



# 2026 Clarity Guide

Get clear answers to your questions about Medicare coverage, brought to you by UnitedHealthcare

United  
Healthcare®







# UnitedHealthcare is your partner in all things Medicare

Medicare can be confusing, and industry-wide changes each enrollment period can feel overwhelming. But no matter what changes, UnitedHealthcare will be there to help with coverage you can count on.

Our goal is to help you understand your options and feel confident in your choice. In fact, 4 out of 5 members say UnitedHealthcare gives them the confidence that they have the right plan for their needs.

You've taken a good first step by reviewing this guide and meeting with an agent. We'll support you every step of the way in your Medicare journey.

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# Getting started with Medicare

## Step 1: Enroll in Original Medicare

Original Medicare is health insurance provided by the federal government. It has 2 parts:



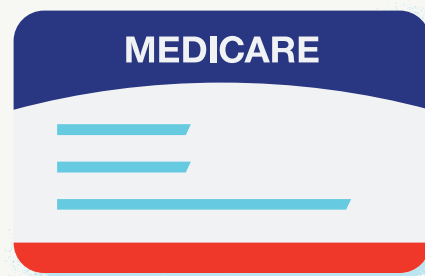
### Part A

Helps pay for hospital stays and inpatient care.



### Part B

Helps pay for doctor and provider visits as well as outpatient care.



Most people enroll in Medicare for the first time when they turn 65. Original Medicare (Part A and Part B) does not include prescription drug, routine dental, vision or hearing coverage.

## Step 2: Choose additional coverage

Once you enroll in Original Medicare, you can purchase additional coverage from a Medicare-approved private insurance company. These plans cover additional medical expenses or benefits not covered by Original Medicare. **You have 2 options for this additional coverage:**

### Option 1

Add one or both of the following:

#### Medicare Supplement insurance plan



Helps pay some out-of-pocket costs not paid by Original Medicare

#### Medicare Prescription Drug (Part D) plan



Helps pay for prescription drugs

### Option 2

Add a Medicare Advantage (Part C) plan:

#### Medicare Part C



Combines Part A (hospital insurance) and Part B (medical insurance) in one plan. Usually includes Part D (prescription drug coverage).

#### Additional benefits



Usually includes benefits not provided by Original Medicare, such as routine dental, vision and hearing coverage

# Get the right plan for you

## Are you looking for:

**A lower monthly premium, and pay for care as you need it?**

**Access to your current doctors?**

**Additional benefits not covered by Original Medicare?**

**A plan that works with your veteran's benefits?**

## Consider this plan type:



### Medicare Advantage plans

Medicare Advantage plans combine Medicare Part A, Part B and usually Part D coverage into one plan. With some plans, members choose from a network of doctors, hospitals and other providers to get care. Plans may offer extras like dental, vision, hearing, fitness and more.

**Special coverage for certain chronic conditions such as diabetes or cardiovascular disorders?**



### Chronic Special Needs plans

Chronic Special Needs plans (C-SNPs) are for people who have been diagnosed with certain qualifying chronic health conditions. This plan has extra services and programs designed to help you better manage your chronic condition.

**Coverage in addition to benefits you receive from Medicaid?**



### Dual Special Needs plans

Dual Special Needs plans (D-SNPs) are for people who have both Medicare and Medicaid. A dual plan will help you coordinate care for complex medical needs. You may get extra benefits and features not provided by either Medicare or Medicaid for a \$0 plan premium for members with Extra Help (Low-Income Subsidy) from Medicare.

**Low or no costs when you get care in exchange for a higher monthly premium?**



### Medicare Supplement insurance plans

Also known as Medigap, these plans help pay some of the out-of-pocket costs not paid by Original Medicare Parts A and B. Medigap plans allow you to go to any doctor or hospital that accepts Medicare patients without a referral.

**Nationwide access to any provider who accepts Medicare?**

**Additional drug coverage?**



### Medicare Prescription Drug plans

A standalone Part D plan offers prescription drug coverage, which helps pay for some Medicare-covered prescription drugs. This plan may be used along with Original Medicare or with Medicare supplement coverage.

