Part V:
Plan Design
Coverage Year 2020
October 15, 2019

Presented by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
Sarah Lueck, Senior Policy Analyst
Part VI: Plan Selection Strategies
• Thursday, October 17 | 2 pm ET (11 am PT)

Immigrant Eligibility for Health Coverage Programs
• Tuesday, October 22 | 2 pm ET (11 am PT)

Working with Immigrants: What Consumer Enrollment Assistance Providers Need to Know Now
• Tuesday, October 29 | 2 pm ET (11 am PT)

Best Practices When Assisting People with Disabilities Enroll in Health Coverage
• Thursday, October 31 | 2 pm ET (11 am PT)

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  – Type your question into the box

• We will monitor questions and pause to answer a few during the presentation

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Premiums vs Cost-Sharing Charges

**Premiums**
The monthly cost a person pays for a health plan

**Cost-Sharing Charges**
The charges a person pays as he or she uses benefits covered by a health plan
Basic Elements of Marketplace Plans

• Covered Benefits
  → Essential Health Benefits, including preventive services
  → Additional benefits possible

• Provider Network
  → Insurers contract with physicians, hospitals, and other professionals to provide services to plan enrollees
  → May be broad (with a greater number of providers) or narrow
  → Plan may or may not provide coverage outside its network
# Essential Health Benefits (EHBs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 “Essential Health Benefits” All Qualified Health Plans Must Provide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambulatory Patient Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity and Newborn Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Services, including Behavioral Health Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Types of Cost-Sharing Charges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deductible</th>
<th>Copayments</th>
<th>Coinsurance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Enrollee must pay the deductible before the plan begins to pay for most benefits</td>
<td>• Dollar amount for an item or service that enrollees must pay</td>
<td>• Percentage of the cost of an item or service that enrollees must pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Set on a yearly basis</td>
<td>• Many copayments are applicable before the deductible is met</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maximum Out-of-Pocket Limit (OOP)

- Puts a cap on the amount an enrollee can pay in cost-sharing charges each year
  - Set on a yearly basis
  - Applies to in-network services, not out-of-network care
- OOP limit is not the amount that an enrollee must spend each year

### Maximum OOP Limit for 2020 Coverage

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual OOP Limit</td>
<td>$8,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(NOTE: applies to each individual in a family plan as well)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family OOP Limit</td>
<td>$16,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lower Maximum OOP Limits for Cost-Sharing Reduction Plans (2020 Coverage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Income</th>
<th>Up to 150% FPL</th>
<th>151 –200% FPL</th>
<th>201–250% FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual OOP Limit</td>
<td>$2,700</td>
<td>$2,700</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family OOP Limit</td>
<td>$5,400</td>
<td>$5,400</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More to Know about Cost-Sharing Charges

- Some services may be exempt from the deductible (sometimes referred to as “first dollar coverage”)
  - *Examples:* Coverage of 2 physician visits for a copayment, or coverage of generic drugs with a copayment – even when enrollee has not reached the deductible

- Some benefits may have a separate deductible
  - *Example:* Prescription drugs
### METAL LEVEL PLAN TIERS

QHPs must provide plan designs consistent with actuarial values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal Level</th>
<th>Actuarial Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platinum</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Catastrophic coverage**

High deductible health plan available for individuals up to age 30 or those 30 and older who are granted a hardship exemption (PTC do not apply to these plans).

**Actuarial value** is a measure of the percentage of expected health care costs a health plan will cover and is considered a general summary measure of health plan generosity. It represents an average for a population and does not necessarily reflect the actual cost-sharing experience of an individual.
What is Actuarial Value?

• A way to estimate and compare the overall generosity of plans

Calculating Actuarial Value:
• Assume entire typical population enrolls
• Estimate the percentage of costs the plan pays for their covered services
• Plan pays 70% of the costs of covered benefits → Silver plan

