

















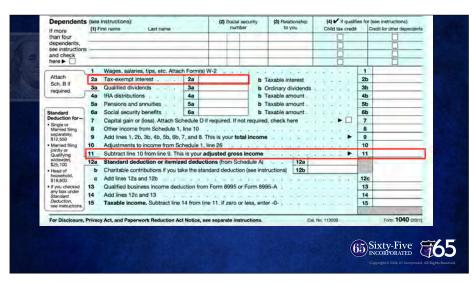






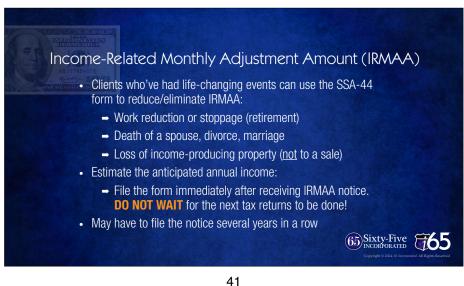
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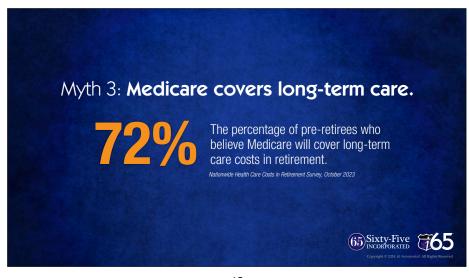






