

No Surprises Act Good Faith Estimate Requirements

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NARA Webinar

February 4, 2022

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Housekeeping Reminders

- All attendees are on mute
- Handout: link in your reminder email 1 hour ago; available in follow up email and on Member portal
- Questions for Speaker: submit them using the Q&A button on the attendee control panel
- Technical Questions: submit them using the Chat button on the attendee control panel
- Recording: will be emailed to all registered attendees 48 hours after concluded; will be available for NARA Members on the portal in 24 hours

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The National Association of Rehabilitation Providers and Agencies

What We Will Cover Today

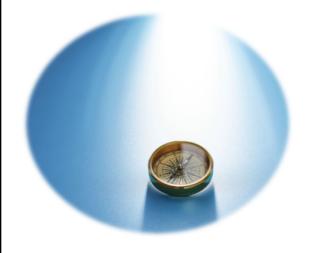
- The No Surprises Act caught the Therapy community by "surprise". The Interim Final Rule with Comment (IFC) included a definition of "health care provider" and "health care facility" implicating compliance for practitioners, practices, and facilities.
- Are you Ready to Be Compliant?
- This webinar will review:
 - Background and Regulatory Oversight of the No Surprises Act & Implementing Rules
 - Purpose & Requirements of the Good Faith Estimate (GFE)
 - Exceptions to Compliance with the GFE
 - Unanswered Questions & Scenarios Unique to Therapy (Waiting for CMS)
 - Overview of Complaints, Enforcement, and Penalties
 - Examples of Processes & Tools

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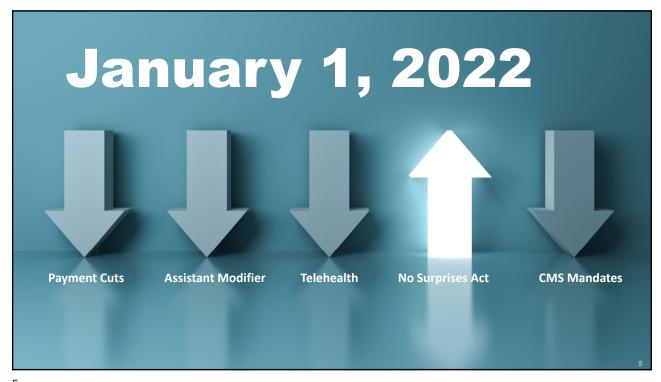
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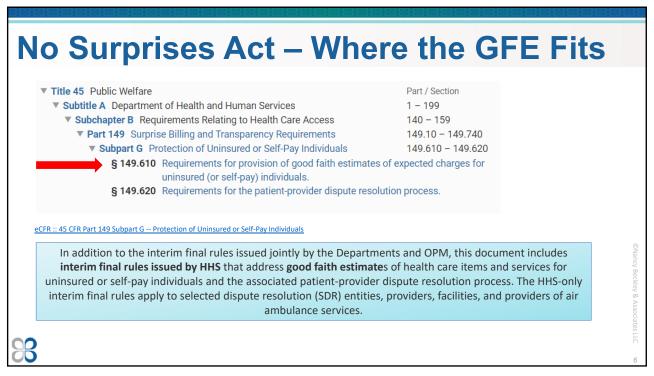
Presentation Navigation



- Format and Timeline
 - NARA Housekeeping: 1 minute
 - No Surprises Act: 20 minutes
 - Provider Implementation: 20 minutes
 - Q & A: 10-12 minutes
 - NARA Wrap Up 2 minutes
- Thank you to:
 - Mountain Land Rehab
 - PPS Special Task Force
 - Kim Stanger Holland & Hart

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Legislation – The Big Picture

- Office of Personnel Management Office
- Internal Revenue Service
- Department of the Treasury
- Employee Benefits Security Administration
- Department of Labor
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

