

Summary of Benefits and Coverage



June 2022

The information provided in this document is intended only to be a general informal summary of technical legal standards. It is not intended to take the place of the statutes, regulations, or formal policy guidance that it is based upon. This document summarizes current policy and operations as of the date it was presented. We encourage readers to refer to the applicable statutes, regulations, and other interpretive materials for complete and current information. This communication was produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense. The contents of this document do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the public in any way, unless specifically incorporated into a contract. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law.

Agenda

- What is the Summary of Benefits and Coverage (SBC)?
- The “who, when, how”:
 - Who gets an SBC
 - When do they get an SBC
 - How do they get an SBC
- The six parts of the SBC




What is the Summary of Benefits and Coverage (SBC)?

- Required under section 2715 of the Public Health Service Act, which was added by the Affordable Care Act (ACA)
- A consumer shopping tool that provides a snapshot of a plan's benefits, coverage, and limitations and exceptions
- Presents information on a plan's benefits in a uniform format for easy comparison

Limits of the SBC

- Only provides a summary
- Benefits and coverage may change during the benefit year or at the start of a new benefit year

 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, [\[insert contact information\]](#). For general definitions of common terms, such as [allowed amount](#), [balance billing](#), [coinsurance](#), [copayment](#), [deductible](#), [provider](#), or other underlined terms see the Glossary. You can view the Glossary at [www.\[insert\].com](#) or call 1-800-[insert] to request a copy.

Who Came Up With the SBC?

- Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS), Dept. of Labor (DOL), and Dept. of the Treasury
- Stakeholders:
 - Consumer groups
 - Health plan trade associations
 - Provider trade associations
 - State insurance commissioners



Knowledge Check 1: Question

The benefits and cost-sharing features identified in a plan's SBC will always remain the same for the entire coverage year.

True or False



Knowledge Check 1: Answer

The benefits and cost-sharing features identified in a plan's SBC will always remain the same for the entire coverage year.

True or

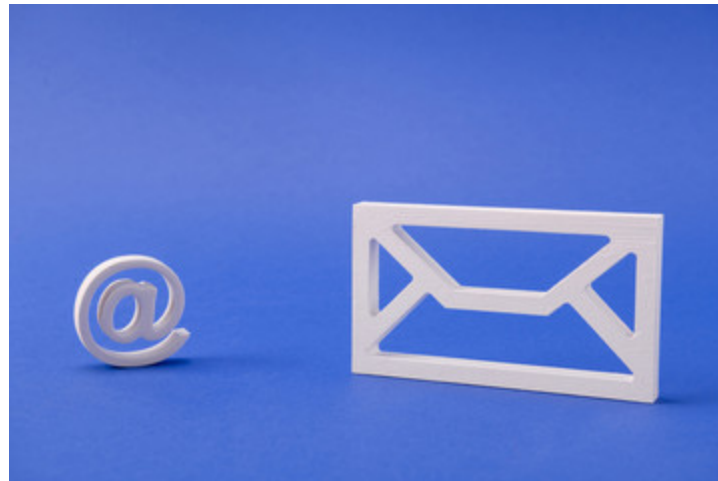


When Did Plans and Issuers Start Providing SBCs?

- Original SBC template implemented in September 2012 and has been modified twice (April 2016 and February 2020)
- Updated template and related materials were published in February 2020
- Plans and issuers are required to use the 2021 edition of the SBC template and associated documents beginning on the first day of the first Open Enrollment period for any plan years (or, in the individual market, policy years) that begin on or after January 1, 2021, with respect to coverage for plan or policy years beginning on or after that date

Who Needs to Provide an SBC?

- Group health plans and issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage
- Issuers must provide an SBC to applicants, enrollees, and policyholders or certificate holders



When Must an SBC be Provided?

- **When an application is received:** As soon as practicable, but no later than seven business days following an application being received for individual or group health insurance coverage
- **By the first day of coverage:** If there are any changes to the content of the SBC, then the new SBC must be provided no later than the first day of coverage



When Must an SBC be Provided (Cont.)?

