



The Summary of Benefits and Coverage (SBC) document will help you choose a health plan. The SBC shows you how you and the plan would share the cost for covered health care services. NOTE: Information about the cost of this plan (called the premium) will be provided separately. This is only a summary. For more information about your coverage, or to get a copy of the complete terms of coverage, call 1-866-360-7926. For general definitions of common terms, such as allowed amount, balance billing, coinsurance, copayment, deductible, provider or other underlined terms see the Glossary. You may view the Glossary at healthcare.gov/sbc-glossary or call 1-866-360-7926 to request a copy.

Important Questions	Answers	Why This Matters:
What is the overall <u>deductible</u> ?	In-network--Single Plan: \$1,300 employee Two Person Plan*: \$1,300 person/\$2,600 Two Person Family Plan**: \$1,300 person/\$3,900 family Out-of-network--Single Plan: \$2,600 employee Two Person Plan*: \$2,600 person/\$5,200 Two Person Family Plan**: \$2,600 person/\$7,800 family *Employee + One. **Employee & family	Generally, you must pay all of the costs from <u>providers</u> up to the <u>deductible</u> amount before this <u>plan</u> begins to pay. If you have other family members on the <u>plan</u> , each family member must meet their own individual <u>deductible</u> until the total amount of <u>deductible</u> expenses paid by all family members meets the overall family <u>deductible</u> .
Are there services covered before you meet your <u>deductible</u> ?	Yes. In-network <u>preventive services</u> and physician office visits are some of the services covered before you meet your <u>deductible</u> .	This <u>plan</u> covers some items and services even if you haven't yet met the <u>deductible</u> amount. But a <u>copayment</u> or <u>coinsurance</u> may apply. For example, this <u>plan</u> covers certain <u>preventive services</u> without <u>cost-sharing</u> and before you meet your <u>deductible</u> . See a list of covered <u>preventive services</u> at healthcare.gov/coverage/preventive-care-benefits/ .
Are there other <u>deductibles</u> for specific services?	No.	You don't have to meet <u>deductibles</u> for specific services.
What is the <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> for this <u>plan</u> ?	In-network--Single Plan: \$3,400 employee Two Person Plan*: \$3,400 person/\$6,800 Two Person Family Plan**: \$3,400 person/\$10,200 family Out-of-network--Unlimited *Employee + One. **Employee & family	The <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> is the most you could pay in a year for covered services. If you have other family members in this <u>plan</u> , for In-network, they have to meet their own <u>out-of-pocket limits</u> until the overall family <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> is met, and, for Out-of-network, this <u>plan</u> does not have an <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> on your expenses.
What is not included in the <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> ?	<u>Preauthorization</u> penalties, <u>premiums</u> , <u>prescription drug copays</u> , chiropractic care, <u>balance-billing</u> charges and health care this <u>plan</u> doesn't cover.	Even though you pay these expenses, they don't count toward the <u>out-of-pocket limit</u> .
Will you pay less if you use a <u>network provider</u> ?	Yes. See CityofSavannahHealthPlan.com or call 1-866-360-7926 for a list of <u>network providers</u> .	This <u>plan</u> uses a <u>provider network</u> . You pay less if you use a <u>provider</u> in the <u>plan's network</u> . You pay the most if you use an <u>out-of-network provider</u> and you might receive a bill from a <u>provider</u> for the difference between the <u>provider's</u> charge and what your <u>plan</u> pays (<u>balance-billing</u>). Be aware your <u>network provider</u> might use an <u>out-of-network provider</u> for some services (such as lab work). Check with your <u>provider</u> before you get services.
Do you need a <u>referral</u> to see a <u>specialist</u> ?	No.	You may see <u>specialist</u> you choose without <u>referral</u> . However, <u>referrals</u> for Specialty Care are required to receive highest level of benefits under the <u>plan</u> .



All **copayment** and **coinsurance** costs shown in this chart are after your **deductible** has been met, if a **deductible** applies.

