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 Louisiana 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. 
  - Not implemented by state
- Create an all-payer or multi-payer claims database to analyze healthcare price inflation, price variation and utilization.
  - Not implemented by state
- Create a permanently convened health spending oversight entity.
  - Not implemented by state
- Create all-payer healthcare spending and quality benchmarks for the state.
  - Not implemented by state

### 2. Reduce Low-Value Care:
- Require validated patient-safety reporting for hospitals.\(^1\)
  - N/A
- Universally implement antibiotic stewardship programs using CDC’s 7 Core Elements.\(^2\)
  - Not implemented by state
- Analyze claims and EHR data to understand how much is spent on low- and no-value services.
  - Not implemented by state

### 3. Extend Coverage to All Residents:
- Expand Medicaid to cover adults up to 138% of the federal poverty level.
  - Implemented by state
- 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.
  - Not implemented by state
- Provide options for immigrants that don’t qualify for the coverage above.\(^3\)
  - Not implemented by state
- Conduct strong rate review of fully insured, private market options.\(^4\)
  - Not implemented by state

### 4. Make Out-of-Pocket Costs Affordable:
- Protect patients from inadvertent surprise out-of-network medical bills.\(^5\)
  - Not implemented by state
- Limit the availability of short-term, limited-duration health plans.
  - Not implemented by state
- Waive or reduce cost-sharing for high-value services.\(^6\)
  - Implemented by state
- Require insurers in a state-based exchange to offer evidence-based standard plan designs.
  - Not implemented by state

Additional detail is available at: [www.HealthcareValueHub.org/Affordability-Scorecard/Louisiana](http://www.HealthcareValueHub.org/Affordability-Scorecard/Louisiana)

**KEY**
- ✔️ = implemented by state
- ❓ = the state has implemented policies, but could improve
- ✗ = not implemented by state

*Updated October 2021*
**NOTES**

1. Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) and catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) are two common forms of hospital-acquired infections. Data on reporting of these conditions is not available for LA. For more information, see: [https://www.cdc.gov/hai/data/portal/progress-report.html#Data_tables](https://www.cdc.gov/hai/data/portal/progress-report.html#Data_tables).

2. 81% of LA hospitals have adopted antibiotic stewardship. For more information, see: [https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/stewardship-report/current.html](https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/stewardship-report/current.html).

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

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

5. 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 39% of ground ambulance rides in LA charged to commercial insurance plans had the potential for surprise medical billing.

6. LA caps cost-sharing for specialty-tier prescription drugs after a deductible is reached.