- **Upon renewal, reissuance, or reenrollment**
 - If written application is required for renewal, an SBC must be provided no later than the date application materials are distributed
 - If renewal is automatic, a new SBC generally must be provided
 - At least 30 days before the beginning of the new plan or policy year
 - If the policy, certificate, or contract of insurance has not been issued or renewed 30 days before the beginning of the new plan year
 - As soon as practicable, **and no later than seven** business days after issuance of the new policy, certificate, or contract of insurance

When Must an SBC be Provided (Cont.)?

- **Upon request:** As soon as practicable, but no later than seven business days following the request for an SBC or summary information about the health coverage
- **For consumers who enroll during a Special Enrollment Period (SEP):** Required to be provided no later than 90 days from enrollment. However, a consumer who is eligible for a SEP (but not yet enrolled) may request an SBC for the benefit packages for which they are eligible

Material Modifications

- **If a plan or issuer makes a “material modification”** to any of the terms of the plan or coverage that would affect the content of the SBC, other than in connection with renewal or reissuance of coverage, the plan must notify enrollees of this change
 - Not necessary to supply a new SBC
 - Notification generally must be provided to affected enrollees no later than 60 days prior to the modification becoming effective
 - During the COVID-19 emergency, plans and issuers that provide increased coverage for services related to the diagnosis and/or treatment of COVID-19 and/or telehealth and remote care may be able to provide notice as soon as reasonably practicable. For more information, visit [CMS.gov/files/document/FFCRA-Part-42-FAQs.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/files/document/FFCRA-Part-42-FAQs.pdf)

Knowledge Check 2: Question

At which of these times must consumers be provided an SBC?

- A. When they enroll in a new plan
- B. Whenever they request one
- C. Every other month they are enrolled in the plan
- D. At the time of renewal of or reenrollment in their plan
- E. A, B, and D



Knowledge Check 2: Answer

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How Must an SBC be Provided?

- An SBC can be made available in either paper or electronic format (either online or via email)
- If posted online, it must be in a manner that is:
 - Prominent
 - Readily Accessible
- Notification must be given that a free paper copy of the SBC is available upon request

Where can a Consumer Access the SBC When Shopping for Marketplace Coverage?

- In the "Plan Compare" section of HealthCare.gov:

Bronze | HMO | Plan ID: 54192IN0020015

Monthly premium \$345.04	Deductible \$7,250 Individual total	Out-of-pocket maximum \$7,350 Individual total	Copayments / Coinsurance Emergency room care: 40% Coinsurance after deductible Generic drugs: \$25 Primary doctor: \$30 Specialist doctor: 40% Coinsurance after deductible
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Documents

- [Summary of Benefits](#)
- [Plan brochure](#)
- [Provider directory](#)

Dental

- ✓ Child dental benefit included
- ✓ Adult dental benefit included

What's Required to be in the SBC?

- A uniform glossary of insurance and medical terms;
 - An internet address; and
 - A contact phone number to obtain a paper copy
- A description of the coverage for each category of benefits
- The exceptions, reductions, and limitations of the coverage
- The cost-sharing provisions of the coverage, including deductible, coinsurance, and copayment obligations

What's Required to be in the SBC (Cont.)?

- The renewability and continuation of coverage provisions
- Coverage examples
- An Internet address for obtaining a copy of the individual coverage policy or group certificate of coverage
- An Internet address for obtaining a list of network providers (direct link)
- An Internet address for obtaining information on prescription drug coverage (direct link)

What's Required to be in the SBC (Cont.)?

- For qualified health plans (QHPs), certain information about abortion coverage
- Minimum essential coverage and minimum value disclosures
- A statement that the SBC is only a summary and that the plan document, policy, certificate, or contract of insurance ultimately controls coverage
- Contact information for questions

The Main Parts of the SBC

- Uniform Glossary
- Important Questions
- Common Medical Events
- Excluded Services and Other Covered Services
- Coverage Examples
- Disclosures