NOTE: AV does not represent what the plan would pay for a particular individual enrolled in the plan
→ Enrollee OOP costs depend on the medical care a person uses
→ AV does not determine what benefits or prescription drugs are covered nor does it impact the provider network
## Actuarial Value Guides Cost-Sharing Charges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metal tier</th>
<th>Plan A</th>
<th>Plan B</th>
<th>Plan C</th>
<th>Plan D</th>
<th>Plan E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bronze</td>
<td>Kaiser</td>
<td>Cigna</td>
<td>CareFirst</td>
<td>Kaiser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Permanente</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>BlueChoice</td>
<td>Permanente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial value</td>
<td>60% AV</td>
<td>60% AV</td>
<td>70% AV</td>
<td>70% AV</td>
<td>80% AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductible</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$5,500</td>
<td>$6,500</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OOP limit</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$6,650</td>
<td>$6,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient hospital</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>$500 per day</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary care visit</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>$50 (3 visits) + $50 (after deductible)</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$30 (after deductible)</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist visit</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>$70 (after deductible)</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>$40 (after deductible)</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic drug</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$10 (after deductible)</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
<td>(after deductible)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Healthcare.gov 2019 plans, Fairfax County, VA 22003
## Example: How Cost Sharing Works

### Health Plan Y:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Deductible</th>
<th>OOP limit</th>
<th>Inpatient hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Costs:</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$7,350</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Plan Y:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$5,500</td>
<td>$7,350</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary care visit</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist visit</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic drug</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Carla pays 100%**
- **Reach $5,500 deductible**
- **Carla pays 25% coinsurance + copays**
- **Reach $7,350 OOP limit**
- **Plan pays 100%**

### Health Costs: $10,000

- Carla OOP cost: $5,500
- + $75 in copays
- Carla OOP cost: $1,125 (25% of $4,500)

### Health Costs: $3,000

- Carla OOP cost: $525 (25% of $2,100)
- + $125 in copays
- Carla OOP cost: $0

**JAN** **FEB** **MAR** **APR** **MAY** **JUN** **JUL** **AUG** **SEPT** **OCT** **NOV** **DEC**
Individual and Family Cost-Sharing Charges Differ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan X</th>
<th>Insurer X Silver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monthly Premium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Plan X (individual)</th>
<th>Plan X (family)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deductible</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OOP limit</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$15,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient hospital</td>
<td>35% after deductible</td>
<td>35% after deductible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary care visit</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist visit</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic drug cost</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Embedded vs. Aggregate Family Cost Sharing

Embedded Family Cost Sharing:

- **Embedded deductible:** In addition to a family deductible, smaller individual deductibles apply to each family member
- **Embedded OOP limit:** In addition to a family out-of-pocket limit, smaller individual out-of-pocket limits apply to each individual

Aggregate Family Cost Sharing:

- **Aggregate deductible:** All family members’ expenses are pooled toward a combined deductible
- **Aggregate OOP limit:** All family members’ expenses are pooled toward a combined out-of-pocket limit

However, each family member is also protected by the individual maximum OOP limit of ($8,150 per year in 2020, less for people receiving cost-sharing reductions)
### Example: In-Network vs. Out-of-Network Cost Sharing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual Deductible</th>
<th>Annual OOP Limit</th>
<th>Hospital Admission</th>
<th>Primary Care Visit</th>
<th>Specialist Visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-Network</strong></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$1,500 (per admission)</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Out-of-Network</strong></td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan A</strong>&lt;br&gt;Coverage: Silver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>In-Network</strong></td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Out-of-Network</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan B</strong>&lt;br&gt;Coverage: Silver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier I</strong></td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier II</strong></td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tier III</strong></td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$15,800</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan C</strong>&lt;br&gt;Coverage: Silver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Health Reform: Beyond the Basics
### Example: In-Network vs. Out-of-Network Cost Sharing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan A</th>
<th>Carrier A Silver</th>
<th>Annual Deductible</th>
<th>Annual OOP Limit</th>
<th>Hospital Admission</th>
<th>Primary Care Visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-Network</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$7,900</td>
<td>$1,500 (per admission)</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-Network</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Network Physician
- Doctor’s bill: $200
- Plan allowed amount: $100
- Plan pays: $75
- Patient pays: $25 (copay)

Counts towards in-network OOP limit

#### Out-of-Network Physician
- Doctor’s bill: $200
- Plan allowed amount: $100
- Plan pays: $50
- Patient pays: $150 (50% + $100)

Does not count towards in-network OOP limit
What are Cost-Sharing Reductions?

