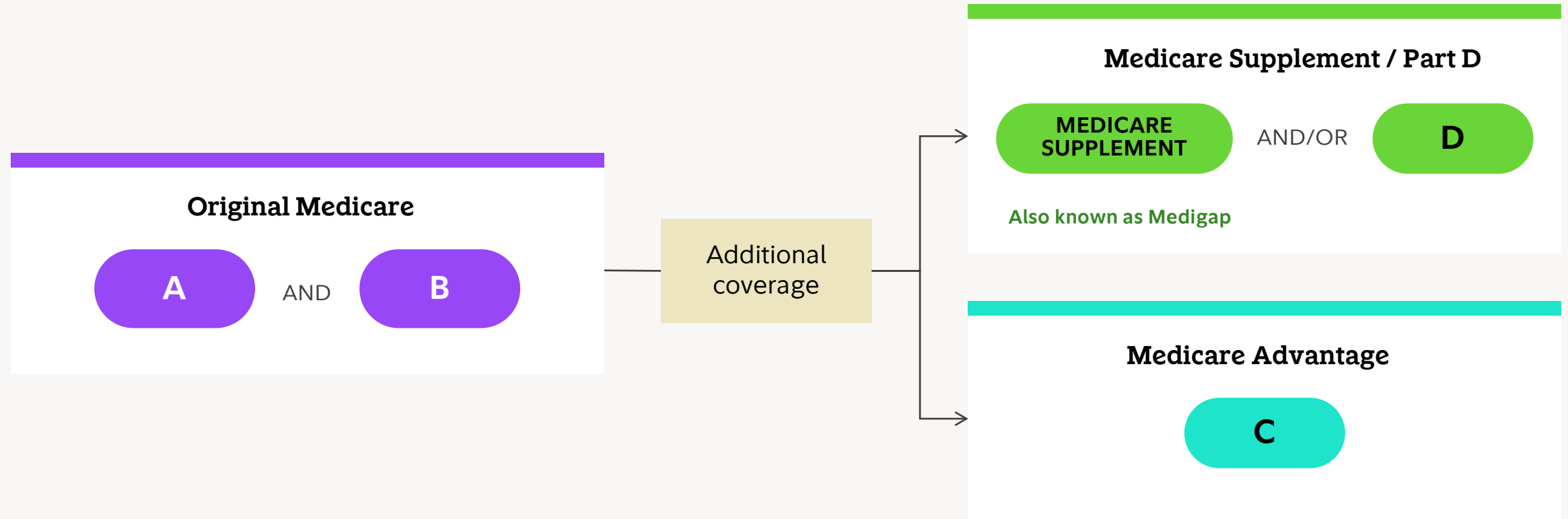
How is Medicare different from the coverage you might have today?



Employer Health Care		Medicare
Individual or family coverage		Individual coverage
Curated by employers		Self-directed process
Short list of options	VS	On average, more than 30 options <sup>1</sup>
Consistent plans state-to-state		Varies by state and ZIP code

# Understanding the multiple parts of Medicare

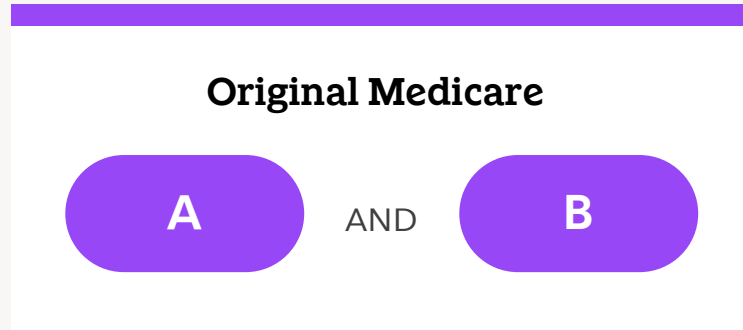
Each part provides a different type of coverage





# 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.<sup>1</sup>



## It helps cover:

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

**Part B** is medical insurance.<sup>2</sup>



## It helps cover:

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

As of 6/1/2025

<sup>1</sup> Source: Medicare.gov; [What Part A covers](#)

8 <sup>2</sup> Source: Medicare.gov; [What Part B covers](#)




# A common Medicare misconception



Medicare is not free.

