



ARUP Laboratories

Group Health Plan Notices

Annual Required Legal Notices and Disclosures for Plan Participants

Medicare Part D Notice

Important Notice About Your Creditable Prescription Drug Coverage and Medicare

If you or any of your eligible dependents are eligible for Medicare, or will soon become eligible for Medicare, please read this notice. If not, you can disregard this notice.

Please read this notice carefully and keep it where you can find it. This notice has information about your current prescription drug coverage and about your options under Medicare's prescription drug coverage. This information can help you decide whether or not you want to join a Medicare prescription drug plan. If you are considering joining, you should compare your current coverage, including which drugs are covered at what cost, with the coverage and costs of the plans offering Medicare prescription drug coverage in your area. Information about where you can get help to make decisions about your prescription drug coverage is at the end of this notice.

There are two important things you need to know about your current coverage and Medicare's prescription drug coverage:

1. Medicare prescription drug coverage became available in 2006 to everyone with Medicare. You can get this coverage if you join a Medicare Prescription Drug Plan or join a Medicare Advantage Plan (like an HMO or PPO) that offers prescription drug coverage. All Medicare drug plans provide at least a standard level of coverage set by Medicare. Some plans may also offer more coverage for a higher monthly premium.
2. Your employer has determined that the prescription drug coverage offered is expected to pay, on average, as much as standard Medicare prescription drug coverage pays and is therefore considered Creditable Coverage. Because your existing coverage is Creditable Coverage, you can keep this coverage and not pay a higher premium (a penalty) if you later decide to join a Medicare drug plan.

When can you join a Medicare drug plan?

You can join a Medicare drug plan when you first become eligible for Medicare and each year from October 15th to December 7th.

However, if you lose your current creditable prescription drug coverage, through no fault of your own, you will also be eligible for a two (2) month Special Enrollment Period (SEP) to join a Medicare prescription drug plan.

Please contact Human Resources for more information about what happens to your coverage if you enroll in a Medicare prescription drug plan.

Individuals who are eligible for Medicare should compare their current coverage, including which drugs are covered, with the coverage and cost of the plans offering Medicare prescription drug coverage in their area. Your medical benefits brochure contains a description of your current prescription drug benefits. If you are eligible for Medicare and do decide to enroll in a Medicare prescription drug plan and drop your employer's group health plan prescription drug coverage, be aware that you and your dependents may not be able to get this coverage back.

When will you pay a higher premium (penalty) to join a Medicare drug plan?

You should also know that if you drop or lose your current coverage with your employer and don't join a Medicare prescription drug plan within 63 continuous days after your current coverage ends, you may pay a higher premium (a penalty) to join a Medicare drug plan later.

If you go 63 continuous days or longer without creditable prescription drug coverage, your monthly premium may go up by at least 1% of the Medicare base beneficiary premium per month for every month that you did not have that coverage. For example, if you go nineteen months without creditable coverage, your premium may consistently be at least 19% higher than the Medicare base beneficiary premium. You may have to pay this higher premium (a penalty) as long as you have Medicare prescription drug coverage. In addition, you may have to wait until the following October to join.

For more information about this notice or your current prescription drug coverage...

Contact Human Resources for further information.

NOTE: You will receive this notice annually, before the next period you can join a Medicare prescription drug plan, and if this coverage through your employer changes. You also may request a copy of this notice at any time.

For more information about your options under Medicare prescription drug coverage...

More detailed information about Medicare plans that offer prescription drug coverage is in the "Medicare & You" handbook. You'll get a copy of the handbook in the mail every year from Medicare. You may also be contacted directly by Medicare drug plans. For more information about Medicare prescription drug coverage:

- Visit www.medicare.gov
- Call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (see the inside back cover of your copy of the "Medicare & You" handbook for their telephone number) for personalized help
- Call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048

If you have limited income and resources, extra help paying for Medicare prescription drug coverage is available. For information about this extra help, visit the Social Security Administration (SSA) online at www.socialsecurity.gov, or call SSA at 1-800-772-1213 (TTY 1-800-325-0778).

Remember: keep this creditable coverage notice. If you decide to join one of the Medicare prescription drug plans, you may be required to provide a copy of this notice when you join to show whether or not you have maintained creditable coverage and, therefore, whether or not you are required to pay a higher premium (a penalty).

Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act Notice

If you have had or are going to have a mastectomy, you may be entitled to certain benefits under the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998 (WHCRA). For individuals receiving mastectomy-related benefits, coverage will be provided in a manner determined in consultation with the attending physician and the patient for:

- All stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy was performed;
- Surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance;
- Prostheses; and
- Treatment of physical complications of the mastectomy, including lymphedema.

These benefits will be provided subject to the same deductibles and coinsurance applicable to other medical and surgical benefits provided under this plan. If you would like more information on WHCRA benefits, contact the plan administrator.

Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act Notice

Group health plans and health insurance issuers generally may not, under federal law, restrict benefits for any hospital length of stay in connection with childbirth for the mother or newborn child to less than 48 hours following a vaginal delivery, or less than 96 hours following a cesarean section. However, federal law generally does not prohibit the mother's or newborn's attending provider, after consulting with the mother, from discharging the mother or her newborn earlier than 48 hours (or 96 hours as applicable). In any case, plans and issuers may not, under federal law, require that a provider obtain authorization from the plan or the issuer for prescribing a length of stay not in excess of 48 hours (or 96 hours).

HIPAA Non-Discrimination Requirements

The Health Insurance Portability & Accountability Act (HIPAA) prohibits group health plans and health insurance issuers from discriminating with regard to eligibility, premiums, or contributions on the basis of specified health status-related factors.

These health factors include: health status, medical condition (including both physical and mental illnesses), claims experience, receipt of health care, medical history, genetic information, evidence of insurability (including conditions arising out of acts of domestic violence), and disability.

Notice of HIPAA Special Enrollment Rights

A federal law called HIPAA requires that we notify you of your right to enroll in the plan under its “special enrollment provision” if you acquire a new dependent, or if you decline coverage under this plan for yourself or an eligible dependent while other coverage is in effect and later lose that other coverage for certain qualifying reasons. You have the right to request special enrollment (outside of the plan’s annual enrollment period) for yourself and your eligible dependents under the following circumstances.

Special Enrollment Provisions

Loss of Other Coverage (Except Medicaid or a State Children's Health Insurance Program). If you decline enrollment for yourself or for an eligible dependent (including your spouse) while other health insurance or group health plan coverage is in effect, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents in this plan if you or your dependents lose eligibility for that other coverage (or if the employer stops contributing toward your or your dependents' other coverage). However, you must request enrollment within 30 days after your or your dependents' other coverage ends (or after the employer stops contributing toward the other coverage).

Loss of Eligibility Under Medicaid or a State Children's Health Insurance Program. If you decline enrollment for yourself or for an eligible dependent (including your spouse) while Medicaid coverage or coverage under a state children's health insurance program is in effect, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents in this plan if you or your dependents lose eligibility for that other coverage. However, you must request enrollment within 60 days after your or your dependents' coverage ends under Medicaid or a state children's health insurance program.

New Dependent by Marriage, Birth, Adoption, or Placement for Adoption. If you have a new dependent as a result of marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption, you may be able to enroll yourself and your new dependents. However, you must request enrollment within 30 days after the marriage, birth, adoption, or placement for adoption.

Eligibility for Medicaid or a State Children's Health Insurance Program. If you or your dependents (including your spouse) become eligible for a state premium assistance subsidy from Medicaid or through a state children's health insurance program with respect to coverage under this plan, you may be able to enroll yourself and your dependents in this plan. However, you must request enrollment within 60 days after your or your dependents' determination of eligibility for such assistance.

Other mid-year election changes may be permitted under your plan (refer to “Permitted Midyear Election Changes” section below).

To request special enrollment or obtain more information, contact Human Resources.

Permitted Midyear Election Changes

Under Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations, in order to be eligible to take premium contributions using pre-tax dollars, elections generally must be irrevocable for the entire plan year (with the exception of HSA benefit elections, for which prospective election changes must be allowed at least monthly and upon loss of HSA eligibility). As a result, your enrollment in the medical, dental, and vision plans or declination of coverage when you are first eligible, will generally remain in place until the next open enrollment period, unless you have an approved election change event and certain other conditions are met as outlined in IRS Code Section 125. See your Section 125 premium conversion plan summary plan description (SPD) for further details and a complete listing of permitted change in election events.

Examples of permitted change in election events include:

- Change in legal marital status (e.g., marriage, divorce, annulment, or legal separation)
- Change in number of dependents (e.g., birth, adoption, or death)
- Change in your employment status or your spouse's or covered child's change in employment (e.g., reduction in hours affecting eligibility or change in employment)
- Your child satisfies or ceases to satisfy the requirements for coverage due to attainment of age, student status, or any similar circumstance as provided in the plan under which you receive coverage
- You and/or your spouse or covered child has a change of residence
- Your spouse or covered child makes an election change during an open enrollment period under his or her employer's cafeteria plan, but only if the change under this Plan is consistent with and on account of your spouse's or covered child's change.
- Enrollment in state-based insurance Exchange
- Medicare Part A or B enrollment

These are just some examples of permitted mid-year change in election events. Consult with Human Resources for other circumstances that may be permissible mid-year change in election events.

You must notify Human Resources within 30 days of the above change in status, with the exception of the loss of eligibility or enrollment in Medicaid or state health insurance programs - which requires notice within 60 days.

HIPAA Notice of Privacy Practices

Notice of Health Information Privacy Practices

This Notice of Privacy Practices describes how medical information about you may be used and disclosed, and how you can obtain access to this information. Please review it carefully.

ARUP Laboratories Employee Healthcare Benefits Plan (the Plan) is committed to protecting the confidentiality of your medical, reproductive, and health information (protected health information) as described in this notice and maintains the privacy of your protected health information as required by law. We have provided this notice to you to describe the way we may use and share your protected health information. This notice describes our privacy practices relating to protected health information, including how we may use your protected health information within ARUP and how, under certain circumstances, we may disclose it to others outside of ARUP. This notice also describes the rights you have concerning your own protected health information. Please review it carefully. If you have questions about any part of this privacy notice, or if you want more information about the privacy practices of the Plan, please contact the privacy officer listed at the end of this notice.

