Step 03: **HEALTH** Insurance – **COMPLETE HANDOUT for Cram Course**

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What exactly is				? (MOR <u>BID</u> ITY)
• Insuran	ice designe	d to	against	the
of		du	e to	/
				expenses.
	— ———— rance polici		/ide	
				&
	(aka)	
In health in	surance		covered b	оу
				<u>r = Subscriber</u>)
Types of		Provider	<u>Situations</u>	
→ How med	lical provide	ers are paid	Varies And it	t is
for us to	understand	the differe	nce situations	and how those
	arraı	ngements a	re	

Medical Provi	ders are paid	d a set amoun	t regardless
of how		they trea	t.
		(A)	lso called <u>prepaid basis)</u>
_	–		
			they provide.
(They are _	a	for	they)
	Plans		
Medical expe	nse plans ma	ay bene	efits based on the
of	or	amour	nt.
→ They ha	ve set	for	how much money they wil
	for an	, an–_	, or a set amount per
		year they p	provide for
As		(aka	, Field Underwriters)
it's	for u	s to understar	nd the
-		a	and
This refers to	the	who	an
for		or	based on the
average char	ges		
→ This is use	ed for a payr	ment	for nonscheduled plans.

In lay terms this just means the insurance company will look at what is the **norm for a** geographic area and charge that amount.

It must be Usual, Reasonable and Customary. Plain and Simple.

insurar	nce is prov	ided by			
and	the		. Health insurance		
provided by the		is also	is also referred to as		
		and include	s programs such as:		
→	_ (for	&	Individuals		
→		_ (for			
→	(fo	r			
When filing a Claim	ı Notice	of mı	ust be given to the		
insureR within		of	. (In most cases.)		
If <i>(after the notice</i>	has been	given) the insu	ıreR does <i>not</i> provide		
claims forms withir	າ	of rece	eiving notice, the		
insureD may subm	it		on		
A		- for	and		
		stating that gr	ace period of at least		
			ayment of premium		
during which period	d the polic	cy			

is. Generally it's _	or	'	•	
Payments the		es for	or	
provided under the			Someti	mes
called "	_," these	dollar		are
Th o		may at a		
The				
the insureR will	for	insu	rance	·
REMEMBER:				
→ That a	is us	ed for services	like	′s
				′s
visits and _				
visits and		care. are used for _		

AGAIN		and
help keep down	the cost of insurance by	preventing
Because you are	invested each time you	go see a doctor or have
a procedure perf	ormed it	every little thing from
causing an insur	ance claim, keeping the	cost down for everyone.
Example helping	g to Understand	:
		days. His hospital
	on discharge. He	
		has
		, and a \$2,000
maximum _	of (St	
	wnatis	Nick's share of the bill?
 Nick's share 	e of the bill is	
• Remember	— How much Nick pays	is determined as follows.
	_ minus the de	eductible is
	-	00. Adding back the
	which must be	in makes
the total		
They are the		on certain
		on certain

TYPES OF			WE'LL	. SEE
*				
These			e	to
	of	by	making	
O	f premiur	ns.		
→ No changes in	coverage	e or premiums a	are permitte	d without the
			′s _	
These are the		of the	for	
your				
*				
Policies provide _		of		_ to a
specified age sub	ject to pa	ayment of prem	iums, but a	llows
		by		
*		.		
These policies allo	ow the in	sureR the right	to re	enew for any
reason specified i	n the	and p	oremiums _	be
increased.				
Have your Notice	ed a	? A	s we go alo	ng, there less
	_ and the	e insureR can a	lter or end	the policy the
	farthe	er we aet from	_	_

*		
policies allow the	insureR the right to	for
	$_$ and the premiums $_$	be increased.
*		
These policies allo	w the insureR to cancel	he policy
	, provided	the InsureR returns
unearned	·	
What rider allows	the insureD to	amount of
insurance	proof of insurabilit	ty.
(Fantastic	ts of course What ages	nteed Future Coverage!!) s must the insured be for anteed Insurability Rider?
		Ages
The face amount of	of AD&D coverage which	n is paid out if the
insured loses	limbs, hands,	feet, vision in
eyes, or	dies as a result of an _	·
	red die in order for the	beneficiary to receive by
		days of the Accident
Or it is conside	red dying from	. (No Double)

A medical	_ , whether	or,
resulting from	or	
a person from being able	to	<u>_</u> .
Is a time between the		
the	·	
 Optional		nsurance policies which
states the length of	between wh	nen,
, or	begins	s and when
Ofte	en referred to as	s a " deductible."
The	is the le	ength of the
policy		
benefit		-
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	requi	res a disabling condition
to return within a certain	period of	(usually days)
to be an extension of price	or disability and	require another
	·	·
		vious disabling condition,
for the same disab i	i lity the elimina	ation period is waived.)