- A federal benefit that reduces the out-of-pocket charges an enrollee pays for medical care covered by the plan
- People with income up to 250% FPL are eligible
- Must enroll in a silver plan through the Marketplace

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 Levels of Cost-Sharing Reduction Plans Based on Income:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income Range</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actuarial Value</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max OOP Limit Individual in 2020</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max OOP Limit Family in 2020</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cost-Sharing Reductions: Example Plan A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSR Level</th>
<th>No CSR</th>
<th>201–250% FPL</th>
<th>151–200% FPL</th>
<th>&lt;150% FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial value</td>
<td>70% AV</td>
<td>73% AV</td>
<td>87% AV</td>
<td>94% AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductible</td>
<td>$4,650</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OOP limit</td>
<td>$7,350</td>
<td>$6,300</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient hospital</td>
<td>20% (after deductible)</td>
<td>20% (after deductible)</td>
<td>No charge (after deductible)</td>
<td>No charge (after deductible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary care visit</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist visit</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic drugs</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty drugs</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Healthcare.gov 2019 silver plan variations, Lancaster County, PA 17573
## Cost-Sharing Reductions: Example Plan B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSR Level</th>
<th>No CSR</th>
<th>201–250% FPL</th>
<th>151–200% FPL</th>
<th>&lt;150% FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial value</td>
<td>70% AV</td>
<td>73% AV</td>
<td>87% AV</td>
<td>94% AV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deductible</td>
<td>$4,450</td>
<td>$2,550</td>
<td>$600</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OOP limit</td>
<td>$6,650</td>
<td>$4,850</td>
<td>$2,200</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient hospital</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary care visit</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist visit</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic drugs</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty drugs</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
<td>10% (after deductible)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Healthcare.gov 2019 silver plan variations, Lancaster County, PA 17573
## Comparing Two Insurers’ CSR Variations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Deductible</th>
<th>OOP limit</th>
<th>Inpatient hospital</th>
<th>Primary care visit</th>
<th>Specialist visit</th>
<th>Generic drugs</th>
<th>Specialty drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan A</strong></td>
<td>$300</td>
<td>$2,600</td>
<td>No charge (after ded.)</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geisinger Health <strong>Silver</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AV: 94%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan B</strong></td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>10% (after ded.)</td>
<td>10% (after ded.)</td>
<td>10% (after ded.)</td>
<td>10% (after ded.)</td>
<td>10% (after ded.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highmark <strong>Silver</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AV: 94%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Healthcare.gov 2019 silver plan variations, Lancaster County, PA 17573
Termination of CSR Payments

• In 2017, the federal government terminated reimbursements to insurance companies for cost-sharing reduction (CSR) plans
  ! People who are eligible for CSRs are still eligible for assistance and can enroll in a plan with reduced cost-sharing charges
  ! Plan designs for CSR plans are not affected by this change

• To cover the costs resulting from the termination of CSR payments, insurers increased premiums, in most states by loading the costs onto the premiums for silver Marketplace plans ("silver loading")
  → Because PTC calculations are tied to silver plans, PTC amounts rose with premium increases
  → Silver loading led to much higher unsubsidized Marketplace premiums for silver plans relative to premiums for bronze or gold plans
  → In many areas, the unsubsidized premium of the lowest-cost gold plan may have a comparable cost to lowest-cost silver plan, and bronze plans can be near zero cost after PTC
Cost Sharing for American Indians and Alaska Natives

- Special assistance available to members of federally-recognized Native American tribes and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Corporation shareholders (AI/AN)
- They can enroll in or change Marketplace plans each month

- For AI/AN people between 100% and 300% FPL who qualify for PTC, zero cost-sharing plans are available
  - Enrollees pay no deductibles, co-payments, or other cost-sharing when using in-network medical care
  - Some out-of-network care is also available with zero cost-sharing

- For AI/AN people with incomes below 100% FPL or above 300% FPL, there is a “limited” cost-sharing plan available
  - Enrollee pays no cost-sharing charges to receive services from an Indian Health Services (IHS) provider or from another provider if referred from an IHS provider
Skimpy Plans
What are skimpy plans?

