Questions on Benefit Plan and Small Group Market

What is the comprehensive standard health benefit plan?
The CSHBP was developed by the Maryland Health Care Commission (MHCC). It requires all carriers to offer the same health benefits to all small employers and establishes cost sharing (e.g., deductibles, copayments, coinsurance) for various delivery systems (indemnity, preferred provider, point of service, health maintenance organization, exclusive provider, and health savings account-compatible products). By having the same benefits and cost sharing arrangements, employers are able to compare quotes more easily (described throughout this pamphlet) are comparable to what large employers now provide to their employees and offer both preventive services and protection against catastrophic loss. Employers can add benefits to the CSHBP but may not reduce them. The Commission designs and monitors the plan so that, on average, the cost does not exceed 10 percent of Maryland’s average annual wage.

What is meant by a delivery system?
A delivery system refers to the way in which health care benefits under the CSHBP are received. In a traditional indemnity program, the individual selects a health care provider. In a preferred provider organization (PPO), an individual selects a specific health care provider from a network of participating providers. In a point of service (POS), an individual must select a primary care physician (a gatekeeper) to receive specialty care only with prior authorization from the gatekeeper. In an HMO, an individual must select a gatekeeper and can receive specialty care from a health care provider under contract with the HMO only with a referral from the gatekeeper. PPO and POS plans permit individuals to receive care outside the network at a greater cost. An exclusive provider organization (EPO) has similar characteristics to both HMO and a PPO. Like an HMO, the EPO covers services that are provided in-network but, like a PPO, there is no primary care provider and no referral requirements. An EPO contract may be with or without an HSA. In a health savings account-compatible product, the individual assumes the financial risk of a high deductible health plan (HDHP) as defined by federal law but can minimize the risk through the use of a health savings account (HSA) to which the employer, the employee, or both, subject to federal limitations, have contributed.

How do I know which delivery system I want to have?
You will want to talk with your insurance agent or broker with carriers directly to fully understand the differences in access to care under these systems. You will want to talk with your current health care providers to determine with which carriers and delivery systems they participate. You will then be able to balance your own needs with cost to make your final selection.

What are the criteria for determining a small employer?
A Maryland small employer is any actively engaged in business within which, in the preceding calendar quarter, employer at least two but not more than 50 eligible employees on at least 50% of its working days. The majority of the eligible employees must be employed within Maryland. The law also contains provisions that the employer is self-employed individuals currently enrolled, certain government units, and non-profit corporations.

Who are eligible employees?
Any employee whose normal work week is minimally 30 hours is an eligible employee.

What about my part-time employees or employees covered under another health benefits policy?
Employers may elect to cover these employees under the group policy or elect to exclude these employees.

Under Maryland's health care reform legislation, do I have to provide health benefits to my employees?
No. The purchase of group health benefits is the employer's decision.

If I offer group health benefits to my employees, do I have to pay for these benefits?
No. Maryland's health care reform legislation permits employers to grant this benefit to employees and their dependents at no cost to the employer. The employer would pay the premium to the carrier but could recoup the entire premium or any portion of the premium from the employee through a payroll deduction.

What if I want to keep my child covered under my policy?
Federal health reform allows children up to age 26 to join or remain on a parent's policy.

How will my premium be determined for the CSHBP?
Carriers may not determine your premium based on the claims experience or health status of your employees. Instead, they will have to determine the premium in the same way a premium is determined for large employer groups. The claims experience of all self-employed businesses will be "pooled." The carrier will determine the "community rate" based on this pool. Carriers may continue to adjust your group’s premium based on the average age of your employees and the geographic location of your business. Carriers must disclose the premium for the CSHBP separately from the premium for riders.

How do I purchase health benefits?
Employers may purchase health benefits by contacting a carrier directly or working through an insurance agent or broker.

Can a carrier elect not to cover my group?
A carrier may only deny your group coverage less than 75% of your eligible employees who are NOT covered under a spouse’s plan or another employer’s benefit arrangement elect to be covered under your group policy.

What if I want lower deductibles, coinsurance, or copayments?
Carriers may sell lower deductibles, coinsurance, or copayments to small employers through riders. These riders must be community rated also. Note, the HSA deductibles cannot be reduced below the federal minimums required.

What if I want additional benefits?
You may purchase additional benefits from carriers through riders. A carrier may require medical underwriting. These benefits must be priced and sold separately from the CSHBP. These benefits also must be community rated. The additional benefits may not reduce the benefits in the CSHBP.

