Polling data repeatedly shows that healthcare affordability is the number one issue that state residents, on both sides of the political aisle, want their policymakers to work on. This checklist identifies areas where Wisconsin is doing well and areas where it can improve.

### 1. Curb Excess Healthcare Prices:
- Implement free, public-facing healthcare price transparency that reflects negotiated rates and features treatment- and provider-specific prices. ✗
- Create an all-payer or multi-payer claims database to analyze healthcare price inflation, price variation and utilization. ✓
- Create a permanently convened health spending oversight entity. ✗
- Create all-payer healthcare spending and quality benchmarks for the state. ✗

### 2. Reduce Low-Value Care:
- Require validated patient-safety reporting for hospitals.1 ✓
- Universally implement antibiotic stewardship programs using CDC’s 7 Core Elements.2 ✓
- Analyze claims and EHR data to understand how much is spent on low- and no-value services. ✗

### 3. Extend Coverage to All Residents:
- Expand Medicaid to cover adults up to 138% of the federal poverty level.3 ✗
- Provide high-quality, affordable coverage options for people whose incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid, e.g., Basic Health Plan, reinsurance or augmented premium subsidies.4 ✓
- Provide options for immigrants that don't qualify for the coverage above.5 —
- Conduct strong rate review of fully insured, private market options.6 —

### 4. Make Out-of-Pocket Costs Affordable:
- Protect patients from inadvertent surprise out-of-network medical bills.7 ✗
- Limit the availability of short-term, limited-duration health plans. ✗
- Waive or reduce cost-sharing for high-value services. ✗
- Require insurers in a state-based exchange to offer evidence-based standard plan designs. ✗

Additional detail is available at:
www.HealthcareValueHub.org/Affordability-Scorecard/Wisconsin

**Updated October 2021**
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1. Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs) and catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) are two common forms of hospital-acquired infections. CLABSIs and CAUTIs reporting in WI is voluntary, but validation of submitted reports is required. For more information, see: https://www.cdc.gov/hai/data/portal/progress-report.html#Data_tables.

2. 92% of WI hospitals have adopted antibiotic stewardship. For more information, see: https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/stewardship-report/current.html.

3. WI has not expanded Medicaid under the guidelines laid out in the Affordable Care Act (ACA); however, the BadgerCare Medicaid program covers all legally present residents with incomes under the FPL.

4. In 2018, WI received federal approval to implement a reinsurance program for the next five years. WI passed legislation in 2021 ordering the study and pursuit of a Public Option plan.

5. WI offers Medicaid coverage to lawfully residing immigrant pregnant women and children without a 5-year wait. Some level of prenatal care is available, regardless of immigration status, through CHIP’s “unborn child” option. WI does not offer coverage options for undocumented children/adults.

6. WI has effective rate review as classified by CMS, but does not incorporate affordability criteria into rate review.

7. The federal No Surprises Act prohibits surprise medical billing in most plans effective January 2022. However, it does not cover ground ambulances which often result in surprise bills. An analysis by Johns Hopkins University conducted specially for Altarum revealed that 70% of ground ambulance rides in WI charged to commercial insurance plans had the potential for surprise medical billing.