It has always been a cost-sharing program.

# What does Medicare cost?

A man and a woman are sitting on a light-colored sofa in a bright, modern living room. The man, on the left, is wearing a light blue button-down shirt and has grey hair and a beard. He is holding a smartphone. The woman, on the right, is wearing a light green and white striped button-down shirt and has short grey hair and glasses. They are both looking at a laptop screen that is open on a white coffee table in front of them. The room has large windows with grey curtains, and there are potted plants in the background.

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.<sup>1</sup>

Most pay the **Part B** premium.<sup>2</sup>

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

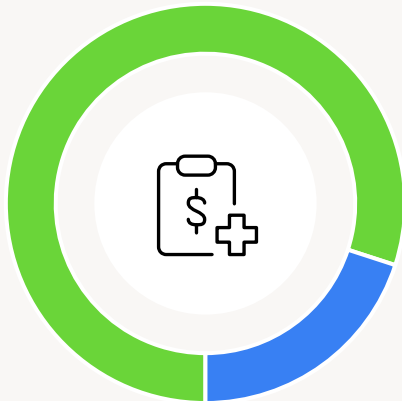
(2023) Yearly Income

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.

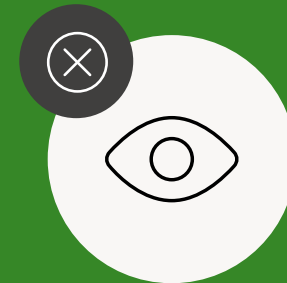
# Original Medicare doesn't cover everything

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



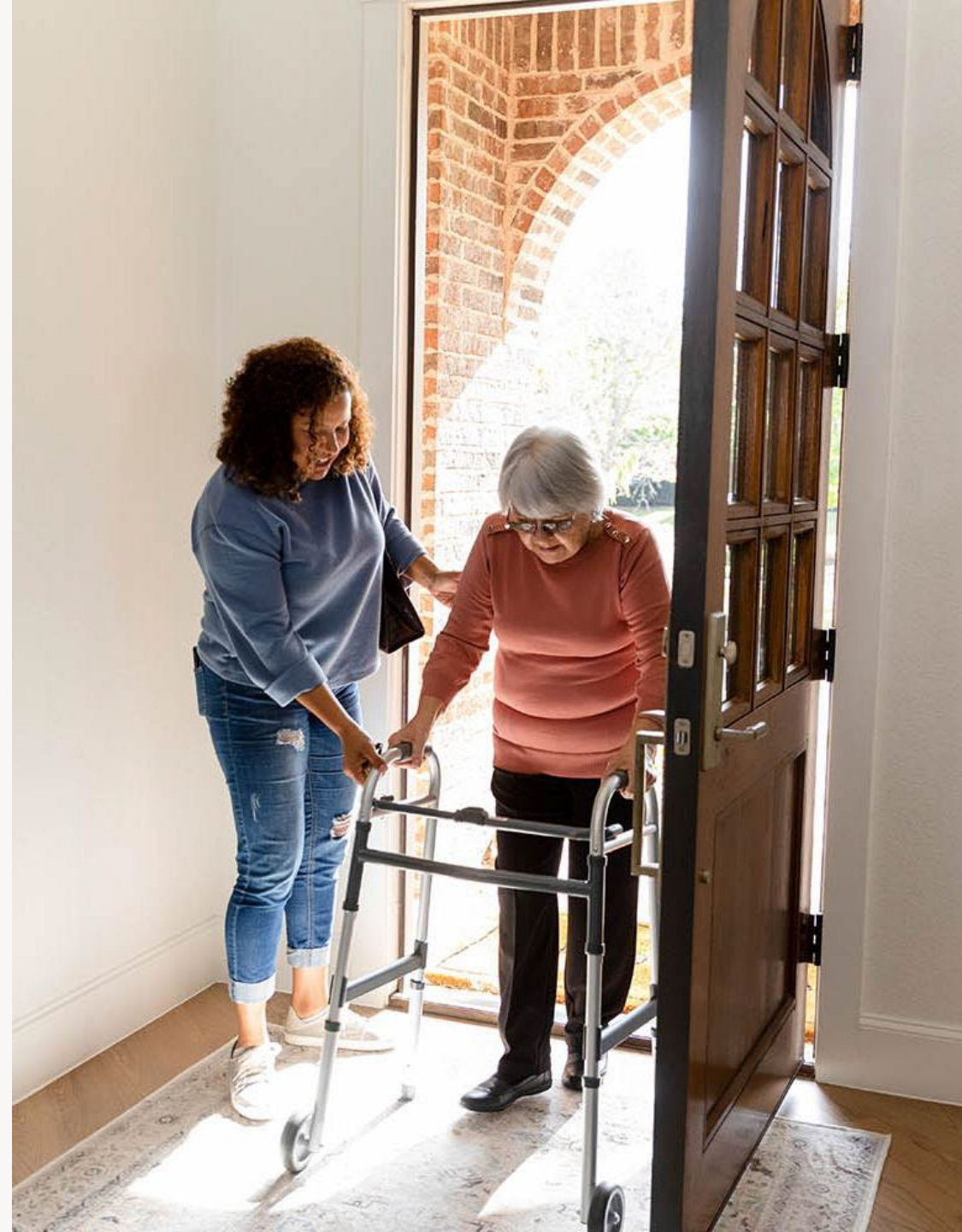
You're responsible for the other **20%**.<sup>1</sup>