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Part 149 Surprise Billing and Transparency Requirements
                                                                                149 10 - 149 740
 Subpart A General Provisions
                                                                                149 10 - 149 30
     § 149.10 Basis and scope
     § 149.20 Applicability
     § 149.30 Definitions.
  Subpart B Protections Against Balance Billing for the Group and Individual
                                                                                149.110 - 149.150
             Health Insurance Markets
     § 149.110 Preventing surprise medical bills for emergency services
     § 149.120 Preventing surprise medical bills for non-emergency services performed by
                nonparticipating providers at certain participating facilities.
     § 149.130 Preventing surprise medical bills for air ambulance services.
     § 149.140 Methodology for calculating qualifying payment amount.
     § 149.150 Complaints process for surprise medical bills regarding group health plans and group and
                individual health insurance coverage.
  Subpart C [Reserved]
▼ Subpart D Additional Patient Protections
     § 149.310 Choice of health care professional.
                                                                                149.410 - 149.450
 Subpart E Health Care Provider, Health Care Facility, and Air Ambulance
             Service Provider Requirements
     § 149.410 Balance billing in cases of emergency services.
     § 149.420 Balance billing in cases of non-emergency services performed by nonparticipating
                providers at certain participating health care facilities
       eCFR :: 45 CFR Part 149 -- Surprise Billing and Transparency Requirements
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Disclaimer

This presentation is informational only and is not designed to provide legal and/or consulting advice

Title 45, Subtitle A, Subchapter B, Part 149, Subpart G, §149.610, §149.620

Content information is current as of 2/4/2022

Seek competent legal counsel for specific guidance and applicability to your practice and/or facility

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No Surprises Act Part 1, Key Takeaways*

- Prohibit out-of-network providers from billing patients more than their in-network cost-sharing amount for emergency services and many ancillary services when provided during scheduled care at in-network facilities.
- Establish a formula to calculate the "qualifying payment amount," which is used to determine patient costsharing and will be a factor for consideration in the independent dispute resolution process.

*DG_AHAAdvisorySurpriseBillingPart1Reg-.pdf (hthu.net)

- Establish a process for certain out-ofnetwork providers to obtain patient consent to balance bill.
- Establish a complaint process for potential violations of any of these provisions.
- Clarify the interaction between state and federal laws.
- Do not address all provisions in the No Surprises Act, such as the independent dispute resolution process.

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No Surprises Act, Part II

Title I (No Surprises Act) of Division BB of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (CAA) amended title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (PHS Act) to add a new Part E.

- Generally, providers, facilities, and providers of air ambulance services must comply with these new requirements starting January 1, 2022.
- These provider, facility, and provider of air ambulance services requirements generally apply to items and services provided to individuals enrolled in group health plans or group or individual health insurance coverage, and Federal Employees Health Benefit plans.
- The good faith estimate requirement and the requirements related to the patient-provider dispute resolution process also apply to the uninsured.
- These requirements do not apply to beneficiaries or enrollees in federal programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, Indian Health Services, Veterans Affairs Health Care, or TRICARE. These programs have other protections against high medical bills.
- Provide good faith estimate in advance of scheduled services, or upon request 45 CFR 149.610 (for uninsured or self-pay individuals)

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Comparison

Balance Billing (Part 1)

- Balance billing prohibition is somewhat limited in scope
- Generally, applies to insured patients who receive services at an in-network facility (i.e., hospital, ASC, or CAH) and to emergency services received at these facilities.
- In such cases, an OON provider cannot bill a patient for costs above that patient's innetwork rate w/o giving advance notice and obtaining the patient's consent.
- This consent process is not available for OON providers providing "ancillary services" at an in-network facility or to emergency services.

It's Time to Come to Terms with New Surprise Billing Laws -Krieg DeVault LLP

Good Faith Estimate (Part II)

- GFE requirement applies broadly to all health care providers.
- Law requires health care providers to give all uninsured & self-pay patients a GFE upon scheduling item/service or to all patients upon request.
- This GFE relates to the scheduled item/service and must identify the cost of all items & services relating to that item/service.
- Providers may need to coordinate w/ other health care providers to gather this information and to provide it within timeframe.
- GFE are not binding, patients may challenge before an independent appeals panel if actual costs exceed the GFE by more than \$400.