Uses and Disclosures of Protected Health Information Permitted by Law

The law permits us to use your protected health information for treating you and billing for services and healthcare operations, as explained below. Certain types of protected health information have additional protection under state or federal law. For example, information about genetic or reproductive testing and mental health treatment or conditions may have added protection. To disclose this type of information to others, ARUP is required to get your authorization, as described below.

Your protected health information may be used and disclosed only for the following purposes:

For communication with insurance companies. The Plan provides medical benefits to you in part through insurance companies. The Plan may communicate with these insurance companies to assist you in resolving claims or coverage issues. The Plan also may communicate with these insurance companies to assist you in resolving claims or coverage issues. The Plan may also communicate with these insurance companies to administer the self-insured portion of the Plan. You should review the Notices of Privacy Practices sent by such insurance companies to see how each of them will handle your information.

For treatment. We may use your protected health information to provide you with medical treatment and other services. We may also disclose your protected health information to others who need information to treat you, such as doctors, physician assistants, nurses, medical and nursing students, technicians, therapists, emergency service and medical transportation providers, medical equipment providers, and others involved in your care. For example, we will allow your physician to have access to your laboratory results to assist in your treatment and for follow-up care.

For payment. We may use and disclose your protected health information to get paid for the medical services and supplies we provide to you. For example, your health plan or health insurance company may ask to see parts of your medical record before they will pay us for your treatment.

For plan operations. We may use and disclose your protected health information to assist us with administering the Plan. We may use your medical information for instances that include patient and internal

education, administration, planning, and other various activities that improve the quality of care we provide to patients. We may disclose protected health information to outside companies to support administrative functions, such as data analysis, accounting, or legal services, but we will only do so after they have signed an agreement stating that they will abide by our privacy policy.

To business associates. We may provide your PHI to other companies or individuals who need the information to provide services for us. These other entities, known as business associates, are required to maintain the privacy and security of PHI. For example, we may provide information to companies that assist us with the billing of our services.

To family members and others involved in your care. We may disclose your protected health information, unless prohibited by applicable federal or state law, to a family member, another relative, a close personal friend, a person identified by you who is involved in your medical care, or someone who helps pay for your care. **If you do not want us to disclose your protected health information to family members or others, please contact ARUP's privacy officer, as provided below.**

For research. We may use or disclose your protected health information without your consent or authorization for research projects, such as studying the effectiveness of a treatment you received if an institutional review board approves a waiver of authorization for disclosure. These research projects must go through a special process that protects the confidentiality of your protected health information.

As required by law. Federal, state, or local laws sometimes require us to disclose protected health information. For instance, we are required to report child abuse or neglect and must provide certain information to law enforcement officials in domestic violence cases. We also are required to give information to the state workers' compensation program for work-related injuries.

For public health activities. We may also use and disclose certain protected health information for public health purposes, such as preventing or lessening a serious and/or imminent threat to an individual's or the public's health or safety. We may also report information to your employer as required under laws addressing work-related illness and injuries or workplace medical surveillance. For instance, a positive communicable disease test result may be reported to the state health department. We also may need to report patient problems with medications or medical products to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

For public health or safety. In limited circumstances, we may disclose protected health information to prevent or lessen a serious and/or imminent threat to an individual's or the public's health or safety.

To law enforcement officials. We may disclose protected health information to law enforcement officials as required by law or in compliance with a search warrant, subpoena, or court order. We also may disclose protected health information to assist law enforcement officials in identifying or locating a person, to prosecute a crime of violence, to report deaths that may have resulted from criminal conduct, and to report criminal conduct at ARUP.

For military, veterans, national security, and other government purposes. If you are a member of the armed forces, we may release your protected health information as required by military command authorities or to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. We may also disclose protected health information to federal officials for intelligence and national security purposes or presidential protective services.

For judicial proceedings. We may disclose your protected health information if we are ordered to do so by a court or if we receive a subpoena or a search warrant.

Patient Access Authorization Form. Within 30 days after our receipt of your request, you will receive a copy of the laboratory testing unless an exception applies. Exceptions include if the access is reasonably likely to endanger the life or physical safety of you or another person as determined by a licensed healthcare professional. If the results cannot be produced within the 30 days, you will be notified by mail. To request the forwarding of your protected health information to your healthcare provider, write to the Plan's privacy officer as set forth below. We may charge a fee for the costs of copying, mailing, or other supplies associated with your request, but we will let you know about the fee in advance.

Right to request amendment of protected health information you believe is erroneous or incomplete. If you examine your protected health information and believe that some of the information is wrong or incomplete, you may ask us to amend your record. We will comply with your request unless we are not the originator of the information, believe that the information you request to be amended is accurate and complete, or special circumstances apply. To ask us to amend your protected health information, write to the Plan's privacy officer as set forth below.

Right to receive an accounting of disclosures of your protected health information.

You have the right to request a list of certain disclosures we make of your protected health information. Under the law, this does not include disclosures made for purposes of treatment, payment, or healthcare operations or certain other purposes. If you would like to receive such a list, write to the Plan's privacy officer as provided below. Your request must state a time period desired for the accounting, which must be within the past 6 years. We will provide the first list to you free of charge, but we may charge you for any additional lists you request during the same 12-month period. We will tell you in advance what this list will cost, at which time you may withdraw or modify your request.

Right to request restrictions on how the Plan will use or disclose your protected health information for treatment, payment, or healthcare operations.

You have the right to request a list of certain disclosures we make of your protected health information. Under the law, this does not include disclosures made for purposes of treatment, payment, or healthcare operations or certain other purposes. If you would like to receive such a list, write to the Plan's privacy officer as provided below. Your request must state a time period desired for the accounting, which must be within the past 6 years. We will provide the first list to you free of charge, but we may charge you for any additional lists you request during the same 12-month period. We will tell you in advance what this list will cost, at which time you may withdraw or modify your request.

Right to request special communications.

You have the right to ask us to communicate your protected health information by alternative means of communication or at alternative locations. For example, you can ask us not to call your home but to communicate with you only by mail. To make such a request, write to the Plan's privacy officer.

Right to receive a paper copy of this notice.

If you have received this notice electronically, you have the right to a paper copy at any time. You may download or print a paper copy of the notice or by calling or writing to the Plan's privacy officer.

Changes to this Notice

From time to time, we may change our practices concerning how we use or disclose protected health information or how we will implement patient rights concerning such information. We reserve the right to change this notice and to make the provisions in our new notice effective for all protected health information we maintain. If we change these practices, we will publish a revised notice. You can receive a copy of our current notice at any time by downloading or printing a paper copy of the notice or by calling or writing to the Plan's privacy officer.

QUESTIONS, CONCERNS, OR COMPLAINTS

If you have any questions about this notice or have further questions about how the Plan may use and disclose your protected health information, please contact the privacy officer as set forth below. We welcome your feedback regarding any problems or concerns you have with your privacy rights or how the Plan uses or discloses your protected health information.

ARUP Health Plan Privacy Officer

500 Chipeta Way MS241

Salt Lake City, Utah 84108-1221

800-242-2787, ext. 2063

Privacy@aruplab.com

Contact the HIPAA Hotline

If ARUP cannot resolve your concern or complaint, you may also file a complaint with the federal government. We will not penalize you or retaliate against you in any way for filing a complaint.

Effective Date: November 22, 2024

Prohibition on Preexisting Condition Exclusions

Effective for Plan Years on or after January 1, 2014, group health plans are prohibited from denying coverage or excluding specific benefits from coverage due to an individual's preexisting condition, regardless of the individual's age. A preexisting condition includes any health condition or illness that is present before the coverage effective date, regardless of whether medical advice or treatment was actually received or recommended.

New Health Insurance Marketplace Coverage Options and Your Health Coverage

General Information. Even if you are offered health coverage through your employment, you may have other coverage options through the Health Insurance Marketplace ("Marketplace"). To assist you as you evaluate options for you and your family, this notice provides some basic information about the Health Insurance Marketplace and health coverage offered through your employment.

What is the Health Insurance Marketplace? The Marketplace is designed to help you find health insurance that meets your needs and fits your budget. The Marketplace offers "one-stop shopping" to find and compare private health insurance options in your geographic area.

Can I Save Money on my Health Insurance Premiums in the Marketplace? You may qualify to save money and lower your monthly premium and other out-of-pocket costs, but only if your employer does not offer coverage, or offers coverage that is not considered affordable for you and doesn't meet certain minimum value standards (discussed below). The savings that you're eligible for depends on your household income. You may also be eligible for a tax credit that lowers your costs.

Does Employer Health Coverage Affect Eligibility for Premium Savings through the Marketplace? Yes. If you have an offer of health coverage from your employer that is considered affordable for you and meets certain minimum value standards, you will not be eligible for a tax credit, or advance payment of the tax credit, for your Marketplace coverage and may wish to enroll in your employment-based health plan. However, you may be eligible for a tax credit, and advance payments of the credit that lowers your monthly premium, or a reduction in certain cost-sharing, if your employer does not offer coverage to you at all or does not offer coverage that is considered affordable for you or meet minimum value standards. If your share of the premium cost of all plans offered to you through your employment is more than 9.12% of your annual household income, or if the coverage through your employment does not meet the "minimum value" standard set by the Affordable Care Act, you may be eligible for a tax credit, and advance payment of the credit, if you do not enroll in the employment-based health coverage. For family members of the employee, coverage is considered affordable if the employee's cost of premiums for the lowest-cost plan that would cover all family members does not exceed 9.12% of the employee's household income.^{1 2}

Note: If you purchase a health plan through the Marketplace instead of accepting health coverage offered through your employment, then you may lose access to whatever the employer contributes to the employment-based coverage. Also, this employer contribution -as well as your employee contribution to employment-based coverage- is generally excluded from income for federal and state income tax purposes. Your payments for coverage through the Marketplace are made on an after-tax basis. In addition, note that if the health coverage offered through your employment does not meet the affordability or minimum value standards, but you accept that coverage anyway, you will not be eligible for a tax credit. You should consider all of these factors in determining whether to purchase a health plan through the Marketplace.

¹ Indexed annually; see <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/rp-22-34.pdf> for 2023.

² An employer-sponsored or other employment-based health plan meets the "minimum value standard" if the plan's share of the total allowed benefit costs covered by the plan is no less than 60 percent of such costs. For purposes of eligibility for the premium tax credit, to meet the "minimum value standard," the health plan must also provide substantial coverage of both inpatient hospital services and physician services.