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?



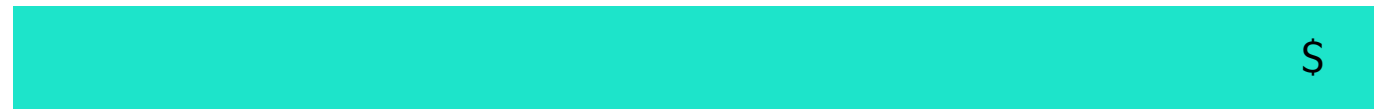
20% of a doctor's visit co-pay?  
**Maybe \$25.**



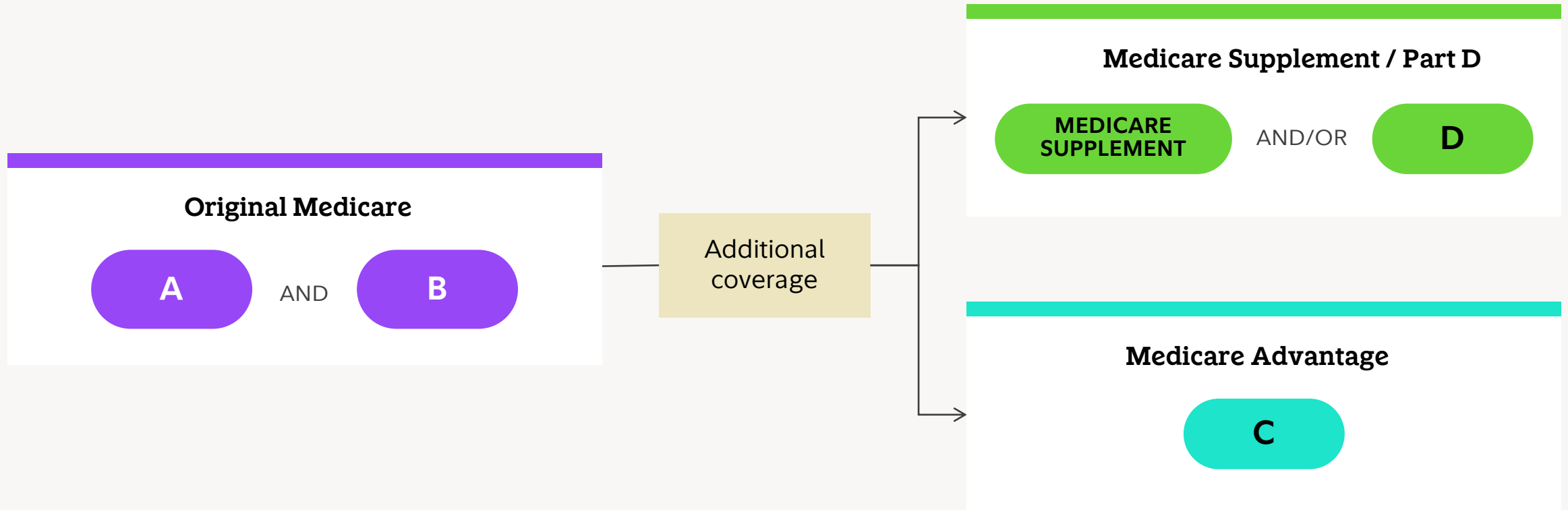
VS.



