

State, Local & Higher Education Employee Medicare Information Webinar



Presenters:

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Who is TN SHIP?

- TN SHIP is the State Health Insurance Assistance Program
- Administered by Administration of Community Living
- Trained by CMS to provide non bias information and assistance for Medicare Beneficiaries, their families and Caregivers.



How We Serve

We serve as a local resource for general Medicare questions.

We can assist people either on the telephone or via email, also web meetings.

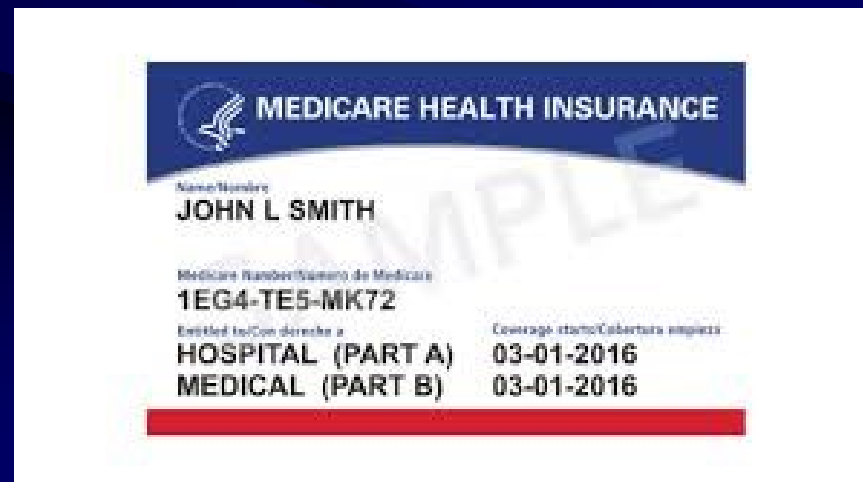
Our services are always free and non-bias: we do not sell or endorse any plans.

MEDICARE ELIGIBILITY

1. You turn 65

or

2. You are under the age of 65 and deemed disabled by the Social Security Administration and you are in your 25th month of eligibility.
Click to add text



Your Medicare Card

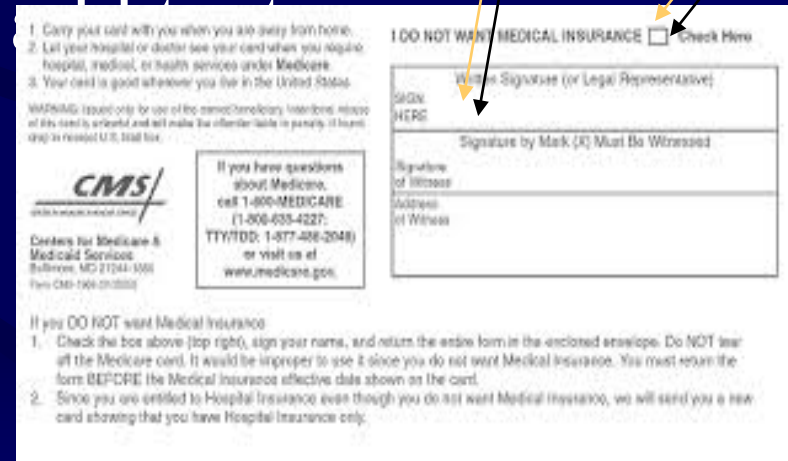
Keep it and accept Medicare Part A and Part B

Return it to refuse Part B

Follow instructions on back of Card.



Click to enlarge



SIGN

Check Box

If you don't want Part B

ENROLLING INTO MEDICARE

- Enrollment is automatic for those already receiving
- Social Security benefits
- Railroad Retirement Board Benefits

Enrollment is not automatic for all others

- You enroll into Medicare through Social Security Administration or the Railroad Retirement Board

You can enroll by going online to ssa.gov.
Or by calling your local SSA office

When should I enroll?

- If you are over the age of 65 and you are retiring. Or if you are under the age of 65 and deemed disabled by the SSA.



If you have creditable coverage from an employer either through your own or your spouses employer, you do not have to sign up for Medicare. Even though Medicare part A is free to those who paid in to the system.

ENROLLMENT PERIODS

Initial Enroll Period

- Begins 3 months before you turn 65
- continues through the month of your birthday
- continues through 3 months after you 65th birthday.

If you miss your initial enrollment you have another enrollment period.

Annual Enrollment period - Original Medicare

- Starts January 1st of each year and goes through March 31. Coverage starts July 1st. You may incur penalties.

Special Enrollment Periods

After your Initial Enrollment Period is over, you may have a chance to sign up for Medicare during a Special Enrollment Period. If you didn't sign up for Part B or A when you were first eligible because you're covered under a group health plan (with 20 or more employees) based on current employment, you can sign up for Part A and/or Part B:

- Anytime you're still covered by the group health plan
- During the 8 month period that begins the month after the employment ends or the coverage ends, whichever happens first.

Penalties

Part B late enrollment penalty

If you didn't get Part B when you're first eligible, your monthly premium may go up 10% for each 12-month period you could've had Part B, but didn't sign up. In most cases, you'll have to pay this penalty each time you pay your premiums, for as long as you have Part B. And, the penalty increases the longer you go without Part B coverage.

Your Initial Enrollment Period ended December 2017. You waited to sign up for Part B until March 2020 during the General Enrollment Period. Your coverage starts July 1, 2020. Your Part B premium penalty is 20% of the standard premium, and you'll have to pay this penalty for as long as you have Part B. (Even though you weren't covered a total of 27 months, this included only 2 full 12-month periods.)