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APTA Practice Advisory

APTA: "Good Faith Estimate for Uninsured or Self-Pay Patients"

- Members Only Document (12-20-2021)
- PPS: State of Affairs: No Surprises Act

AOTA: (1-4-2022)

 No Surprises Act Good Faith Estimates for the Uninsured or Self Pay Applies to Occupational Therapy Practitioners - AOTA

ASHA: (1-21-2022)

- No Surprises Act Goes Into Effect 2022 (asha.org)
- Good Faith Estimate Templates for Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists (asha.org)



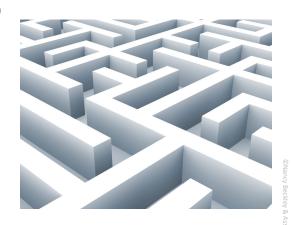
https://www.apta.org/your-practice/payment/cash-practice/practice-advisory-good-faith-estimate-self-pay-patients

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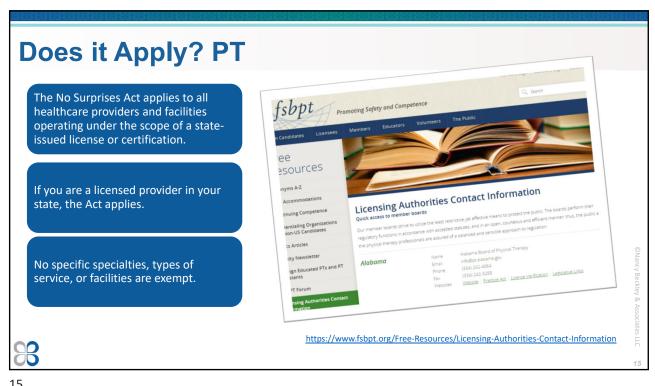
Confusion – Finding A Way Out?

- Provider v. Supplier v. Facility (Medicare v. "This")
- Self-Pay v. Uninsured
- POC v. POC
- "Cash" v. Cash Practice Model
- Uninsured v. Charity Care v. Hardship
- Not Using Insurance? (What?)
- Patient "Choice" to Not Bill? (Own Free Will)
- Mandatory Claims Submission
- Contractual Obligation for Claims Submission
- What is "Wellness"

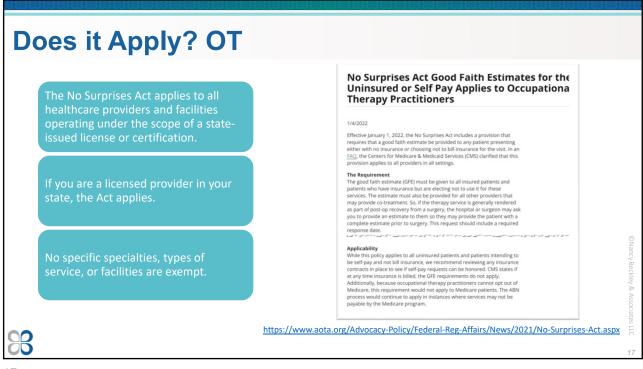


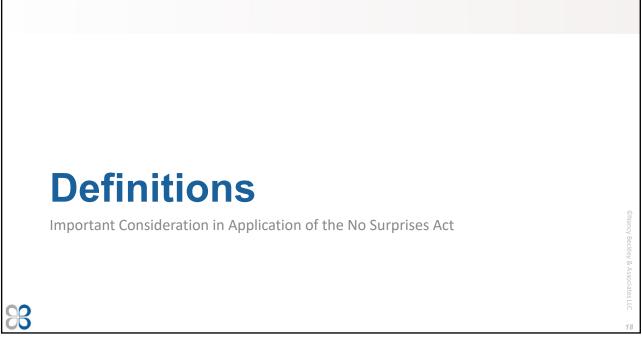
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Convening or Co-Health Provider

