## Is your 65th birthday coming up? Do you have coverage through work or your spouse's employer? You may need to sign up for Medicare!

A licensed, professional insurance agent or broker can help you determine when you should enroll in Medicare to avoid financial penalties.



| If you're turning 65 and you're  | Then   |
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| Covered by an employer plan at an<br>organization with <b>more</b> than 20<br>employees  | You can remain on your employer-sponsored health plan. When you lose your group insurance, you can sign up for Medicare Parts A and B without facing a late enrollment penalty.  |
|  | Some experts recommend that people with job-based coverage enroll in<br>Medicare Part A when they turn 65, as it can help cover expenses primary<br>insurance doesn't cover.   |
| Covered by an employer plan at an organization with <b>fewer</b> than 20 employees   | Check with your employer. There's a good chance you'll need to sign up for<br>Medicare Parts A and B. After you turn 65, your job-based coverage may not<br>cover the full cost of your health care if you work for a small employer.                            |
| Covered by COBRA   | Enroll in Medicare Parts A and B as soon as you're eligible. You won't be<br>entitled to a special enrollment period when your COBRA coverage ends, so<br>you may face financial penalties if you sign up for Medicare late.                                     |
| Covered by a high-deductible health<br>plan at an employer with <b>more</b> than 20<br>employees and would like to continue<br>contributing to a Health Savings Account  | You may want to delay enrollment in Medicare, since you won't be able to<br>contribute to your HSA after you enroll. Plan on making your final contribution<br>to your HSA at least six months before you enroll in Medicare to avoid<br>a tax penalty.          |
| Covered by a high-deductible health<br>plan at an employer with <b>fewer</b> than 20<br>employees and would like to continue<br>contributing to a Health Savings Account | You'll probably enroll in Medicare as soon as you're eligible, given that your<br>employer-sponsored coverage may not cover all your medical expenses after<br>you turn 65. After you enroll in Medicare, you'll no longer be able to contribute<br>to your HSA. |
| Covered by a group plan that is not<br>"creditable coverage," such as TRICARE,<br>the VA, COBRA, or the FEHB   | You'll probably want to sign up for Medicare Parts A and B to avoid late<br>enrollment fees. You may be able to delay enrolling in Medicare Part D<br>without penalty.   |