• Skimpy plans may be exempt from some or all insurance market standards and consumer protections. Some can:
  → Charge higher premiums based on age, gender, and health status
  → Deny coverage based on pre-existing conditions
  → Deny claims for pre-existing conditions
  → Leave out coverage of essential health benefits

• Availability of several different types of skimpy plans is likely to increase:
  → Short-term, limited-duration plans
  → Association health plans (AHPs)
  → Health care sharing ministries
  → Other types: indemnity plans, combination or “bundled” products
# Skimpy Plans vs. ACA-Compliant Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reform</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>ACA Plans</th>
<th>Short-Term Plans</th>
<th>AHPs</th>
<th>Sharing ministries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed issue</td>
<td>Requires insurers to accept every individual who applies for coverage.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent coverage to age 26</td>
<td>Requires plans that already provide dependent coverage to make it available until the dependent turns 26.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rescissions</td>
<td>Prohibits plans from retroactively canceling coverage (except in the case of a subscriber’s fraud or intentional misrepresentation of material fact).</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating requirements</td>
<td>Prohibits plans from charging a higher premium based on health status and gender.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical loss ratio (MLR)</td>
<td>Individual health insurers must spend at least 80 percent of premiums on health care and quality improvement.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of benefits and coverage</td>
<td>Requires insurers to provide standardized, easy-to-understand summaries of the benefits, cost-sharing, limitations, and exclusions of a plan.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single risk pool</td>
<td>Each insurer must consider the claims experience of all of their enrollees in all of their individual market plans when setting premium rates.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-adjustment program</td>
<td>Transfers funds from insurers with relatively low-risk enrollees to insurers with relatively high-risk enrollees.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some AHPs that are available to small groups, but not individual self-employed people, are charging more based on health status. All AHPs, unlike ACA-compliant plans, may set rates based on factors such as gender, occupation, and group size, and they may charge older people more due to age.

**Self-funded AHPs are exempt from the ACA’s MLR requirements, but large-group market standards (85% MLR) apply to large-group policies sold to fully insured AHPs.

Source: The Commonwealth Fund, State Regulation of Coverage Options Outside of the ACA
### Skimpy Plans vs. ACA-Compliant Plans

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<th>AHPs</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preexisting condition exclusions</td>
<td>Prohibits insurers from imposing preexisting condition exclusions with respect to coverage.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential health benefits</td>
<td>Requires coverage of 10 categories of essential benefits defined in the ACA</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial value</td>
<td>Requires plans to meet a minimum actuarial value standard of at least 60 percent of total plan costs; requires plans to meet one of four actuarial value tiers — bronze (60%), silver (70%), gold (80%), or platinum (90%) — as a measure of how much of a consumer’s medical costs are covered by the plan.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual cost-sharing limits</td>
<td>Requires insurers to limit each enrollee’s annual out-of-pocket costs, including copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual dollar limits</td>
<td>Prohibits annual limits on the dollar value of covered essential health benefits.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime dollar limits</td>
<td>Prohibits lifetime limits on the dollar value of covered essential health benefits.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventive services without cost-sharing</td>
<td>Requires coverage of specified preventive health services without cost-sharing, such as copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles, when the insured uses an in-network provider.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Commonwealth Fund, *State Regulation of Coverage Options Outside of the ACA*
Short-Term Plans

• Starting in 2018, federal rules allowed short-term plans exempt from pre-existing condition protections and benefit standards to last for up to one year and to be renewed
  → Used to be less than 3 months
  → Allows a parallel market for skimpy plans operating alongside market for comprehensive coverage
  → States retain authority to limit and set standards for short-term plans

• Healthy people who enroll in these plans may find themselves facing gaps in coverage and exposed to catastrophic costs if they get sick and need care
  → May look like a comprehensive health plan (with a premium, deductible, and a provider network) but leave out key protections and coverage
  → Doesn’t count as minimum essential coverage, so when the plan ends, it does not trigger a special enrollment period for the enrollee

For more info, see Key Flaws of Short-Term Health Plans Pose Risks to Consumers
Short-Term Plans: Exempt from Most Standards

• Typically exclude coverage for pre-existing conditions
  → People with pre-existing conditions may be denied a policy outright
  → Insurers broadly exclude coverage of pre-existing conditions and then deny claims related to such conditions
  → Insurers may conduct "post-claims underwriting" or "claims eligibility reviews," in which an insurer investigates the health history of an enrollee with costly claims, in order to find a link to a "pre-existing" health condition
  → Plans may consider a condition "pre-existing" even if it was not previously diagnosed or treated and even if the enrollee was not aware of the condition (varies by state)

• Not required to cover essential health benefits, and often don’t cover:
  → Prescription drugs
  → Maternity care
  → Mental health benefits
  → Substance-use disorder treatment

• Can impose overall limits on plan benefits, lifetime limits, and per-service limits

• Not subject to cost-sharing limits
Plans Appear Similar to ACA Plans

Short-term health insurance is major medical insurance that is purchased for a defined period of time and generally has a much lower monthly premium than other forms of major medical health insurance. Plans have varied levels of benefits and pricing based on need.