# Eligibility and enrollment details



## Medicare eligibility

**To be eligible for Original Medicare, you must be a U.S. citizen or legal resident\* AND you must meet one of these requirements:**

- Age 65 or older
- Younger than 65 with a qualifying disability
- Any age with a diagnosis of end-stage renal disease or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)

\*Legal residents must live in the U.S. for at least 5 years in a row, including the 5 years just before applying for Medicare.



## When can I enroll in Original Medicare for the first time?

Your Initial Enrollment Period (IEP) is your first chance to enroll in Original Medicare. If you were born on the first of the month, it starts 4 months before your 65th birthday and ends 2 months after your 65th birthday. For all other birth dates, it starts 3 months before your 65th birthday month and ends 3 months after your birthday month. During this time, you can enroll in Original Medicare Parts A and B, Medicare Advantage (Part C) and Part D without penalty.

**Enroll on time to avoid penalties.** If you miss enrollment for Medicare Parts A, B, and/or D, there may be penalties.

**Note:** You should be automatically enrolled in Medicare Part A and Part B if you are receiving Social Security or Railroad Retirement Board benefits when you become eligible. You'll receive your Medicare card in the mail.



## What if I miss my Initial Enrollment Period (IEP)?

If you miss your IEP, Original Medicare offers another chance to get coverage. The General Enrollment Period (GEP) runs January 1 to March 31 each year. During this time, you can enroll in Medicare Part A and Part B.

If you enroll in Original Medicare during the GEP, you may also be able to add a Medicare Advantage (Part C) plan or a Medicare prescription drug (Part D) plan between April 1 and June 30 of the same year. Medicare Part A, Part B and Part D may charge premium penalties if you miss your initial enrollment dates.



## What is my enrollment schedule if I'm eligible due to a disability?

Your 7-month IEP includes the month you receive your 25th disability check – the 3 months before and 3 months after.



## When can I enroll in a Medicare Supplement insurance plan?

The Open Enrollment Period for Medicare Supplement is 6 months long and starts once you are 65+ years old and enrolled in Medicare Part B. During the Open Enrollment Period, you cannot be denied coverage based on pre-existing conditions and are guaranteed the lowest premium rates.

# Eligibility and enrollment timing

## When can I enroll or make changes to a Medicare Advantage (Part C) or prescription drug (Part D) plan?

You can first enroll in a Medicare Advantage (Part C) or prescription drug (Part D) plan during your Initial Enrollment Period (IEP) once you've enrolled in Original Medicare. There are additional periods for enrolling or changing your coverage throughout the year.



### Annual Enrollment Period

#### October 15-December 7

You may change your coverage during this time. You can switch from one Medicare Advantage or Part D plan to another, or you may switch from Original Medicare to a Medicare Advantage plan, or vice versa.



### MA Open Enrollment Period

#### January 1-March 31

You may switch to a different Medicare Advantage plan or return to Original Medicare. If you go back to Original Medicare, you may also enroll in a Part D plan during this time.



### Special Enrollment Period

#### Qualifying events

Certain life events may qualify you for a Special Enrollment Period. During this time, you may join, change or drop a Medicare Advantage or Part D prescription drug plan without penalty.

#### Common qualifying events include:

- Moving to another state
- Qualifying for a state Medicaid plan
- Being diagnosed with an eligible chronic health condition
- Leaving retiree, union or COBRA coverage
- Retiring and losing employer-sponsored coverage

# Prescription drug coverage

## Key definitions

- Deductible:** The amount you have to pay for prescription drugs before your plan begins to contribute
- Copay:** A fixed amount you pay for a covered prescription drug
- Coinsurance:** Your share of the total cost for a covered prescription drug (calculated as a percentage of the overall cost of the drug).

## Understanding Medicare Part D payment stages

With a Medicare Part D plan, the amount you pay for your prescription drugs is determined by your payment stage.

