

# **Open Enrollment** is your only chance to make changes to your health insurance.

If you miss the open enrollment window, you won't be able to change your medical insurance until next year.

Except under certain special circumstances known as "qualifying events" (e.g. getting married, having a baby, losing current coverage, or losing coverage under a parent's plan at 26).



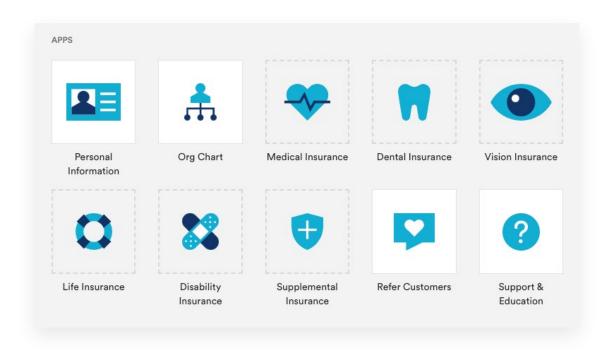


We recommend participating in open enrollment, even if you don't plan on making any changes.

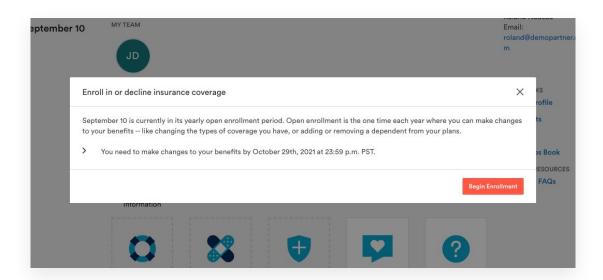
Participating ensures healthcare providers have your latest information, this helps reduce errors on their end. It also allows you to see the latest plans and pricing that your company offers.

# **Changes take effect** on your renewal date.

Any changes you make to your benefits will take effect on your renewal date. You can check in Zenefits if you're unsure via the health insurance apps in your dashboard > overview > upcoming.

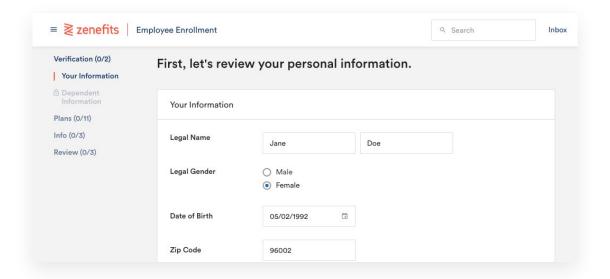


We'll email you that enrollment has begun. To begin, log into Zenefits and click "Change or review your benefits"



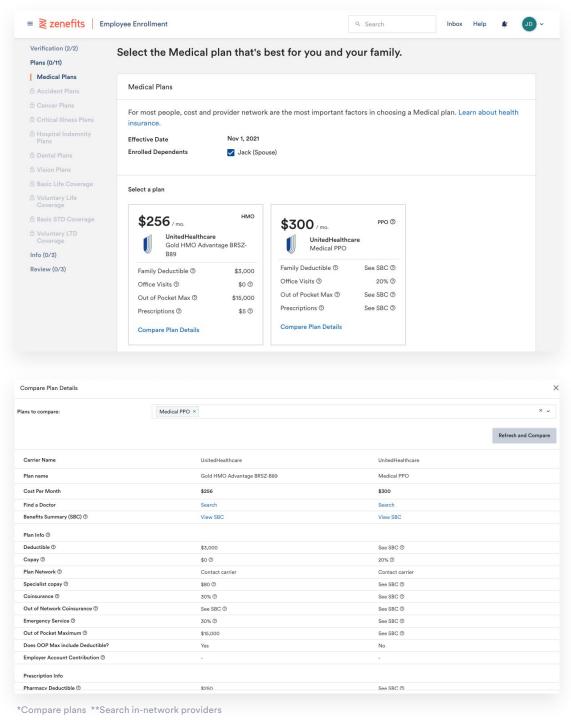
# Step 2

Verification: Confirm your information is correct!





Plans: Plan Selection for you and your dependents based on all the policies available be your employer.