When Can I Enroll in Health Insurance Coverage through the Marketplace? You can enroll in a Marketplace health insurance plan during the annual Marketplace Open Enrollment Period. Open Enrollment varies by state but generally starts November 1 and continues through at least December 15.

Outside the annual Open Enrollment Period, you can sign up for health insurance if you qualify for a Special Enrollment Period. In general, you qualify for a Special Enrollment Period if you've had certain qualifying life events, such as getting married, having a baby, adopting a child, or losing eligibility for other health coverage. Depending on your Special Enrollment Period type, you may have 60 days before or 60 days following the qualifying life event to enroll in a Marketplace plan.

There is also a Marketplace Special Enrollment Period for individuals and their families who lose eligibility for Medicaid or Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) coverage on or after March 31, 2023, through July 31, 2024. Since the onset of the nationwide COVID-19 public health emergency, state Medicaid and CHIP agencies generally have not terminated the enrollment of any Medicaid or CHIP beneficiary who was enrolled on or after March 18, 2020, through March 31, 2023. As state Medicaid and CHIP agencies resume regular eligibility and enrollment practices, many individuals may no longer be eligible for Medicaid or CHIP coverage starting as early as March 31, 2023. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services **is offering a temporary Marketplace Special Enrollment period to allow these individuals to enroll in Marketplace coverage.**

Marketplace-eligible individuals who live in states served by HealthCare.gov and either- submit a new application or update an existing application on HealthCare.gov between March 31, 2023 and July 31, 2024, and attest to a termination date of Medicaid or CHIP coverage within the same time period, are eligible for a 60-day Special Enrollment Period. **That means that if you lose Medicaid or CHIP coverage between March 31, 2023, and July 31, 2024, you may be able to enroll in Marketplace coverage within 60 days of when you lost Medicaid or CHIP coverage.** In addition, if you or your family members are enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage, it is important to make sure that your contact information is up to date to make sure you get any information about changes to your eligibility. To learn more, visit HealthCare.gov or call the Marketplace Call Center at 1-800-318-2596. TTY users can call 1-855-889-4325.

What about Alternatives to Marketplace Health Insurance Coverage? If you or your family are eligible for coverage in an employment-based health plan (such as an employer-sponsored health plan), you or your family may also be eligible for a Special Enrollment Period to enroll in that health plan in certain circumstances, including if you or your dependents were enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP coverage and lost that coverage. Generally, you have 60 days after the loss of Medicaid or CHIP coverage to enroll in an employment-based health plan, but if you and your family lost eligibility for Medicaid or CHIP coverage between March 31, 2023 and July 10, 2023, you can request this special enrollment in the employment-based health plan through September 8, 2023. Confirm the deadline with your employer or your employment-based health plan.

Alternatively, you can enroll in Medicaid or CHIP coverage at any time by filling out an application through the Marketplace or applying directly through your state Medicaid agency. Visit <https://www.healthcare.gov/medicaid-chip/getting-medicaid-chip/> for more details.

How Can I Get More Information? For more information about your coverage offered by your employer, please check your summary plan description or contact the plan administrator. The Marketplace can help you evaluate your coverage options, including your eligibility for coverage through the Marketplace and its cost. Please visit HealthCare.gov for more information, including an online application for health insurance coverage and contact information for a Health Insurance Marketplace in your area.

Your Employee Rights Under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

The FMLA only applies to employers that meet certain criteria. A covered employer is a:

- *Private-sector employer with 50 or more employees in 20 or more workweeks in the current or preceding calendar year (including a joint employer or successor in interest).*
- *Public agency (including a local, state, or Federal government agency) regardless of number of employees.*
- *Public or private elementary or secondary school, regardless of number of employees.*

What is FMLA Leave?

Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA) requires covered employers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job protected leave in a 12-month period to eligible employees for the following reasons:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you
- unable to work,
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or
- physical health condition, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness may take up to 26 workweeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember.

You have the right to use FMLA leave in one block of time. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #28M(c) for more information.

FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I Eligible to Take FMLA Leave?

You are an eligible employee if all of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer,
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.

You work for a covered employer if one of the following applies:

- You work for a private employer that had at least 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or

- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management

How Do I Request FMLA Leave?

Generally, to request FMLA leave you must:

- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
- If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

You do not have to share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. You must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

Your employer may request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

What Does My Employer Need to Do?

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your employer must:

- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

Your employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.

After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your employer must confirm whether you are eligible or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your employer must notify you in writing:

- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where Can I Find More Information?

Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more.

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.

Your Rights under the Uniformed Services Employment & Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA)

USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

Reemployment Rights

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- You ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- You have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- You return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- You have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

Right to Be Free From Discrimination and Retaliation

If you:

- Are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- Have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- Are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;

then an employer may not deny you

- Initial employment;
- Reemployment;
- Retention in employment;
- Promotion; or
- Any benefit of employment.

because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

Health Insurance Protection

If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.

Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

Enforcement

The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.

For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its Web site at <http://www.dol.gov/vets>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <http://www.dol.gov/elaws/userra.htm>.

- If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice for representation.
- You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA.

The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the Internet at this address: <http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userra/poster.htm>. Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

Medicare and Health Savings Accounts (HSAs)

If you are approaching Medicare eligibility and you currently contribute to a Health Savings Account (HSA) that is integrated with a High Deduction Health Plan (HDHP), it is important to understand how HSA eligibility rules and Medicare enrollment interact.

An individual is not eligible to make HSA contributions (nor eligible to have employer contributions made to their HSA) if the individual has other coverage including being enrolled in Medicare. An individual who is enrolled in Medicare is not eligible for continued HSA contributions, however, funds that existed in the HSA prior to Medicare enrollment may continue to be used for ongoing medical expenses.

It is important to be aware that Medicare enrollment based on age or disability cannot be waived by individuals who are receiving Social Security benefits. However, Medicare enrollment may be delayed by delaying the receipt of Social Security benefits. For those that delay applying for Medicare, enrollment is generally retroactive for up to six months (that is, Medicare coverage will begin up to six months prior to the month in which they applied). Because the first month of Medicare enrollment will be retroactive for individuals who delay applying for Medicare, those individuals should use extra care when determining the amount of their HSA contributions to avoid excess contributions and possible adverse tax consequences.

Your Rights and Protections Against Surprise Medical Bills

When you get emergency care or are treated by an out-of-network provider at an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center, you are protected from balance billing. In these cases, you shouldn't be charged more than your plan's copayments, coinsurance, and/or deductible.

What is “balance billing” (or sometimes called “surprise billing”)?

When you see a doctor or other health care provider, you may owe certain out-of-pocket costs, like a copayment, coinsurance, or deductible. You may have additional costs or have to pay the entire bill if you see a provider or visit a health care facility that isn't in your health plan's network.

“Out-of-network” means providers and facilities that haven't signed a contract with your health plan to provide services. Out-of-network providers may be allowed to bill you for the difference between what your plan pays and the full amount charged for a service. This is called “balance billing.” This amount is likely more than in-network costs for the same service and might not count toward your plan's deductible or annual out-of-pocket limit.

“Surprise billing” is an unexpected balance bill. This can happen when you can't control who is involved in your care—like when you have an emergency or when you schedule a visit at an in-network facility but are unexpectedly treated by an out-of-network provider. Surprise medical bills could cost thousands of dollars depending on the procedure or service.

You are protected from balance billing for:

Emergency services. If you have an emergency medical condition and get emergency services from an out-of-network provider or facility, the most they can bill you is your plan's in-network cost-sharing amount (such as copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles). You can't be balance billed for these emergency services. This includes services you may get after you're in stable condition, unless you give written consent and give up your protections not to be balance billed for these post-stabilization services.

Certain services at an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center. When you get services from an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center, certain providers there may be out-of-network. In these cases, the most those providers can bill you is your plan's in-network cost-sharing amount. This applies to emergency medicine, anesthesia, pathology, radiology, laboratory, neonatology, assistant surgeon, hospitalist, or intensivist services. These providers can't balance bill you and may not ask you to give up your protections not to be balance billed.

If you get other types of services at these in-network facilities, out-of-network providers can't balance bill you, unless you give written consent and give up your protections.

You're never required to give up your protections from balance billing. You also aren't required to get out-of-network care. You can choose a provider or facility in your plan's network.

When balance billing isn't allowed, you also have these protections:

- You're only responsible for paying your share of the cost (like the copayments, coinsurance, and deductible that you would pay if the provider or facility was in-network). Your health plan will pay any additional costs to out-of-network providers and facilities directly.
- Generally, your health plan must:
 - Cover emergency services without requiring you to get approval for services in advance (also known as "prior authorization").
 - Cover emergency services by out-of-network providers.
 - Base what you owe the provider or facility (cost-sharing) on what it would pay an in-network provider or facility and show that amount in your explanation of benefits.
 - Count any amount you pay for emergency services or out-of-network services toward your in-network deductible and out-of-pocket limit.

If you think you've been wrongly billed, the federal phone number for information and complaints is: 1-800-985-3059. Also visit www.cms.gov/nosurprises/consumers for more information about your rights under federal law.

Continuation Coverage Rights Under COBRA

Your employer's group health plan may not be subject to COBRA (and this notice will not apply) if your employer had fewer than 20 employees on a typical business day during the preceding calendar year. If your plan is not subject to COBRA, it may be subject to state continuation rights which are similar to COBRA continuation rights.

Introduction

You're getting this notice because you recently gained coverage under a group health plan (the Plan). This notice has important information about your right to COBRA continuation coverage, which is a temporary extension of coverage under the Plan. **This notice explains COBRA continuation coverage, when it may become available to you and your family, and what you need to do to protect your right to get it.** When you become eligible for COBRA, you may also become eligible for other coverage options that may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage.

The right to COBRA continuation coverage was created by a federal law, the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). COBRA continuation coverage can become available to you and other members of your family when group health coverage would otherwise end. For more information about your rights and obligations under the Plan and under federal law, you should review the Plan's Summary Plan Description or contact the Plan Administrator.

You may have other options available to you when you lose group health coverage. For example, you may be eligible to buy an individual plan through the Health Insurance Marketplace. By enrolling in coverage through the Marketplace, you may qualify for lower costs on your monthly premiums and lower out-of-pocket costs. Additionally, you may qualify for a 30-day special enrollment period for another group health plan for which you are eligible (such as a spouse's plan), even if that plan generally doesn't accept late enrollees.

What is COBRA Continuation Coverage?