is a	such as loss o		
, c	or loss of use of	or	, which
qualifies as	disability, re	gardless of	to work.
\rightarrow So it is	that a	a person is	disabled
	even if they	v can still technic	ally
	is	the	to perform
or		or the inability	to
→		benefits	the portior
	of the lost	(usually _	% of tota
	disability benefit	ts) for up to	
		is the when the	insureD returns
	after		
	of their pri	•	
			the difference ir
the _	′s	before an	d after disability
		% of total di	
		_ is a	for which
	expected to		
		_ prevents	during
	nabilitation, but the		

	Restricts the insureD to			
, wh	ile			
	allows	·		
\rightarrow So even in a wh	neel-chair it could be considere	d nonconfining		
	because you able to	·•		
Requirement for full of	 disability	. typically		
	Ea			
defines it		on p ono ,		
in	disability polic	ies which		
the be	enefit period to the	of the		
′s				
•	>			
(this will	the cost of the	because of		
the longer	, but can be <u>worth it</u> in	many cases.)		
The of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	, is an Increasing _			
	stays the <u>same</u> , but the _			
(systematically			

The		
→ Optional benefit whi	ch the _	
of a	income po	olicy if the insureD requires
(So if you're red		——— ———· hospital, it could waive the
		elimination period.)
insurance o	can be written	or on a
		urance is offered through
		than
coverage.		
	Why is this?	
Because in a	Plan we are	spreading the risk over a
large of	people. Rememb	er when we talked about
	and	
		e the risk so of us
can	less for	
		risk is much lower over a
of peo	pple, so the prem	iums of the many wind up
•	•	of the
The 's abi	lity to pay	and
coverage.		
		→
(This is one of the wa	ays we look at gr	oup rates & their viability.)

	of			
are the	of	by		_ insureRs.
The	insureR is		for	
of	according to its _		_, while	
	<u>insureRs</u>	_ the rema	inder up t	o it's limits.
Many Employ	vee-Sponsored	_ Plans off	fer saving	s plans now
(Health)	plans allow	v	to	
			to ac	counts that
pay or reimb	urse the medical		of the p	erson.
These include	de:			
→				(HSAs)
→				(FSAs)
→				(HRAs)
Much like Cre	edit Life insurance,		can ta	ke out a
health or disa	ability policy on a deb	otor to mak	ce sure th	ey are paid.
ii	nsurance	_ used to _		_ a
If the debtor	becomes disabled, _		are	to a
	until the insuereD ca	ın		
	√			

Maximum b	enefits limits	$_$ $_$ made by the
		insureR, and they can be:
	•	
	•	
	•	
Each	will be differe	nt so it is to
make su	re that you	what each does and
	what the	are.
A matalia anan		→
		are necessary
		to other physicians and
		if deemed necessary.
It allows	to consult o	other medical
to obtain	and	opinions regarding the
necessity of surg	gical procedures.	
	→	
(This is	because it all	ow the patient to
the	care and have	others evaluate their situation
	hefore a final	is)

area to whi	ch services and medical
providers are	
	→
Cost control program used by	c which
	s which
	ferred to as ","
reviews and	drug formularies.
>	
Basically they can look in	an area and see that there are
some doctors who do not see	many patients and move them to
other areas where they could	be better served to the community
of t	he HMO.
And then the HMO can look i	for generic drug options. Basically
this helps keep costs d	own for all parties involves.
Arrangement in which medical	may
patient (they want,	not just those covered by the
Managed Care Plan).	,
	→
	may only treat
patients that are	
	→

*** *EARLY NOTE* ***

Be sure you know all the differences between these **organizing**methods → <u>You'll be asked</u> this on Your State Exam.