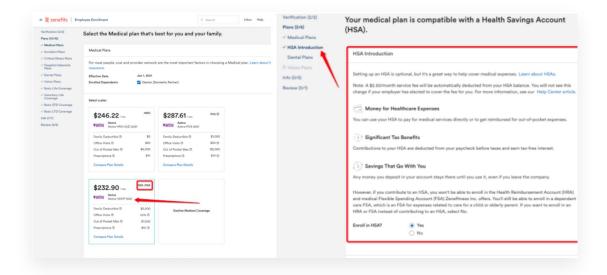


<sup>\*\*</sup> To get an overview of how to add dependents during open enrollment click here to review our support site



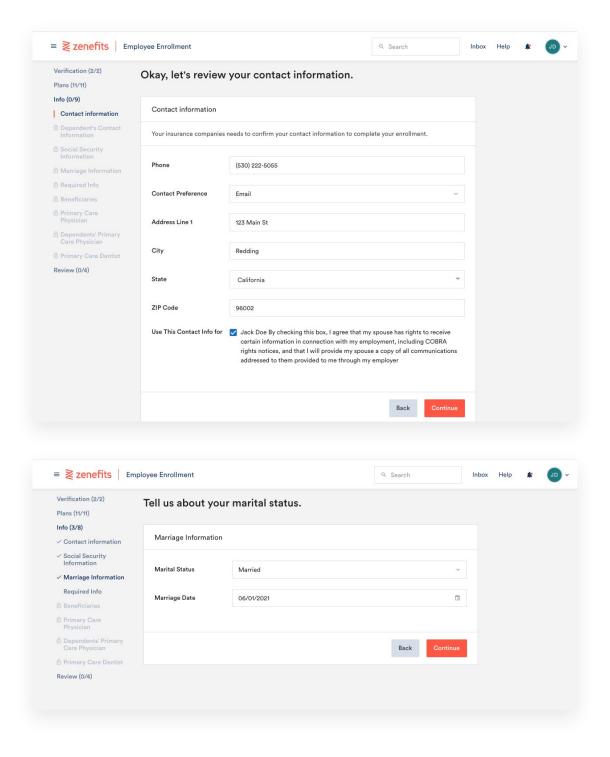
#### **HDHP + HSA**

\*If your employer offers an HDHP and has an HSA with Zenefits, you will be prompted to contribute towards the HSA once the HDHP is elected



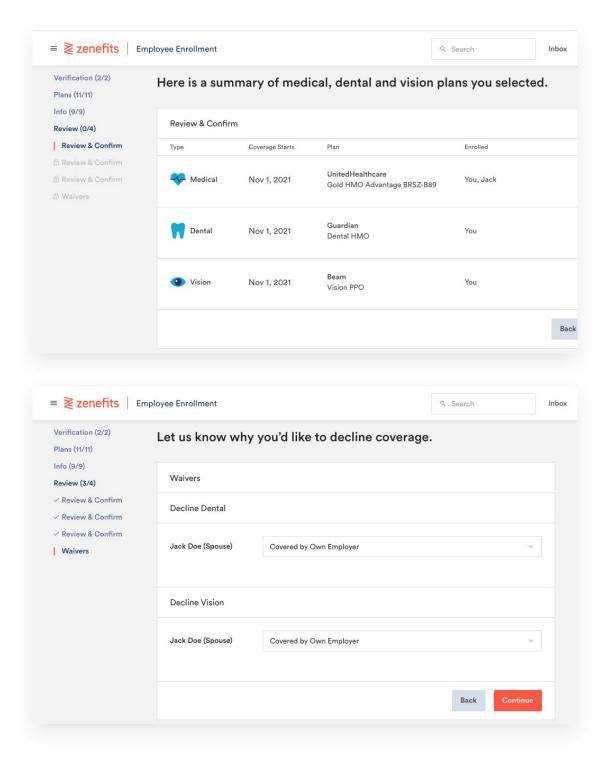


Info: Provide all the necessary information for your insurance carriers.



