

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 HB2589

Introduced 2/19/2021, by Rep. Deb Conroy

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Substance Use Disorder Act. Provides that a health care professional or other person acting under the direction of a health care professional may store and, without generating or affixing a patient-specific label, dispense an opioid antagonist to a patient in a hospital, hospital affiliate, or ambulatory treatment center if certain patient information is provided to the patient. Makes changes to provisions concerning the grants awarded under the Drug Overdose Prevention Program. Provides that the Department of Human Services shall (rather than may) develop policy or best practice guidelines for identification of at-risk individuals through SBIRT (Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment) and contract or billing requirements for SBIRT. Amends the Medical Assistance Article of the Illinois Public Aid Code. Requires the Department of Healthcare and Family Services to develop and seek federal approval of a SBIRT benefit for which qualified providers shall be reimbursed under the medical assistance program; and to develop a methodology and bundled reimbursement rate for SBIRT services. Provides that pharmacy fees or hospital fees related to the distribution of opioid antagonists prescribed for the treatment of an opioid overdose shall be covered under the medical assistance program. Amends the Illinois Insurance Code. Provides that an individual or group policy of accident and health insurance amended, delivered, issued, or renewed in this State that provides coverage for prescription drugs must provide coverage for all opioid antagonists approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Requires health care plans that provide coverage for hospital expenses to also reimburse a hospital for the hospital's cost of any FDA approved opioid antagonist.

LRB102 15983 KTG 21353 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning substance use disorders.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Substance Use Disorder Act is amended by changing Sections 5-23 and 20-10 as follows:
- 6 (20 ILCS 301/5-23)
- 7 Sec. 5-23. Drug Overdose Prevention Program.
- 8 (a) Reports.

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- (1) The Department may publish annually a report on drug overdose trends statewide that reviews State death rates from available data to ascertain changes in the causes or rates of fatal and nonfatal drug overdose. The report shall also provide information on interventions that would be effective in reducing the rate of fatal or nonfatal drug overdose and on the current substance use disorder treatment capacity within the State. The report shall include an analysis of drug overdose information reported to the Department of Public Health pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 3-3013 of the Counties Code, Section 6.14g of the Hospital Licensing Act, and subsection (j) of Section 22-30 of the School Code.
 - (2) The report may include:
- (A) Trends in drug overdose death rates.

1	(B) Trends in emergency room utilization related
2	to drug overdose and the cost impact of emergency room
3	utilization.
4	(C) Trends in utilization of pre-hospital and
5	emergency services and the cost impact of emergency
6	services utilization.
7	(D) Suggested improvements in data collection.
8	(E) A description of other interventions effective
9	in reducing the rate of fatal or nonfatal drug
10	overdose.
11	(F) A description of efforts undertaken to educate
12	the public about unused medication and about how to
13	properly dispose of unused medication, including the
14	number of registered collection receptacles in this
15	State, mail-back programs, and drug take-back events.
16	(G) An inventory of the State's substance use
17	disorder treatment capacity, including, but not
18	limited to:
19	(i) The number and type of licensed treatment
20	programs in each geographic area of the State.
21	(ii) The availability of medication-assisted
22	treatment at each licensed program and which types
23	of medication-assisted treatment are available.
24	(iii) The number of recovery homes that accept
25	individuals using medication-assisted treatment in
26	their recovery.

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i)	iv) The	number	of	medical	profess	sionals
currer	ntly auth	orized	to	prescribe	buprend	orphine
and	the num	nber (of	individuals	s who	fill
presci	riptions	for t	that	medicatio	n at	retail
pharma	acies as p	rescrik	oed.			

- (v) Any partnerships between programs licensed by the Department and other providers of medication-assisted treatment.
- (vi) Any challenges in providing
 medication-assisted treatment reported by programs
 licensed by the Department and any potential
 solutions.
- (b) Programs; drug overdose prevention.
- (1) The Department may establish a program to provide for the production and publication, in electronic and other formats, of drug overdose prevention, recognition, and response literature. The Department may develop and disseminate curricula for use by professionals, organizations, individuals, or committees interested in the prevention of fatal and nonfatal drug overdose, including, but not limited to, drug users, jail and prison personnel, jail and prison inmates, drug treatment professionals, emergency medical personnel, hospital staff, families and associates of drug users, peace officers, firefighters, public safety officers, needle exchange program staff, and other persons. In addition to

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information regarding drug overdose prevention, recognition, and response, literature produced by the Department shall stress that drug use remains illegal and highly dangerous and that complete abstinence from illegal drug use is the healthiest choice. The literature shall provide information and resources for substance use disorder treatment.

The Department may establish or authorize programs for prescribing, dispensing, or distributing opioid antagonists for the treatment of drug overdose. Such programs may include the prescribing of opioid antagonists for the treatment of drug overdose to a person who is not at risk of opioid overdose but who, in the judgment of the health care professional, may be in a position to assist another individual during an opioid-related drug overdose and who has received basic instruction on how to administer an opioid antagonist.