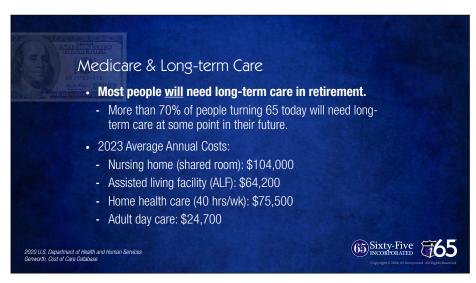


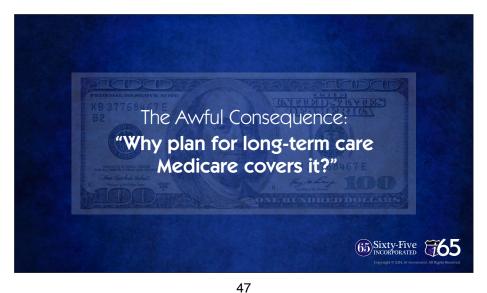








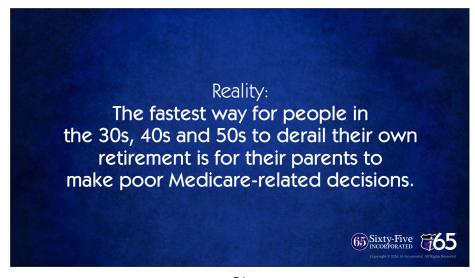












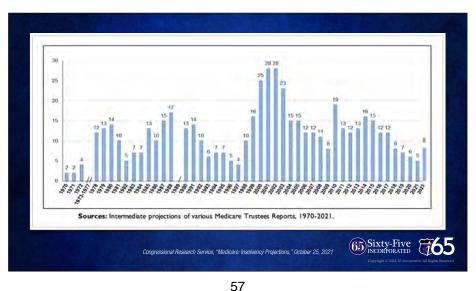




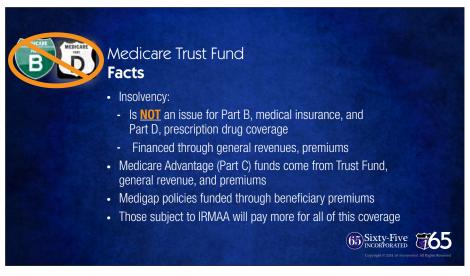










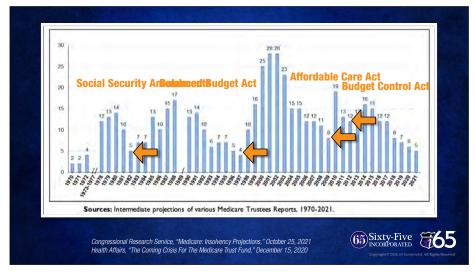




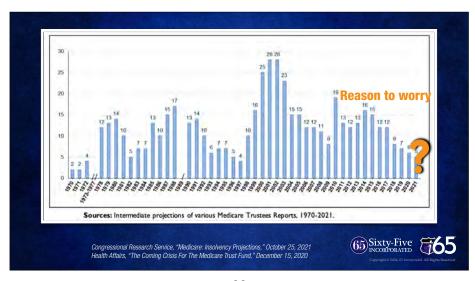








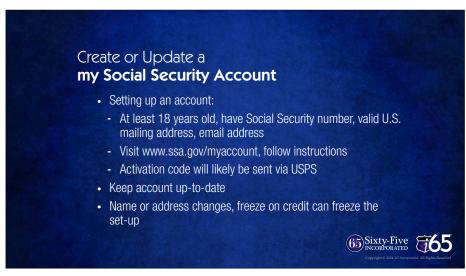


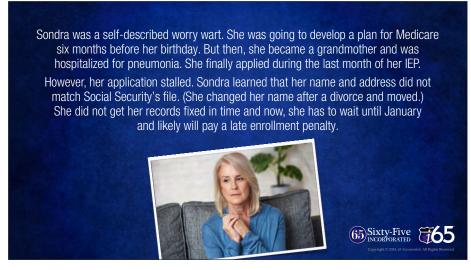




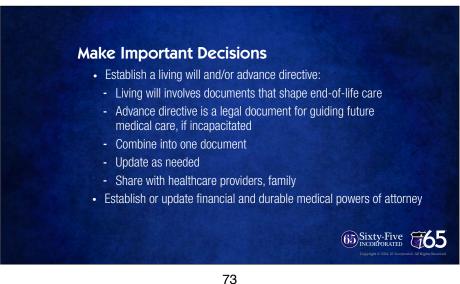




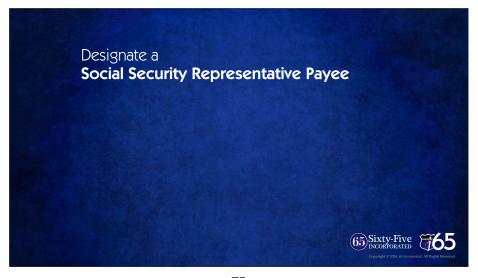




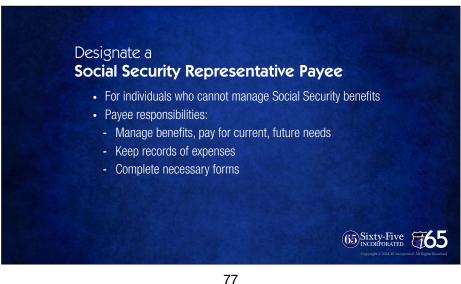




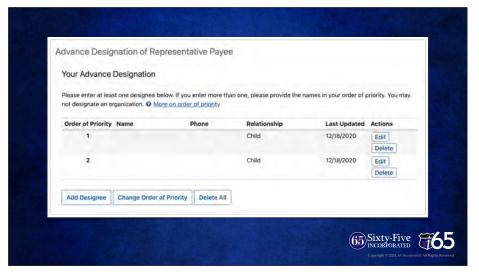




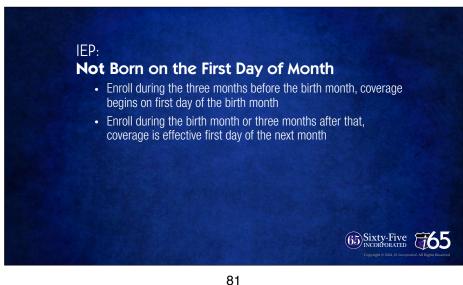


















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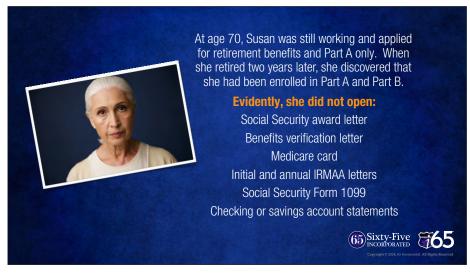
Check on Medicare Eligibility There are two pieces to eligibility Eligible to enroll in Medicare: Age 65 or older Younger people with disabilities, ESRD, ALS Citizen or legal permanent resident for at least five years Eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A: Worked, paid taxes for at least 10 years, earned 40 credits Spouse can qualify on husband/wife's record If short on credits, can still enroll in Part A but will pay a premium

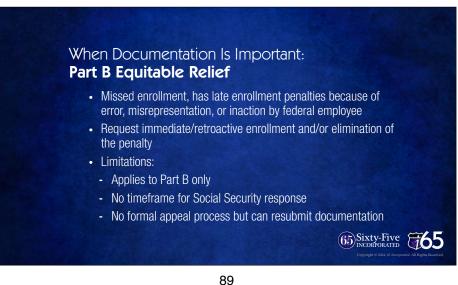


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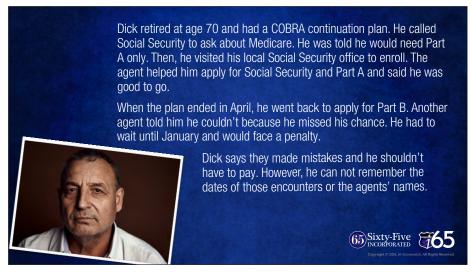
Pay Attention to Documentation Document any relevant phone call or visit: Date, time, name of person, complete details, any follow up Keep important documentation: Notice of Creditable Drug Coverage Annual Notice of Changes Evidence of Coverage Medicare Summary Notices, Estimate of Benefits Review relevant accounts, statements Open any mail from Medicare, CMS, Social Security

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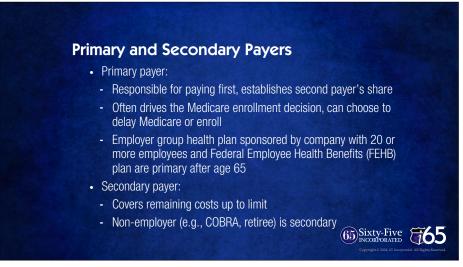




Months, Years, and Medicare Medicare works on a calendar month: Coverage always takes effect on first day of month If non-Medicare coverage ends mid-month, the end date is last day of the month Medicare works on a calendar year: Premiums, deductibles, cost-sharing based on beginning of the year Benefits and coverage change yearly Exception: Medicare Advantage networks, drug plan formularies can change at any time







Medicare and Medicaid

- · Medicaid:
- Joint federal and state public health insurance program for low-income individuals
- States have different requirements
- Dual-eligible:
- Enrolled in both Medicare, Medicaid
- Separate eligibility requirements
- Medicare is the primary payer
- Medicaid covers cost-sharing, provided other benefits



Spouses and Domestic Partners
Spouses:

Married under laws of the State
Living in same household
Medicare recognized same-sex marriages in 2014

Domestic partners:

Live together but not married
Cannot qualify for premium-free Part A or Part B Special Enrollment Period based on partner's history or employer plan
Legally recognized common law marriage is treated as a traditional marriage