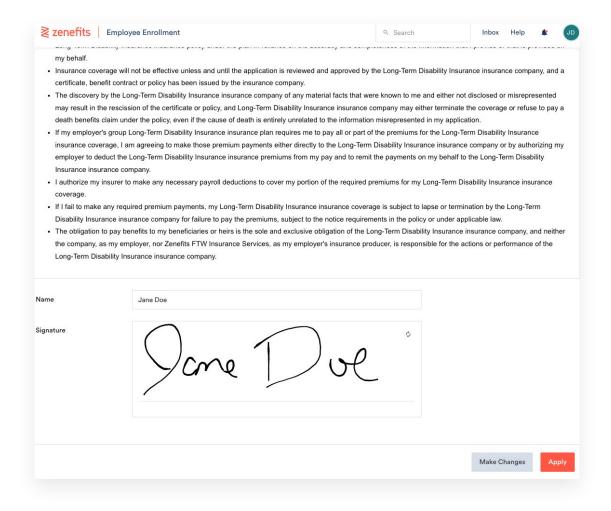


Review: Almost all sets! Review elected plans, dependents, costs, if declined specify why.





#### Sign.





## **Industry Jargon**

#### Medical

**Dependent** – A legally recognized spouse or child.

**Deductible –** The amount of money you have to pay out-of-pocket for your medical expenses, before your health insurance kicks in and begins covering your expenses. Let's say you secet a \$1,500 deductible plan. If you incur less that \$1,500 in medical expenses over the course of 4 months, you will have to pay for all of those expenses out-of-pocket after that for the remainder of the year, since the initial \$1,500 deductible was met, unless your plan has co-insurance, in which case you'll only pay your portion of the co-insurance.

Co-Insurance - Your share of the cost. It's usually figured as a percentage of the total charge for the service. You start paying co-insurance after you've paid your plan's deductible. Say you've already paid out (or met) your \$1,500 deductible and your co- insurance is 20 %. For a health care bill, you would pay \$20 and your insurance company would pay \$80.

Out-of-Pocket Max - The amount of money you have to spend on medical care before your insurance covers 100% of your expenses. For example, if you select a plan with a \$10,000 OOP and spend \$10,000 out-of-pocket over the course of 4 months, any costs you incur past that \$10,000 will be 100% covered for the remainder of the year.

Employee Contribution - The amount of your health insurance your employer is willing to cover. For example, if you select a \$500 / month plan and our employer covers 85%, you'll pay \$75 / month. Alternatively, if your employer chooses to cover a flat \$400, you'll pay \$100 / month.

#### PPO, HMO, EPO, OH MY!

We have helpful breakdowns of the different plan types found here. A SBC outlines information about health plan benefits and coverage in simple terms. It helps you understand the plan while providing the ability to compare multiple plans.

You can also see different scenarios and how the plan covers that scenario. More information about the SBC, inducing how to read each section, can be found here.



Plan Type	PPO	НМО	EPO
Who is the plan ideal for?	People who prefere having the freedom to choose which health care providers to use, and don't mind paying more fore this flexibility	People who want to keep costs low, and are comfortable selecting a PCP to manage their health care needs	People who want to keep cost low, but don't want a PCP to manage their health care needs
Do I have to select healtcare providers in the network?	No: you have the option of using health care providers outside the network, but you will pay higher out-of-pocket costs	Yes: the only exception is emergency care	Yes: even in the case of emergencies, if you go out of the network, EPOs require you to pay some or all of the expenses out-of-pocket
Do I need a refferal to see a specialist?	No	Yes: the referrals must also be in the network	No
Does my doctor need to contact my insurer to get their approval before providing care?	Yes	No	Yes
Do I have to file claim paperwork?	Yes: if you use health care providers outside the network, then you will have to file claim paperwork	No	No
How much is this plan going to cost me?	You will generally pay a higher monthly premium, deductible, and copay than if you choose an HMO or EPO. You will also have to meet a set deductible.	You will generally pay a low monthly premium and copay amount	You will generally pay a low monthly premium and copay amount
Do I need to select a Primary Care Physician (PCP)?	No	Yes	No