- Convening health care provider or convening health care facility (convening provider or convening facility) means the provider or facility who receives the initial request for a good faith estimate from an uninsured (or self-pay) individual and who is or, in the case of a request, would be responsible for scheduling the primary item or service.
- Co-health care provider or co-health care facility (co-provider or co-facility) means a provider or facility other than a convening provider or a convening facility that furnishes items or services that are customarily provided in conjunction with a primary item or service.

https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-A/subchapter-B/part-149/subpart-G/section-149.610

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Expected Charge

- Expected charge means, for an item or service, the cash pay rate or rate established by a provider or facility for an uninsured (or self-pay) individual, reflecting any discounts for such individuals, where the good faith estimate is being provided to an uninsured (or self-pay) individual; or
- The amount the provider or facility would expect to charge if the provider or facility intended to bill a plan or issuer directly for such item or service when the good faith estimate is being furnished to a plan or issuer.

https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-A/subchapter-B/part-149/subpart-G/section-149.610

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Good Faith Estimate

Good faith estimate means a notification of expected charges for a scheduled or requested item or service, including items or services that are reasonably expected to be provided in conjunction with such scheduled or requested item or service, provided by a convening provider, convening facility, co-provider, or co-facility.

https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-A/subchapter-B/part-149/subpart-G/section-149.610

Provider or Facility

- Health care facility (facility) means an institution (such as a hospital or hospital outpatient department, critical access hospital, ambulatory surgical center, rural health center, federally qualified health center, laboratory, or imaging center) in any State in which State or applicable local law provides for the licensing of such an institution, that is licensed as such an institution pursuant to such law or is approved by the agency of such State or locality responsible for licensing such institution as meeting the standards established for such licensing. (viii)
- Health care provider (provider) means a physician or other health care provider who is acting within the scope of practice of that provider's license or certification under applicable State law, including a provider of air ambulance services.

https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-A/subchapter-B/part-149/subpart-G/section-149.610

Uninsured or Self-Pay Individual

- (A) An individual who does not have benefits for an item or service under a group health plan, group or individual health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, Federal health care program (as defined in section 1128B(f) of the Social Security Act), or a health benefits plan under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code
- (B) An individual who has benefits for such item or service under a group health plan, or individual or group health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, or a health benefits plan under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code but who does not seek to have a claim for such item or service submitted to such plan or coverage.

Period of Care (POC)

Period of care means the day or multiple days during which the good faith estimate for a scheduled or requested item or service (or set of scheduled or requested items or services) are furnished or are anticipated to be furnished, regardless of whether the convening provider, convening facility, co-providers, or co-facilities are furnishing such items or services, including the period of time during which any facility equipment and devices, telemedicine services, imaging services, laboratory services, and preoperative and postoperative services that would not be scheduled separately by the individual, are furnished.

https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-A/subchapter-B/part-149/subpart-G/section-149.610

Implementation

Sample Checklist, Stakeholders, Policies, Processes

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Suggested Implementation,

- ✓ Post the HHS Notice, "Right to Receive a Good Faith Estimate of Expected Charges," 6 on the provider's or facility's website, in the office, and onsite where scheduling or questions about the cost of items or service occur. (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(iii)(A)).
 - The information must be prominently displayed and published in accessible formats and presumably available in languages spoken by the patient. (Id. at 149.610(b)(1)(iii)(C)).
- ✓ Ask patients if they are self-pay. (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(i)-(ii)).