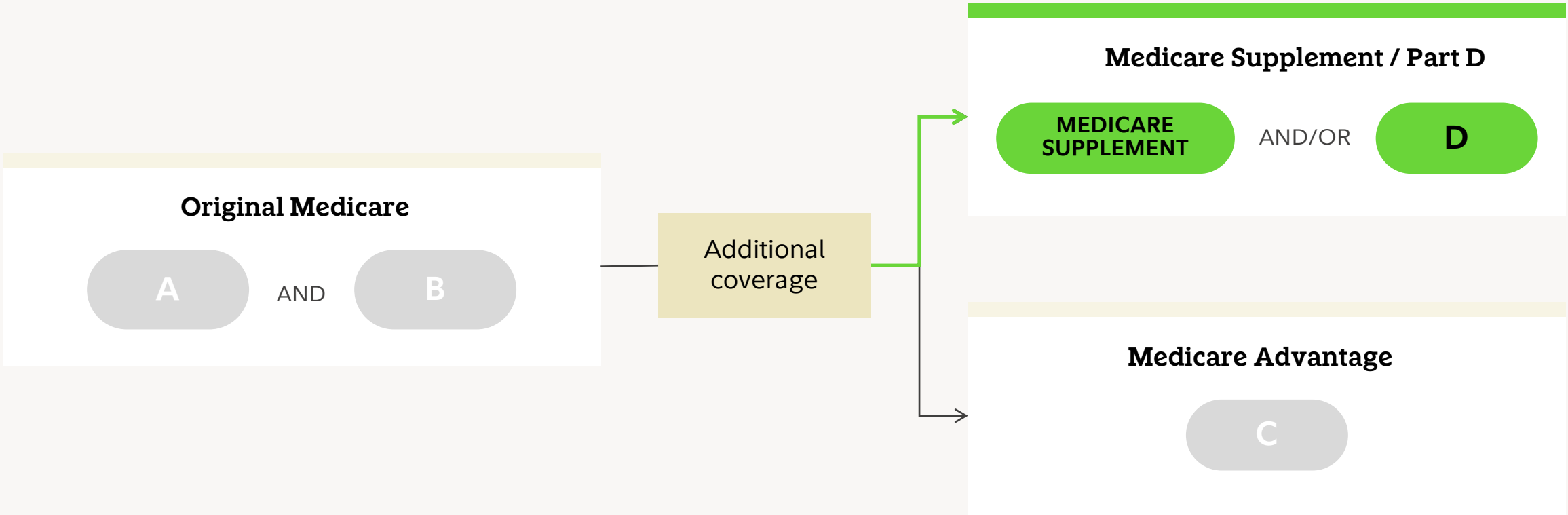
20% of a knee replacement?  
**Potentially thousands more.**



