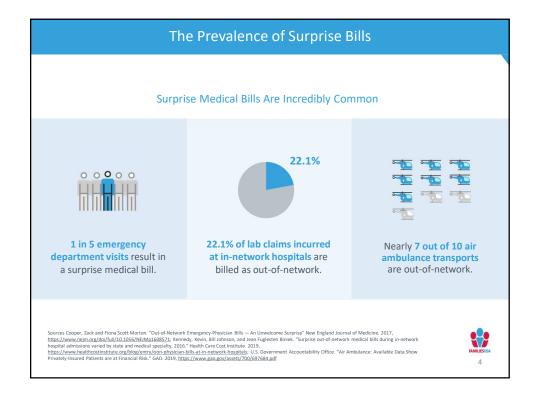
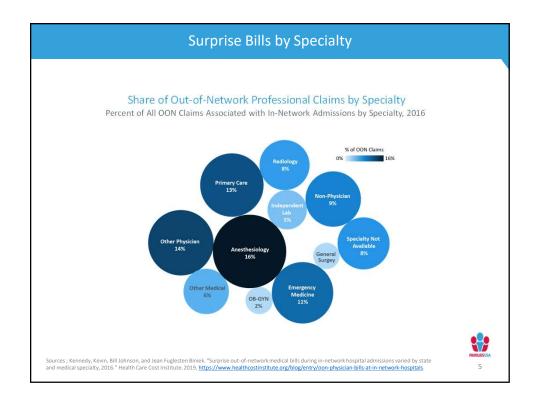
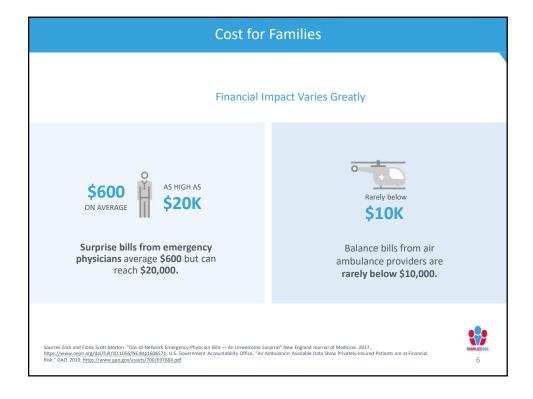


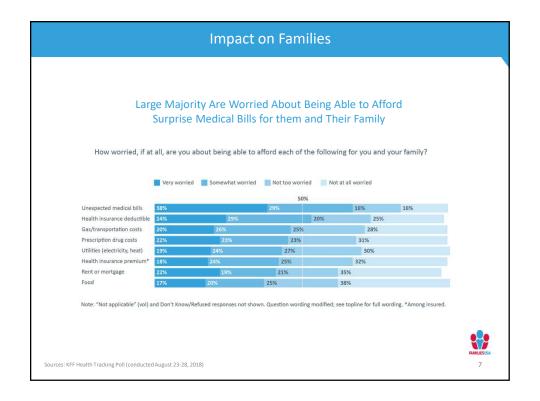
# Roadmap of the Discussion Surprise Bills: The Problem Impact on Families Key Principles for Consumer Protections in Surprise Bill Legislation

# Sources Guija, Munira 2, Sara R. Colline, Michelle M. Doty, and Sophie Boadel. "Americans' Experiences with ACA Markerplace Coverage. Microbiology and Provider Network Statisfaction." The Commonwealth and July 2016. Sources Guija, Munira 2, Sara R. Colline, Michelle M. Doty, and Sophie Boadel. "Americans' Experiences with ACA Markerplace Coverage. Microbiology and Provider Network Statisfaction." The Commonwealth and July 2016, 1812, July 2018. Sources Guija, Junited Sources Guija, Munira 2, Sara R. Colline, Michelle M. Doty, and Sophie Boadel. "Americans' Experiences with ACA Markerplace Coverage. Microbiology and Provider Network Statisfaction." The Commonwealth Fund. July 2018, 1812, July 2018. Sources Guija, Junited Sources Guija, Michelle M. Doty, and Sophie Boadel. "Americans' Experiences with ACA Markerplace Coverage. Microbiology and Provider Network Statisfaction." The Commonwealth and July 2018, 1812, July 2018. Sources Guija, Junited Sources Guija, Michelle M. Doty, and Sophie Boadel. "Americans' Experiences with ACA Markerplace Coverage. Microbiology and Provider Network Statisfaction." The Commonwealth and July 2018, 1812, Jul











## Three Key Principles for Consumer Protections in Surprise Bill Legislation

### **Principle One: Hold Consumers Harmless**

- In emergencies and at in-network facilities balance billing should be completely prohibited
- Hold consumers harmless from surprise bills across health care settings and provider types
- For out-of-network care that individuals incur due to no fault of their own, they should not pay more towards their care than their in-network cost-sharing (including copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles)
- Cost-sharing amounts should count towards a consumer's in-network out-ofpocket maximum and deductible
- For provider types where a consumer may reasonably choose to go out-ofnetwork (such as for office-based care), surprise billing protections should trigger unless the provider has informed the patient 7-days in advance of such service of the provider's network status with an estimate of costs and obtained patient consent



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## Three Key Principles for Consumer Protections in Surprise Bill Legislation

### Principle Two: Protect Total Cost of Surprise-Billed Services (Not just cost-sharing)

- To ensure that overall premiums aren't being unfairly increased, a reasonable payment level for surprise bill should be established
- A reasonable payment level should be based on actual prices being paid in the market and not inflationary (e.g., should not be based on charges, which almost always do not accurately reflect price)

### **Principle Three: Coordination between State and Federal Laws**

- Federal law should apply to surprise bill situations unless state law is equally or more robust in terms of both consumer protections and holding costs down (i.e., a HIPAA model of preemption)
- Even if states have robust surprise billing laws, federal law should apply to any health plans that states cannot fully regulate, such as self-insured, ERISA-regulated plans



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Our vision is a nation where the best health and health car are equally accessible and affordable to all