COBRA continuation coverage is a continuation of Plan coverage when it would otherwise end because of a life event. This is also called a "qualifying event." Specific qualifying events are listed later in this notice. After a qualifying event, COBRA continuation coverage must be offered to each person who is a "qualified beneficiary." You, your spouse, and your dependent children could become qualified beneficiaries if coverage under the Plan is lost because of the qualifying event. Under the Plan, qualified beneficiaries who elect COBRA continuation coverage must pay for COBRA continuation coverage.

If you're an employee, you'll become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- Your hours of employment are reduced, or
- Your employment ends for any reason other than your gross misconduct.

If you're the spouse of an employee, you'll become a qualified beneficiary if you lose your coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- Your spouse dies;
- Your spouse's hours of employment are reduced;
- Your spouse's employment ends for any reason other than his or her gross misconduct;
- Your spouse becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both); or
- You become divorced or legally separated from your spouse.

Your dependent children will become qualified beneficiaries if they lose coverage under the Plan because of the following qualifying events:

- The parent-employee dies;
- The parent-employee's hours of employment are reduced;
- The parent-employee's employment ends for any reason other than his or her gross misconduct;
- The parent-employee becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (Part A, Part B, or both);
- The parents become divorced or legally separated; or
- The child stops being eligible for coverage under the Plan as a "dependent child."

When is COBRA Continuation Coverage Available?

The Plan will offer COBRA continuation coverage to qualified beneficiaries only after the Plan Administrator has been notified that a qualifying event has occurred. The employer must notify the Plan Administrator of the following qualifying events:

- The end of employment or reduction of hours of employment;
- Death of the employee; or
- The employee's becoming entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both).

For all other qualifying events (divorce or legal separation of the employee and spouse or a dependent child's losing eligibility for coverage as a dependent child), you must notify the Plan Administrator within 60 days after the qualifying event occurs.

How is COBRA Continuation Provided?

Once the Plan Administrator receives notice that a qualifying event has occurred, COBRA continuation coverage will be offered to each of the qualified beneficiaries. Each qualified beneficiary will have an independent right to elect COBRA continuation coverage. Covered employees may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their spouses, and parents may elect COBRA continuation coverage on behalf of their children.

COBRA continuation coverage is a temporary continuation of coverage that generally lasts for 18 months due to employment termination or reduction of hours of work. Certain qualifying events, or a second qualifying event during the initial period of coverage, may permit a beneficiary to receive a maximum of 36 months of coverage.

There are also ways in which this 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage can be extended:

Disability extension of 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage. If you or anyone in your family covered under the Plan is determined by Social Security to be disabled and you notify the Plan Administrator in a timely fashion, you and your entire family may be entitled to get up to an additional 11 months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a maximum of 29 months. The disability would have to have started at some time before the 60th day of COBRA continuation coverage and must last at least until the end of the 18-month period of COBRA continuation coverage.

Second qualifying event extension of 18-month period of continuation coverage. If your family experiences another qualifying event during the 18 months of COBRA continuation coverage, the spouse and dependent children in your family can get up to 18 additional months of COBRA continuation coverage, for a maximum of 36 months, if the Plan is properly notified about the second qualifying event. This extension may be available to the spouse and any dependent children getting COBRA continuation coverage if the employee or former employee dies; becomes entitled to Medicare benefits (under Part A, Part B, or both); gets divorced or legally

separated; or if the dependent child stops being eligible under the Plan as a dependent child. This extension is only available if the second qualifying event would have caused the spouse or dependent child to lose coverage under the Plan had the first qualifying event not occurred.

Are There Other Coverage Options Besides COBRA Continuation Coverage?

Yes. Instead of enrolling in COBRA continuation coverage, there may be other coverage options for you and your family through the Health Insurance Marketplace, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or other group health plan coverage options (such as a spouse's plan) through what is called a "special enrollment period." Some of these options may cost less than COBRA continuation coverage. You can learn more about many of these options at www.healthcare.gov.

Can I Enroll in Medicare Instead of COBRA Continuation Coverage After My Group Health Plan Coverage Ends?

In general, if you don't enroll in Medicare Part A or B when you are first eligible because you are still employed, after the Medicare initial enrollment period, you have an 8-month special enrollment period³ to sign up for Medicare Part A or B, beginning on the earlier of

- The month after your employment ends; or
- The month after group health plan coverage based on current employment ends.

If you don't enroll in Medicare and elect COBRA continuation coverage instead, you may have to pay a Part B late enrollment penalty and you may have a gap in coverage if you decide you want Part B later. If you elect COBRA continuation coverage and later enroll in Medicare Part A or B before the COBRA continuation coverage ends, the Plan may terminate your continuation coverage. However, if Medicare Part A or B is effective on or before the date of the COBRA election, COBRA coverage may not be discontinued on account of Medicare entitlement, even if you enroll in the other part of Medicare after the date of the election of COBRA coverage.

If you are enrolled in both COBRA continuation coverage and Medicare, Medicare will generally pay first (primary payer) and COBRA continuation coverage will pay second. Certain plans may pay as if secondary to Medicare, even if you are not enrolled in Medicare.

For more information visit <https://www.medicare.gov/medicare-and-you>.

If You Have Questions

Questions concerning your Plan or your COBRA continuation coverage rights should be addressed to Human Resources. For more information about your rights under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), including COBRA, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and other laws affecting group health plans, contact the nearest Regional or District Office of the U.S. Department of Labor's Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) in your area or visit www.dol.gov/ebsa. (Addresses and phone numbers of Regional and District EBSA Offices are available through EBSA's website.) For more information about the Marketplace, visit www.HealthCare.gov.

Keep Your Plan Informed of Address Changes

To protect your family's rights, let the Plan Administrator know about any changes in the addresses of family members. You should also keep a copy, for your records, of any notices you send to the Plan Administrator.

³ <https://www.medicare.gov/basics/get-started-with-medicare/sign-up/when-does-medicare-coverage-start>.



The Summary of Benefits and Coverage (SBC) document will help you choose a health plan. The SBC shows you how you and the plan would share the cost for covered health care services. **NOTE:** Information about the cost of this plan (called the premium) will be provided separately. This is only a summary. For more information about your coverage, or to get a copy of the complete terms of coverage, visit www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279. For general definitions of common terms, such as allowed amount, balance billing, coinsurance, copayment, deductible, provider, or other underlined terms see the Glossary. You can view the Glossary at www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform and www.cciio.cms.gov or call 1-855-999-2279 to request a copy.

Important Questions	Answers	Why This Matters:
What is the overall <u>deductible</u>?	\$750 individual/\$1,500 family network and non-network	Generally, you must pay all of the costs from <u>providers</u> up to the <u>deductible</u> amount before this plan begins to pay. If you have other family members on the <u>plan</u> , each family member must meet their own individual <u>deductible</u> (embedded) until the total amount of <u>deductible</u> expenses paid by all family members meets the overall family <u>deductible</u> .
Are there services covered before you meet your <u>deductible</u>?	Yes. Preventive care is not subject to <u>deductible</u> .	This <u>plan</u> covers some items and services even if you haven't met the <u>deductible</u> amount, but a <u>copayment</u> or <u>coinsurance</u> may apply. For example, this <u>plan</u> covers certain preventive services without cost-sharing and before you meet your <u>deductible</u> . See a list of covered <u>preventive services</u> at http://www.healthcare.gov/coverage/preventive-care-benefits .
Are there other <u>deductibles</u> for specific services?	No	You don't have to meet <u>deductibles</u> for specific services.
What is the <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> for this <u>plan</u>?	\$5,000 individual/\$10,000 family network and non-network, medical and pharmacy combined.	The <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> is the most you could pay in a year for covered services. If you have other family members in this <u>plan</u> , they have to meet their own <u>out-of-pocket limits</u> (embedded) until the overall family <u>out-of-pocket limits</u> has been met.
What is not included in the <u>out-of-pocket limit</u>?	<u>Premiums</u> , <u>balance billing</u> charges (unless <u>balanced billing</u> is prohibited), and health care this <u>plan</u> doesn't cover.	Even though you pay these expenses, they don't count toward the <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> .
Will you pay less if you use a <u>network provider</u>?	Yes. See www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279 for a list of <u>network providers</u> .	This <u>plan</u> uses a <u>provider network</u> . You will pay less if you use a <u>provider</u> in the <u>plan's network</u> . You will pay the most if you use an <u>out-of-network provider</u> , and you might receive a bill from a <u>provider</u> for the difference between the <u>provider's</u> charge and what you <u>plan</u> pays (<u>balance billing</u>). Be aware your <u>network provider</u> might use an <u>out-of-network provider</u> for some services (such as lab work). Check with your <u>provider</u> before you get services.
Do you need a <u>referral</u> to see a <u>specialist</u>?	No	You can see the <u>specialist</u> you choose without a referral.



All [copayment](#) and [coinsurance](#) costs shown in this chart are after your [deductible](#) has been met, if a [deductible](#) applies.

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Non-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	Limitations & Exceptions
If you visit a health care provider's office or clinic	Primary care visit to treat an injury or illness	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Specialist visit	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Preventive care/screening/immunization	No charge deductible waived	45% coinsurance after deductible	You may have to pay for services that aren't preventive. Ask your provider if the services needed are preventive. Then check what your plan will pay for.
If you have a test	Diagnostic test (x-ray, blood work)	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Imaging (CT/PET scans, MRIs)	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
If you need drugs to treat your illness or condition More information about prescription drug coverage is available at www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or 1-855-999-2279, or www.navitus.com or 1-855-673-6504.	Tier 1 drugs	PBM Retail and Mail Order Kroger: \$5 copayment 1-30 day supply \$10 copayment 31-60 day supply \$10 copayment 61-90 day supply Retail and Mail Order Non-Kroger: \$5 copayment 1-30 day supply \$10 copayment 31-60 day supply \$15 copayment 61-90 day supply		Charges payable through the Plan's Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM) program. Copayments may not apply to preventive care drugs as outlined in the Affordable Care Act (PPACA). Certain prescriptions require prior authorization before the drug can be dispensed.
	Tier 2 drugs	PBM Retail and Mail Order Kroger: \$45 copayment 1-30 day supply \$90 copayment 31-60 day supply \$90 copayment 61-90 day supply Retail and Mail Order Non-Kroger: \$45 copayment 1-30 day supply \$90 copayment 31-60 day supply \$135 copayment 61-90 day supply		
	Tier 3 drugs	PBM Retail and Mail Order Kroger: \$175 copayment 1-30 day supply \$350 copayment 31-60 day supply \$350 copayment 61-90 day supply Retail and Mail Order Non-Kroger: \$175 copayment 1-30 day supply \$350 copayment 31-60 day supply \$525 copayment 61-90 day supply		
	Specialty drugs	Tier 1 Specialty: \$125 copayment 30 day supply Tier 2 Specialty: \$250 copayment 30 day supply Tier 3 Specialty: \$450 copayment 30 day supply		Specialty prescriptions must be obtained from a specialty pharmacy.
	If you have outpatient surgery	Facility fee (e.g., ambulatory surgery center)	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible
Physician/surgeon fees		25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	

For more information about limitations and exceptions, see the plan or policy document at www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279.