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	What You Will Pay		Limitations, Exceptions, & Other Important Information
		In-Network Provider (You pay the least)	Out-of-Network Provider (You pay the most)	
If you need mental health, behavioral health or substance abuse services	Outpatient services— Office visit	\$20 <u>copay/visit</u> ; <u>deductible waived</u>	50% <u>coinsurance</u>	<u>Preauthorization</u> required for Inpatient services or you pay \$500 more
	Intensive outpatient treatment	20% <u>coinsurance</u>		
	Inpatient services	20% <u>coinsurance</u>	\$500 <u>copay/admission</u> then 50% <u>coinsurance</u>	
If you are pregnant	Office visits	No charge; <u>deductible waived</u>	50% <u>coinsurance</u>	Maternity care may include tests and services described elsewhere in the SBC (i.e. ultrasound). Requires <u>preauthorization</u> for stays over 48 hrs (normal delivery)/96 hrs (caesarean) or you pay \$500 more
	Childbirth/delivery professional services	\$200 <u>copay</u> ; <u>deductible waived</u>		
	Childbirth/delivery facility services	20% <u>coinsurance</u>	\$500 <u>copay/admission</u> then 50% <u>coinsurance</u>	
If you need help recovering or have other special health needs	<u>Home health care</u>	\$20 <u>copay/visit</u> ; <u>deductible waived</u>	50% <u>coinsurance</u>	<u>Preauthorization</u> required. 120 visits/yr
	<u>Rehabilitation services</u> — Inpatient	20% <u>coinsurance</u>	\$500 <u>copay/admission</u> then 20% <u>coinsurance</u> after In-network <u>deductible</u>	90 days/yr. <u>Preauthorization</u> required for Inpatient or you pay \$500 more.
		Outpatient	20% <u>coinsurance</u>	50% <u>coinsurance</u>
	<u>Habilitation services</u> — Early Intervention Developmental Delay	20% <u>coinsurance</u>	50% <u>coinsurance</u>	to age 3
		20% <u>coinsurance</u>	50% <u>coinsurance</u>	<u>Preauthorization</u> & visit limits based on services provided
	<u>Skilled nursing care</u>	20% <u>coinsurance</u>	\$500 <u>copay/admission</u> then 20% <u>coinsurance</u> after In-network <u>deductible</u>	90 days/yr. <u>Preauthorization</u> required or you pay \$500 more
	<u>Durable medical equipment</u>	20% <u>coinsurance</u>	50% <u>coinsurance</u>	<u>Preauthorization</u> required for all rentals & equipment over \$1,500
<u>Hospice services</u>	No charge; <u>deductible waived</u>	50% <u>coinsurance</u>	<u>Preauthorization</u> required. 180 days/lifetime	
If your child needs dental or eye care	Children's eye exam	Not covered	Not covered	n/a
	Children's glasses	Not covered	Not covered	n/a
	Children's dental check-up	Not covered	Not covered	n/a

Excluded Services & Other Covered Services:

Services Your Plan Generally Does NOT Cover (Check your policy or plan document for more information and a list of any other excluded services.)

- Acupuncture
- Infertility Treatment
- Routine eye care (adult & child)
- Cosmetic surgery
- Long term care
- Routine foot care
- Dental care (routine child & adult)
- Non-emergency care when traveling outside U.S.

Other Covered Services (Limitations may apply to these services. This isn't a complete list. Please see your plan document.)

- Bariatric Surgery
- Private Duty Nursing
- Chiropractic care (25 visits/yr)
- Weight loss programs
- Hearing aids (1 set/5 yrs)

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 the U.S. Department of Labor, 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, you can contact the plan at 1-866-360-7926. You may also contact the U.S. Department of Labor, Employee Benefits Security Administration at 1-866-444-EBSA (3272) or www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform.

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 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.

Language Access Services:

Spanish (Español): Para obtener asistencia en Español, llame al 1-866-360-7926; Portuguese (Português): De assistência em Português, ligue 1-866-360-7926

Chinese (中文): 如果需要中文的帮助, 请拨打这个号码 1-866-360-7926

————— *To see examples of how this plan might cover costs for a sample medical situation, see the next section.* —————

About these 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.

Peg is Having a Baby
(9 months of in-network pre-natal care and a hospital delivery)

- The plan's overall deductible \$1,300
- Specialist copayment \$35
- Hospital (facility) coinsurance 20%
- Other no charge

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	\$12,700
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In this example, Peg would pay:

<i>Cost Sharing</i>	
Deductibles	\$1,300
Copayments	\$10
Coinsurance	\$1,400
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$60
The total Peg would pay is	\$2,770

Managing Joe's type 2 Diabetes
(a year of routine in-network care of a well-controlled condition)

- The plan's overall deductible \$1,300
- Specialist copayment \$35
- Hospital (facility) coinsurance 20%
- Other coinsurance 20%

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

- Primary care physician office visits (*including disease education*)
- Diagnostic tests (*blood work*)
- Prescription drugs
- Durable medical equipment (*glucose meter*)

Total Example Cost	\$5,600
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In this example, Joe would pay:

<i>Cost Sharing</i>	
Deductibles	\$800
Copayments	\$300
Coinsurance	\$0
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$20
The total Joe would pay is	\$1,120

Mia's Simple Fracture
(in-network emergency room visit and follow up care)

- The plan's overall deductible \$1,300
- Specialist copayment \$35
- Hospital (facility) coinsurance 20%
- Other coinsurance 20%