Part D late enrollment penalty

The late enrollment penalty is an amount added to your Medicare Part D monthly premium. You may owe a late enrollment penalty if, for any continuous period of 63 days or more after your Initial Enrollment Period is over, you go without one of these:

A Medicare Prescription Drug Plan (Part D)

A Medicare Advantage Plan (Part C) (like an HMO or PPO) or another Medicare health plan that offers Medicare prescription drug coverage

Creditable prescription drug coverage

The cost of the late enrollment penalty depends on how long you went without Part D or creditable prescription drug coverage.

Medicare calculates the penalty by multiplying 1% of the "national base beneficiary premium" (\$32.74 in 2020) times the number of full, uncovered months you didn't have Part D or creditable coverage. The monthly premium is rounded to the nearest \$.10 and added to your monthly Part D premium.

The national base beneficiary premium may change each year, so your penalty amount may also change each year.

Letter of Creditable Coverage

If you don't tell the Medicare plan about your creditable coverage from an employer you may pay a penalty for as long as you have Medicare coverage.

How do I know if my prescription coverage is creditable? The employer or group providing your coverage is required to send you a notice each September. It'll tell you if your plan's coverage is creditable. You can also call the employer or group to ask.

A certificate of Creditable Coverage (COCC) is a document provided by your previous insurance carrier that proves that your insurance has ended. This includes the name of the member to whom it applies as well as the coverage effective date and cancellation date.

Medicare Basics



MEDICARE PART A COST

Part A premium is usually FREE

Most people don't pay a monthly premium for Part A (sometimes called "premium-free Part A").

If you buy Part A, you'll pay up to \$458 each month in 2020. If you paid Medicare taxes for less than 30 quarters, the standard Part A premium is \$458. If you paid Medicare taxes for 30-39 quarters, the standard Part A premium is \$252.

Part A hospital inpatient deductible and coinsurance you pay:

\$1,408 deductible for each benefit period

Days 1-60: \$0 coinsurance for each benefit period

Days 61-90: \$352 coinsurance per day of each benefit period

Days 91 and beyond: \$704 coinsurance per each "lifetime reserve day" after day 90 for each benefit period (up to 60 days over your lifetime)

Beyond lifetime reserve days: all costs

Medicare Part B Premium

Part B premium

The standard Part B premium in 2020 amount is **\$144.60** (or higher depending on your income).

Part B deductible and coinsurance

\$198. After your deductible is met, you typically pay 20% of the Medicare-approved amount for most doctor services (including most doctor services while you're a hospital inpatient), outpatient therapy, and durable medical equipment (dme)

Medicare Part C & D Cost

Part C premium

The Part C monthly premium varies by plan..

Part D premium

The Part D monthly premium varies by plan (higher-income consumers may pay more). Compare costs for specific Part D plans.

Both are regulated by Medicare and must follow their guidelines

Tennessee Retiree Plan /

POMCO

BENEFITS AT A GLANCE THE TENNESSEE PLAN BENEFITS

Medicare Gaps for 2020

Basic Benefits

- \$352/day for 61–90 days in hospital
 - \$704/day for 60 lifetime reserve hospital days
 - 20% patient's share of approved medical expense
 - First three pints of blood
- Covered

Skilled Nursing Coinsurance

\$176/day for 21st –100th day Covered

Part A Deductible

\$1,408/hospital admission Covered

Part B Deductible

\$198/calendar year for medical expenses **Not Covered**

Part B Excess

Medical expense over approved amount **Not Covered**

Foreign Travel Emergency

- Emergency care beginning during first 60 days of trip outside USA (after \$250 deductible, benefits limited to \$50,000/lifetime)

Covered at 80%

Hospice

You must meet Medicare's requirements, including a doctor's certification of a terminal illness -Covered

Prescription Drugs

Outpatient prescription drugs covered through Medicare Part D

Not Covered

2020 POMCO Monthly Premiums

Base Monthly Premium \$140.55

	STATE SUPPORT	You Pay
30+ years of service	\$50.00	\$ 90.55
20 – 29 years of service	\$37.50	\$103.05
15 – 19 years of service	\$25.00	\$115.55
Less than 15 years of service	\$ 0.00	\$140.55
Dependent (Spouse) Support Staff Local Government	\$ 0.00	\$140.55

Health Savings Accounts

You can't contribute to your HSA once your Medicare Coverage begins. However, you may use money that's already in your HSA after you enroll in Medicare to help pay for deductibles, premiums, co payments or coinsurance. If you or your employer contribute to your HSA after your Medicare coverage starts, you may have to pay a tax penalty. If you'd like to continue contributing to your employer sponsored HSA without penalty after your turn 65, you shouldn't apply for Medicare, Social Security or Railroad Retirement Board Benefits.

Remember, premium free Part A coverage begins 6 months before the month you apply for Medicare, but no earlier than the month you turn 65. To avoid a tax penalty, you should stop contributing to your HSA at least 6 months before you apply for Medicare.

Volunteering

TN SHIP uses Volunteers to assist with all types of roles within our department. Office workers, telephone counseling, data entry clerks, health fair workers and many other positions. Angela Ray is our Volunteer Coordinator and will explain more about volunteering.

Overview

- Medicare Coverage at age 65 or when your employer coverage ends.
- Stop contributing to HSA six months prior to enrolling into Medicare.
- Make sure to get a letter of creditable coverage from your employer.
- POMCO is the state supplemental that will pick up some of what Medicare leaves behind.
- Volunteering positions are always available.

This presentation brought to you by NWTN SHIP

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