All [copayment](#) and [coinsurance](#) costs shown in this chart are after your [deductible](#) has been met, if a [deductible](#) applies.

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Non-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	Limitations & Exceptions
If you need immediate medical attention	Emergency room care	\$250 copayment, then 25% coinsurance after network deductible		Copayment waived if admitted.
	Emergency medical transportation	25% coinsurance after network deductible		None
	Urgent care	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
If you have a hospital stay	Facility fee (e.g., hospital room)	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions. Pre-treatment review recommended for certain surgeries.
	Physician/surgeon fees	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	
If you need mental health, behavioral health, or substance abuse services	Office visits	25% coinsurance deductible waived	45% coinsurance deductible waived	None
	Outpatient services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Inpatient services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions.
If you are pregnant	Office visits	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions exceeding 48 hours vaginal delivery or 96 hours C-Section. Cost sharing does not apply for preventive services. Depending on the type of services, deductible and coinsurance may apply. Maternity care may include tests and services described elsewhere in the SBC (i.e., ultrasound).
	Childbirth/delivery professional services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	
	Childbirth/delivery facility services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	
If you need help recovering or have other special health needs	Home health care	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-treatment review recommended.
	Rehabilitation services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-treatment review recommended.
	Habilitation services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Skilled nursing care	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions.
	Durable medical equipment	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-treatment review recommended for charges exceeding \$5,000. Option to purchase CPAP machine following 3 months rental. Durable medical equipment otherwise limited to rental up to purchase price.
	Hospice services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Coverage includes 14 days respite care per covered person per hospice benefit period (hospice incident). Bereavement counseling is not covered under the medical plan. Bereavement counseling services are covered under the employee assistance program. Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions.

For more information about limitations and exceptions, see the plan or policy document at www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279.



All [copayment](#) and [coinsurance](#) costs shown in this chart are after your [deductible](#) has been met, if a [deductible](#) applies.

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Non-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	Limitations & Exceptions
If your child needs dental or eye care	Children's eye exam	No charge deductible waived		Coverage limited to 1 exam, including refraction and retinal screening per benefit period. Non-routine eye exam subject to deductible and coinsurance. This benefit can be waived, though waiver does not change the required contribution.
	Children's glasses	Not covered	Not covered	None
	Children's dental check-up	Not covered	Not covered	None

Excluded Services & Other Covered Services:

Services Your [Plan](#) Generally Does NOT Cover (Check your policy or [plan](#) document for more information and a list of any other [excluded services](#).)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cosmetic surgery • Dental care (Adult) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing aids • Long-term care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine foot care • Weight loss programs |
|---|--|---|

Other Covered Services (Limitations may apply to these services. This isn't a complete list. Please see your [plan](#) document.)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acupuncture (Limits apply) • Bariatric surgery (Limits apply) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiropractic care (Limits apply) • Infertility treatment (Limits apply) • Non-emergency care when traveling outside of the U.S. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private-duty nursing • Routine eye care (Adult) (Limits apply) |
|--|---|---|

Your Rights to Continue Coverage: There are agencies that can help if you want to continue your coverage after it ends. The contact information for those agencies is: U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-3272 or www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform, or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services at 1-877-267-2323 x61565 or www.cciio.cms.gov. Other coverage options may be available to you too, including buying individual insurance coverage through the Health Insurance [Marketplace](#). For more information about the [Marketplace](#), visit www.HealthCare.gov or call 1-800-318-2596.

Your Grievance and Appeals Rights: There are agencies that can help if you have a complaint against your [plan](#) for a denial of a [claim](#). This complaint is called a [grievance](#) or [appeal](#). For more information about your rights, look at the explanation of benefits you will receive for that medical [claim](#). Your [plan](#) documents also provide complete information to submit a [claim](#), [appeal](#), or a [grievance](#) for any reason to your [plan](#). For more information about your rights, this notice, or assistance, contact: U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-3272 or www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform, Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight at: 1-877-267-2323 x61565 or www.cciio.cms.gov, www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279. Additionally, a consumer assistance program can help you file your appeal. Consumer assistance programs available at www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform, or www.cciio.cms.gov/programs/consumer/capgrants/index.html.

Does this plan provide Minimum Essential Coverage? Yes

[Minimum Essential Coverage](#) generally includes plans, health insurance available through the Marketplace or other individual market policies, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TRICARE, and certain other coverage. If you are eligible for certain types of [Minimum Essential Coverage](#), you may not be eligible for the premium tax credit.

Does this plan meet the Minimum Value Standards? Yes

If your [plan](#) doesn't meet the [Minimum Value Standards](#), you may be eligible for a [premium tax credit](#) to help you pay for a [plan](#) through the [Marketplace](#).

PRA Disclosure Statement: According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is **0938-1146**. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average **0.08** hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: CMS, 7500 Security Boulevard, Attn: PRA Reports Clearance Officer, Mail Stop C4-26-05, Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850.

—To see examples of how this plan might cover costs for a sample medical situation, see the next section.—

For more information about limitations and exceptions, see the plan or policy document at www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279.

About these Coverage Examples:



This is not a cost estimator. Treatments shown are just examples of how this [plan](#) might cover medical care. Your actual costs will be different depending on the actual care you receive, the prices your [providers](#) charge, and many other factors. Focus on the [cost sharing](#) amounts ([deductibles](#), [copayments](#) and [coinsurance](#)) and [excluded services](#) under the [plan](#). Use this information to compare the portion of costs you might pay under different health [plans](#). Please note these coverage examples are based on self-only coverage.

Peg is Having a Baby

(9 months of in-network pre-natal care and a hospital delivery)

■ The plan's overall deductible	\$750
■ Specialist coinsurance	25%
■ Hospital (facility) coinsurance	25%
■ Other coinsurance	25%

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Specialist office visits (*prenatal care*)
 Childbirth/Delivery Professional Services
 Childbirth/Delivery Facility Services
 Diagnostic tests (*ultrasounds and blood work*)
 Specialist visit (*anesthesia*)

Total Example Cost	\$12,700
---------------------------	-----------------

In this example, Peg would pay:

Cost Sharing	
Deductibles	\$750
Copayments	\$10
Coinsurance	\$3,000
What isn't covered	
Limits or exclusions	\$60
The total Peg would pay is	\$3,820

Managing Joe's type 2 Diabetes

(a year of routine in-network care of a well-controlled condition)

■ The plan's overall deductible	\$750
■ Specialist coinsurance	25%
■ Hospital (facility) coinsurance	25%
■ Other coinsurance	25%

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Primary care physician office visits (*including disease education*)
 Diagnostic tests (*blood work*)
 Prescription drugs
 Durable medical equipment (*glucose meter*)

Total Example Cost	\$5,600
---------------------------	----------------

In this example, Joe would pay:

Cost Sharing	
Deductibles	\$750
Copayments	\$700
Coinsurance	\$300
What isn't covered	
Limits or exclusions	\$20
The total Joe would pay is	\$1,770

Mia's Simple Fracture

(in-network emergency room visit and follow up care)

■ The plan's overall deductible	\$750
■ Specialist coinsurance	25%
■ Hospital (facility) coinsurance	25%
■ Other coinsurance	25%

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Emergency room care (*including medical supplies*)
 Diagnostic test (*x-ray*)
 Durable medical equipment (*crutches*)
 Rehabilitation services (*physical therapy*)

Total Example Cost	\$2,800
---------------------------	----------------

In this example, Mia would pay:

Cost Sharing	
Deductibles	\$750
Copayments	\$300
Coinsurance	\$400
What isn't covered	
Limits or exclusions	\$0
The total Mia would pay is	\$1,450

Note: The cost sharing amounts in the Coverage Examples are based on the CMS Cost Sharing Calculator (CECSC) www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Forms-Reports-and-Other-Resources/index.html used to estimate out-of-pocket expenses. The coverage examples are estimated costs only, and may not accurately reflect actual costs. The actual care you receive will be different from these examples, and the cost of that care will also be different.



The Summary of Benefits and Coverage (SBC) document will help you choose a health [plan](#). The SBC shows you how you and the [plan](#) would share the cost for covered health care services. **NOTE:** Information about the cost of this [plan](#) (called the [premium](#)) will be provided separately. This is only a summary. For more information about your coverage, or to get a copy of the complete terms of coverage, visit www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279. For general definitions of common terms, such as [allowed amount](#), [balance billing](#), [coinsurance](#), [copayment](#), [deductible](#), [provider](#), or other underlined terms see the Glossary. You can view the Glossary at www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform and www.cciio.cms.gov or call 1-855-999-2279 to request a copy.

Important Questions	Answers	Why This Matters:
What is the overall deductible?	\$1,500 individual/\$3,000 family network and non-network	Generally, you must pay all of the costs from providers up to the deductible amount before this plan begins to pay. If you have other family members on the plan , each family member must meet their own individual deductible until the total amount of deductible expenses paid by all family members meets the overall family deductible .
Are there services covered before you meet your deductible?	Yes. Preventive care is not subject to deductible .	This plan covers some items and services even if you haven't met the deductible amount, but a copayment or coinsurance may apply. For example, this plan covers certain preventive services without cost-sharing and before you meet your deductible . See a list of covered preventive services at http://www.healthcare.gov/coverage/preventive-care-benefits .
Are there other deductibles for specific services?	No	You don't have to meet deductibles for specific services.
What is the out-of-pocket limit for this plan?	\$5,000 individual/\$10,000 family network and non-network, medical and pharmacy combined.	The out-of-pocket limit is the most you could pay in a year for covered services. If you have other family members in this plan , they have to meet their own out-of-pocket limits until the overall family out-of-pocket limits has been met.
What is not included in the out-of-pocket limit?	Premiums , balance billing charges (unless balanced billing is prohibited), and health care this plan doesn't cover.	Even though you pay these expenses, they don't count toward the out-of-pocket limit .
Will you pay less if you use a network provider?	Yes. See www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279 for a list of network providers .	This plan uses a provider network . You will pay less if you use a provider in the plan's network . You will pay the most if you use an out-of-network provider , and you might receive a bill from a provider for the difference between the provider's charge and what you plan pays (balance billing). Be aware your network provider might use an out-of-network provider for some services (such as lab work). Check with your provider before you get services.
Do you need a referral to see a specialist?	No	You can see the specialist you choose without a referral.



