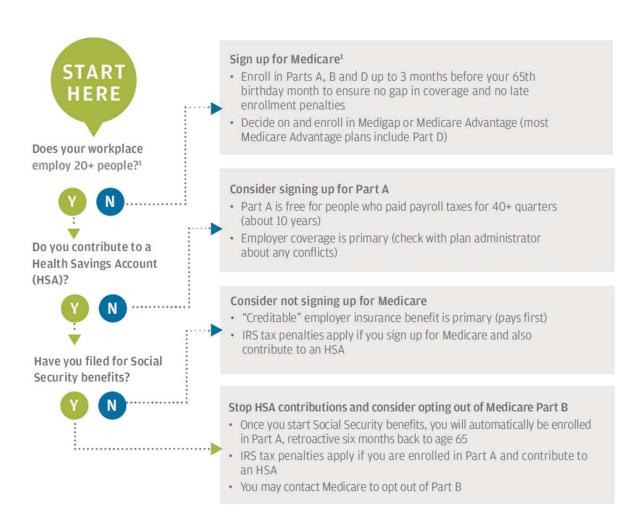
What is Medicare?

Medicare is a government health care program available to those who have paid Medicare taxes while working or to non-working spouses of such individuals. Medicare is available when these individuals reach age 65. Citizens who have never paid Medicare taxes may be eligible if they pay a Medicare premium. Individuals under age 65 may also be eligible if they are considered disabled by Social Security or the Railroad Retirement Board for more than 24 months.

	Traditional Medicare	Medicare Advantage (usually limited to a network of providers)
Part A: inpatient hospital insurance	✓	✓
Part B: doctors, tests and outpatient hospital insurance	✓	✓
Medigap: standardized plans that cover Part A and Part B co-pays and deductibles	✓	Not available
Part D: prescription drug insurance	✓	Most plans include Part D
Prescription drug co-pays and deductibles	Not covered	Not covered
Most vision, dental and hearing expenses	Not covered	Coverage varies by plan
Long-term care*	Not covered	Not covered



65 and working: Should I sign up for Medicare?



WHAT IF I HAVE COBRA OR RETIREE COVERAGE?

- You must sign up for Medicare when you are first eligible, or you will face late enrollment penalties for Part B and possible underwriting for Medigap if you sign up for these later.
- Most retiree coverage works with Medicare Parts A and B (check with your plan administrator).
- If your COBRA coverage (a temporary extension of your employer coverage) or retiree prescription plan will continue and is "creditable" (ask your plan administrator for documentation), you may choose to delay enrollment in Part D without penalty.



Most employer coverage for <20 people will end at age 65 or become secondary after Medicare has paid. Late penalties will apply if you don't sign up in your initial enrollment window and Medigap plans may deny coverage or underwrite after the initial enrollment period.