142 plans found. Showing 142 plans.
Plans Appear Similar to ACA Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
<th>Deductible</th>
<th>Coinurance</th>
<th>Policy Max</th>
<th>Monthly Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THE IHC GROUP</td>
<td>$373.15</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>$2 Million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFESHIELD</td>
<td>$55.86</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National General</td>
<td>$189.45</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>$1 Million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coverage Limitations are Common in Short-Term Plans

- Plans generally include:
  - Deductibles
  - Out-of-pocket maximums
  - Coinsurance and copays

- But...
  - Benefits may provide a specified amount of coverage per day or per visit
  - Plan may cap total amount plan it will pay (i.e., the coverage period maximum)
  - Deductible and out-of-pocket maximum generally apply to a shorter period of time
Pre-Existing Conditions Excluded from Short-Term Plans

1. Pre-Existing Conditions:
   a. Charges resulting directly or indirectly from a condition for which a Covered Person received medical treatment, diagnosis, care or advice within the 60-month period immediately preceding such person's Certificate Effective Date are excluded for the first 12 months of coverage hereunder.
   b. Pre-Existing Conditions includes conditions that produced any symptoms which would have caused a reasonable prudent person to seek diagnosis, care or treatment within the 60-month period immediately prior to the Covered Person's Certificate Effective Date of coverage under the Policy.

Pre-existing condition exclusion

Charges resulting directly from a pre-existing condition are excluded from coverage. Pre-existing conditions are referred to as conditions for which medical advice, diagnosis, care, or treatment (including services and supplies, consultations, diagnostic tests or prescription medicines) was recommended or received within the 12 months immediately preceding the effective date, unless a lesser period is required by state regulation.

This exclusion does not apply to a newborn or newly adopted child who is added in accordance with the coverage eligibility and effective data sections within the certificate of coverage.

This exclusion also does not apply to routine follow-up care for breast cancer to determine whether a breast cancer has recurred in a covered person who has been previously diagnosed with breast cancer, unless evidence of breast cancer is found during or as a result of follow-up care.
Some Essential Health Benefits are Not Covered

No coverage for prescription drugs or maternity care

- Outpatient Prescription Drugs, unless specifically covered under the Policy as an Eligible Expense.

- Medications, vitamins, and mineral or food supplements including pre-natal vitamins, or any over-the-counter medicines, whether or not ordered by a doctor.

- Routine pre-natal care, Pregnancy, child birth, and post natal care. (This exclusion does not apply to "Complications of Pregnancy" as defined.)

- Outpatient prescription or legend drugs and medications

- Pregnancy or childbirth, except for complications of pregnancy; newborn treatment prior to discharge from the hospital, unless the charges are medically necessary to treat premature birth, congenital injury or sickness, or sickness or injury sustained during or after the birth; any infertility or sterilization treatments

- Normal pregnancy or childbirth; routine well baby care including hospital nursery charges at birth; or abortion, except for complications of pregnancy, as defined herein.

For Pivot Health Economy plan, outpatient prescription drugs, medications, vitamins, and supplements including pre-natal vitamins, or any over-the-counter medicines, whether or not ordered by a doctor.

Routine pre-natal care, pregnancy, childbirth, and post natal care. (This exclusion does not apply to "Complications of Pregnancy").
Some Essential Health Benefits are Not Covered

May exclude coverage of mental health or treatment of substance use disorders

- Treatment of mental health conditions, substance use disorders; and outpatient treatment of mental and nervous disorders, except as specifically covered.

