

Checklist for Extended Health Care (EHC) Benefit Plans

How does your plan compare?

Ітем	'IDEAL'	YOUR CONTRACT OR BENEFIT PLAN		
Who pays for what:				
Premiums Premiums are what Plan members pay the Plan carrier for an agreed upon set of benefits. The rate is negotiated between the Carrier (insurance company) and the Plan Sponsor (usually the Employer). Sometimes there are different premium rates for 'single' and 'family'.	Employer pays 100% of premium Maintain or lower employee share of premium to 100% employer-paid. Negotiate a "single parent rate" since "family" bases premium on two partners and dependents.	Employer pays: % or \$ per yr Employees pay: % or \$ per yr Single rate: \$ Family rate: \$		
Deductibles Deductibles are the annual amount the employee is required to pay up-front before receiving any reimbursement for extended health care (EHC) plan claims. Sometimes deductibles also exist for specific services such as vision care and dental care.	No deductibles. Where they exist, no increase in the amounts.	EHC Plan Deductible: \$ 		

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Co-insurance Refers to the share of every claim to be paid by each party e.g. employer 80% employee 20%. It does <u>not</u> refer to the employer/employee cost split of premiums. It is paid <u>after</u> the deductible is paid, and it usually applies to <u>all</u> services in the Plan. It is another way employers pass on costs to employees.	no co-insurance	What's co-insured: Employer pa	ys: Employee pays:
DRUG PLAN		- · ·	
 Formulary: (list of drugs the carrier will reimburse) Formularies should be as broad as possible. Limited formularies (or "Managed Formularies") can exclude access to drugs because of costs, religious or cultural beliefs. Payment: Co-payment: Some plans require you to pay part of each claim for <u>certain</u> services e.g. prescription drugs, in addition to deductibles and co-insurance. It can be the same amount each time, like \$5 per prescription, or it can be a percentage of the total cost, such as 20% of each prescription. Some plans put limits on how much the plan will pay – called "caps" or "maximums". They can be dollar amounts, amounts per year, or lifetime limits. "Tiers" - Some plans require employees to pay different rates for different groups of drugs. "Preferred Provider Networks (PPNs)" - Pharmacies or chains agree to provide a service at a fixed, lower fee in exchange for plan members using their pharmacy for prescriptions. 	 Formulary: covers all drugs with a DIN (Drug Identification Number) includes generic drugs option covers homeopathic remedies and alternative therapies e.g. acupuncture no "Managed Formularies" Payment: no co-payment of prescription costs plan pays dispensing fee plan pays 100% of each prescription use of a drug card (to avoid being out of pocket while waiting for reimbursement) use of "preferred provider" networks to reduce costs no annual or lifetime caps or maximums no tiers 	Formulary: don't know what's covered covers all drugs with a DIN covers homeopathic remed covers alternative therapie uses provincial plan formul other Payment: plan pays dispensing fee plan pays 100% of prescription drug card available use preferred provider network prescription co-payment caps or maximums tiers in drug costs	lies s

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VISION CARE				
Glasses /contacts Eye exams	Glasses/contacts – every two years or when prescription changes (current norm - \$250 - \$500 every 2 years) Eye exams – plan reimburses full cost of annual exam; (current norm \$100 per exam)	Amount : Frequency: Glasses: \$ Eye exams: \$		
DENTAL				
Payment – may be included in the EHC premium or may be a separate premium Co-payment – Some plans require employees to pay part of EACH claim, in addition to deductibles and co-insurance. It can be a fixed amount (e.g. \$5 per prescription) or it can be a percentage of the total cost (e.g. employees pay 50% of the cost of a crown.)	 For all levels: plan reimburses claims 100% no age limit for coverage no deductible no co-payment no annual or lifetime maximums Ideal is at least "Basic" Coverage paid 100% by Employer 			
Fee guides Provincial Dental Associations negotiate fees, usually every year.	Use <u>current</u> fee guide for dental practitioners and specialists to determine fees and reimbursement.	Dental Fee Guide year used:		



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 "Basic" coverage: Diagnostic - usually refers to check-ups, x-rays, lab reports Preventative – usually refers to cleaning, fluoride treatments, endodontics (root canals and nerve treatments), periodontic (gum treatments), fillings, and repair to existing dentures, crowns, bridgework) 	 "Basic" covers: Norms: employer pays 80%-100% of each claim checkups - every 6 months x-rays - every 6 months full mouth every 3 years lab reports – 60% of claim cleaning (deep scaling) - every 6 monthsfluoride treatments - every 6 monthsroot canals - 8 "units" per yearperiodontal treatments - 8 "units" per yearfillings – non-bonded amalgamrepairs to existing dentures - every 6 months	"Basic" covers: checkups every 6 months other:



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"Major" coverage Usually refers to "restorative" work like porcelain crowns and inlays, creation of dentures and bridgework.	 "Major" covers: porcelain crowns dentures bridgework other Norms: employer pays 50-80% of each claim at least once every 3 - 5 years for each may require pre-determination of benefits to be submitted before work is done. 	"Major" covers: porcelain crowns dentures bridgework other Payment: employee pays \$% of claim No Yes If yes, amount: age limit for coverage deductible deductible co-payment maximums
"Orthodontics" coverage Usually refers to braces and retainers.	 "Orthodontics" covers: braces retainers other Norms: employer pays 0 - 50% of each claim lifetime maximum \$1,000 - \$6,000 may restrict to dependents under age 19 may require pre-determination of benefits to be submitted before work is done. 	"Orthodontics" covers: braces retainers other Payment: employee pays \$% of claim No Yes If yes, amount: age limit for coverage deductible \$% co-payment % maximums \$%



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"OTHER"		
Medical Aids/Supplies	<u>Common items and current norms</u> : Orthopaedic shoes (\$300/yr) Blood-glucose monitors (1 every 4 yrs) Wigs for cancer patients (\$300 lifetime) Hearing aids (\$500 every 3 yrs)	What's covered: Maximum:
Health Practitioners (or 'Paramedical Services')	Common services:Massage TherapistChiropractorPhysiotherapistPodiatristOsteopathHomeopathPsychologistSpeech TherapistAnnual maximums are common (current norm\$200 - \$500 for each service)Where maximums exist they should be foreach individual service not in total.If there are caps they should be on a per visitbasis or annual basis but not both.	What's covered: Maximum: Massage Therapist\$

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Private Duty Nursing	\$10,000 per calendar year No lifetime maximum	Amount per year: \$ Lifetime Max:
Out of province care	No deductible 100% of eligible expenses covered No lifetime maximums	No Yes Deductible Image: Constraint of the second seco
 Part time employee benefit coverage can take the form of: full coverage (part timers pay full premiums and receive full coverage) pro-rated coverage (part timers pay a proportion of premium and receive only basic benefits and/or coverage for self and not family/dependents) cash in lieu - a flat rate, an amount per hour, a percentage of salary Eligibility: some plans require a certain number of hours worked to qualify for benefits. Obviously, this makes it harder for part timers to qualify. 	Part time employees benefit coverage: - What is considered ideal coverage for part time employees can vary. However, our goals include providing benefits to all members, discouraging employers from using part time workers to save money, and thwarting the casualization of work. - No restriction on eligibility of part time.	Part time employees receive: Image

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Retiree Benefits Can be: - no coverage - same benefits as employees - same benefits but retirees pay different premiums - limited coverage (specific services, different caps).	Retiree benefits: - Retirees receive same benefits as active employees	Retirees have: no benefits coverage same benefits as active employees same benefits but higher premiums coverage by parts of Plan only early retirees' benefits paid until age 65 other:
 Benefits for active employees over age 65 Mandatory retirement only exists in B.C., Saskatchewan, N.S., N.B., Newfoundland and Labrador (and is under review in B.C. and N.S. and Saskatchewan). All other provinces have ended it. At age 65, employees become eligible for provincial public drug plans. In Ontario, CUPE is challenging whether the legislation ending mandatory retirements is age discrimination under the Human Rights Act. 	 Benefits for active employees over age 65 Active employees over age 65 should be eligible for the same benefit coverage as those under 65. Some Plans require that employees over age 65 must first claim drug benefits from the public provincial plan, and the workplace plan may make up the difference, but this is NOT automatic and must be negotiated. 	 Active employees over age 65 have: full coverage under workplace plan coverage under provincial plan only public plan as "first pay" and workplace plan covers remainder coverage under public plan only. other:



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COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT LANGUAGE*				
Guarantee of benefits	Employer cannot reduce or change benefits during the term of the agreement AND/OR without consultation with the union.	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	D Other:
No change in Plan or carrier	Employer cannot change the Plan or carrier without approval from the union.	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	D Other:
Right to grieve if benefit denied	Employer, not carrier, is responsible for providing benefits. Enables use of grievance procedure if benefit is changed or denied.	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	🗖 Other:
Access to benefits information for employees	Employer must provide information on benefit coverage to all employees by hard copy brochures, or website.	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	D Other:
Disclosure of benefit plan information to union	Employer must provide union with a copy of the Master Contract that details benefits coverage and who pays for what.	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	D Other:
Notice to union of savings	Employer shall notify the union of any dividend, premium reduction, or any other savings from the Plan paid to the employer.	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	D Other:
Savings go to Plan improvements	Plan savings to be used to improve the Plan, not to give the employer a contribution holiday.	🗖 Yes	🗖 No	D Other:



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