### Important Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
<th>Why This Matters:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the overall deductible?</td>
<td>In-Network: $275 Individual/$550 Two Person/$825 Family; Out-of-Network: $1,100 Individual/$2,200 Two Person/$2,750 Family</td>
<td>This plan covers some items and services even if you haven’t yet 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 <a href="https://www.healthcare.gov/coverage/preventive-care-benefits/">https://www.healthcare.gov/coverage/preventive-care-benefits/</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there services covered before you meet your deductible?</td>
<td>Yes, Preventive Care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there other deductibles for specific services?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>You don’t have to meet deductibles for specific services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the out-of-pocket limit for this plan?</td>
<td>In-Network: $1,800 Individual/$3,600 Two Person/$5,300 Family; Out-of-Network: $3,550 Individual/$7,100 Two Person/$8,800 Family</td>
<td>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 limit has been met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is not included in the out-of-pocket limit?</td>
<td>Costs for penalties for failure to obtain preauthorization for services, premiums, balance billing charges, and health care this plan doesn’t cover.</td>
<td>Even though you pay these expenses, they don’t count toward the out-of-pocket limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will you pay less if you use a network provider?</td>
<td>Yes. See <a href="http://www.excellusbcbs.com">www.excellusbcbs.com</a> or call 1-800-499-1275 for a list of network providers.</td>
<td>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 your 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you need a referral to see a specialist?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>You can see the specialist you choose without a referral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Medical Event</td>
<td>Services You May Need</td>
<td>In-Network Provider (You will pay the least)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you visit a health care provider’s office or clinic</td>
<td>Primary care visit to treat an injury or illness</td>
<td>$25 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specialist visit</td>
<td>$40 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preventive care/screening/immunization</td>
<td>Adult Physical: No Charge Adult Immunizations: No Charge Well Child Visit: No Charge Deductible does not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you have a test</td>
<td>Diagnostic test (x-ray, blood work)</td>
<td>X-Ray: $40 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply Blood Work: No Charge Blood Work: Deductible does not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Imaging (CT/PET scans, MRIs)</td>
<td>$40 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you need drugs to treat your illness or condition</td>
<td>Tier 1 (Generic drugs)</td>
<td>$10 copay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tier 2 (Preferred brand drugs)</td>
<td>$30 copay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tier 3 (Non-preferred brand drugs)</td>
<td>$50 copay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Specialty drugs</td>
<td>$10 / $30 / $50 copays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you have outpatient surgery</td>
<td>Facility fee (e.g., ambulatory surgery center)</td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physician/surgeon fees</td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you need immediate medical attention</td>
<td>Emergency room care</td>
<td>$200 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emergency medical transportation</td>
<td>$200 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For more information about limitations and exceptions, see plan or policy document at www.excellusbcbs.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Medical Event</th>
<th>Services You May Need</th>
<th>In-Network Provider (You will pay the least)</th>
<th>Out-of-Network Provider (You will pay the most)</th>
<th>Limitations, Exceptions, &amp; Other Important Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent care</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility fee (e.g., hospital room)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>Preauthorization  Required for out-of-network services only. If you don’t get a preauthorization, benefits will be reduced by 50% of Coinsurance up to $500. However, Preauthorization is Not Required for Emergency Admissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician/surgeon fees</td>
<td></td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient services</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient services</td>
<td></td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office visits</td>
<td></td>
<td>No Charge</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childbirth/delivery professional services</td>
<td></td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childbirth/delivery facility services</td>
<td></td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home health care</td>
<td></td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
<td>25% Coinsurance</td>
<td>Maternity care may include tests and services described elsewhere in the SBC (i.e. ultrasound.). Depending on the type of services, a copayment, coinsurance, or deductible may apply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation services</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>45 Visits per year limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habilitation services</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25 Copay/visit Deductible does not apply</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>45 Visits per year limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled nursing care</td>
<td></td>
<td>10% Coinsurance</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>60 Days per year Limit - Preauthorization Required Out-of-Network services only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durable medical equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>20% Coinsurance Deductible does not apply</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospice services</td>
<td></td>
<td>No Charge Deductible does not apply</td>
<td>30% Coinsurance</td>
<td>Family bereavement counseling limited to 5 visits per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's eye exam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's glasses</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children's dental check-up</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>Not Covered</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For more information about limitations and exceptions, see plan or policy document at www.excellusbcbs.com
**Excluded Services & Other Covered Services:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services Your Plan Generally Does NOT Cover (Check your policy or plan document for more information and a list of any other excluded services.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Acupuncture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dental care (Child)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Private-duty nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Routine foot care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Covered Services (Limitations may apply to these services. This isn’t a complete list. Please see your plan document.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Bariatric surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-emergency care when traveling outside the U.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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: Department of Labor’s Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-EBSA (3272) or www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform. 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: the phone number on Your ID card or www.excellusbcbs.com; Department of Labor’s Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-EBSA (3272) or www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform; New York State Department of Financial Services Consumer Assistance Unit at 1-800-342-3736 or www.dfs.ny.gov. Additionally, a consumer assistance program can help you file your appeal. Contact the Consumer Assistance Program at 1-888-614-5400, or e-mail cha@cssny.org or www.communityhealthadvocates.org. A list of states with Consumer Assistance Programs is available at: www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform and www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Consumer-Assistance-Grants.

