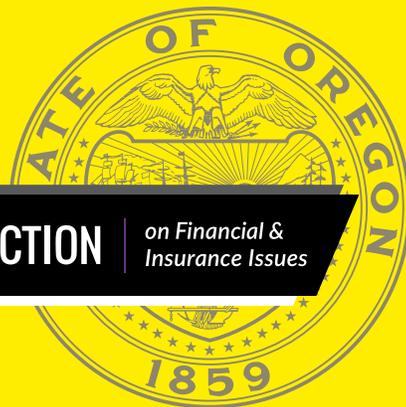




TOP TEN MEDICARE INSURANCE MYTHS



ANSWERS & ACTION

on Financial &
Insurance Issues

1

My Medicare card will arrive in the mail.

If you are turning 65 years old and already receiving Social Security benefits, you should get a Medicare card in the mail about three months before your birthday. If you are not receiving Social Security at age 65, you usually need to contact Social Security to sign up for Medicare. You can do this starting three months before your birthday month. If you do not receive a Medicare card in the mail, contact your local Social Security office.

2

Since I'm still working and have employer insurance, I don't need to worry about Medicare until I retire.

Everyone turning 65 should understand how their employer's insurance works with Medicare. The decisions will depend on how your employer's coverage works with Medicare. Is your employer's prescription drug coverage "creditable," or as good as Medicare's? Does your employer offer a health savings account? Talk to your employer's benefits administrator and Social Security to avoid problems.

3

It doesn't matter when I enroll in Medicare.

Unlike Social Security full retirement, which starts at an age determined by your birth date, Medicare starts at 65. It has enrollment deadlines and lifetime penalties if you miss them. If you are not in the Social Security system already, individualized information is not going to arrive from Medicare; you must keep track of your deadlines.

4

Since I'm on COBRA, I don't need to sign up for Medicare Part B.

Being on COBRA does not count as actively working. You will not qualify to delay your Part B penalty-free. You may even have a delay in the start of your Part B and there could be a significant lapse in your coverage. To delay Part B enrollment without penalty, you or a spouse must be actively working and receiving coverage under the group health plan. If you are already on COBRA and your Medicare starts, turning 65 will change your status. Your COBRA will end.

5

If I don't want to enroll in Medicare, I can purchase individual private insurance.

Individual insurance products are not available to you once you are eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A. Whatever health insurance you have before you enter Medicare eligibility (an employer or union plan, veterans, Medicaid, or an individual policy), you need to talk to your plan, benefits administrator, or case manager to find out if your coverage will coordinate with Medicare.

6

I don't want to pay for Part B, so I'll just take Part A and get a supplement for the rest.

Medicare Supplement Insurance (also known as Medigap) and Medicare Advantage plans all require that you have Part A and Part B in order to qualify for purchase or enrollment. You may, however, enroll in a Part D prescription drug plan if you have only Part A, Part B, or both.

7

I won't draw Social Security until I turn 66, so I'll wait until then to sign up for Medicare.

Medicare and Social Security are two different programs. Medicare starts at age 65, regardless of when you draw Social Security. If you wait until you turn 66 to take care of your Medicare, you could find yourself with premium penalties and delayed coverage.

8

Medicare Advantage plans are the same as Medicare supplements.

Medicare Advantage plans are an alternative to the traditional way of getting Medicare benefits administered by the government. These plans are offered by private companies and can include prescription drug coverage. Medicare supplements (Medigap), in contrast, are additional medical coverage that you can buy if you want to fill the gaps in what traditional Medicare covers. You can have one or the other, but it does not work to have both. Assembling the best Medicare for you depends on many personal factors, ranging from your health and your budget to what other coverage you might have and what coverage your doctor accepts. A Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA) counselor can help you make your decisions.

9

My neighbor loves her drug plan, so it will probably work for me.

How well a particular drug plan works for you depends on the prescription drugs you take, whether the plan covers your drugs, and how it treats your drugs (there may be rules about quantity limits or requiring you to try other drugs before the plan pays for a specific drug). There are a lot of differences between Medicare prescription drug plans; a SHIBA counselor can help you find out which ones cover your list the best.

10

Medicare is the best source of all information.

Part A or Part B eligibility and enrollment questions are answered by Social Security. If you delay Part B enrollment because you have other coverage, confirm your decision with Social Security to avoid a late enrollment penalty, and document your call. Call 800-772-1213 (toll-free) or visit www.socialsecurity.gov.

Part C (Medicare Advantage) and Part D (prescription drug coverage) questions go to Medicare. Call 800-633-4227 (toll-free) or visit www.medicare.gov. For personalized help in your community, contact SHIBA. Call 800-722-4134 (toll-free) and use the telephone keypad to enter your ZIP code. Your call will be routed to a trained counselor volunteering in your area.

If you are employed, have retiree or union coverage, or have any other medical coverage through a government agency or program, contact your benefits administrator to see what happens when you become Medicare eligible.

If you get incorrect information from federal officials (Social Security or Medicare) and you documented the conversation (date, name of person you spoke with, and the key information provided), you may get relief ("equitable relief") from any resulting problems or penalties. This is less likely to happen if you get wrong information from anyone else.

For more information, contact the
Oregon Health Insurance Marketplace at
800-722-4134 (toll-free) or email shiba.oregon@oregon.gov