- (2) The Department may provide advice to State and local officials on the growing drug overdose crisis, including the prevalence of drug overdose incidents, programs promoting the disposal of unused prescription drugs, trends in drug overdose incidents, and solutions to the drug overdose crisis.
- (3) The Department support drug overdose may prevention, recognition, projects and response facilitating the acquisition of opioid antagonist

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medication approved for opioid overdose reversal, acquisition of opioid facilitating the antagonist medication approved for opioid overdose reversal, providing trainings in overdose prevention best practices, connecting programs to medical resources, establishing a statewide standing order for the acquisition of needed medication, establishing learning collaboratives between localities and programs, and assisting programs navigating any regulatory requirements for establishing or expanding such programs.

- (4) In supporting best practices in drug overdose prevention programming, the Department may promote the following programmatic elements:
 - (A) Training individuals who currently use drugs in the administration of opioid antagonists approved for the reversal of an opioid overdose.
 - (B) Directly distributing opioid antagonists approved for the reversal of an opioid overdose rather than providing prescriptions to be filled at a pharmacy.
 - (C) Conducting street and community outreach to work directly with individuals who are using drugs.
 - (D) Employing community health workers or peer recovery specialists who are familiar with the communities served and can provide culturally competent services.

1		(E) Collaborating with other community-based
2		organizations, substance use disorder treatment
3		centers, or other health care providers engaged in
4		treating individuals who are using drugs.
5		(F) Providing linkages for individuals to obtain
6		evidence-based substance use disorder treatment.
7		(G) Engaging individuals exiting jails or prisons
8		who are at a high risk of overdose.
9		(H) Providing education and training to
10		community-based organizations who work directly with
11		<pre>individuals who are using drugs and those individuals'</pre>
12		families and communities.
13		(I) Providing education and training on drug
14		overdose prevention and response to emergency
15		personnel and law enforcement.
16		(J) Informing communities of the important role
17		emergency personnel play in responding to accidental
18		overdose.
19		(K) Producing and distributing targeted mass media
20		materials on drug overdose prevention and response,
21		the potential dangers of leaving unused prescription
22		drugs in the home, and the proper methods for
23		disposing of unused prescription drugs.
24	(c)	Grants.
25		(1) The Department may award grants, in accordance

with this subsection, to create or support local drug

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overdose prevention, recognition, and response projects. health departments, correctional institutions, Local hospitals, universities, community-based organizations, and faith-based organizations may apply to the Department for a grant under this subsection at the time and in the the Department prescribes. Eliqible grant activities include, but are not limited to, purchasing and distributing opioid antagonists, hiring peer recovery specialists or other community members to conduct community outreach, and hosting public health fairs or events to distribute opioid antagonists, promote harm reduction activities, and provide linkages to community partners.

- (2) In awarding grants, the Department shall consider the overall rate of opioid overdose, the rate of increase in opioid overdose, and racial disparities in opioid overdose experienced by the communities to be served by grantees. The Department necessity for overdose prevention projects in various settings and shall encourage all grant applicants to develop interventions that will be effective and viable in their local areas.
 - (3) (Blank).
- (4) In addition to moneys appropriated by the General Assembly, the Department may seek grants from private foundations, the federal government, and other sources to fund the grants under this Section and to fund an

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- 1 evaluation of the programs supported by the grants.
 - (d) Health care professional prescription of opioid antagonists.
 - (1) A health care professional who, acting in good faith, directly or by standing order, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antagonist to: (a) a patient who, in the judgment of the health care professional, is capable of administering the drug in an emergency, or (b) a person who is not at risk of opioid overdose but who, in the judgment of the health care professional, may be in a assist position to another individual during opioid-related drug overdose and who has received basic instruction on how to administer an opioid antagonist shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, be subject to: (i) any disciplinary or other adverse action under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, the Nurse Practice Act, the Pharmacy Practice Act, or any other professional licensing statute or (ii) any criminal liability, except for willful and wanton misconduct.
 - (1.5) Notwithstanding any provision of the Pharmacy Practice Act, Section 33 of the Medical Practice Act of 1987, or any other law or rule, a health care professional or other person acting under the direction of a health care professional may store and, without generating or affixing a patient-specific label, dispense an opioid

antagonist to a patient in a hospital, hospital affiliate, or ambulatory treatment center if the patient information specified in paragraph (4) of this subsection is provided to the patient. A person acting in accordance with this paragraph shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, be subject to: (i) any disciplinary or other adverse action under the Medical Practice Act of 1987, the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, the Practice Act, the Pharmacy Practice Act, or any other professional licensing statute; or (ii) any criminal liability, except for willful and wanton misconduct.

