

Your Rights and Protections Against Surprise Medical Bills

When you get emergency care or get treated by an out-of-network provider at an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center, you are protected from surprise billing or balance billing.

What is “balance billing” (sometimes called “surprise billing”)?

When you see a doctor or other health care provider, you may owe certain out-of-pocket costs, such as a copayment, coinsurance, and/or a deductible. You may have other costs or have to pay the entire bill if you see a provider or visit a health care facility that isn't in your health plan's network.

“Out-of-network” describes providers and facilities that haven't signed a contract with your health plan. Out-of-network providers may be permitted to bill you for the difference between what your plan agreed to pay and the full amount charged for a service. This is called “**balance billing**.” This amount is likely more than in-network costs for the same service and might not count toward your annual out-of-pocket limit.

“Surprise billing” is an unexpected balance bill. This can happen when you can't control who is involved in your care—like when you have an emergency or when you schedule a visit at an in-network facility but are unexpectedly treated by an out-of-network provider.

You are protected from balance billing for:

Emergency services

If you have an emergency medical condition and get emergency services from an out-of-network provider or facility, the most the provider or facility may bill you is your plan's in-network cost-sharing amount (such as copayments and coinsurance). You **can't** be balance billed for these emergency services. This includes services you may get after you're in stable condition, unless you give written consent and give up your protections not to be balance billed for these post-stabilization services.

You may also be protected under Maryland law for any covered emergency service you receive, in which case, the most you can be billed is your in-network copayments, deductibles, and/or coinsurance. If you are protected under Maryland law, you cannot be balance-billed for any other amount by either the emergency facility where you receive emergency services or any providers that see you for emergency care in Maryland.

Certain services at an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center

When you get services from an in-network hospital or ambulatory surgical center, certain providers there may be out-of-network. In these cases, the most those providers may bill you is your plan's in-network cost-sharing amount. This applies to emergency medicine, anesthesia, pathology, radiology, laboratory, neonatology, assistant surgeon, hospitalist, or intensivist services. These providers **can't** balance bill you and may **not** ask you to give up your protections not to be balance billed.

If you get other services at these in-network facilities, out-of-network providers **can't** balance bill you, unless you give written consent and give up your protections.

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.

You're never required to give up your protections from balance billing. You also aren't required to get care out-of-network. You can choose a provider or facility in your plan's network.

Hospital-based physicians and on-call physician who receive assignments of benefits

Under Maryland law, you may also be protected from balance billing by a "hospital-based physician" or "on-call physician" who accepts an assignment of your health care benefits. A hospital-based physician is a provider who works directly for the hospital or has a contract with the hospital to provide services. An on-call physician is a provider who has privileges at a hospital but does not have a contract with the hospital to provide services. If a hospital-based physician or on-call physician accepts payment directly from your insurance plan on your behalf, the provider will be paid based on rates established by Maryland law. In such case, the most you can be billed is your in-network copayments, deductibles, and/or coinsurance. ***If you receive medical care from an out-of-network provider who is not a hospital-based physician or an on-call physician, you are not protected from balance billing under Maryland law, unless the provider failed to provide you with notice that the services may be out-of-network and may subject to a higher cost.*** Please note that Maryland law does NOT apply to all Maryland health plans. If Maryland law does not apply, you may still be protected under Federal balance billing prohibitions.

When balance billing isn't allowed, you also have the following protections:

- You are only responsible for paying your share of the cost (like the copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles that you would pay if the provider or facility was in-network). Your health plan will pay out-of-network providers and facilities directly.
- Your health plan generally must:
 - Cover emergency services without requiring you to get approval for services in advance (prior authorization).
 - Cover emergency services by out-of-network providers.
 - Base what you owe the provider or facility (cost-sharing) on what it would pay an in-network provider or facility and show that amount in your explanation of benefits.
 - Count any amount you pay for emergency services or out-of-network services toward your deductible and out-of-pocket limit.

If you believe you've been wrongly billed, you may file a complaint with the Maryland office of the Attorney General by emailing heau@oag.state.md.us or calling 410-528-1840.

Visit <https://www.cms.gov/nosurprises> for more information about your rights under Federal law.

Visit <https://insurance.maryland.gov/Consumer/Documents/publications/FAQ-HealthInsuranceCoverageAndTheClaimProcess.pdf> for more information about your rights under Maryland law.

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