Sample Steps Source: Kim Stanger - No Surprise Billing Rule – Adapted with expressed permission to Laura Riddell

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Suggested Implementation₂

- ✓ Inform self-pay patients orally that they have a right to obtain a good faith estimate upon request or upon scheduling an appointment. (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(iii)).
- √ The oral notice should presumably be given in the language spoken by the patient. (See id. at 149.610(b)(1)(ii)(C)).
- ✓ For self-pay patients, prepare and give the good faith estimate to the patient if
 - (1) the patient asks about the cost of services,
 - (2) the patient requests the estimate, or
 - (3) services are **scheduled**. (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(iv)-(v)).
- ✓ The good faith estimate is not required in the case of emergency services.

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Suggested Implementation₃

- ✓ Ensure the good faith estimate includes the elements and **disclaimers** required by the regulation. (45 CFR 149.610(c)).
- ✓ HHS has published a sample form, "Good Faith Estimate for Health Care Items and Services," along with a chart of required data elements.
- ✓ Ensure the estimate is complete and accurate.

Of note:

- Providing an incomplete or inaccurate good faith estimate may limit your ability to collect from the self-pay patient if the patient initiates the Dispute Resolution process.
- To facilitate timely complete estimates, consider a standard template for common items or services in advance.

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Suggested Implementation,

- ✓ Provide the good faith estimate to the self-pay patient in written form either on **paper or electronically** as requested by the patient. (45 CFR 149.610(e)(1)).
- ✓ The estimate must be provided within the following time frames:
 - If the item or service is scheduled at least 3 business days before the date the item or service is scheduled to be furnished: not later than 1 business day after the date of scheduling;
 - If the item or service is scheduled at least 10 business days before such item or service is scheduled to be furnished: not later than 3 business days after the date of scheduling; or
 - If a good faith estimate is requested by a self-pay patient: not later than three 3 business days after the date of the request. (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(vi)).)

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Suggested Implementation₅

- ✓ If you anticipate changes that will affect the estimate (e.g., changes to the charges, items, services, providers or facilities, etc.), issue a new good faith estimate no later than 1 business day before the items or services are scheduled to be provided. (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(vii)).
- ✓ If there are any changes in the providers or facilities less than 1 business day before the item or service is scheduled to be furnished, the replacement provider or facility must accept as its good faith estimate of expected charges the good faith estimate that was previously provided. (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(vii)). Accordingly, consider checking the prior good faith estimate before assuming care.
- ✓ Consider issuing a recurring estimate. A provider or facility may issue a single good faith estimate for recurring items or services for up to 12 months if certain conditions are satisfied (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(x)).

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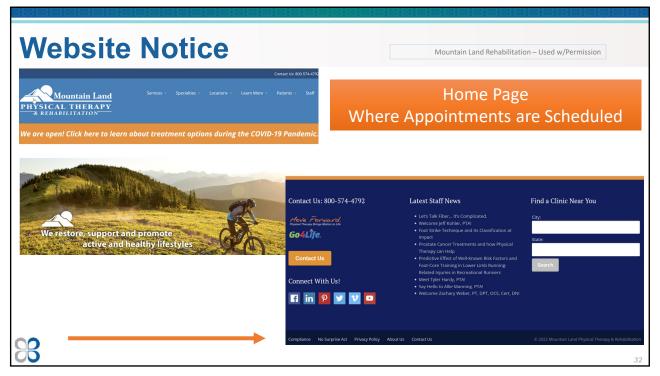
Suggested Implementation₆

- ✓ Maintain a copy of the good faith estimate as part of the self-pay patient's medical record. (45 CFR 149.610(f)(1)). To ensure compliance with your obligation to provide copies of a good faith estimate, maintain the estimate for at least 6 years.
- ✓ If **requested** by a self-pay patient, provide the patient with a copy of any good faith estimate previously issued within the prior 6 years. (45 CFR 149.610(f)(1)).
- ✓ Beginning in 2023, the good faith estimate must include estimates from coproviders (45 CFR 149.610(b)(1)(v) and (b)(2);
- √ HHS has exercised its discretion not to enforce co-provider rules during calendar year 2022. (86 FR 56023).
- ✓ Update your policies and process as appropriate.