All [copayment](#) and [coinsurance](#) costs shown in this chart are after your [deductible](#) has been met, if a [deductible](#) applies.

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Non-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	Limitations & Exceptions
If you visit a health care provider's office or clinic	Primary care visit to treat an injury or illness	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Specialist visit	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Preventive care/screening/immunization	No charge deductible waived	45% coinsurance after deductible	You may have to pay for services that aren't preventive. Ask your provider if the services needed are preventive. Then check what your plan will pay for.
If you have a test	Diagnostic test (x-ray, blood work)	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Imaging (CT/PET scans, MRIs)	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
If you need drugs to treat your illness or condition More information about prescription drug coverage is available at www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or 1-855-999-2279, or www.navitus.com or 1-855-673-6504.	Tier 1 drugs	PBM Retail and Mail order Kroger: \$5 copayment 1-30 day supply \$10 copayment 31-60 day supply \$10 copayment 61-90 day supply Retail and Mail order Non-Kroger: \$5 copayment 1-30 day supply \$10 copayment 31-60 day supply \$15 copayment 61-90 day supply		Charges payable through the Plan's Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM) program. Copayments may not apply to preventive care drugs as outlined in the Affordable Care Act (PPACA). Certain prescriptions require prior authorization before the drug can be dispensed.
	Tier 2 drugs	PBM Retail and Mail order Kroger: \$45 copayment 1-30 day supply \$90 copayment 31-60 day supply \$90 copayment 61-90 day supply Retail and Mail order Non-Kroger: \$45 copayment 1-30 day supply \$90 copayment 31-60 day supply \$135 copayment 61-90 day supply		
	Tier 3 drugs	PBM Retail and Mail order Kroger: \$175 copayment 1-30 day supply \$350 copayment 31-60 day supply \$350 copayment 61-90 day supply Retail and Mail order Non-Kroger: \$175 copayment 1-30 day supply \$350 copayment 31-60 day supply \$525 copayment 61-90 day supply		
	Specialty drugs	Tier 1 Specialty: \$125 copayment 30 day supply Tier 2 Specialty: \$250 copayment 30 day supply Tier 3 Specialty: \$450 copayment 30 day supply		Specialty prescriptions must be obtained from a specialty pharmacy.

For more information about limitations and exceptions, see the plan or policy document at www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279.



All [copayment](#) and [coinsurance](#) costs shown in this chart are after your [deductible](#) has been met, if a [deductible](#) applies.

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Non-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	Limitations & Exceptions
If you have outpatient surgery	Facility fee (e.g., ambulatory surgery center)	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-treatment review recommended for certain surgeries.
	Physician/surgeon fees	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	
If you need immediate medical attention	Emergency room care	\$250 copayment, then 25% coinsurance after network deductible		Copayment waived if admitted.
	Emergency medical transportation	25% coinsurance after network deductible		None
	Urgent care	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
If you have a hospital stay	Facility fee (e.g., hospital room)	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions. Pre-treatment review recommended for certain surgeries.
	Physician/surgeon fees	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	
If you need mental health, behavioral health, or substance abuse services	Office visit	25% coinsurance deductible waived	45% coinsurance deductible waived	None
	Outpatient services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Inpatient services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions.
If you are pregnant	Office visits	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions exceeding 48 hours vaginal delivery or 96 hours C-Section. Cost sharing does not apply for preventive services. Depending on the type of services, deductible and coinsurance may apply. Maternity care may include tests and services described elsewhere in the SBC (i.e., ultrasound).
	Childbirth/delivery professional services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	
	Childbirth/delivery facility services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	
If you need help recovering or have other special health needs	Home health care	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-treatment review recommended.
	Rehabilitation services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-treatment review recommended.
	Habilitation services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	None
	Skilled nursing care	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions.
	Durable medical equipment	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Pre-treatment review recommended for charges exceeding \$5,000. Option to purchase CPAP machine following 3 months rental. Durable medical equipment otherwise limited to rental up to purchase price.
	Hospice services	25% coinsurance after deductible	45% coinsurance after deductible	Coverage includes 14 days respite care per covered person per hospice benefit period (hospice incident). Bereavement counseling is not covered under the medical plan. Bereavement counseling services are covered under the employee assistance program. Pre-certification recommended for all inpatient admissions.

For more information about limitations and exceptions, see the plan or policy document at www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279.



All [copayment](#) and [coinsurance](#) costs shown in this chart are after your [deductible](#) has been met, if a [deductible](#) applies.

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Non-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	Limitations & Exceptions
If your child needs dental or eye care	Children's eye exam	No charge deductible waived		Coverage limited to 1 exam, including refraction and retinal screening per benefit period. Non-routine eye exam subject to deductible and coinsurance. This benefit can be waived, though waiver does not change the required contribution.
	Children's glasses	Not covered	Not covered	None
	Children's dental check-up	Not covered	Not covered	None

Excluded Services & Other Covered Services:

Services Your [Plan](#) Generally Does NOT Cover (Check your policy or [plan](#) document for more information and a list of any other [excluded services](#).)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| • Cosmetic surgery | • Hearing aids | • Routine foot care |
| • Dental care (Adult) | • Long-term care | • Weight loss programs |

Other Covered Services (Limitations may apply to these services. This isn't a complete list. Please see your [plan](#) document.)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|
| • Acupuncture (Limits apply) | • Chiropractic care (Limits apply) | • Private-duty nursing |
| • Bariatric surgery (Limits apply) | • Infertility treatment (Limits apply) | • Routine eye care (Adult) (Limits apply) |
| | • Non-emergency care when traveling outside of the U.S. | |

Your Rights to Continue Coverage: There are agencies that can help if you want to continue your coverage after it ends. The contact information for those agencies is: U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-3272 or www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform, or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services at 1-877-267-2323 x61565 or www.cciio.cms.gov. Other coverage options may be available to you too, including buying individual insurance coverage through the Health Insurance [Marketplace](#). For more information about the [Marketplace](#), visit www.HealthCare.gov or call 1-800-318-2596.

Your Grievance and Appeals Rights: There are agencies that can help if you have a complaint against your [plan](#) for a denial of a [claim](#). This complaint is called a [grievance](#) or [appeal](#). For more information about your rights, look at the explanation of benefits you will receive for that medical [claim](#). Your [plan](#) documents also provide complete information to submit a [claim](#), [appeal](#), or a [grievance](#) for any reason to your [plan](#). For more information about your rights, this notice, or assistance, contact: U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-3272 or www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform, Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight at: 1-877-267-2323 x61565 or www.cciio.cms.gov, www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279. Additionally, a consumer assistance program can help you file your appeal. Consumer assistance programs available at www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform, or www.cciio.cms.gov/programs/consumer/capgrants/index.html.

Does this plan provide Minimum Essential Coverage? **Yes**

[Minimum Essential Coverage](#) generally includes plans, health insurance available through the Marketplace or other individual market policies, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TRICARE, and certain other coverage. If you are eligible for certain types of [Minimum Essential Coverage](#), you may not be eligible for the premium tax credit.

Does this plan meet the Minimum Value Standards? **Yes**

If your [plan](#) doesn't meet the [Minimum Value Standards](#), you may be eligible for a [premium tax credit](#) to help you pay for a [plan](#) through the [Marketplace](#).

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—To see examples of how this plan might cover costs for a sample medical situation, see the next section.—

For more information about limitations and exceptions, see the plan or policy document at www.askallegiance.com/ARUP or call 1-855-999-2279.

About these Coverage Examples:



This is not a cost estimator. Treatments shown are just examples of how this [plan](#) might cover medical care. Your actual costs will be different depending on the actual care you receive, the prices your [providers](#) charge, and many other factors. Focus on the [cost sharing](#) amounts ([deductibles](#), [copayments](#) and [coinsurance](#)) and [excluded services](#) under the [plan](#). Use this information to compare the portion of costs you might pay under different health [plans](#). Please note these coverage examples are based on self-only coverage.

Peg is Having a Baby

(9 months of in-network pre-natal care and a hospital delivery)

■ The plan's overall deductible	\$1,500
■ Specialist coinsurance	25%
■ Hospital (facility) coinsurance	25%
■ Other coinsurance	25%

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Specialist office visits (*prenatal care*)
 Childbirth/Delivery Professional Services
 Childbirth/Delivery Facility Services
 Diagnostic tests (*ultrasounds and blood work*)
 Specialist visit (*anesthesia*)

Total Example Cost	\$12,700
---------------------------	-----------------

In this example, Peg would pay:

Cost Sharing	
Deductibles	\$1,500
Copayments	\$10
Coinsurance	\$2,800
What isn't covered	
Limits or exclusions	\$60
The total Peg would pay is	\$4,370

Managing Joe's type 2 Diabetes

(a year of routine in-network care of a well-controlled condition)

■ The plan's overall deductible	\$1,500
■ Specialist coinsurance	25%
■ Hospital (facility) coinsurance	25%
■ Other coinsurance	25%

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Primary care physician office visits (*including disease education*)
 Diagnostic tests (*blood work*)
 Prescription drugs
 Durable medical equipment (*glucose meter*)

Total Example Cost	\$5,600
---------------------------	----------------

In this example, Joe would pay:

Cost Sharing	
Deductibles	\$1,500
Copayments	\$700
Coinsurance	\$100
What isn't covered	
Limits or exclusions	\$20
The total Joe would pay is	\$2,320

Mia's Simple Fracture

(in-network emergency room visit and follow up care)

■ The plan's overall deductible	\$1,500
■ Specialist coinsurance	25%
■ Hospital (facility) coinsurance	25%
■ Other coinsurance	25%

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

Emergency room care (*including medical supplies*)
 Diagnostic test (*x-ray*)
 Durable medical equipment (*crutches*)
 Rehabilitation services (*physical therapy*)

Total Example Cost	\$2,800
---------------------------	----------------

In this example, Mia would pay:

Cost Sharing	
Deductibles	\$1,500
Copayments	\$300
Coinsurance	\$200
What isn't covered	
Limits or exclusions	\$0
The total Mia would pay is	\$2,000

Note: The cost sharing amounts in the Coverage Examples are based on the CMS Cost Sharing Calculator (CECSC) www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Forms-Reports-and-Other-Resources/index.html used to estimate out-of-pocket expenses. The coverage examples are estimated costs only, and may not accurately reflect actual costs. The actual care you receive will be different from these examples, and the cost of that care will also be different.