# 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 coverage<sup>1</sup>

# What is Part D?

## Medicare Supplement / Part D

MEDICARE  
SUPPLEMENT

AND/OR

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  
premium<sup>1</sup>

# 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

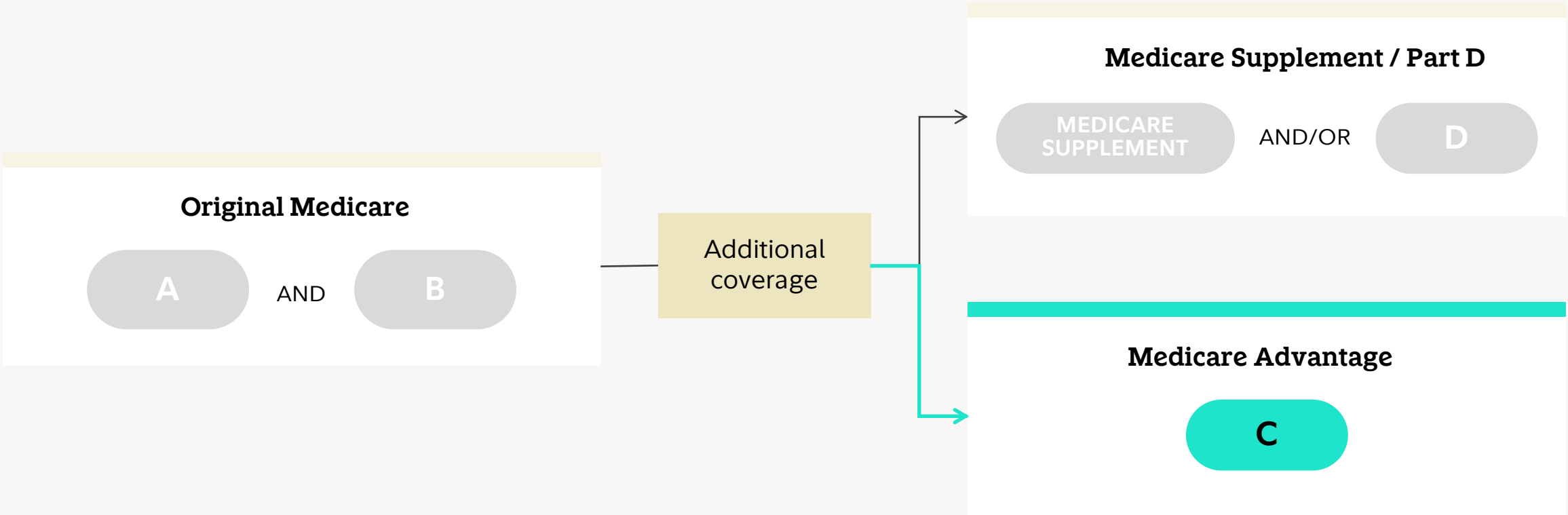


Separate monthly premiums for Medicare Supplement and Part D



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

# Medicare Advantage (Part C)





# What is Medicare Advantage?

## Medicare Advantage

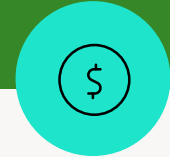
C



Offered by private health insurance companies that contract with the government

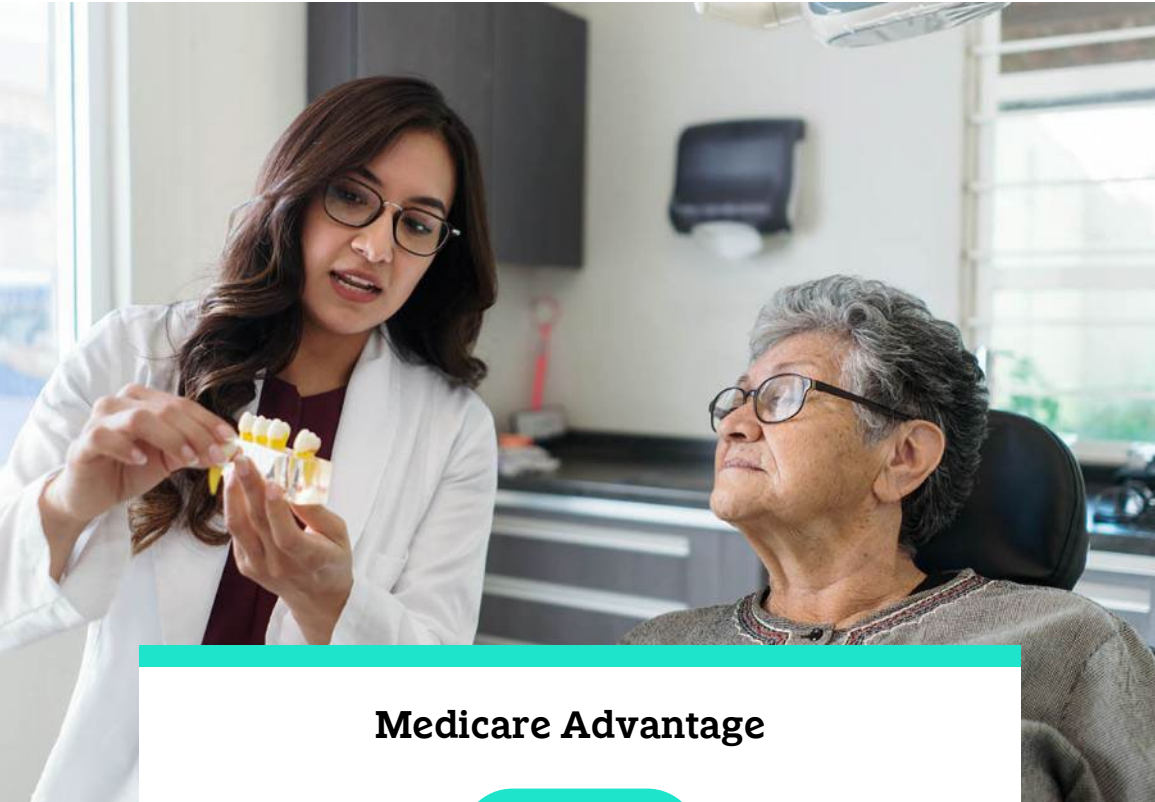


Combine Original Medicare services with additional coverage and benefits, such as vision, dental, hearing, and/or prescription drug coverage



Medicare Advantage costs and coverage can differ from plan to plan<sup>1</sup>

# Summary: Medicare Advantage



## Medicare Advantage

C



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 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

D

## 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

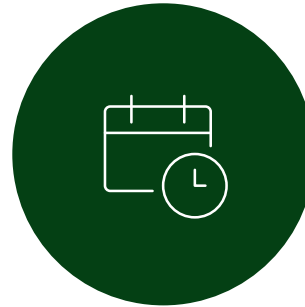


How do I avoid mistakes  
and minimize my costs?





## 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



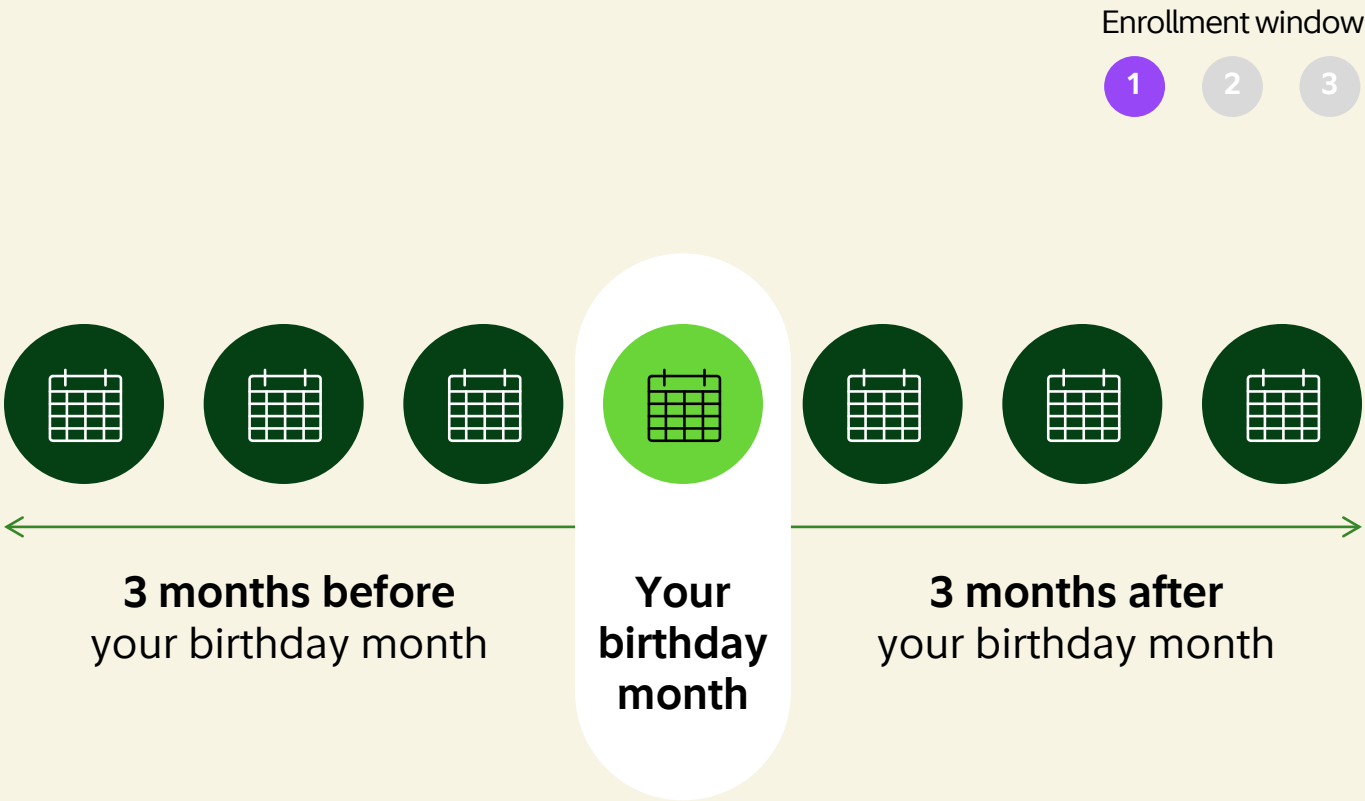
**Annual**  
Enrollment Period

# 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.<sup>1</sup>



# 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.



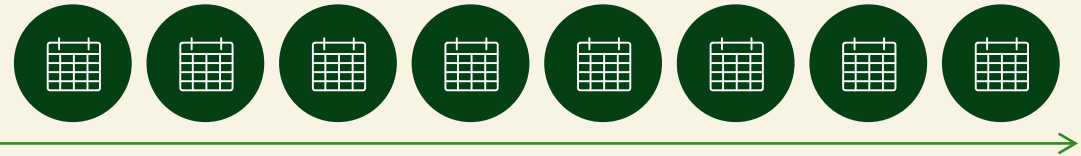
**Month of SEP event**  
(e.g., loss of coverage)

Enrollment window

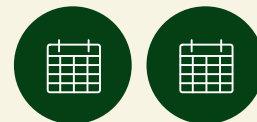
1

2

3



**8 months after**  
to enroll in original Medicare<sup>1</sup>



**2 months after**  
to enroll to Medicare Advantage and add-on plans<sup>2</sup>



# 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.

Enrollment window

1

2

3



## 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"

# 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.

Enrollment window



October



November



December



**October 15th – December 7th**

# Summary: enrollment dates

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



# Minimizing health care costs

**1.**

State programs provide financial assistance to certain eligible individuals

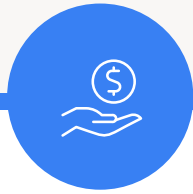


**2.**

Health Savings Account (HSA) balances can be used for many Medicare expenses

# 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.<sup>1</sup>



MSPs help lower premiums and may help pay for deductibles, coinsurance, and copays.<sup>2</sup>



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

<sup>1</sup> Source: Medicare.gov; [Medicaid](#)

<sup>2</sup> Source: Medicare.gov; [Medicare Savings Programs](#)

<sup>3</sup> Source: Medicare.gov; [Drug Costs](#)



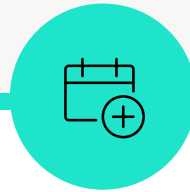
# Using a Health Savings Account

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

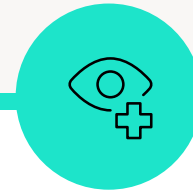
## Qualified medical expenses:<sup>1</sup>



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



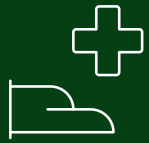
Long-term care insurance premiums



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



Shop plans and enroll independently through our website



Schedule an appointment with a licensed insurance agent at Fidelity





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



# Important information

This presentation is owned by Fidelity Medicare Services®.

**We do not offer every plan available in your area. Please contact [www.medicare.gov](http://www.medicare.gov) or 1-800-MEDICARE (TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048), 24 hours a day/7 days a week or your local State Health Insurance Program (SHIP) to get information on all of your options.**

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