Payment stages	Your costs	Plan contributions	Stage ends
<b>Stage 1:</b> Annual deductible*	100% of drug price	None	Once annual deductible is met
<b>Stage 2:</b> Initial coverage	Set copay amount or coinsurance %	Remainder	Once out-of-pocket costs reach \$2,100 for plan year
<b>Stage 3:</b> Catastrophic coverage	\$0**	100% of drug price	At end of plan year

\*If your plan doesn't have a deductible, you skip this stage.  
\*\*You'll pay \$0 for Medicare-covered Part D medications in the Catastrophic phase.





**Out-of-pocket costs**

The total amount you have paid for Medicare-covered Part D drugs. The maximum out-of-pocket costs for 2026 is \$2,100.

**Pharmacy network**

In-network pharmacies are pharmacies that have agreed to fill covered prescriptions for Part D plans. Prescriptions filled at an out-of-network pharmacy may not be covered by the plan. Some plans may also have preferred pharmacies and home delivery options that offer extra savings on prescription drugs.

**Formulary**

A formulary (sometimes called a drug list) is the list of prescription drugs covered by a plan.

**Formulary tiers**

Every formulary puts covered drugs into 1 of 5 tiers. The tier a drug is in determines how much the plan pays and how much you pay at the pharmacy. Typically, the lower the tier number, the lower the cost. For example:

Tier	Drug type	Cost
Tier 1	Preferred generic drugs	\$
Tier 2	Generic drugs	\$\$
Tier 3	Preferred generic drugs	\$\$\$
Tier 4	Non-preferred drugs	\$\$\$\$
Tier 5	Specialty drugs	\$\$\$\$\$

**Formulary and utilization exceptions**

If you need a drug that’s not currently covered by your plan, you may:

- Ask for a formulary exception, which is coverage for your drug even if it is not on the drug list.
- Ask for a utilization exception, which waives coverage restrictions or limits on your drug.

**Step therapy**

Step therapy involves trying a preferred drug before your plan will cover a brand-name drug. This can help you save on out-of-pocket prescription costs if the generic version works well for you.

**Quantity limits**

Some drugs have quantity limits, where the plan will cover only a certain amount of a drug for one copay or over a certain number of days. The prescribing provider can request an exception if the limit is not right for your medical needs.

**Prior authorization**

Before your plan will cover certain drugs, your doctor may need to provide information confirming a drug is being used correctly for a medical condition covered by Medicare. You may be required to try a different drug before the plan will cover the prescribed drug.

**Coverage decision timelines**

If your doctor has submitted an exception request on your behalf, generally a decision will be made within 72 hours. You can request an expedited, or faster, decision if you or your doctor believes your health requires it.

# Important Medicare Advantage info



## Things to be aware of

### Medicare Advantage has you covered

Medicare Advantage plans must cover all the services that Original Medicare covers and often offer additional benefits. These plans must also guarantee you the same rights and protections as Original Medicare.

### Adding a Medicare Advantage plan may affect current coverage

If you have existing or employer-provided coverage and plan to work past 65, check to see how a Medicare Advantage plan could affect or cancel current coverage.

### A Medicare Supplement insurance (Medigap) plan is not a Medicare Advantage plan

Medicare supplement insurance plans are health insurance policies that are added on top of Original Medicare. Medicare Advantage plans combine Original Medicare Parts A and B – and usually Part D – into a single plan.



## Things to remember moving forward

### You'll need to use network providers

Most Medicare Advantage plans cover care and services within a network of providers including doctors and hospitals. Some plans cover services from out-of-network providers, but it may cost you more out-of-pocket.

### Keep your member ID card handy

You must present your member ID card, not your Original Medicare card, when receiving covered services and prescription drugs.

### You have a built-in financial safety net

Every Medicare Advantage plan has an annual out-of-pocket maximum. This guarantees you'll never pay more than a certain amount for covered care and services during the plan year. However, there are costs that do not count towards the out-of-pocket maximum, such as premium payments and costs for prescription drugs or extra services that a plan may offer such as routine dental, vision and hearing.



## Take steps to protect yourself

### You must continue to pay your Medicare Part B premium

Medicare gives your Part B premium to your Medicare Advantage plan to help pay for your additional coverage.