- (2) A person who is not otherwise licensed to administer an opioid antagonist may in an emergency administer without fee an opioid antagonist if the person has received the patient information specified in paragraph (4) of this subsection and believes in good faith that another person is experiencing a drug overdose. The person shall not, as a result of his or her acts or omissions, be (i) liable for any violation of the Medical Practice Act of 1987, the Physician Assistant Practice Act of 1987, the Nurse Practice Act, the Pharmacy Practice Act, or any other professional licensing statute, or (ii) subject to any criminal prosecution or civil liability, except for willful and wanton misconduct.
- (3) A health care professional prescribing an opioid antagonist to a patient shall ensure that the patient

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receives the patient information specified in paragraph this subsection. Patient information may be (4)of care provided the health professional by or community-based organization, substance use disorder program, or other organization with which the health care professional establishes a written agreement that includes a description of how the organization will provide patient information, how employees or volunteers providing information will be trained, and standards for documenting provision of patient information to patients. the Provision of patient information shall be documented in the patient's medical record or through similar means as between determined by agreement the health professional and the organization. The Department, in consultation with statewide organizations representing physicians, pharmacists, advanced practice registered nurses, physician assistants, substance use disorder programs, and other interested groups, shall develop and disseminate to health care professionals, community-based organizations, substance use disorder programs, and other organizations training materials in video, electronic, or other formats to facilitate the provision of such patient information.

(4) For the purposes of this subsection:

"Opioid antagonist" means a drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or inhibits the effect of opioids

acting on those receptors, including, but not limited to, naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly acting drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

"Health care professional" means a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, a licensed physician assistant with prescriptive authority, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse with prescriptive authority, an advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant who practices in a hospital, hospital affiliate, or ambulatory surgical treatment center and possesses appropriate clinical privileges in accordance with the Nurse Practice Act, or a pharmacist licensed to practice pharmacy under the Pharmacy Practice Act.

"Patient" includes a person who is not at risk of opioid overdose but who, in the judgment of the physician, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant, may be in a position to assist another individual during an overdose and who has received patient information as required in paragraph (2) of this subsection on the indications for and administration of an opioid antagonist.

"Patient information" includes information provided to the patient on drug overdose prevention and recognition; how to perform rescue breathing and resuscitation; opioid antagonist dosage and administration; the importance of

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calling 911; care for the overdose victim after administration of the overdose antagonist; and other issues as necessary.

- (e) Drug overdose response policy.
- (1) Every State and local government agency that employs a law enforcement officer or fireman as those terms are defined in the Line of Duty Compensation Act must possess opioid antagonists and must establish a control acquisition, policy to the storage, transportation, and administration of such opioid antagonists and to provide training in the administration of opioid antagonists. A State or local government agency that employs a fireman as defined in the Line of Duty Compensation Act but does not respond to emergency medical calls or provide medical services shall be exempt from this subsection.
- (2) Every publicly or privately owned ambulance, special emergency medical services vehicle, non-transport vehicle, or ambulance assist vehicle, as described in the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems Act, that responds to requests for emergency services or transports patients between hospitals in emergency situations must possess opioid antagonists.
- (3) Entities that are required under paragraphs (1) and (2) to possess opioid antagonists may also apply to the Department for a grant to fund the acquisition of

- 1 opioid antagonists and training programs on the
- 2 administration of opioid antagonists.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-513, eff. 1-1-18;
- 4 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 101-356, eff. 8-9-19.)
- 5 (20 ILCS 301/20-10)
- 6 Sec. 20-10. Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to
- 7 Treatment.
- 8 (a) As used in this Section, "SBIRT" means the
- 9 identification and engagement, by a qualified provider, of
- 10 individuals, within primary care settings, who need substance
- 11 use disorder treatment. Providers Primary care providers will
- screen and, based on the results of the screen, deliver a brief
- 13 intervention, begin an initial dosage of treatment as
- 14 authorized within their scope of practice with the patient's
- 15 consent, and or make referral to a licensed treatment provider
- 16 as appropriate. SBIRT is not a licensed category of service.
- 17 (b) The Department shall may develop policy or best
- 18 practice guidelines for identification of at-risk individuals
- 19 through SBIRT and contract or billing requirements for SBIRT.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 100-759, eff. 1-1-19.)
- 21 Section 10. The Illinois Insurance Code is amended by
- 22 changing Section 356z.23 as follows:
- 23 (215 ILCS 5/356z.23)

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- 1 Sec. 356z.23. Coverage for opioid antagonists.
- 2 (a) An individual or group policy of accident and health insurance amended, delivered, issued, or renewed in this State 3 after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd 4 5 General Assembly the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly that provides coverage for 6 7 prescription drugs must provide coverage for <u>all</u> at least one opioid antagonists approved by the U.S. Food and Drug 8 9 Administration antagonist, including the medication product, 10 administration devices, and any pharmacy administration fees 11 related to the dispensing of the opioid antagonist. This 12 coverage must include refills for expired or utilized opioid 13 antagonists.
 - (a-5) An individual or group policy of accident and health insurance or a managed care plan amended, delivered, issued, or renewed in this State after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 102nd General Assembly that provides coverage for hospital expenses shall reimburse a hospital for the hospital's cost of any opioid antagonist approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration provided to a covered individual upon discharge from the hospital or hospital emergency department, including the medication product, administration devices, and any usual and customary fees related to the provision of the opioid antagonist.
 - (b) As used in this Section, "opioid antagonist" means a drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or inhibits the

- 1 effect of opioids acting on those receptors, including, but
- 2 not limited to, naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly
- 3 acting drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 99-480, eff. 9-9-15.)
- 5 Section 15. The Illinois Public Aid Code is amended by
- 6 changing Section 5-5 and by adding Section 5-39 as follows:
- 7 (305 ILCS 5/5-5) (from Ch. 23, par. 5-5)
- 8 Sec. 5-5. Medical services. The Illinois Department, by 9 rule, shall determine the quantity and quality of and the rate 10 of reimbursement for the medical assistance for which payment will be authorized, and the medical services to be provided, 11 12 which may include all or part of the following: (1) inpatient 13 hospital services; (2) outpatient hospital services; (3) other laboratory and X-ray services; (4) skilled nursing home 14 15 services; (5) physicians' services whether furnished in the office, the patient's home, a hospital, a skilled nursing 16 17 home, or elsewhere; (6) medical care, or any other type of remedial care furnished by licensed practitioners; (7) home 18 health care services; (8) private duty nursing service; (9) 19 20 clinic services; (10) dental services, including prevention and treatment of periodontal disease and dental caries disease 21 for pregnant women, provided by an individual licensed to 22 23 practice dentistry or dental surgery; for purposes of this item (10), "dental services" means diagnostic, preventive, or 24

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corrective procedures provided by or under the supervision of a dentist in the practice of his or her profession; (11) physical therapy and related services; (12) prescribed drugs, dentures, and prosthetic devices; and eyeglasses prescribed by a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye, or by an optometrist, whichever the person may select; (13) other diagnostic, screening, preventive, and rehabilitative services, including to ensure that the individual's need for intervention or treatment of mental disorders or substance use disorders or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders is determined using a uniform screening, assessment, and evaluation process inclusive of criteria, for children and adults; for purposes of this item (13), a uniform screening, assessment, and evaluation process refers to a process that includes an appropriate evaluation and, as warranted, a referral; "uniform" does not mean the use of a singular instrument, tool, or process that all must utilize; (14) transportation and such other expenses as may be necessary; (15) medical treatment of sexual assault survivors, as defined in Section 1a of the Sexual Assault Survivors Emergency Treatment Act, for injuries sustained as a result of the sexual assault, including examinations and laboratory tests to discover evidence which may be used in criminal proceedings arising from the sexual assault; (16) the diagnosis and treatment of sickle cell anemia; and (17) any other medical care, and any other type of remedial care recognized under the

laws of this State. The term "any other type of remedial care"

shall include nursing care and nursing home service for

persons who rely on treatment by spiritual means alone through

4 prayer for healing.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a comprehensive tobacco use cessation program that includes purchasing prescription drugs or prescription medical devices approved by the Food and Drug Administration shall be covered under the medical assistance program under this Article for persons who are otherwise eligible for assistance under this Article.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, reproductive health care that is otherwise legal in Illinois shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code, the Illinois Department may not require, as a condition of payment for any laboratory test authorized under this Article, that a physician's handwritten signature appear on the laboratory test order form. The Illinois Department may, however, impose other appropriate requirements regarding laboratory test order documentation.

Upon receipt of federal approval of an amendment to the Illinois Title XIX State Plan for this purpose, the Department shall authorize the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) to procure a

vendor or vendors to manufacture eyeglasses for individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. CPS shall ensure that its vendor or vendors are enrolled as providers in the medical assistance program and in any capitated Medicaid managed care entity (MCE) serving individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. Under any contract procured under this provision, the vendor or vendors must serve only individuals enrolled in a school within the CPS system. Claims for services provided by CPS's vendor or vendors to recipients of benefits in the medical assistance program under this Code, the Children's Health Insurance Program, or the Covering ALL KIDS Health Insurance Program shall be submitted to the Department or the MCE in which the individual is enrolled for payment and shall be reimbursed at the Department's or the MCE's established rates or rate methodologies for eyeglasses.

On and after July 1, 2012, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services may provide the following services to persons eligible for assistance under this Article who are participating in education, training or employment programs operated by the Department of Human Services as successor to the Department of Public Aid:

- (1) dental services provided by or under the supervision of a dentist; and
- (2) eyeglasses prescribed by a physician skilled in the diseases of the eye, or by an optometrist, whichever the person may select.

On and after July 1, 2018, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall provide dental services to any adult who is otherwise eligible for assistance under the medical assistance program. As used in this paragraph, "dental services" means diagnostic, preventative, restorative, or corrective procedures, including procedures and services for the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease and dental caries disease, provided by an individual who is licensed to practice dentistry or dental surgery or who is under the supervision of a dentist in the practice of his or her profession.

On and after July 1, 2018, targeted dental services, as set forth in Exhibit D of the Consent Decree entered by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, in the matter of Memisovski v. Maram, Case No. 92 C 1982, that are provided to adults under the medical assistance program shall be established at no less than the rates set forth in the "New Rate" column in Exhibit D of the Consent Decree for targeted dental services that are provided to persons under the age of 18 under the medical assistance program.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code and subject to federal approval, the Department may adopt rules to allow a dentist who is volunteering his or her service at no cost to render dental services through an enrolled not-for-profit health clinic without the dentist personally

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- a participating provider in 1 enrolling as the medical 2 assistance program. A not-for-profit health clinic shall include a public health clinic or Federally Qualified Health 3 Center or other enrolled provider, as determined by the 5 Department, through which dental services covered under this 6 Section are performed. The Department shall establish a 7 process for payment of claims for reimbursement for covered 8 dental services rendered under this provision.
- 9 The Illinois Department, by rule, may distinguish and 10 classify the medical services to be provided only in accordance with the classes of persons designated in Section 12 5-2.
 - The Department of Healthcare and Family Services must provide coverage and reimbursement for amino acid-based elemental formulas, regardless of delivery method, for the diagnosis and treatment of (i) eosinophilic disorders and (ii) short bowel syndrome when the prescribing physician has issued a written order stating that the amino acid-based elemental formula is medically necessary.
 - The Illinois Department shall authorize the provision of, and shall authorize payment for, screening by low-dose mammography for the presence of occult breast cancer for women 35 years of age or older who are eligible for medical assistance under this Article, as follows:
- 25 (A) A baseline mammogram for women 35 to 39 years of age.

- 1 (B) An annual mammogram for women 40 years of age or older.
 - (C) A mammogram at the age and intervals considered medically necessary by the woman's health care provider for women under 40 years of age and having a family history of breast cancer, prior personal history of breast cancer, positive genetic testing, or other risk factors.
 - (D) A comprehensive ultrasound screening and MRI of an entire breast or breasts if a mammogram demonstrates heterogeneous or dense breast tissue or when medically necessary as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches.
 - (E) A screening MRI when medically necessary, as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches.
 - (F) A diagnostic mammogram when medically necessary, as determined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, advanced practice registered nurse, or physician assistant.

The Department shall not impose a deductible, coinsurance, copayment, or any other cost-sharing requirement on the coverage provided under this paragraph; except that this sentence does not apply to coverage of diagnostic mammograms to the extent such coverage would disqualify a high-deductible health plan from eligibility for a health savings account pursuant to Section 223 of the Internal Revenue Code (26)

- 1 U.S.C. 223).
- 2 All screenings shall include a physical breast exam,
- 3 instruction on self-examination and information regarding the
- 4 frequency of self-examination and its value as a preventative
- 5 tool.
- 6 For purposes of this Section:
- 7 "Diagnostic mammogram" means a mammogram obtained using
- 8 diagnostic mammography.
- 9 "Diagnostic mammography" means a method of screening that
- 10 is designed to evaluate an abnormality in a breast, including
- an abnormality seen or suspected on a screening mammogram or a
- 12 subjective or objective abnormality otherwise detected in the
- 13 breast.
- "Low-dose mammography" means the x-ray examination of the
- breast using equipment dedicated specifically for mammography,
- 16 including the x-ray tube, filter, compression device, and
- image receptor, with an average radiation exposure delivery of
- less than one rad per breast for 2 views of an average size
- 19 breast. The term also includes digital mammography and
- 20 includes breast tomosynthesis.
- "Breast tomosynthesis" means a radiologic procedure that
- 22 involves the acquisition of projection images over the
- 23 stationary breast to produce cross-sectional digital
- three-dimensional images of the breast.
- 25 If, at any time, the Secretary of the United States
- 26 Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor

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agency, promulgates rules or regulations to be published in 1 2 the Federal Register or publishes a comment in the Federal Register or issues an opinion, guidance, or other action that 3 would require the State, pursuant to any provision of the 4 5 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public 111-148), 6 including, but not limited to, 42 7 18031(d)(3)(B) or any successor provision, to defray the cost 8 of any coverage for breast tomosynthesis outlined in this 9 paragraph, then the requirement that an insurer cover breast 10 tomosynthesis is inoperative other than any such coverage 11 authorized under Section 1902 of the Social Security Act, 42 12 U.S.C. 1396a, and the State shall not assume any obligation 13 for the cost of coverage for breast tomosynthesis set forth in 14 this paragraph.

On and after January 1, 2016, the Department shall ensure that all networks of care for adult clients of the Department include access to at least one breast imaging Center of Imaging Excellence as certified by the American College of Radiology.

On and after January 1, 2012, providers participating in a quality improvement program approved by the Department shall be reimbursed for screening and diagnostic mammography at the same rate as the Medicare program's rates, including the increased reimbursement for digital mammography.

The Department shall convene an expert panel including representatives of hospitals, free-standing mammography

facilities, and doctors, including radiologists, to establish quality standards for mammography.

On and after January 1, 2017, providers participating in a breast cancer treatment quality improvement program approved by the Department shall be reimbursed for breast cancer treatment at a rate that is no lower than 95% of the Medicare program's rates for the data elements included in the breast cancer treatment quality program.

The Department shall convene an expert panel, including representatives of hospitals, free-standing breast cancer treatment centers, breast cancer quality organizations, and doctors, including breast surgeons, reconstructive breast surgeons, oncologists, and primary care providers to establish quality standards for breast cancer treatment.

Subject to federal approval, the Department shall establish a rate methodology for mammography at federally qualified health centers and other encounter-rate clinics. These clinics or centers may also collaborate with other hospital-based mammography facilities. By January 1, 2016, the Department shall report to the General Assembly on the status of the provision set forth in this paragraph.

The Department shall establish a methodology to remind women who are age-appropriate for screening mammography, but who have not received a mammogram within the previous 18 months, of the importance and benefit of screening mammography. The Department shall work with experts in breast

cancer outreach and patient navigation to optimize these reminders and shall establish a methodology for evaluating their effectiveness and modifying the methodology based on the evaluation.

The Department shall establish a performance goal for primary care providers with respect to their female patients over age 40 receiving an annual mammogram. This performance goal shall be used to provide additional reimbursement in the form of a quality performance bonus to primary care providers who meet that goal.

The Department shall devise a means of case-managing or patient navigation for beneficiaries diagnosed with breast cancer. This program shall initially operate as a pilot program in areas of the State with the highest incidence of mortality related to breast cancer. At least one pilot program site shall be in the metropolitan Chicago area and at least one site shall be outside the metropolitan Chicago area. On or after July 1, 2016, the pilot program shall be expanded to include one site in western Illinois, one site in southern Illinois, one site in central Illinois, and 4 sites within metropolitan Chicago. An evaluation of the pilot program shall be carried out measuring health outcomes and cost of care for those served by the pilot program compared to similarly situated patients who are not served by the pilot program.

The Department shall require all networks of care to develop a means either internally or by contract with experts

in navigation and community outreach to navigate cancer
patients to comprehensive care in a timely fashion. The
Department shall require all networks of care to include
access for patients diagnosed with cancer to at least one
academic commission on cancer-accredited cancer program as an
in-network covered benefit.

Any medical or health care provider shall immediately recommend, to any pregnant woman who is being provided prenatal services and is suspected of having a substance use disorder as defined in the Substance Use Disorder Act, referral to a local substance use disorder treatment program licensed by the Department of Human Services or to a licensed hospital which provides substance abuse treatment services. The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall assure coverage for the cost of treatment of the drug abuse or addiction for pregnant recipients in accordance with the Illinois Medicaid Program in conjunction with the Department of Human Services.

All medical providers providing medical assistance to pregnant women under this Code shall receive information from the Department on the availability of services under any program providing case management services for addicted women, including information on appropriate referrals for other social services that may be needed by addicted women in addition to treatment for addiction.

The Illinois Department, in cooperation with the

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Departments of Human Services (as successor to the Department 1 2 of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse) and Public Health, through 3 public awareness campaign, may provide information concerning treatment for alcoholism and drug abuse and 5 addiction, prenatal health care, and other pertinent programs directed at reducing the number of drug-affected infants born 6 7 to recipients of medical assistance.

Neither the Department of Healthcare and Family Services nor the Department of Human Services shall sanction the recipient solely on the basis of her substance abuse.

The Illinois Department shall establish such regulations governing the dispensing of health services under this Article as it shall deem appropriate. The Department should seek the advice of formal professional advisory committees appointed by the Director of the Illinois Department for the purpose of providing regular advice on policy and administrative matters, information dissemination and educational activities for medical and health care providers, and consistency in procedures to the Illinois Department.

The Illinois Department may develop and contract with Partnerships of medical providers to arrange medical services for persons eligible under Section 5-2 of this Code. Implementation of this Section may be by demonstration projects in certain geographic areas. The Partnership shall be represented by a sponsor organization. The Department, by rule, shall develop qualifications for sponsors of

Partnerships. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to require that the sponsor organization be a medical organization.

The sponsor must negotiate formal written contracts with medical providers for physician services, inpatient and outpatient hospital care, home health services, treatment for alcoholism and substance abuse, and other services determined necessary by the Illinois Department by rule for delivery by Partnerships. Physician services must include prenatal and obstetrical care. The Illinois Department shall reimburse medical services delivered by Partnership providers to clients in target areas according to provisions of this Article and the Illinois Health Finance Reform Act, except that:

- (1) Physicians participating in a Partnership and providing certain services, which shall be determined by the Illinois Department, to persons in areas covered by the Partnership may receive an additional surcharge for such services.
- (2) The Department may elect to consider and negotiate financial incentives to encourage the development of Partnerships and the efficient delivery of medical care.
- (3) Persons receiving medical services through Partnerships may receive medical and case management services above the level usually offered through the medical assistance program.
- Medical providers shall be required to meet certain

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qualifications to participate in Partnerships to ensure the 1 2 medical deliverv of high quality services. These qualifications shall be determined by rule of the Illinois 3 Department and may be higher than qualifications 5 participation in the medical assistance program. Partnership sponsors may prescribe reasonable additional qualifications 6 7 for participation by medical providers, only with the prior 8 written approval of the Illinois Department.

Nothing in this Section shall limit the free choice of practitioners, hospitals, and other providers of medical services by clients. In order to ensure patient freedom of choice, the Illinois Department shall immediately promulgate all rules and take all other necessary actions so that provided services may be accessed from therapeutically certified optometrists to the full extent of the Illinois Optometric Practice Act of 1987 without discriminating between service providers.

The Department shall apply for a waiver from the United States Health Care Financing Administration to allow for the implementation of Partnerships under this Section.

The Illinois Department shall require health care providers to maintain records that document the medical care and services provided to recipients of Medical Assistance under this Article. Such records must be retained for a period of not less than 6 years from the date of service or as provided by applicable State law, whichever period is longer,

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except that if an audit is initiated within the required retention period then the records must be retained until the audit is completed and every exception is resolved. Illinois Department shall require health care providers to make available, when authorized by the patient, in writing, the medical records in a timely fashion to other health care providers who are treating or serving persons eligible for Medical Assistance under this Article. All dispensers of medical services shall be required to maintain and retain business and professional records sufficient to fully and accurately document the nature, scope, details and receipt of the health care provided to persons eligible for medical assistance under this Code, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Illinois Department. The rules and regulations shall require that proof of the receipt of prescription drugs, dentures, prosthetic devices eyeglasses by eligible persons under this Section accompany each claim for reimbursement submitted by the dispenser of such medical services. No such claims for reimbursement shall be approved for payment by the Illinois Department without such proof of receipt, unless the Illinois Department shall have put into effect and shall be operating a system of post-payment audit and review which shall, on a sampling basis, be deemed adequate by the Illinois Department to assure that such drugs, dentures, prosthetic devices and eyeglasses for which payment is being made are actually being received by

eligible recipients. Within 90 days after September 16, 1984 (the effective date of Public Act 83-1439), the Illinois Department shall establish a current list of acquisition costs for all prosthetic devices and any other items recognized as medical equipment and supplies reimbursable under this Article and shall update such list on a quarterly basis, except that the acquisition costs of all prescription drugs shall be updated no less frequently than every 30 days as required by Section 5-5.12.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Illinois Department shall, within 365 days after July 22, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 98-104), establish procedures to permit skilled care facilities licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act to submit monthly billing claims for reimbursement purposes. Following development of these procedures, the Department shall, by July 1, 2016, test the viability of the new system and implement any necessary operational or structural changes to its information technology platforms in order to allow for the direct acceptance and payment of nursing home claims.

Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Illinois Department shall, within 365 days after August 15, 2014 (the effective date of Public Act 98-963), establish procedures to permit ID/DD facilities licensed under the ID/DD Community Care Act and MC/DD facilities licensed under the MC/DD Act to submit monthly billing claims for reimbursement

purposes. Following development of these procedures, the
Department shall have an additional 365 days to test the
viability of the new system and to ensure that any necessary
operational or structural changes to its information
technology platforms are implemented.

The Illinois Department shall require all dispensers of medical services, other than an individual practitioner or group of practitioners, desiring to participate in the Medical Assistance program established under this Article to disclose all financial, beneficial, ownership, equity, surety or other interests in any and all firms, corporations, partnerships, associations, business enterprises, joint ventures, agencies, institutions or other legal entities providing any form of health care services in this State under this Article.

The Illinois Department may require that all dispensers of medical services desiring to participate in the medical assistance program established under this Article disclose, under such terms and conditions as the Illinois Department may by rule establish, all inquiries from clients and attorneys regarding medical bills paid by the Illinois Department, which inquiries could indicate potential existence of claims or liens for the Illinois Department.

Enrollment of a vendor shall be subject to a provisional period and shall be conditional for one year. During the period of conditional enrollment, the Department may terminate the vendor's eligibility to participate in, or may disenroll

- 1 the vendor from, the medical assistance program without cause.
- 2 Unless otherwise specified, such termination of eligibility or
- 3 disenrollment is not subject to the Department's hearing
- 4 process. However, a disenrolled vendor may reapply without
- 5 penalty.
- 6 The Department has the discretion to limit the conditional
- 7 enrollment period for vendors based upon category of risk of
- 8 the vendor.
- 9 Prior to enrollment and during the conditional enrollment 10 period in the medical assistance program, all vendors shall be 11 subject to enhanced oversight, screening, and review based on
- 12 the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse that is posed by the
- 13 category of risk of the vendor. The Illinois Department shall
- 14 establish the procedures for oversight, screening, and review,
- 15 which may include, but need not be limited to: criminal and
- 16 financial background checks; fingerprinting; license,
- 17 certification, and authorization verifications; unscheduled or
- 18 unannounced site visits; database checks; prepayment audit
- 19 reviews; audits; payment caps; payment suspensions; and other
- screening as required by federal or State law.
- The Department shall define or specify the following: (i)
- 22 by provider notice, the "category of risk of the vendor" for
- each type of vendor, which shall take into account the level of
- 24 screening applicable to a particular category of vendor under
- 25 federal law and regulations; (ii) by rule or provider notice,
- the maximum length of the conditional enrollment period for

each category of risk of the vendor; and (iii) by rule, the hearing rights, if any, afforded to a vendor in each category of risk of the vendor that is terminated or disenrolled during the conditional enrollment period.

