2021 -- H 5243

LC000735

STATE RHODE ISLAND \mathbf{OF}

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2021

AN ACT

RELATING TO INSURANCE -- INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

<u>Introduced By:</u> Representative John G. Edwards

Date Introduced: January 29, 2021

Referred To: House Health & Human Services

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 27-38.2-1 of the General Laws in Chapter 27-38.2 entitled "Insurance

Coverage for Mental Illness and Substance Abuse" is hereby amended to read as follows:

27-38.2-1. Coverage for treatment of mental health and substance use disorders.

4 (a) A group health plan and an individual or group health insurance plan, and any contract 5 between the Rhode Island Medicaid program and any health insurance carrier, as defined under

6 chapters 18, 19, 20, and 41 of title 27, shall provide coverage for the treatment of mental-health

and substance-use disorders under the same terms and conditions as that coverage is provided for 8 other illnesses and diseases.

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(b) Coverage for the treatment of mental-health and substance-use disorders shall not impose any annual or lifetime dollar limitation.

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(c) Financial requirements and quantitative treatment limitations on coverage for the treatment of mental-health and substance-use disorders shall be no more restrictive than the predominant financial requirements applied to substantially all coverage for medical conditions in

14 each treatment classification.

> (d) Coverage shall not impose non-quantitative treatment limitations for the treatment of mental health and substance-use disorders unless the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the non-quantitative treatment limitation, as written and in operation, are comparable to, and are applied no more stringently than, the processes, strategies,

evidentiary standards, or other factors used in applying the limitation with respect to medical/surgical benefits in the classification.

- (e) The following classifications shall be used to apply the coverage requirements of this chapter: (1) Inpatient, in-network; (2) Inpatient, out-of-network; (3) Outpatient, in-network; (4) Outpatient, out-of-network; (5) Emergency care; and (6) Prescription drugs.
- (f) Medication-assisted treatment or medication-assisted maintenance services of substance-use disorders, opioid overdoses, and chronic addiction, including methadone, buprenorphine, naltrexone, or other clinically appropriate medications, is included within the appropriate classification based on the site of the service.
- (g) Payors shall rely upon the criteria of the American Society of Addiction Medicine when developing coverage for levels of care <u>and determining placements</u> for substance-use disorder treatment.
- (h) Patients with substance-use disorders shall have access to evidence-based, non-opioid treatment for pain, therefore coverage shall apply to medically necessary chiropractic care and osteopathic manipulative treatment performed by an individual licensed under § 5-37-2.
- (i) Parity of cost-sharing requirements. Regardless of the professional license of the provider of care, if that care is consistent with the provider's scope of practice and the health plan's credentialing and contracting provisions, cost-sharing for behavioral health counseling visits and medication maintenance visits shall be consistent with the cost-sharing applied to primary care office visits.
- (j) Consistent with coverage for medical and surgical services, a health plan as defined in subsection (a) of this section shall cover clinically appropriate and medically necessary residential or inpatient services, including detoxification and stabilization services, for the treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, including alcohol use disorders, in accordance with this subsection.
- (1) The health plan shall provide coverage for clinically appropriate and medically necessary residential or inpatient services, including American Society of Addiction Medicine levels of care for residential and inpatient services, and shall not require preauthorization prior to a patient obtaining such services; provided, that the facility shall provide the health plan with: notification of admission, proof that an assessment was conducted based upon the criteria of the American Society of Addiction Medicine or after an appropriate psychiatric assessment for mental health disorders, that residential or inpatient services is the most appropriate and least restrictive level of care necessary, the initial treatment plan, and estimated length of stay within forty-eight (48) hours of admission.

1	(2) Notwithstaliding § 27-36.2-3, coverage provided under this subsection shall not be
2	subject to concurrent utilization review during the first twenty-eight (28) days of the residential or
3	inpatient admission provided that the facility notifies the health plan as provided in subsection (j)(1)
4	of this section. The facility shall perform daily clinical review of the patient, including consultation
5	with the health plan at or just prior to the fourteenth day of treatment to ensure that the facility
6	determined that the residential or inpatient treatment was clinically appropriate and medically
7	necessary for the patient using an assessment based upon the criteria of the American Society of
8	Addiction Medicine or after an appropriate psychiatric assessment for mental health disorders.
9	(3) Prior to discharge from residential or inpatient services, the facility shall provide the
10	patient and the health plan with a written discharge plan which shall describe arrangements for
11	additional services that are needed following discharge from the residential or inpatient facility as
12	determined using an assessment based upon the criteria of the American Society of Addiction
13	Medicine or after an appropriate psychiatric assessment for mental health disorders. Prior to
14	discharge, the facility shall indicate to the health plan whether services included in the discharge
15	plan are secured or determined to be reasonably available. The health plan may conduct utilization
16	review procedures, in consultation with the patient's treating clinician, regarding the discharge plan
17	and continuation of care.
18	(4) Any utilization review of treatment provided under this subsection may include a
19	review of all services provided during the residential or inpatient treatment, including all services
20	provided during the first twenty-eight (28) days of such residential or inpatient treatment. Provided,
21	however, the health plan shall only deny coverage for any portion of the initial twenty-eight (28)
22	days of residential or inpatient treatment on the basis that such treatment was not medically
23	necessary if such residential or inpatient treatment was contrary to the assessment based upon the
24	criteria of the American Society of Addiction Medicine or after an appropriate psychiatric
25	assessment for mental health disorders. A patient shall not have any financial obligation to the
26	facility for any treatment under this subsection other than any copayment, coinsurance, or
27	deductible otherwise required under the policy.
28	(5) This subsection shall apply only to covered services delivered within the health plan's
29	provider network.
30	(6) Nothing herein prohibits the health plan from conducting quality of care reviews.
31	(k) No health plan as provided in subsection (a) of this section shall refuse to cover
32	treatment for mental health and substance use disorders, including alcohol use disorders, regardless
33	of the level of care, that such health plan is required to cover pursuant to this section solely because
34	such treatment is ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or by a government operated

- 1 <u>diversion program.</u>
- 2 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on January 1, 2022.

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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO INSURANCE -- INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

This act would require a health plan to cover clinically appropriate and medically necessary residential or inpatient services, including detoxification and stabilization services, for the treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, including alcohol use disorders.

This act would take effect on January 1, 2022.

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