Or limit benefits

**Mental Illness**

- Outpatient: $50 per visit; 10 visit max; inpatient: $100 per day, 31 day max

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Disorders</th>
<th>Inpatient</th>
<th>$100 per day, maximum 31 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outpatient</td>
<td>$50 per day, maximum 10 visits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>Inpatient</td>
<td>$100 per day, maximum 31 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outpatient</td>
<td>$50 per day, maximum 10 visits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Short-Term Plans: Important to Read the Fine Print

**LIFESHIELD**

**Short-Term Plans:**

**LifeShield Flex**
- $62.19/mo. + $19.99 monthly fee
- Coverage period: 3 months

**LifeShield Advantage**
- $133.63/mo. + $19.99 monthly fee
- Coverage period: 3 months

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**Medical Expenses Not Covered**

Loss caused by, contributed to or resulting from the following is excluded or otherwise limited as specified:

1. **Pre-Existing Conditions:**
   -a. Charges resulting directly or indirectly from a condition for which a Covered Person received medical treatment, diagnosis, care or advice within the 60-month period immediately preceding such person's Certificate Effective Date are excluded for the first 12 months of coverage hereunder.
   -b. Pre-Existing Conditions includes conditions that produced any symptoms which would have caused a reasonable prudent person to seek diagnosis, care or treatment within the 60-month period immediately prior to the Covered Person's Certificate Effective Date of coverage under the Policy.

This exclusion does not apply to a newborn child or newborn adopted child who is added to coverage in accordance with PART II – ELIGIBILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF INSURANCE.

2. **Waiting Period:**
   -a. Covered Persons will only be entitled to receive benefits for sicknesses that begin by occurrence of symptoms and/or receipt of treatment more than 5 days following the Covered Person's Certificate Effective Date of coverage under the Policy.
   -b. Covered Persons will only be entitled to receive benefits for cancer that begins by occurrence of symptoms or receipt of treatment more than 30 days following the Covered Person's Certificate Effective Date of coverage under the Policy.

3. **Expenses during the first 6 months after the Certificate Effective Date of coverage for a Covered Person for the following:**
   -a. Total or partial hysterectomy, unless it is medically necessary due to diagnosis of carcinoma; 
   -b. tonsillectomy; 
   -c. adenoidectomy; 
   -d. Repair of deviated nasal septum or any type of surgery involving the sinus; 
   -e. myringotomy; 
   -f. tympanotomy; 
   -g. herniorrhaphy; 
   -h. cholecystectomy.

However, if such condition is a Pre-Existing Condition any benefit consideration will be in accordance with the Pre-Existing Conditions limitation.

4. The benefits payable for the specified conditions or procedures are limited to the specified amounts shown in the Schedule of Benefits:
   -a. kidney stones
   -b. appendectomy

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**Medical Expenses Covered (cont.)**

Psychiatric Association, and biofeedback and non-medical self-care or self-help programs

36. Eyeglasses, contact lenses, hearing aids, hearing implants, eye refraction, vision therapy, orthotics, visual eye training and any examination or fitting related to these devices, and all vision and hearing tests and examinations.

37. Care, treatment or supplies for the feet, orthopedic shoes, orthopedic prescription devices to be attached to or placed in shoes, treatment of weak, strained, flat, unstable or unbalanced feet, metatarsalgia or bunions and treatment of corns, calluses or corns.

38. Care and treatment for hair loss including wigs, hair transplants or any drug that promotes hair growth, whether or not prescribed by a Doctor.

39. Exercise programs, whether or not prescribed or recommended by a Doctor.

40. Telephone or Internet consultations and/or treatment failure to keep a scheduled appointment.

41. Charges for travel or accommodations, except as expressly provided for local ambulance.

42. All charges incurred while confined primarily to receive Convalescent or Custodial Care.

43. Services received or supplies purchased outside the United States, its territories or possessions, or Canada, unless specifically covered under the Policy as an Eligible Expense.

44. Any services or supplies in connection with cosmetic or plastic surgery.

45. Any services performed or supplies provided by a member of the Insured’s Immediate Family.

46. Services received for any condition caused by a Covered Person’s commission of or attempt to commit an assault, battery, battery or battery of or to which a contributing cause was the Covered Person being engaged in an illegal occupation.

47. Services or supplies which are not included as Eligible Expenses as described herein.

48. Participating in hazardous occupations or other activity including participating, instructing, demonstrating, guiding or accompanying others in the following: operation of a flight in an aircraft other than a regularly scheduled flight by an airline, professional or semi-professional sports, extreme sports, parachute jumping, hot-air ballooning, hang-gilding, base jumping, mountain climbing, bungee jumping, scuba diving, skiing.

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**LIFESHIELD**

Health Reform: Beyond the Basics
Examples: Limitations and Exclusions

No coverage for injuries resulting from “hazardous activities” or organized sports...