Glossary of Health Coverage and Medical Terms

- This glossary defines many commonly used terms, but isn't a full list. These glossary terms and definitions are intended to be educational and may be different from the terms and definitions in your [plan](#) or [health insurance policy](#). Some of these terms also might not have exactly the same meaning when used in your policy or [plan](#), and in any case, the policy or [plan](#) governs. (See your Summary of Benefits and Coverage for information on how to get a copy of your policy or [plan](#) document.)
- [Underlined](#) text indicates a term defined in this Glossary.
- See page 6 for an example showing how [deductibles](#), [coinsurance](#) and [out-of-pocket limits](#) work together in a real life situation.

Allowed Amount

This is the maximum payment the [plan](#) will pay for a covered health care service. May also be called “eligible expense,” “payment allowance,” or “negotiated rate.”

Appeal

A request that your health insurer or [plan](#) review a decision that denies a benefit or payment (either in whole or in part).

Balance Billing

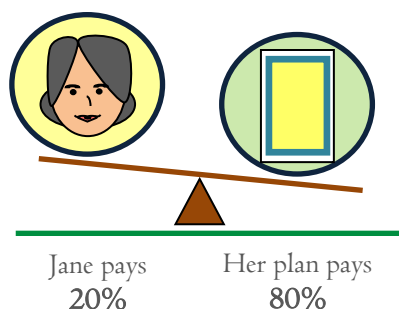
When a [provider](#) bills you for the balance remaining on the bill that your [plan](#) doesn't cover. This amount is the difference between the actual billed amount and the [allowed amount](#). For example, if the provider's charge is \$200 and the allowed amount is \$110, the provider may bill you for the remaining \$90. This happens most often when you see an [out-of-network provider](#) ([non-preferred provider](#)). A [network provider](#) ([preferred provider](#)) may not balance bill you for covered services.

Claim

A request for a benefit (including reimbursement of a health care expense) made by you or your health care [provider](#) to your health insurer or [plan](#) for items or services you think are covered.

Coinsurance

Your share of the costs of a covered health care service, calculated as a percentage (for example, 20%) of the [allowed amount](#) for the service. You generally pay coinsurance *plus* any [deductibles](#) you owe. (For example, if the [health insurance](#) or [plan's](#) allowed amount for an office visit is \$100 and you've met your [deductible](#), your coinsurance payment of 20% would be \$20. The [health insurance](#) or [plan](#) pays the rest of the allowed amount.)



(See page 6 for a detailed example.)

Complications of Pregnancy

Conditions due to pregnancy, labor, and delivery that require medical care to prevent serious harm to the health of the mother or the fetus. Morning sickness and a non-emergency caesarean section generally aren't complications of pregnancy.

Copayment

A fixed amount (for example, \$15) you pay for a covered health care service, usually when you receive the service (sometimes called “copay”). The amount can vary by the type of covered health care service.

Cost Sharing

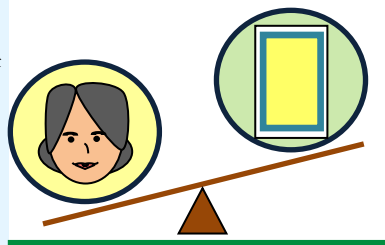
Your share of costs for services that a [plan](#) covers that you must pay out of your own pocket (sometimes called “out-of-pocket costs”). Some examples of cost sharing are [copayments](#), [deductibles](#), and [coinsurance](#). Family cost sharing is the share of cost for [deductibles](#) and [out-of-pocket](#) costs you and your spouse and/or child(ren) must pay out of your own pocket. Other costs, including your [premiums](#), penalties you may have to pay, or the cost of care a [plan](#) doesn't cover usually aren't considered cost sharing.

Cost-sharing Reductions

Discounts that reduce the amount you pay for certain services covered by an individual [plan](#) you buy through the [Marketplace](#). You may get a discount if your income is below a certain level, and you choose a Silver level health plan or if you're a member of a federally-recognized tribe, which includes being a shareholder in an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporation.

Deductible

An amount you could owe during a coverage period (usually one year) for covered health care services before your [plan](#) begins to pay. An overall deductible applies to all or almost all covered items and services. A [plan](#) with an overall deductible may also have separate deductibles that apply to specific services or groups of services. A [plan](#) may also have only separate deductibles. (For example, if your deductible is \$1000, your plan won't pay anything until you've met your \$1000 deductible for covered health care services subject to the deductible.)



Jane pays 100% Her plan pays 0%
(See page 6 for a detailed example.)

Diagnostic Test

Tests to figure out what your health problem is. For example, an x-ray can be a diagnostic test to see if you have a broken bone.

Durable Medical Equipment (DME)

Equipment and supplies ordered by a health care [provider](#) for everyday or extended use. DME may include: oxygen equipment, wheelchairs, and crutches.

Emergency Medical Condition

An illness, injury, symptom (including severe pain), or condition severe enough to risk serious danger to your health if you didn't get medical attention right away. If you didn't get immediate medical attention you could reasonably expect one of the following: 1) Your health would be put in serious danger; or 2) You would have serious problems with your bodily functions; or 3) You would have serious damage to any part or organ of your body.

Emergency Medical Transportation

Ambulance services for an [emergency medical condition](#). Types of emergency medical transportation may include transportation by air, land, or sea. Your [plan](#) may not cover all types of emergency medical transportation, or may pay less for certain types.

Emergency Room Care / Emergency Services

Services to check for an [emergency medical condition](#) and treat you to keep an [emergency medical condition](#) from getting worse. These services may be provided in a licensed hospital's emergency room or other place that provides care for [emergency medical conditions](#).

Excluded Services

Health care services that your [plan](#) doesn't pay for or cover.

Formulary

A list of drugs your [plan](#) covers. A formulary may include how much your share of the cost is for each drug. Your [plan](#) may put drugs in different [cost-sharing](#) levels or tiers. For example, a formulary may include generic drug and brand name drug tiers and different [cost-sharing](#) amounts will apply to each tier.

Grievance

A complaint that you communicate to your health insurer or [plan](#).

Habilitation Services

Health care services that help a person keep, learn or improve skills and functioning for daily living. Examples include therapy for a child who isn't walking or talking at the expected age. These services may include physical and occupational therapy, speech-language pathology, and other services for people with disabilities in a variety of inpatient and/or outpatient settings.

Health Insurance

A contract that requires a health insurer to pay some or all of your health care costs in exchange for a [premium](#). A health insurance contract may also be called a "policy" or "[plan](#)."

Home Health Care

Health care services and supplies you get in your home under your doctor's orders. Services may be provided by nurses, therapists, social workers, or other licensed health care [providers](#). Home health care usually doesn't include help with non-medical tasks, such as cooking, cleaning, or driving.

Hospice Services

Services to provide comfort and support for persons in the last stages of a terminal illness and their families.

Hospitalization

Care in a hospital that requires admission as an inpatient and usually requires an overnight stay. Some [plans](#) may consider an overnight stay for observation as outpatient care instead of inpatient care.

Hospital Outpatient Care

Care in a hospital that usually doesn't require an overnight stay.

In-network Coinsurance

Your share (for example, 20%) of the [allowed amount](#) for covered health care services. Your share is usually lower for in-network covered services.

In-network Copayment

A fixed amount (for example, \$15) you pay for covered health care services to [providers](#) who contract with your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). In-network copayments usually are less than [out-of-network copayments](#).

Marketplace

A marketplace for [health insurance](#) where individuals, families and small businesses can learn about their [plan](#) options; compare plans based on costs, benefits and other important features; apply for and receive financial help with [premiums](#) and [cost sharing](#) based on income; and choose a [plan](#) and enroll in coverage. Also known as an “Exchange.” The Marketplace is run by the state in some states and by the federal government in others. In some states, the Marketplace also helps eligible consumers enroll in other programs, including Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Available online, by phone, and in-person.

Maximum Out-of-pocket Limit

Yearly amount the federal government sets as the most each individual or family can be required to pay in [cost sharing](#) during the [plan](#) year for covered, in-network services. Applies to most types of health [plans](#) and insurance. This amount may be higher than the [out-of-pocket limits](#) stated for your [plan](#).

Medically Necessary

Health care services or supplies needed to prevent, diagnose, or treat an illness, injury, condition, disease, or its symptoms, including habilitation, and that meet accepted standards of medicine.

Minimum Essential Coverage

Minimum essential coverage generally includes [plans](#), [health insurance](#) available through the [Marketplace](#) or other individual market policies, Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TRICARE, and certain other coverage. If you are eligible for certain types of minimum essential coverage, you may not be eligible for the [premium tax credit](#).

Minimum Value Standard

A basic standard to measure the percent of permitted costs the [plan](#) covers. If you’re offered an employer [plan](#) that pays for at least 60% of the total allowed costs of benefits, the [plan](#) offers minimum value and you may not qualify for [premium tax credits](#) and [cost-sharing reductions](#) to buy a [plan](#) from the [Marketplace](#).

Network

The facilities, [providers](#) and suppliers your health insurer or [plan](#) has contracted with to provide health care services.

Network Provider (Preferred Provider)

A [provider](#) who has a contract with your [health insurer](#) or [plan](#) who has agreed to provide services to members of a [plan](#). You will pay less if you see a [provider](#) in the [network](#). Also called “preferred provider” or “participating provider.”

Orthotics and Prosthetics

Leg, arm, back and neck braces, artificial legs, arms, and eyes, and external breast prostheses after a mastectomy. These services include: adjustment, repairs, and replacements required because of breakage, wear, loss, or a change in the patient’s physical condition.

Out-of-network Coinsurance

Your share (for example, 40%) of the [allowed amount](#) for covered health care services to [providers](#) who don’t contract with your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). Out-of-network coinsurance usually costs you more than [in-network coinsurance](#).