**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 plan or policy document at www.excellusbcbs.com
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peg is Having a Baby</th>
<th>Managing Joe’s type 2 Diabetes</th>
<th>Mia’s Simple Fracture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(9 months of in-network pre-natal care and a hospital delivery)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(a year of routine in-network care of a well-controlled condition)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(in-network emergency room visit and follow up care)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The plan’s overall deductible</td>
<td>The plan’s overall deductible</td>
<td>The plan’s overall deductible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$275</td>
<td>$275</td>
<td>$275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist copayment</td>
<td>Specialist copayment</td>
<td>Specialist copayment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital (facility) coinsurance</td>
<td>Hospital (facility) coinsurance</td>
<td>Hospital (facility) coinsurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other coinsurance</td>
<td>Other coinsurance</td>
<td>Other coinsurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peg is Having a Baby</th>
<th>Managing Joe’s type 2 Diabetes</th>
<th>Mia’s Simple Fracture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$12,700</td>
<td>$5,600</td>
<td>$2,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In this example, Peg would pay:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Sharing</th>
<th>Peg is Having a Baby</th>
<th>Managing Joe’s type 2 Diabetes</th>
<th>Mia’s Simple Fracture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deductibles</td>
<td>$280</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copayments</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$1,120</td>
<td>$560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coinsurance</td>
<td>$1,080</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*What isn’t covered*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limits or exclusions</th>
<th>Peg is Having a Baby</th>
<th>Managing Joe’s type 2 Diabetes</th>
<th>Mia’s Simple Fracture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$70</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The total Peg would pay is*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peg is Having a Baby</th>
<th>Managing Joe’s type 2 Diabetes</th>
<th>Mia’s Simple Fracture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$1,510</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,220</strong></td>
<td><strong>$620</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plan would be responsible for the other costs of these EXAMPLE covered services.
1-800-368-1094, 800-537-7697 (TDD)
200 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20201
Room 509F, NIH Building
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

You can also file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or Civil Rights Coordinator. You can file a grievance in person or by mail, fax or phone. If you need help filling a grievance, the Health Plan's Civil Rights Coordinator is available to help you.

Fax: 315-671-6656
TTY number: 1-800-411-1222
Telephone number: 1-800-614-6575
Syracuse, NY 13221
P.O. Box 4717
Attention: Civil Rights Coordinator

Office for Civil Rights

If you believe that your Health Plan has failed to provide these services or discriminate in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex, you can file a grievance in person or by mail, fax or phone.

If you need these services, please refer to the end of this document for ways to reach us.

- Information written in other languages
- Qualified interpreters
- Written information in other forms (large print, audio, accessible electronic format)
- Qualified sign language interpreters
- Provides free aids and services to people with disabilities to communicate effectively

The Health Plan:

Our Health Plan complies with federal civil rights laws.

Notice of Nondiscrimination
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.)

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 cesarean 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.

Excluded Services
Health care services that your plan doesn’t pay for or cover.

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.

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.

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.

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.

**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.

**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*.

**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.

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.

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 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.
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

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