

Spotlight on Medicare



Understanding Medicare

In this document, you'll find a high-level overview of Medicare, the federal health insurance program for people who are age 65 and older or those who meet certain other eligibility criteria, such as disability. Medicare has three parts—Parts A, B and D. For further and current information on Medicare, including eligibility, coverage options, benefits and cost, please refer to the [Medicare website](#).

Medicare Part A	Medicare Part B	Medicare Part D
• Covers inpatient hospital services, skilled nursing facility care, hospice care, and some home health services. • For most retirees, there is no cost if you or your spouse has worked for at least 10 years and paid Medicare/FICA taxes during that time. • Generally, there is no late enrollment penalty.	• Covers physician services, outpatient hospital services, durable medical equipment and lab services. • There is a monthly premium for this coverage deducted from your Social Security benefits. • When you enroll in Medicare Part A, you are automatically enrolled in Medicare Part B unless you decline the coverage. Generally, declining Part B is not recommended for maximum benefits. • In most instances, if you don't sign up when first eligible, you may experience a delay in getting coverage and incur a late enrollment penalty added to your monthly premium for as long as you have Part B.	• Provides prescription drug coverage. • This is optional coverage and is subject to additional fees. • Enrollment is not automatic. • You may enroll in a private prescription drug plan when you are first eligible for Medicare or between October 15 and December 7 annually. • Note: You can only be enrolled in one Medicare Part D plan at once (such as a plan available through Via Benefits or a spouse's plan). • Important note about creditable coverage: If you lack creditable prescription drug coverage after you retire, you must obtain it within 63 days of your retirement date or be subject to higher premiums if you elect to enroll in Part D later.

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Enrolling in Medicare

It is generally important to enroll in Medicare when you become eligible to do so.

Here are the general opportunities you may have to enroll in Medicare, depending upon your circumstances.

Initial Enrollment

You can enroll three months before the month you turn 65 and three months after the month you turn 65. If you sign up during the first three months of your Initial Enrollment Period, your coverage begins the first day of your birthday month. If you sign up the month you turn 65 or during the last three months of your Initial Enrollment Period, your coverage starts the first day of the month after you sign up. If you're already getting Social Security benefits when you turn 65, you'll automatically get Medicare Parts A and B starting the first day of month of your 65th birthday. If your birthday is on the first day of the month, Medicare starts the first day of the prior month.

Note: If you are employed upon enrolling in Medicare, you may enroll in Medicare Part A and defer Part B enrollment without incurring a penalty until you have a loss of active Citi medical plan coverage or a spouse/partner's employer medical plan coverage.

Special Enrollment

If you are over age 65 and have deferred Medicare enrollment because you are covered under a Citi medical plan as an active employee, you have eight months to enroll in Medicare after the termination of your **active** employee medical coverage without a penalty (**this does not include COBRA**).

However, waiting until after you retire may result in a gap in coverage because your Medicare coverage starts the first day of the month after you sign up. To avoid paying a penalty, make sure you sign up for Medicare when you are first eligible.

When Medicare Pays

If you are enrolled in multiple health plans, such as with Medicare and coverage through Citi, "coordination of benefits" rules apply.

- If you are actively employed upon attaining Medicare eligibility and enrolled in Citi medical coverage for active employees, the Citi medical plan will pay first, and Medicare will pay second. **Note:** Due to the extent of Citi medical coverage, it is unlikely Medicare may reimburse expenses the Citi plan did not cover. It is important to keep in mind that if your **covered spouse/partner** under the Citi medical plan attains age 65 while covered, **Medicare** will pay first and the Citi medical plan for active employees will pay second.
- If you and/or your covered spouse/partner are enrolled in Medicare, you've retired from Citi, and elect either COBRA or Citi retiree health care coverage, Medicare will pay first, and the other plan will pay second. In this circumstance, benefits are paid based on your enrollment in Medicare regardless of whether you actually enroll in Medicare.

! **Note:** If you enrolled in Medicare while working and plan to retire, you need to contact Medicare to let them know of your retirement date. Call the Coordination of Benefits Contractor at 1 (800) 999-1119 to make Medicare the primary payer for your health benefits if you choose to elect multiple plans.



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How to Enroll in Medicare

- Contact the Social Security Administration (SSA) office by calling 1 (800) 772-1213 or go to www.ssa.gov/medicare/sign-up.
- For more information about Medicare, call 1-800-MEDICARE (1 (800) 633-4227) or go to www.medicare.gov.
- If you work beyond age 65, when you apply for Medicare you will need to complete form CMS L564, which can be found at www.ssa.gov. This form confirms your employment history and whether you were covered by an employer health plan after turning 65. You will need to complete the top half of the form and send it to the Citi Benefits Center for completion. The form can be sent as follows:

Postal Mail	Overnight Mail	Fax IT Number
Citi Benefits Center DEPT 01488 PO Box 64049 The Woodlands, TX 77387-4049	Citi Benefits Center DEPT 01488 8770 New Trails Drive The Woodlands, TX 7738	1(847) 883-8282