48. Participating in hazardous occupations or other activity including participating, instructing, demonstrating, guiding or accompanying others in the following: operation of a flight in an aircraft other than a regularly scheduled flight by an airline, professional or semi-professional sports, extreme sports, parachute jumping, hot-air ballooning, hang-gliding, base jumping, mountain climbing, bungee jumping, scuba diving, sail gliding, parasailing, parakiting, rock or mountain climbing, cave exploration, parkour, racing including stunt show or speed test of any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, rodeo activities, or similar hazardous activities. Also excluded is injury received while practicing, exercising, undergoing conditional or physical preparation for such activity.

49. Injuries or Sicknesses resulting from participation in interscholastic, intercollegiate or organized competitive sports. This does not include dependent children participating in local community sports activities.

- Participation in school or organized competitive sports or any high-risk sport, including riding an all-terrain vehicle, snowmobile or go-cart

- Treatment or services required due to injury sustained while participating in any inter-collegiate sport, contest or competition or while practicing, exercising, undergoing conditioning or physical preparation for any such sport, contest or competition.

- Treatment or services required due to injury received while engaging in any hazardous occupation or other activity, including the following: participating, instructing, demonstrating, guiding or accompanying others in parachute jumping, hang-gliding, bungee jumping, flight in an aircraft other than a regularly scheduled flight by an airline, racing any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, rock or mountain climbing, professional or semi-professional contact sports of any kind. Also excluded are treatment and services required due to injury received while practicing, exercising, undergoing conditioning or physical preparation for any such activity.

- Treatment or services required due to injury received while engaging in any hazardous occupation or other activity for which compensation is received, including the following: participating, instructing, demonstrating, guiding or accompanying others in skiing and horse riding. Also excluded are treatment and services required due to injury received while practicing, exercising, undergoing conditioning or physical preparation for any such compensated activity.
Examples: Limitations and Exclusions

...or any coverage for injuries sustained while someone is intoxicated or that are self-inflicted

50. Injury resulting from being under the influence of or due wholly or partly to the effects of alcohol or drugs, other than drugs taken in accordance with treatment prescribed by a Doctor, but not for the treatment of Substance Abuse.

51. Willfully self-inflicted Injury or Sickness.

48. Injury resulting from being under the influence of or due wholly or partly to the effects of alcohol or drugs, other than drugs taken in accordance with treatment prescribed by a Doctor, but not for the treatment of Substance Abuse.

49. Willfully self-inflicted Injury or Sickness.

- Resulting from intoxication, as defined by state law where the illness or injury occurred, or while under the influence of illegal narcotics or controlled substances, unless administered or prescribed by a doctor.
Examples: Limitations and Exclusions

Waiting periods and per-illness deductibles

Waiting Periods

Waiting Period: Covered Persons will only be entitled to receive benefits for Sicknesses that begin, by occurrence of symptoms and/or receipt of treatment, at least 5 days following the Covered Person's Effective Date of coverage under the policy. Covered Persons will only be entitled to receive benefits for Cancer that begins, by occurrence of symptoms or receipt of treatment at least 30 days following the Covered Person's Effective Date of coverage under the policy.

Exclusions Within First 6 Months

Expenses during the first 6 months after the effective date of coverage for a covered person for the following (subject to all other coverage provisions, including but not limited to the pre-existing condition exclusion):

- Total or partial hysterectomy, unless it is medically necessary due to a diagnosis of carcinoma;
- Tonsillectomy;
- Adenoidectomy;
- Myringotomy;
- Tympanotomy;
- Repair of deviated nasal septum or any type of surgery involving the sinus;
- Herniorrhaphy;
- Cholecystectomy.

3. Expenses during the first 6 months after the Certificate Effective Date of coverage for a Covered Person for the following:

a. Total or partial hysterectomy, unless it is medically necessary due to diagnosis of carcinoma;
b. Tonsillectomy;
c. Adenoidectomy;
d. Repair of deviated nasal septum or any type of surgery involving the sinus;
e. Myringotomy;
f. Tympanotomy;
g. Herniorrhaphy;
h. Cholecystectomy.

Per injury or illness deductible

If you selected a per injury or illness deductible, the deductible must be satisfied for each separate covered injury or illness before covered benefits under the policy are paid. The deductible applies per covered person for each period of treatment. However, if multiple covered persons in a family are injured in the same accident, only one deductible must be satisfied for each period of treatment.