**Important:** If you qualify for a state Medicaid plan, your state may pay your Part B premium on your behalf.

# Additional resources

**In addition to your licensed sales agent, here are other resources that may be useful to you**

## **Medicare Made Clear®**

### **MedicareMadeClear.com**

An educational program from UnitedHealthcare designed to help you learn all you need to know about Medicare so you can make informed decisions about your health and Medicare coverage.

## **Medicare**

### **Medicare.gov**

**1-800-633-4227, TTY 1-877-486-2048**

24 hours a day, 7 days a week  
(except some federal holidays)

A hotline for questions about Medicare plus detailed information about plans and policies available in your area.

### **Medicare & You**

Downloadable at Medicare.gov or call the Medicare Helpline to request a copy.

The official Medicare handbook for Medicare programs, updated each year.

### **Online plan finders**

Online tools for finding and comparing drug plans, Medicare Advantage plans and Medicare supplement insurance (Medigap) plans.

## **Social Security Administration**

### **ssa.gov**

**1-800-772-1213, TTY 1-800-325-0778**

8 a.m.–7 p.m., Monday–Friday

Information about Medicare eligibility and enrollment, Social Security retirement benefits or disability benefits. You can also learn about Extra Help eligibility.

## **Low-Income Subsidy (LIS)**

Extra Help with prescription drug costs

**ssa.gov/medicare/part-d-extra-help**

**1-800-772-1213, TTY 1-800-325-0778**

A Medicare program that helps people with limited income and resources pay for Medicare Part D prescription drug plan costs, such as premiums, deductibles and coinsurance.

## **Administration on Aging**

Eldercare locator

**eldercare.acl.gov**

**1-800-677-1116, TTY 711**

8 a.m.–9 p.m. ET, Monday–Friday

Help in finding local, state and community-based organizations that serve older adults and their caregivers in your area.

## **State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)**

**shiphelp.org**

Your State Health Insurance Assistance Program offers free counseling and can help with questions about buying insurance, choosing a health plan and your rights and protection under Medicare.







## **Your local agent is in your corner**

From learning the basics to choosing a plan to using it more effectively, you can count on your local agent to help you every step of the way on your Medicare journey. They can help answer your questions, give you personalized support and ensure you get the right coverage for your needs and budget.

# Providers and medications worksheet

Jot down the providers you see and any prescription drugs you may take so your agent can help verify coverage.

Your first name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Providers

Name	Specialty	In Network (Yes/No) Completed by Agent
(e.g., Dr. Jones)	(e.g., Primary Care Provider)	(Yes/No)

## Prescriptions

Name	Dosage	How Often	Tier/Cost Completed by Agent
(e.g., Lisinopril)	(XXmg)	(X tablet(s) per day)	(Tier 1/\$XX)

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# Why choose a UnitedHealthcare Medicare plan?

For nearly two decades, we've been America's most chosen Medicare Advantage brand, with 4 out of 5 members saying they would choose UnitedHealthcare again for their Medicare coverage.

With a wide range of plans for every age, stage and budget, we're committed to helping you find coverage that truly works for you.



## Click. Call. Connect.

Let's find the right Medicare plan for you. Talk with your local licensed sales agent or visit [uhc.com/medicare](https://uhc.com/medicare).

**UnitedHealthcare® Medicare Advantage**



Plans are insured through UnitedHealthcare Insurance Company or one of its affiliated companies. For Medicare Advantage and/or Prescription Drug Plans: A Medicare Advantage organization with a Medicare contract and/or a Medicare-approved Part D sponsor. For Dual Special Needs Plans: A Medicare Advantage organization with a Medicare contract and a contract with the State Medicaid Program. Enrollment in the plan depends on the plan's contract renewal with Medicare.

Benefits, features and/or devices may vary by plan/area. Limitations, exclusions and/or network restrictions may apply. Provider network may vary in local market. Most chosen based on total plan enrollment from 2008-2025 Medicare Enrollment Data. Medicare member responses based on Human8 survey, May 2025. © 2025 United HealthCare Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved.