

Connecticut Strategies to Prevent Medical Debt

Balance Billing and Short-Term Insurance

The federal No Surprises Act (NSA) protects patients from surprise medical bills (also referred to as “balance bills”), which are unexpected costs from out-of-network providers. Under the federal legislation, patients receiving emergency care or who are unknowingly treated by out-of-network providers during an in-network procedure are only required to pay the in-network cost-sharing amount for services provided. Effective January 1, 2022, the No Surprises Act applies to most health plans but not all care sites and services. States can legislate additional protections for balance bills not covered under the NSA, such as for ground ambulances, or limit the number of short-term, limited duration health plans available in the state, which traditionally cover fewer services putting enrollees at greater risk of incurring balance bills. Strategies examine in this section include:

- Prohibitions on Balance Billing for Ground Ambulance Services

- Prohibitions on Short-Term, Limited Duration Health Plans

Charity Care and Community Benefit Requirements

This section reviews state laws aimed at preventing medical debt, including mandates for hospitals and health care providers to offer financial assistance policies, screen patients for insurance and charity care eligibility, and inform patients of charity care policies before collecting payment. Strategies examined in this section include:

- Mandated Hospital Charity Care

- Hospital Charity Care Screening Requirements

- Hospital Charity Care Notification Requirements

- Hospital Community Benefit Reporting Requirements

Reducing Financial Consequences

This section examines how a state regulates providers’ ability to collect medical debt once it has been incurred. States can mitigate the financial harm of medical debt by regulating how and when providers and collection agencies pursue repayment or by limited aggressive collection actions. Strategies examined in this section include:

- Mandated Waiting Period Prior to Sending a Bill to Collections

- Limits on Liens or Foreclosures due to Medical Debt

- Limits on Wage Garnishment due to Medical Debt

- Limits on the Amount of Interest Charged to Medical Debt



Medical Debt Prevention

Balance Billing and Short-Term Insurance

Policy	Status as of June 2025	Summary
Prohibits Balance Billing for Ground Ambulance Services	 Does not prohibit balance billing for out-of-network ground ambulance services	
Prohibits Short-Term, Limited Duration Health Plans	 State law has eliminated short-term, limited duration health plans	STLD health plans aren't explicitly banned in the state, but strict regulations have effectively removed them from the market.



State Has Active Policy or Program



Policy or Program Partially Implemented



State Does Not Have an Active Policy or Program



No Source, or Limited Information Found

Medical Debt Prevention

Charity Care and Community Benefit

Policy	Status as of June 2025	Summary
Mandated Hospital Charity Care	State law requires hospitals to provide free or discounted care to low-income patients and sets standards for eligibility (see notes)	Connecticut law requires health care facilities that hold or administer hospital bed funds to offer financial assistance through these funds to eligible patients. However, the state has not established a uniform income threshold for eligibility.
Hospital Charity Care Screening Requirements	State does not require health care providers to screen patients for Medicaid, Marketplace, or charity care eligibility before collecting payment	
Hospital Charity Care Notification Requirement	State law requires health care providers to notify patients of charity care options before collecting payment	Hospitals in Connecticut are required to prominently post information (in English and Spanish) about hospital bed funds in key locations, provide printed summaries, and include them in all bills and collection notices.
Hospital Community Benefit Reporting Requirement	State law requires hospitals to annually report the amount of charity care provided	Connecticut hospitals must annually report to the state’s Health Systems Planning Unit the number of applicants for charity care and reduced cost services, the number approved, and the total and average charges and costs of the care provided. They are also required to maintain detailed records of hospital bed fund activity and make this information available to the unit upon request.

State Has Active Policy or Program

Policy or Program Partially Implemented

State Does Not Have an Active Policy or Program

No Source, or Limited Information Found

Medical Debt Prevention

Reducing Financial Consequences

Policy	Status as of June 2025	Summary
Mandates Waiting Prior to Collections	State law does not require a waiting period before sending medical debts to collections	Connecticut law does not specify a timeframe for selling medical debt, but hospitals may not refer a patient to collections unless the patient is uninsured and found ineligible for the hospital bed fund.
Limits on Liens or Foreclosures due to Medical Debt	State law prohibits initiating a lien or foreclosure to collect medical debt	Connecticut law prohibits hospitals or creditors from foreclosing on a lien against a patient's primary residence for medical debt.
Limits Wage Garnishment due to Medical Debt	State law exceeds federal wage garnishment protections for residents with medical debt	Connecticut bars hospitals and medical debt collectors from garnishing wages if a patient qualifies for subsidized care through the state hospital bed fund.
Limits on the Amount of Interest Charged to Medical Debt	State law limits interest rates on medical debt	Connecticut law prohibits hospitals and their affiliates from charging interest or fees on medical debt owed by uninsured patients. For other patients, any interest on hospital-related debt is capped at 5% annually.

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