Is the payment method in which med	dical are paid a
·	no matter how many
are	
Method of organizing an	Physicians are employees
of the HMO.	
-	·
Method of organizing an HMO	
The contracts with one	e independent medical
to provide medical	to HMO
•	
Synonymous w	vith
and	
→	
Method of organizing an	. Similar to the
, it contracts with	
(instead of one) to	
to HMO	
–	>

Another <u>Method of organizing an H</u>	<u>MO</u> .	
Functions like the group model exc	ept the HMO	with
medical groups, physicians' associa	ations and	
providing		•
→		
	_	
Be sure you know all the difference	ces between these	organizing
methods → You'll be asked	this on Your Stat	e Exam.
***	•	
s operate on this basis	5	to
use medical providers	by the	
_		11146
(Those not in the HMO are more		
	the members	·,
Example		
Bobby's employer has	a group plan that	requires him
to have a primary care	e physician that he	must see
before getting help fro	om a specialist. W ł	nat type of
plan is this?		
This type of plan is a	·	

REMEMBER: (_)
is also known as a	plan. All service is
directed through a	who must
the patient	z specialists. There may be an
to the	to
	control referrals to control costs.
disease detection	and health
Examples:	exams &
Be Clear On This: medical	for which the insureD
if they do not seek treatme	on this but, that ent or advice beforehand, then it is a sidered a preexisting condition.
health	coverage for
	individuals.
	→

	Parts	_ and	provid	ling only	and
	_coverage.				
		→			
		_			
Medicare			Forr	merly known a	as
	+	Also	referred	to as	
	·				
				→	
Medicare			cove	rage.	
				→	
Medicare			:		
reaching Age	e to			_ after a pers	on'sth
birthday.					
→					
Medicare			:		
	1 st throu	gh		31 st	
→					

→		
	15 th —	7 th
•/		
• Me	dicare	
Care provided in an	′s	
It usually includes	or	care.
→_		
This is used for parents who special needs. It can also	be used for elderl	
Health Care can		_ only, or/
coverage. Each plan is differe	ent.	
and	funded medica	al
program for		individuals.
	→	

NOTE THE BIG DIFFERENCE: <u>Medicare is only Federally—Funded</u>, **while** <u>Medicaid is Both State and Federally—Funded</u>.

These	are	to he	lp individuals with
	they ar	<u>re no longer</u>	<u>of</u>
performing the	<u>mselves</u> . Policy	provide	<u> </u>
for at least	_ months. (some s	states —	_ months)
	>		
The		is the	between
	, or		occurs and
benefits		_·	
Elimination Po	eriods are used		
in		and	care
			polices.

Tax Examples -- Your state exams will also test your knowledge of the various taxation principles associated with insurance.

- * Occasionally **Reimbursed Medical Expenses** *could potentially* require an Amended Tax Return.
 - → One instance where Health Benefits could be taxable Taking deductions for Medical Expenses in which later are reimbursed.

In order to best maintain control of	one's retirement account,
they should have their funds	to the
without to	aking possession of the funds.
* Anything other than	to the
they could have	tax consequences.
→ (IF NOT THEN) The	Trustee is required to
withhold% of the funds	s and send them to the IRS
even if you re-invest the mone	y within 60 days. If they don't
send the 20% it will become a	n early distribution and be
subject to and _	
A becomes due and p	payable at
* IF it is not paid, then it will als	o constitute an early withdraw
	and create a Tax Liability .
Leaving funds with a previous emplo	oyer can be
 Could have dormant account fe 	ees assessed
 If the company decides to char 	nge providers, they may not
have the same options going for	orward, and there will be a
FREEZE PERIOD that will preve	ent them from making any
transactions for days	
<u>NOTE</u> → A	is
usually the	

Taxation on	: What is used to calculate tax	ces?
Taxes are	using the	
When a person	an NON-Qualified	
part of the money returned	d is considered and	part
is considered		
The	is used to determine which pa	art
of the payment will be exc	luded from tax	
Once that number is	it remains	_•
Tax implications involved v	when an insurance policy is surrend	ered
→ Upon policy	cash	-
than the amount of $_$	is subje	ect
to		
Taxation of Life Insurance		
→ Beneficiaries pay	Taxes on Death Benefits	
when they are receive	ed in a	
→	is part of the Death Benefit ar	nd
therefore it is	taxable.	
→ If proceeds are receiv	ved in a portion of the	he
proceeds will contain	, which is	•
→ Proceeds of Life Insur	rance that result in a	_ of
or were	to another party, may be ta	xed.

The	of	Ru	ile does no	t apply when
a Life Insurance	policy is		_ as	on
your	·			
Tax Implications	s for Group I	nsurance P	olicies:	
For Group polici	es premiums	s paid by th	e	are
Tax-deductible,	but the		can	
	it pays as a			·
Proceeds from a	i	_ Life Policy	y are Tax	if taken
in a	·			
A DISTINCTIO				Plans
-	_ Plans are			
employer retire	ment accoun	ts that prov	/ide	_
for account				
→ Qualif	ied Plan		contribution	is are
	as a b	ousiness		_ and employer
contributi	ons are	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	until _	·
→ An	y interest ea	rned on co	ntributions is	s also
		until	ur	on retirement.