



The Oncology Institute CA

Short Term Disability Insurance



How does it work?

If a covered illness or injury keeps you from working, Short Term Disability Insurance replaces part of your income while you recover. As long as you remain disabled, you can receive payments for up to 51 weeks.

You're generally considered disabled if you're unable to do important parts of your job — and your income suffers as a result.

Why is this coverage so valuable?

You can use the money however you choose. It can help you pay for your rent or mortgage, groceries, out-of-pocket medical expenses and more.

Short Term Disability Insurance pays you a weekly benefit if you have a covered disability that keeps you from working.

What else is included?

Cesarean section benefit

If you have a Cesarean section, you will be considered disabled for a minimum period of eight weeks unless you return to work before the end of the time.



Consider your expenses

Utilities	\$
Housing	\$
Groceries	\$
Transportation	\$
Child care/Elder care	\$
Medical/Personal care	\$
Education	\$
Insurance	\$

How much coverage can I get?

You*	You are eligible for coverage if you are an active employee in the United States working a minimum of 30 hours per week.
	Cover 66.67% of your weekly income, up to a maximum benefit of \$2,500 per week. The weekly benefit may be reduced or offset by other sources of income.
	*See the Legal Disclosures for more information.

If you don't sign up now but decide to apply later, you may have to answer health questions.

Elimination period (EP)

This is the number of days that must pass between your first day of a covered disability and the day you can begin to receive your disability benefits.
Your benefits would begin after you become disabled for 7 days.

Benefit duration (BD)

The maximum number of weeks you can receive benefits while you're disabled. You have a 51 week benefit duration.

Calculate your cost

Disability worksheet						
1 Calculate your weekly disability benefit.						
$\$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt} \div 52 = \$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt}$		\times	66.67% =	$\$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt}$		
Your annual earnings	Your weekly earnings		(Max % of income covered)	Max weekly benefit available (if the amount exceeds the plan max of \$2,500, enter \$2,500.		
2 Calculate your cost per paycheck.						
$\$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt} \div 10 = \$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt}$		\times	\$0.263 =	$\$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt} \times$	$12 = \$ \rule{1cm}{0.4pt} \div$	$12 =$
Your weekly benefit amount		Your rate		Your monthly cost	Your annual cost	Number of paychecks per year
						Your cost per paycheck

Exclusions and Limitations

Active employee

You are considered in active employment, if on the day you apply for coverage, you are being paid regularly by your employer for the required minimum hours each week and you are performing the material and substantial duties of your regular occupation.

Delayed effective date of coverage

Insurance coverage will be delayed if you are not an active employee because of an injury, sickness, temporary layoff, or leave of absence on the date that insurance would otherwise become effective.

Definition of disability

You are considered totally disabled when, as a result of sickness or injury, you are unable to perform with reasonable continuity the substantial and material acts necessary to pursue your usual occupation in the usual and customary way.

You are considered partially disabled when you are not totally disabled, but while actually working in your usual occupation, a sickness or injury keeps you from earning 80% or more of your indexed weekly pre-disability earnings.

You must be under the regular care of a physician in order to be considered disabled.

The loss of a professional or occupational license or certification does not, in itself, constitute disability.

'Substantial and material acts' means the important tasks, functions and operations generally required by employers from those engaged in your usual occupation that cannot be reasonably omitted or modified.

Deductible sources of income

Your disability benefit may be reduced by deductible sources of income and any earnings you have while disabled. Deductible sources of income may include such items as disability income or other amounts you receive or are entitled to receive under workers' compensation or similar occupational benefit laws; state compulsory benefit laws; automobile liability and no fault insurance; legal judgments and settlements; certain retirement plans; salary continuation or sick leave plans, if applicable; other group or association disability programs or insurance; and amounts you or your family receive or are entitled to receive from Social Security or similar governmental programs.

Here's an example of how the benefit may be reduced by deductible sources of income:

Weekly pre-disability earnings: \$1,000
Short term disability benefit percentage: x 60%
Unreduced maximum benefit: \$600
Less Social Security disability benefit per week: -\$300
Less state disability income benefit per week: -\$100
Weekly short term disability benefit: \$200

Continuity of Coverage

If the employee was not insured under the plan continuity of coverage will not apply. If the employee was insured under the prior plan but is not in active employment on the Unum plan effective date (due to illness or injury), the person will be covered under the Unum plan, but payment will be limited to what would have been paid under the prior plan. Unum will reduce the payment by the prior carrier's liability. If the employee was insured under the prior plan and is in active employment on the Unum plan effective date, the person must satisfy the pre-ex provision under the Unum plan or the prior carrier's plan. If satisfied under the Unum plan, payment will be made according to the Unum plan. If satisfied under the prior plan (but not the Unum plan), payment will be administered under the Unum plan, but the payment will be the lesser of the Unum weekly benefit or the prior plan's weekly benefit.

Exclusions and limitations

Your plan does not cover any disabilities caused by or resulting from:

- Intentionally self-inflicted injuries;
- Active participation in a riot;
- War, declared or undeclared or any act of war;
- Commission of a felony for which you have been convicted;
- Any occupational injury or sickness (this will not apply to a partner or sole proprietor who cannot be covered by law under workers' compensation or any similar law);

The loss of a professional or occupational license or certification does not, in itself, constitute disability.

Termination of coverage

Your coverage under the policy ends on the earliest of the following:

- The date the policy or plan is cancelled
- The date you no longer are in an eligible group
- The date your eligible group is no longer covered
- The last day of the period for which you made any required contributions
- The last day you are in active employment except as provided under the covered layoff or leave of absence provision.

Unum will provide coverage for a payable claim that occurs while you are covered under the policy or plan. This information is not intended to be a complete description of the insurance coverage available. The policy or its provisions may vary or be unavailable in some states. The policy has exclusions and limitations which

may affect any benefits payable. For complete details of coverage and availability, please refer to Policy Form C.FP-1 et al., or contact your Unum representative.

Underwritten by: Unum Life Insurance Company of America, Portland, Maine

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