

## You have the right to receive a “Good Faith Estimate” explaining how much your health care will cost!

- Under the law, health care providers need to give **patients who don’t have insurance or who are not using insurance** an estimate of their bill for health care items and services before those items or services are provided.
- You have the right to receive a Good Faith Estimate for the total expected cost of any health care items or services upon request or when scheduling such items or services. This includes related costs like medical tests, prescription drugs, equipment, and hospital fees.
- If you schedule a health care item or service at least 3 business days in advance, make sure your health care provider or facility gives you a Good Faith Estimate in writing within 1 business day after scheduling. You can also ask any health care provider or facility for a Good Faith Estimate before you schedule an item or service.
- The Good Faith Estimate does not include any unknown or unexpected costs that may arise during treatment. If you receive charges that are more than \$400 from your original Good Faith Estimate, you can dispute the bill.
- Make sure to save a copy or picture of your Good Faith Estimate and the bill.
- For those who do not have insurance or have high deductible insurance, we offer a sliding fee discount program based on several factors, including income and household size.



For questions or more information about your right to a Good Faith Estimate, visit [www.cms.gov/nosurprises/consumers](http://www.cms.gov/nosurprises/consumers), email [FederalPPDRQuestions@cms.hhs.gov](mailto:FederalPPDRQuestions@cms.hhs.gov), or call 1- 800985-3059.

**Disclaimer** 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 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.