The Uniform Glossary

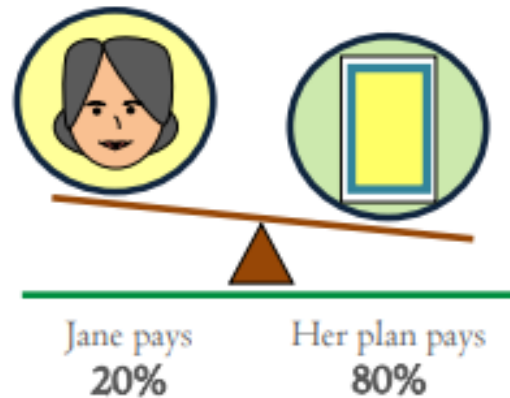
- Provides consumer-friendly definitions for common health coverage and medical terms
- Uniform across all plans and issuers
- Assistants and consumers may access the Uniform Glossary at [CMS.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Forms-Reports-and-Other-Resources/Downloads/Uniform-Glossary-01-2020.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Forms-Reports-and-Other-Resources/Downloads/Uniform-Glossary-01-2020.pdf)

The Uniform Glossary (Cont.)

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.)

The Important Questions Chart

- Information on:
 - Deductible(s)
 - Out-of-pocket limits
 - Provider networks
 - Referral requirements, if any

Important Questions	Answers	Why This Matters:
What is the overall deductible?	\$	
Are there services covered before you meet your deductible?		
Are there other deductibles for specific services?		
What is the out-of-pocket limit for this plan?		
What is not included in the out-of-pocket limit?		
Will you pay less if you use a network provider?		
Do you need a referral to see a specialist?		

The Important Questions Chart: Example

- Question
- Answer
- Why this question matters

Are there services covered before you meet your deductible?	Yes. Preventive care and primary care services are covered before you meet your deductible .	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 https://www.healthcare.gov/coverage/preventive-care-benefits/ .
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*This is a hypothetical example, and does not represent an actual plan available for coverage.

Knowledge Check 3: Question

What information is in the Important Questions Chart?

- A. Deductibles
- B. Out-of-pocket limits
- C. Premiums
- D. Referral requirements, if any
- E. A, B, and D



Knowledge Check 3: Answer

What information is in the Important Questions Chart?

- A. Deductibles
- B. Out-of-pocket limits
- C. Premiums
- D. Referral requirements, if any
- E. A, B, and D



The Common Medical Events Chart

- If you visit a health provider
- If you have a test
- If you need drugs to treat your illness or condition
- If you have outpatient surgery
- If you need immediate medical attention
- If you have a hospital stay
- If you need mental health, behavioral health, or substance abuse services
- If you are pregnant
- If you need help recovering or have other special health needs
- If your child needs dental or eye care

Common Medical Event	Services You May Need	What You Will Pay		Limitations, Exceptions, & Other Important Information
		Network Provider (You will pay the least)	Out-of-Network Provider (You will pay the most)	
If you visit a health care provider's office or clinic	Primary care visit to treat an injury or illness			
	Specialist visit			
	Preventive care/screening/immunization			

Excluded Services & Other Covered Services

- List of items and services that are either **excluded** from coverage or are **covered** under the terms of the plan
- Consumers should refer to plan or policy documents for a complete list of the services the plan covers

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](#).)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| • Cosmetic Surgery | • Long Term Care | • Routine eye care (Adult) |
| • Dental Care | • Non-emergency care when traveling outside the U.S. | • Routine Foot Care |
| • Infertility Treatment | • Private Duty Nursing | |

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

- | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|
| • Acupuncture (if prescribed for rehabilitation) | • Chiropractic Care | • Weight Loss Programs |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|

*This is a hypothetical example, and does not represent an actual plan available for coverage.

Knowledge Check 4: Question

The Common Medical Events chart only lists information for cost sharing for in-network providers, and instructs consumers to refer to plan or policy documents for information about cost-sharing for out-of-network providers.

True or False



Knowledge Check 4: Answer

The Common Medical Events chart only lists information for cost sharing for in-network providers, and instructs consumers to refer to plan or policy documents for information about cost-sharing for out-of-network providers.

True or False



The Disclosures: Your Rights to Continue Coverage

- Appropriate agency to contact for more information about continuing coverage after policy ends
- Link to HealthCare.gov

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: [insert State, HHS, DOL, and/or other applicable agency contact information]. 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.