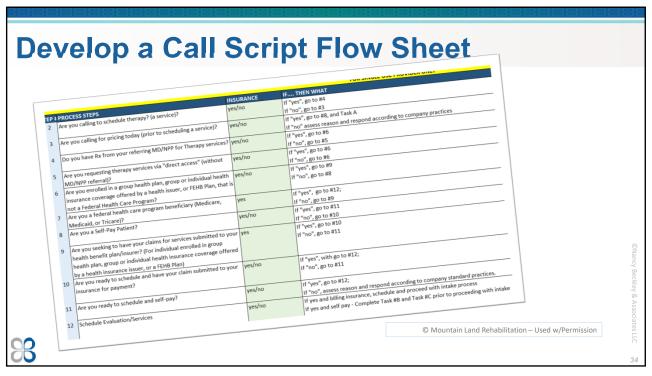
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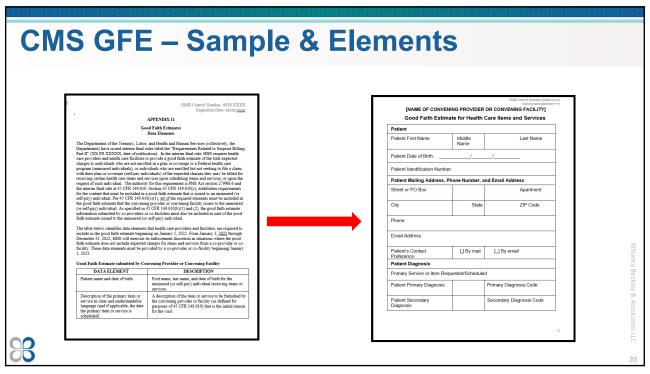
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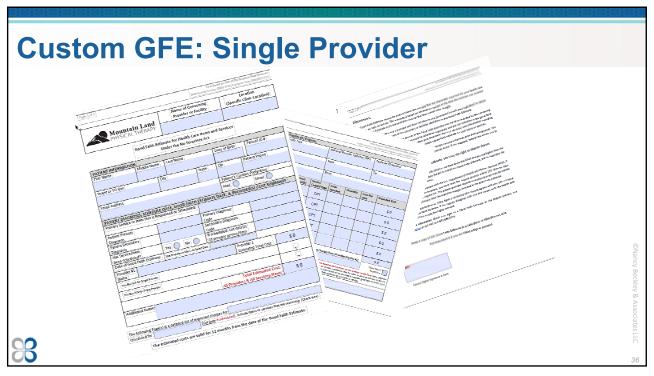
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Good Faith Disclaimers₁

- This Good Faith Estimate shows the costs of items and services that are reasonably expected for your health care needs for an item or service. The estimate is based on information known at the time the estimate was created. The Good Faith Estimate costs are estimates and not the final overall total charges.
- The Good Faith Estimate is not a contract and does not require you [uninsured (or self-pay) individual] to obtain the items and services from any of the providers or facilities identified on the Good Faith Estimate.
- Additional items and/or services that are not in the Good Faith Estimate may be recommended by the convening provider as part of the course of care, that must be scheduled separately and are not reflected in the good faith estimate (such as rehabilitation therapies or other post treatment items or services) and information regarding how an you [uninsured (or self-pay) individual] can obtain a good faith estimate for such items or services.
- The Good Faith Estimate does not include any unknown or unexpected costs that may arise during treatment. You could be charged more if complications or special circumstances occur. If this happens, federal law allows you to dispute (appeal) the bill.