This EXAMPLE event includes services like:

- Emergency room care (*including medical supplies*)
- Diagnostic test (*x-ray*)
- Durable medical equipment (*crutches*)
- Rehabilitation services (*physical therapy*)

Total Example Cost	\$2,800
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In this example, Mia would pay:

<i>Cost Sharing</i>	
Deductibles	\$1,300
Copayments	\$300
Coinsurance	\$100
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$0
The total Mia would pay is	\$1,700

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

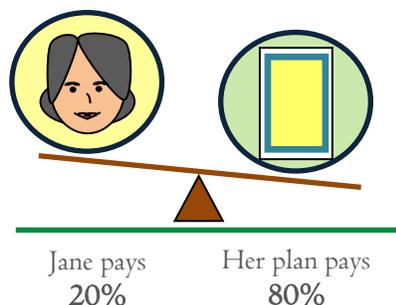
When a [provider](#) bills you for the balance remaining on the bill that your [plan](#) doesn't cover. This amount is the difference between the actual billed amount and the [allowed amount](#). For example, if the provider's charge is \$200 and the allowed amount is \$110, the provider may bill you 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.)



(See page 6 for a detailed example.)

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 caesarean 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

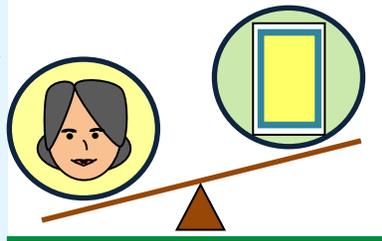
Your share of costs for services that a [plan](#) covers that you must pay out of your own pocket (sometimes called “out-of-pocket costs”). Some examples of cost sharing are [copayments](#), [deductibles](#), and [coinsurance](#). Family cost sharing is the share of cost for [deductibles](#) and [out-of-pocket](#) 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.

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.

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](#).

Excluded Services

Health care services that your [plan](#) doesn't pay for or cover.

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.

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.

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](#).

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.

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)

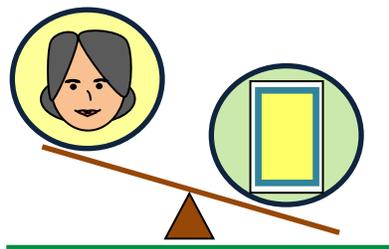
A [provider](#) who doesn’t have a contract with your [plan](#) to provide services. If your [plan](#) covers out-of-network services, you’ll usually pay more to see an out-of-network provider than a [preferred provider](#). Your policy will explain what those costs may be. May also be called “non-preferred” 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.



Jane pays 0% Her plan pays 100%
(See page 6 for a detailed example.)

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

The amount that must be paid for your [health insurance](#) or [plan](#). You and/or your employer usually pay it monthly, quarterly, or yearly.

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](#).

Urgent Care

Care for an illness, injury, or condition serious enough that a reasonable person would seek care right away, but not so severe as to require [emergency room care](#).

How You and Your Insurer Share Costs - Example

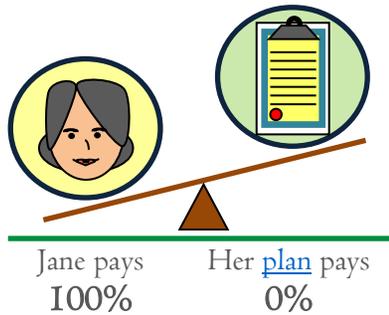
Jane's Plan Deductible: \$1,500

Coinsurance: 20%

Out-of-Pocket Limit: \$5,000

January 1st
Beginning of Coverage Period

December 31st
End of Coverage Period



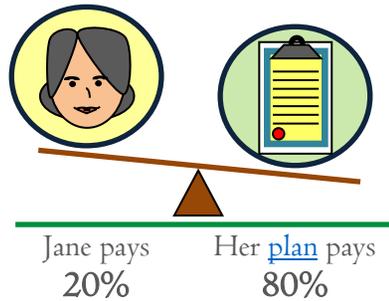
Jane hasn't reached her \$1,500 deductible yet

Her plan doesn't pay any of the costs.

Office visit costs: \$125

Jane pays: \$125

Her plan pays: \$0



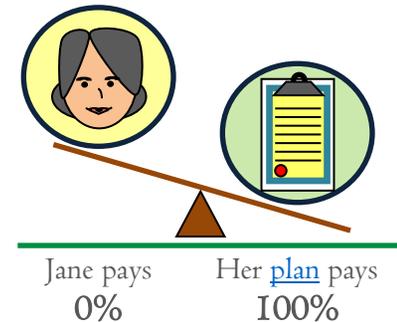
Jane reaches her \$1,500 deductible, coinsurance begins

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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