The Disclosures: Your Grievance and Appeals Rights

- Contact information and instructions for:
 - Appealing certain decisions made by the consumer's health plan
 - Making a complaint against the plan

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: [insert applicable contact information from instructions].

The Disclosures: Does This Plan Provide Minimum Essential Coverage?

- Discloses whether the plan qualifies as minimum essential coverage

Does this plan provide Minimum Essential Coverage? [Yes/No]

[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](#).

- Starting in 2019, the individual shared responsibility payment for not having minimum essential coverage is \$0
- All Marketplace plans and most employer-sponsored health plans provide minimum essential coverage. Additional coverage that qualifies as minimum essential coverage includes Medicare, most Medicaid coverage, CHIP, and Tricare. For more information on types of health coverage that count as minimum essential coverage, visit [HealthCare.gov/fees/plans-that-count-as-coverage/](https://www.healthcare.gov/fees/plans-that-count-as-coverage/)

The Disclosures: Does This Plan Meet the Minimum Value Standards?

- Discloses whether the plan meets minimum value standards

Does this plan meet the Minimum Value Standards? [Yes/No/Not Applicable]

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](#).

- Minimum value = designed to pay at least 60 percent of the total allowed costs of benefits for a standard population and benefits include substantial coverage of physician and inpatient hospital services
- Consumers whose employer-sponsored coverage is unaffordable or does not meet minimum value standards may be eligible for premium tax credits (if otherwise eligible)

The Disclosures: Language Access Services

- The SBC must include language access taglines that indicate the availability of language services
 - **For QHPs:** Provide taglines in at least the top 15 languages spoken by individuals with Limited English Proficiency in the relevant state, and
 - **For all group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group and individual health insurance coverage:** Provide taglines in a particular non-English language if 10 percent or more of the population residing in the county is literate only in that same non-English language

Language Access Services:

[Spanish (Español): Para obtener asistencia en Español, llame al [insert telephone number].]

[Tagalog (Tagalog): Kung kailangan ninyo ang tulong sa Tagalog tumawag sa [insert telephone number].]

[Chinese (中文): 如果需要中文的帮助, 请拨打这个号码 [insert telephone number].]

[Navajo (Dine): Dinek'ehgo shika at'ohwol ninisingo, kwijigo holne' [insert telephone number].]

Coverage Examples

- Hypothetical examples: Type 2 diabetes, pregnancy, foot fracture
- Illustrate benefits to estimate what an individual might expect to pay under the plan's benefit package
- Include any cost sharing, excluded benefits, and other limitations for the hypothetical examples

Coverage Examples (Cont.)

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](#) \$
- [Specialist \[cost sharing\]](#) \$
- Hospital (facility) [\[cost sharing\]](#) %
- Other [\[cost sharing\]](#) %

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	\$
Copayments	\$
Coinsurance	\$
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$
The total Peg would pay is	\$

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

- The [plan's](#) overall [deductible](#) \$
- [Specialist \[cost sharing\]](#) \$
- Hospital (facility) [\[cost sharing\]](#) %
- Other [\[cost sharing\]](#) %

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	\$
Copayments	\$
Coinsurance	\$
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$
The total Joe would pay is	\$

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

- The [plan's](#) overall [deductible](#) \$
- [Specialist \[cost sharing\]](#) \$
- Hospital (facility) [\[cost sharing\]](#) %
- Other [\[cost sharing\]](#) %

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	\$
Copayments	\$
Coinsurance	\$
<i>What isn't covered</i>	
Limits or exclusions	\$
The total Mia would pay is	\$

Additional Resources

- The SBC template: [CMS.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Forms-Reports-and-Other-Resources](https://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Forms-Reports-and-Other-Resources) (Word and PDF versions available under Forms)
- The Uniform Glossary: [CMS.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Forms-Reports-and-Other-Resources/Downloads/Uniform-Glossary-01-2020.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/CCIIO/Resources/Forms-Reports-and-Other-Resources/Downloads/Uniform-Glossary-01-2020.pdf)
- SBC Fast Facts: [Marketplace.cms.gov/technical-assistance-resources/summary-of-benefits-fast-facts.pdf](https://marketplace.cms.gov/technical-assistance-resources/summary-of-benefits-fast-facts.pdf)