Period of treatment

A period of treatment begins for a covered injury or illness (1) when a covered person is initially admitted to the hospital, (2) when services are provided in an outpatient surgical facility or (3) when chemotherapy or radiation therapy is received on an outpatient basis. The period of treatment ends 180 consecutive days following that date for the same or related injury or illness. If treatment extends past 180 days for the same injury or illness, a new period of treatment will begin and a new per injury or illness deductible will be required. A separate period of treatment will apply to each covered injury or illness.
State Actions to Limit Short-Term Plans

- States have the authority to set their own standards for short-term plans and other types of skimpy plans.

- A dozen states have strengthened their protections against short-term plans since the new rules were announced.

- Most states allow short-term plans to last 11 months or longer.

State Limitations on Short-Term Health Insurance Plans, July 2019

- State bans short-term plans or restricts to less than 3 months (as or more stringent than prior federal rules)
- State sets other standards that bar or sharply restrict the plans
- State restricts short-term plans to between 3 and 11 months (less stringent than prior rules, more stringent than latest federal changes)
- State allows short-term plans to last 11 months or longer
- State has strengthened limits since notice of the proposed federal regulation in February 2018


For more info, see States Protecting Residents Against Skimpy Short-Term Health Plans
The FFM is expanding use of "direct enrollment" and "enhanced direct enrollment."

This is when insurers and brokers (including web brokers) use their own sites, rather than the FFM site, to help people apply for and enroll in Marketplace plans and receive subsidies.

→ Direct enrollment sends the consumer to the FFM for an eligibility determination and then back to the DE site for plan selection.

→ Enhanced direct enrollment allows an insurer or broker to keep the consumer at the non-FFM site for the entire process.

Some DE and EDE sites sell short-term and other subpar plans. Federal rules bar these plans from being displayed alongside QHPs, but some sites heavily promote them.
What Can You Do?

- Promote open enrollment for plans that meet ACA standards
- Understand and inform people about the risks of short-term plans and other skimpy coverage
  - Help people see past low premiums
- Promote special enrollment periods for people who face coverage gaps
- Continue to use the Marketplace website (as required); help consumers avoid the risks of direct enrollment
- Track and report what is happening on the ground
  - Look for misleading or fraudulent marketing tactics
  - Monitor accuracy of information provided to consumers
  - Track the experiences of consumers who enroll in these plans
  - Inform insurance regulators about potential fraud and misinformation
  - Inform individuals about their right to complain about wrongdoing
- Send us stories of people you meet who have been impacted by skimpy plans
Resources

• Key Facts:
  → Cost-Sharing Charges
  → Cost-Sharing Reductions

• Papers and Blogs:
  → Key Flaws of Short-Term Health Plans Pose Risks to Consumers
  → More States Protecting Residents Against Skimpy Short-Term Health Plans
  → Expanding Skimpy Health Plans Is the Wrong Solution for Uninsured Farmers and Farm Workers
  → “Direct Enrollment” in Marketplace Coverage Lacks Protections for Consumers, Exposes Them to Harm

• Kaiser Family Foundation:
  → Understanding Short-Term Limited Duration Health Insurance

• The Commonwealth Fund:
  → Expanding Access to Short-Term Health Plans Is Bad for Consumers and the Individual Market
  → State Regulation of Coverage Options Outside of the ACA
Part VI: Plan Selection Strategies
• Thursday, October 17 | 2 pm ET (11 am PT)

Immigrant Eligibility for Health Coverage Programs
• Tuesday, October 22 | 2 pm ET (11 am PT)

Working with Immigrants: What Consumer Enrollment Assistance Providers Need to Know Now
• Tuesday, October 29 | 2 pm ET (11 am PT)

Best Practices When Assisting People with Disabilities Enroll in Health Coverage
• Thursday, October 31 | 2 pm ET (11 am PT)

Register for upcoming webinars at
www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org/events
Contact Info

• Sarah Lueck, [lueck@cbpp.org](mailto:lueck@cbpp.org)
  → Twitter: @sarahL202

• General inquiries: [beyondthebasics@cbpp.org](mailto:beyondthebasics@cbpp.org)

• Please send consumer stories you collect about skimpy plans to: [beyondthebasics@cbpp.org](mailto:beyondthebasics@cbpp.org)

For more information and resources, please visit: [www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org](http://www.healthreformbeyondthebasics.org)

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