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Good Faith Disclaimers₂

- If you are billed for more than this Good Faith Estimate, you have the right to dispute the bill. You may contact the health care provider or facility listed to let them know the billed charges are higher than the Good Faith Estimate. You can ask them to update the bill to match the Good Faith Estimate, ask to negotiate the bill, or ask if there is financial assistance available.
- You may also start a dispute resolution process with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). If you choose to use the dispute resolution process, you must start the dispute process within 120 calendar days (about 4 months) of the date on the original bill. The patient-provider dispute resolution process may be started if the actual billed charges are \$400 more than the expected charges included in the good faith estimate.
- There is a \$25 fee to use the dispute process. If the Agency reviewing your dispute agrees with you, you will have to pay the price on this Good Faith Estimate. If the Agency disagrees with you and agrees with the health care provider or facility, you will have to pay the higher amount.
- To learn more and get a form to start the process, go to www.cms.gov/nosurprises or call the Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) at 1-877-696-6775. For questions or more information about your right to a Good Faith Estimate or the dispute process, visit www.cms.gov/nosurprises or call HHS at 1-877-696-6775.
- Keep a copy of this Good Faith Estimate in a safe place or take pictures of it. You may need it if
 you are billed a higher amount.

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Custom Form: Provider Estimate Details

- Many providers have "form tools"
- Posted to web for ease electronic submission
- Getting all items on forms, and directing info to parties (back office):
- May look easy, but technically may be complicated process

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Develop Tasks & Processes

What is your process?

- Document steps you are taking
- Identify accountability and train staff (Job description)
- Develop a call script
- Must maintain in EMR as part of clinical record
- "Listen to staff" is it working?
- Understand HIPAA implications (Privacy)
- Understand Section 1557 obligations language AND accessibility

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For Reference: Enforcement

- Under the statute, CMS will only enforce a provision with respect to the applicable regulated parties if CMS determines that a state is not substantially enforcing that provision.
- This can occur, for example, when a state lacks authority to enforce, or requests that CMS enforce, one or more provisions.
- "CMS will publish a list, by state, of provisions CMS will enforce."
 - List has not been published as of 2-4-2022, best bet to check your State Insurance Website
- State Enforcement Example:
 - Utah No Surprises Act | Utah Insurance Department
 - Wisconsin OCI No Surprises Act (wi.gov)

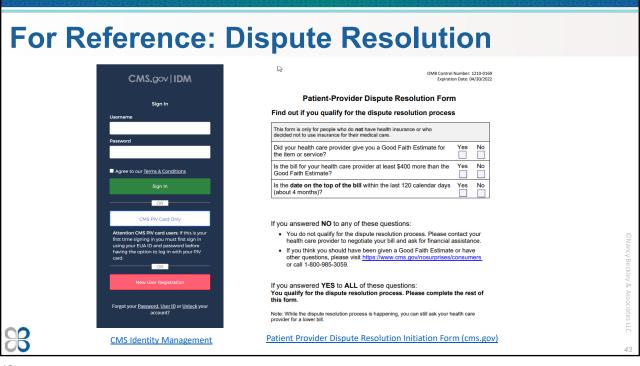
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For Further Information & Discussion

Item	Comment
Dispute Resolution	"Starting in January 2022, if an uninsured (or self-pay) consumer is billed for an amount that exceeds the good-faith estimate they were provided, the consumer can use a new patient and provider dispute resolution process to determine a payment amount. Consumers will be eligible to use this process if they have a good-faith estimate, a bill within the last 120 calendar days, and the difference between the good-faith estimate and the bill is at least \$400."
Convening Provider	It is not likely that a Therapy Practice, RA or CORF is a convening provider or co-provider in vast majority of circumstances.
Further Info?	When available from CMS in the Final Rule

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Walk Over Splint Dry Needling or Cupping – not covered service Medicare more visits – not medically necessary WC or Auto, that is denied.... Medicare Adv – No OON SNF

Unknowns Still Remain

- Medicare ABN do we have to do both?
- How to provide DX where not allowed by Practice Act?
- Is there a potential violation of insurance contract?
- Patient decides to reverse course and switch from using "insurance" to "cash", because "cash" rate is cheaper
- Required time frames if visit not in the "framework" established in the Rule
- Questions to CMS –Waiting for answers

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