

# **SB 83 (see companion bill HB 864)**

Amending the act of July 19, 1979 (P.L.130, No.48), entitled “An act relating to health care; prescribing the powers and duties of the Department of Health; establishing and providing the powers and duties of the State Health Coordinating Council, health systems agencies and Health Care Policy Board in the Department of Health, and State Health Facility Hearing Board in the Department of Justice; providing for certification of need of health care providers and prescribing penalties,” in licensing of health care facilities, providing for hospital pricing transparency; providing for acquisition of health care facilities; and imposing duties on the Department of Health and the Attorney General. Requires prior notice and approval of certain acquisitions of a hospital or hospital system.

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## **Drugmakers To Face Price-Fixing Claims From State AGs**

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**Lawmaker-backed report accuses UPMC of ‘anti-competitive’ monopoly, calls for policy**

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## **SB 705**

An Act relating to telemedicine; authorizing the regulation of telemedicine by professional licensing boards; and providing for insurance coverage of telemedicine.

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## **HB 98**

An Act amending the act of May 17, 1921 (P.L.682, No.284), known as The Insurance Company Law of 1921, in casualty insurance, providing for billing eligible insureds for services by out-of-network provider.

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## **SB 235**

An Act amending Title 40 (Insurance) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, in regulation of insurers and related persons generally, providing for association health plans.

This legislation will provide a mechanism for employers to join together to offer quality health insurance as a benefit for their employees, some for the first time. When small businesses group together, they are able to spread out the risk across the group and negotiate for discounted health insurance coverage the same way

large businesses currently purchase health benefits on the group insurance market. This will provide a decrease in costs for small businesses and puts the employer in a competitive position to maintain and attract a talented workforce.

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## **SB 51**

An Act providing for individual and group health care insurance coverage protections and for core health benefits; imposing penalties; and providing for applicability and for regulations. Under the proposal, the ten essential health benefits (EHB) currently covered by the ACA would be placed into state law. The benefits the legislation would cover includes: ambulatory patient services; emergency services; hospitalization; maternity and newborn care; mental health and substance use disorder services including behavioral health treatment; prescription drugs; rehabilitative and habilitative services and devices; laboratory services; preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management; and pediatric services, including oral and vision care.

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## **SB 828**

An Act amending the act of July 22, 1974 (P.L.589, No.205), known as the Unfair Insurance Practices Act, further providing for unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices defined. This measure provides protection for patients who are already receiving a benefit within the policy year of their health insurance contract. It does not impact an insurer's ability to alter covered benefits for insured people who are not already receiving a specific service, treatment or prescription drug. Finally, this legislation does not apply to a benefit removed from coverage because it has been deemed unsafe by the FDA or when production of a

prescription drug has been discontinued.

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## **SB 50**

An Act providing for health care insurance coverage protections, for duties of the Insurance Department and the Insurance Commissioner, for regulations, for enforcement and for penalties. This legislation protects insurance coverage for individuals with pre-existing conditions.

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## **SB 52**

An Act providing for health care insurance coverage protections, for duties of the Insurance Department and the Insurance Commissioner, for regulations, for enforcement and for penalties. Annual or lifetime limits typically affect individuals with chronic medical conditions, such as cancer, mental illness, or addiction, that require constant treatment and drug therapies. According to estimates from the Departments of Human Services and Insurance, 4.5 million Pennsylvanians have benefited from the Federal prohibition on annual and lifetime limits. Under the legislation, insurance policies sold or renewed in the Commonwealth, after the effective date of the bill, may not include an annual or lifetime limit.