<sup>\*</sup>all plan types might not be offered by your employer



#### **FSA V. HSA**

Requirements	FSA	HSA	
Who can open an account ?	All employees	Only employees who enroll in an a high-deductible HSA compatible health plan	
Enrollment period	Contribution/enrollment during Open Enrollment or Qualifying Life Event	Contributions/enrollments can be changed year round for eligible plans	
How much money can be deposited into the account each year?	FSA Contributions Limits	HSA Contribution Limits	
Do unused funds at the end of the year roll over to the next?	No: It's important to estimate very closely how much you will spend for qualifying medical expenses annually, because you will lose the money that you don't use in your FSA by the end of the year	Yes: you can also earn interest on your savings	
What can I spend my money on?	IRS Eligible Expenses - FSA	IRS Eligible Expenses - HSA	
Who owns the account?	The employer; if you change employers, you will lose the funds in your FSA	The employee; even if your employer contributes to your HSA, you own the account and the money is yours event if you change jobs	
Can I open this account event if I have another health insurance plan or Medicare?	Yes	No	
Who is this plan ideal for?	Those who expect to incur medical, dependent, or recurring expenses for the upcoming year	Thoes who are generally young, healthy, and want to save for future healtcare expenses	

<sup>\*</sup>All plan types might not be offered by your employer



<sup>\*\*</sup> We also offer Limited Purpose FSAs and Dependent Care FSAs

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> For more information about enrolling in an FSA or HSA please visit our <u>help center</u>

#### Vision

Co-Pay - The amount of money you have to pay (out-of-pocket) for doctor visits. Co-payment amounts vary depending on the plan you select. For example, if you have a \$20 co-pay and visit a doctor, you'll pay \$20 for the visit (assuming it's a standard visit).

Frames (Frequency / Coverage) - The amount your insurance company will cover when you purchase a pair of glasses (includes only the frames, not the lenses -- that's a separate cost). This may be a flat amount (for example, they may cover \$130 total) or a %. Many plans also have frequency limits. So, for example, your plan may cover \$130 for frames over 24 months, which means if you purchase a pair of \$120 glasses in the first 12 months, you'll only have \$10 left of coverage for the remaining 12 months.

Lens (Frequency / Coverage) - The amount your insurance company will cover when you purchase a pair of lenses (includes only the lenses, not the frames -- that's a separate cost). This amount may be a flat amount for example, they may cover \$130 total) or a %. Many plans also have frequency limits. So, for example, your plan may cover \$130 for lenses over 24 months, which means if you purchase a total of \$130 in lenses over the course of 12 months, you'll only have \$10 left of the lens coverage for the remaining 12 months.

Contracts (Frequency / Coverage) - The amount your insurance company will cover when you purchase a pair of contracts. This amount may be a flat amount (for example, they may cover \$130 total) or a %. Many plans also have frequency limits. So, for example, your plan may cover \$130 for contracts over 24 months, which means if you purchase a total of \$130 in contracts over the course of 12 months, you'll only have \$10 left of the lens contract for the remaining 12 months.

LASIK Coverage - Some vision plans include LASIK coverage. This coverage may be a flat amount of a % of the procedure. Be sure to download the plan information for full details on the vision plan you select.



#### **Dental**

**Co-Insurance** – Co-Insurance is your share of the cost. It's usually figured as a percentage of the total charge for the service. You start paying co-insurance after you've paid your plan's deductible. Say you've already paid out (or met) your \$1,500 deductible and your co-insurance is 20%. For a \$100 health care bill, you would pay \$20 and your insurance company would pay \$80.

Max Coverage – Most money your insurance company will pay out towards dental costs incurred during the policy year. For example, let's say you visit the dentist and get a root canal for \$800. If your dental plan covers 90% of this visit type, your insurance company will cover \$720 of your claim and you'll pay \$80 out of pocket. Let's say your max coverage is \$900. Because your insurance company covered \$720, you'll only have \$180 in coverage remaining. In other words, if you're expecting more than \$1,000 worth of dental work over the course of a year, a plan with \$1,000 max coverage may not be right for you.

Free Preventive Care – plans with free preventive care cover 100% of any dental costs deemed "preventive." The preventive treatments deemed "free" change from plan to plan, so be sure to review the full plan details of each plan, but they most often include: routine cleanings, routine fluoride treatments, routine oral exams, sealant, and many types of X– rays.

**Orthodontic** – Coverage if a plan includes orthodontic coverage, it means your insurance company covers cosmetic procedures, such as braces to straighten crooked teeth.