Out-of-network Copayment

A fixed amount (for example, \$30) you pay for covered health care services from [providers](#) who do **not** contract with your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). Out-of-network copayments usually are more than [in-network copayments](#).

Out-of-network Provider (Non-Preferred Provider)

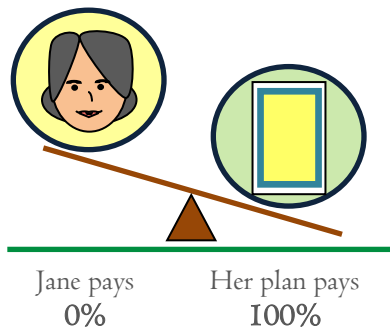
A [provider](#) who doesn’t have a contract with your [plan](#) to provide services. If your [plan](#) covers out-of-network services, you’ll usually pay more to see an out-of-network provider than a [preferred provider](#). Your policy will explain what those costs may be. May also be called “non-preferred” or “non-participating” instead of “out-of-network provider.”

Out-of-pocket Limit

The most you *could* pay during a coverage period (usually one year) for your share of the costs of covered services.

After you meet this limit the [plan](#) will usually pay 100% of the [allowed amount](#). This limit helps you plan for

health care costs. This limit never includes your [premium](#), [balance-billed](#) charges or health care your [plan](#) doesn't cover. Some [plans](#) don't count all of your [copayments](#), [deductibles](#), [coinsurance](#) payments, out-of-network payments, or other expenses toward this limit.



(See page 6 for a detailed example.)

Physician Services

Health care services a licensed medical physician, including an M.D. (Medical Doctor) or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine), provides or coordinates.

Plan

Health coverage issued to you directly (individual plan) or through an employer, union or other group sponsor (employer group plan) that provides coverage for certain health care costs. Also called “health insurance plan,” “policy,” “health insurance policy,” or “[health insurance](#).”

Preauthorization

A decision by your health insurer or [plan](#) that a health care service, treatment plan, [prescription drug](#) or [durable medical equipment \(DME\)](#) is [medically necessary](#). Sometimes called “prior authorization,” “prior approval,” or “precertification.” Your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#) may require preauthorization for certain services before you receive them, except in an emergency. Preauthorization isn't a promise your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#) will cover the cost.

Premium

The amount that must be paid for your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). You and/or your employer usually pay it monthly, quarterly, or yearly.

Premium Tax Credits

Financial help that lowers your taxes to help you and your family pay for private [health insurance](#). You can get this help if you get [health insurance](#) through the [Marketplace](#) and your income is below a certain level. Advance payments of the tax credit can be used right away to lower your monthly [premium](#) costs.

Prescription Drug Coverage

Coverage under a [plan](#) that helps pay for [prescription drugs](#). If the plan's [formulary](#) uses “tiers” (levels), prescription drugs are grouped together by type or cost. The amount you'll pay in [cost sharing](#) will be different for each “tier” of covered [prescription drugs](#).

Prescription Drugs

Drugs and medications that by law require a prescription.

Preventive Care (Preventive Service)

Routine health care, including [screenings](#), check-ups, and patient counseling, to prevent or discover illness, disease, or other health problems.

Primary Care Physician

A physician, including an M.D. (Medical Doctor) or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine), who provides or coordinates a range of health care services for you.

Primary Care Provider

A physician, including an M.D. (Medical Doctor) or D.O. (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine), nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, or physician assistant, as allowed under state law and the terms of the [plan](#), who provides, coordinates, or helps you access a range of health care services.

Provider

An individual or facility that provides health care services. Some examples of a provider include a doctor, nurse, chiropractor, physician assistant, hospital, surgical center, skilled nursing facility, and rehabilitation center. The [plan](#) may require the provider to be licensed, certified, or accredited as required by state law.

Reconstructive Surgery

Surgery and follow-up treatment needed to correct or improve a part of the body because of birth defects, accidents, injuries, or medical conditions.

Referral

A written order from your [primary care provider](#) for you to see a [specialist](#) or get certain health care services. In many health maintenance organizations (HMOs), you need to get a referral before you can get health care services from anyone except your [primary care provider](#). If you don't get a referral first, the [plan](#) may not pay for the services.

Rehabilitation Services

Health care services that help a person keep, get back, or improve skills and functioning for daily living that have been lost or impaired because a person was sick, hurt, or disabled. These services may include physical and occupational therapy, speech-language pathology, and psychiatric rehabilitation services in a variety of inpatient and/or outpatient settings.

Screening

A type of [preventive care](#) that includes tests or exams to detect the presence of something, usually performed when you have no symptoms, signs, or prevailing medical history of a disease or condition.

Skilled Nursing Care

Services performed or supervised by licensed nurses in your home or in a nursing home. Skilled nursing care is **not** the same as "skilled care services," which are services performed by therapists or technicians (rather than licensed nurses) in your home or in a nursing home.

Specialist

A [provider](#) focusing on a specific area of medicine or a group of patients to diagnose, manage, prevent, or treat certain types of symptoms and conditions.

Specialty Drug

A type of [prescription drug](#) that, in general, requires special handling or ongoing monitoring and assessment by a health care professional, or is relatively difficult to dispense. Generally, specialty drugs are the most expensive drugs on a [formulary](#).

UCR (Usual, Customary and Reasonable)

The amount paid for a medical service in a geographic area based on what [providers](#) in the area usually charge for the same or similar medical service. The UCR amount sometimes is used to determine the [allowed amount](#).

Urgent Care

Care for an illness, injury, or condition serious enough that a reasonable person would seek care right away, but not so severe as to require [emergency room care](#).

How You and Your Insurer Share Costs - Example

Jane's Plan Deductible: \$1,500

Coinsurance: 20%

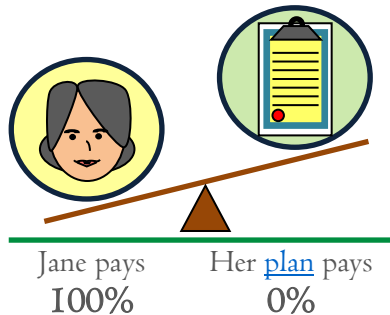
Out-of-Pocket Limit: \$5,000

January 1st

Beginning of Coverage Period

December 31st

End of Coverage Period



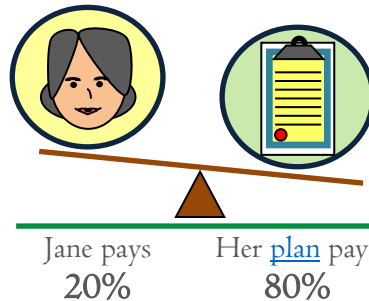
Jane hasn't reached her \$1,500 deductible yet

Her plan doesn't pay any of the costs.

Office visit costs: \$125

Jane pays: \$125

Her plan pays: \$0



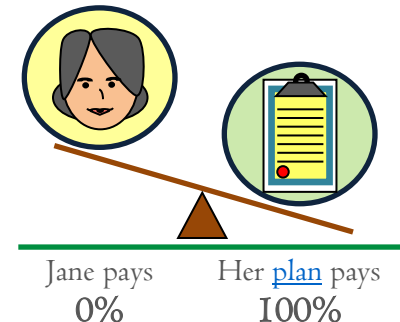
Jane reaches her \$1,500 deductible, coinsurance begins

Jane has seen a doctor several times and paid \$1,500 in total, reaching her deductible. So her plan pays some of the costs for her next visit.

Office visit costs: \$125

Jane pays: 20% of \$125 = \$25

Her plan pays: 80% of \$125 = \$100



Jane reaches her \$5,000 out-of-pocket limit

Jane has seen the doctor often and paid \$5,000 in total. Her plan pays the full cost of her covered health care services for the rest of the year.

Office visit costs: \$125

Jane pays: \$0

Her plan pays: \$125

Language Access Services: The information below is a requirement of Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act effective August 18, 2016. It is required to assist those who may need assistance with the English language or translation assistance to a different language in which they are more fluent.

فتاهبكم: (1-855-999-1062 . مقر) 1063-999-855 مقر صلتا . نجاملبا لك فراوتت يفرغلا ةعدساملا تامدخ نإف ،مغللا ركذا ثدحتت ننتك الإ :مظوحلم
لاو ملصا

注意：如果您使用繁體中文，您可以免費獲得語言援助服務。請致電 1-855-999-1062（TTY：1-855-999-1063）

ATTENTION: If you speak English, language assistance services, free of charge, are available to you. Call 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).

ATANSYON: Si w pale Kreyòl Ayisyen, gen sèvis èd pou lang ki disponib gratis pou ou. Rele 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).

ATTENTION: Si vous parlez français, des services d'aide linguistique vous sont proposés gratuitement. Appelez le 1-855-999-1062 (ATS: 1-855-999-1063).

ACHTUNG: Wenn Sie Deutsch sprechen, stehen Ihnen kostenlos sprachliche Hilfsdienstleistungen zur Verfügung. Rufnummer: 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).

ATTENZIONE: In caso la lingua parlata sia l'italiano, sono disponibili servizi di assistenza linguistica gratuiti. Chiamare il numero 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).

注意事項：日本語を話される場合、無料の言語支援をご利用いただけます。1-855-999-1062（TTY:1-855-999-1063）まで、お電話にてご連絡ください。

주의: 한국어를 사용하시는 경우, 언어 지원 서비스를 무료로 이용하실 수 있습니다. 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063) 번으로 전화해 주십시오.

UWAGA: Jeżeli mówisz po polsku, możesz skorzystać z bezpłatnej pomocy językowej. Zadzwoń pod numer 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).

ATENÇÃO: Se fala português, encontram-se disponíveis serviços linguísticos, grátis. Ligue para 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).

ВНИМАНИЕ: Если вы говорите на русском языке, то вам доступны бесплатные услуги перевода. Звоните 1-855-999-1062 (телетайп: 1-855-999-1063).

ATENCIÓN: si habla español, tiene a su disposición servicios gratuitos de asistencia lingüística. Llame al 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).

PAUNAWA: Kung nagsasalita ka ng Tagalog, maaari kang gumamit ng mga serbisyo ng tulong sa wika nang walang bayad. Tumawag sa 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).

CHÚ Ý: Nếu bạn nói Tiếng Việt, có các dịch vụ hỗ trợ ngôn ngữ miễn phí dành cho bạn. Gọi số 1-855-999-1062 (TTY: 1-855-999-1063).