Are premium subsidies or tax credits available if I offer group coverage to my employees?
Certain small businesses might qualify for a state subsidy. Like the Health Partnership (http://mhcc.maryland.gov/partnership), and federal health reform now offers a federal tax credit (http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/000000.html). Talk to your agent or broker for more information on both options. Also, you may want to consult with a knowledgeable Certified Public Accountant to ensure that your business qualifies for the federal tax credit.

What about coverage for employees or dependents who have existing health problems?
Effective October 1, 2005, the HMO is the only delivery system available to all self-employed individuals who are NOT mandatory point-of-service rider to permit enrollees to access certain services outside the network. At the time you enroll your group with an HMO, the HMO will ask if anyone in your group would like this rider. The cost of this rider may be paid by either the employer or the employee. This rider enables you to offer an HMO delivery system and offer some freedom of choice to those employees concerned about a closed-panel HMO.

I am a self-employed individual. May I purchase the comprehensive standard health benefit plan?
No. Effective October 1, 2005, the CSHBP is no longer offered to self-employed individuals. However, carrier inquires are required. Under a renewal policy to those self-employed individuals currently enrolled in the CSHBP who still work and reside in Maryland. A carrier may ask you to demonstrate that a substantial part of your income is obtained through your self-employment by requesting appropriate copies of your tax returns.

What if I would like to see benefits added to or excluded from the comprehensive standard health benefit plan?
The MHCC reviews the plan annually. The MHCC calculates the average premium to determine if it remained below 10% of Maryland’s average annual wage. Based on comments received and the actual cost of the plan, the MHCC considers making changes to the comprehensive standard health benefit plan.
Outpatient Laboratory & Diagnostic Services Covered - $40 copayment or applicable coinsurance, whichever is greater.
Outpatient Short-Term Rehabilitative Services Provided through a carrier’s managed care service for a maximum of 30 physical therapy visits per condition per year; 30 speech therapy visits per condition per year; 30 occupational therapy visits per condition per year; carrier pays 70% or may substitute a $40 copayment (except federally qualified HMOs may provide 60 consecutive days). For out of network services, carrier pays 50% of allowable charges.

Pharmacy Coverage

Generic and brand name drugs covered:

- Deductibles: $2,500 indiv/$5,000 family
- Coinsurance: 75% member responsibility

Pharmacy Coinsurance:

- 75% plan responsibility

Outpatient Lab & Diagnostic Services

Lower of $40 or 50% of cost

Outpatient Services & Surgery

$40 copayment but not greater than the charges

Outpatient Hospital Covered

- $2,700 indiv/$5,450 family
- Coinsurance Rate: In-Network = 80% plan responsibility

HSA-Compatible PPO:

- Deductible: $770 indiv/$4,500 family*
- Out-of-Pocket Limit: $1,425 indiv/$8,000 family
- Lifetime Maximum: $2 million per person
- Coinsurance: In-Network = 80% plan responsibility
- Out-of-Network = 60% plan responsibility

HSA-Compatible HMO:

- Deductible: $770 indiv/$4,500 family*
- Out-of-Pocket Limit: $1,425 indiv/$8,000 family
- Lifetime Maximum: $2 million per person
- Coinsurance: In-Network = 80% plan responsibility
- Out-of-Network = 60% plan responsibility

** For more detail on all plan types available under the CSHBP, contact the MHCC or refer to COMAR 31.11.06.

Maryland’s Comprehensive Health Benefit Plan for Small Businesses

Martin O’Malley, Governor
Craig P. Tanio, M.D., Chair
Ben Sefien, Executive Director

This pamphlet focuses on Maryland’s Health Insurance Reform Act of 1993 and subsequent modifications as they apply to small businesses. This law guarantees small businesses access to health insurance. The law puts stability into their health insurance premiums. The law sets up unprecedented consumer protection. In the law, a small business is a public or private employer with 2 to 50 eligible employees. Each business decides whether or not to buy health insurance, from whom to buy insurance and whether to recover all, part, or none of the premium from its employees.

All insurance carriers participating in the small employer market must sell the comprehensive standard health benefit plan (CSHBP) to any small employer who applies for it and may sell riders to expand the covered services or lower the cost-sharing arrangements. Carriers are obligated to price the CSHBP separate from riders.

The following pages describe what your premiums buy in health insurance protection. Accompanying questions and answers clarify the definitions and cost controls used in the CSHBP.

Remember that a smart consumer looks at the product, the price, and the service before buying. If you feel uncertain about the meaning in any of this material or unsure of its application to you, you should ask for clarification. You can ask your insurance agent or broker or the Maryland government agencies listed in this pamphlet.

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Craig P. Tanio, M.D., Chair
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