To be eligible for payment consideration, a vendor's payment claim or bill, either as an initial claim or as a resubmitted claim following prior rejection, must be received by the Illinois Department, or its fiscal intermediary, no later than 180 days after the latest date on the claim on which medical goods or services were provided, with the following exceptions:

- (1) In the case of a provider whose enrollment is in process by the Illinois Department, the 180-day period shall not begin until the date on the written notice from the Illinois Department that the provider enrollment is complete.
- (2) In the case of errors attributable to the Illinois Department or any of its claims processing intermediaries which result in an inability to receive, process, or adjudicate a claim, the 180-day period shall not begin until the provider has been notified of the error.
- (3) In the case of a provider for whom the Illinois Department initiates the monthly billing process.
- (4) In the case of a provider operated by a unit of local government with a population exceeding 3,000,000 when local government funds finance federal participation

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for claims payments.

For claims for services rendered during a period for which a recipient received retroactive eligibility, claims must be filed within 180 days after the Department determines the applicant is eligible. For claims for which the Illinois Department is not the primary payer, claims must be submitted to the Illinois Department within 180 days after the final adjudication by the primary payer.

In the case of long term care facilities, within 45 calendar days of receipt by the facility of required prescreening information, new admissions with associated admission documents shall be submitted through the Medical Interchange (MEDI) Electronic Data or the Recipient Eligibility Verification (REV) System or shall be submitted directly to the Department of Human Services using required admission forms. Effective September 1, 2014, admission documents, including all prescreening information, must be submitted through MEDI or REV. Confirmation numbers assigned to an accepted transaction shall be retained by a facility to verify timely submittal. Once an admission transaction has been completed, all resubmitted claims following prior rejection are subject to receipt no later than 180 days after the admission transaction has been completed.

Claims that are not submitted and received in compliance with the foregoing requirements shall not be eligible for payment under the medical assistance program, and the State

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shall have no liability for payment of those claims.

To the extent consistent with applicable information and privacy, security, and disclosure laws, State and federal agencies and departments shall provide the Illinois Department access to confidential and other information necessary to perform eligibility and payment verifications and other Illinois Department functions. This includes, but is not limited to: information pertaining licensure; to certification; earnings; immigration status; citizenship; wage reporting; unearned and earned income; pension employment; supplemental security income; social security numbers; National Provider Identifier (NPI) numbers; the National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB); program and agency exclusions; taxpayer identification numbers; tax delinquency; corporate information; and death records.

The Illinois Department shall enter into agreements with State agencies and departments, and is authorized to enter into agreements with federal agencies and departments, under which such agencies and departments shall share data necessary for medical assistance program integrity functions oversight. The Illinois Department shall develop, in cooperation with other State departments and agencies, and in compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations, appropriate and effective methods to share such data. At a minimum, and to the extent necessary to provide data sharing, the Illinois Department shall enter into agreements with State

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agencies and departments, and is authorized to enter into agreements with federal agencies and departments, including, but not limited to: the Secretary of State; the Department of Revenue; the Department of Public Health; the Department of Human Services; and the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.

Beginning in fiscal year 2013, the Illinois Department shall set forth a request for information to identify the benefits of a pre-payment, post-adjudication, and post-edit claims system with the goals of streamlining claims processing and provider reimbursement, reducing the number of pending or rejected claims, and helping to ensure a more transparent adjudication process through the utilization of: (i) provider data verification and provider screening technology; and (ii) clinical code editing; and (iii) pre-pay, post-adjudicated predictive modeling with an integrated case management system with link analysis. Such a request for information shall not be considered as a request for proposal or as an obligation on the part of the Illinois Department to take any action or acquire any products or services.

The Illinois Department shall establish policies, procedures, standards and criteria bv rule for the acquisition, repair and replacement of orthotic and prosthetic devices and durable medical equipment. Such rules shall provide, but not be limited to, the following services: (1) immediate repair or replacement of such devices by recipients;

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and (2) rental, lease, purchase or lease-purchase of durable medical equipment in a cost-effective manner, taking into consideration the recipient's medical prognosis, the extent of the recipient's needs, and the requirements and costs for maintaining such equipment. Subject to prior approval, such rules shall enable a recipient to temporarily acquire and use alternative or substitute devices or equipment pending repairs replacements of any device or equipment previously authorized for such recipient by the Department. Notwithstanding any provision of Section 5-5f to the contrary, the Department may, by rule, exempt certain replacement wheelchair parts from prior approval and, for wheelchairs, wheelchair parts, wheelchair accessories, and related seating and positioning items, determine the wholesale price by methods other than actual acquisition costs.

The Department shall require, by rule, all providers of durable medical equipment to be accredited by an accreditation organization approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and recognized by the Department in order to bill the Department for providing durable medical equipment to recipients. No later than 15 months after the effective date of the rule adopted pursuant to this paragraph, all providers must meet the accreditation requirement.

In order to promote environmental responsibility, meet the needs of recipients and enrollees, and achieve significant cost savings, the Department, or a managed care organization

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under contract with the Department, may provide recipients or managed care enrollees who have a prescription or Certificate of Medical Necessity access to refurbished durable medical equipment under this Section (excluding prosthetic orthotic devices as defined in the Orthotics, Prosthetics, and Pedorthics Practice Act and complex rehabilitation technology associated services) through the State's products and assistive technology program's reutilization program, using staff with the Assistive Technology Professional (ATP) Certification if the refurbished durable medical equipment: (i) is available; (ii) is less expensive, including shipping costs, than new durable medical equipment of the same type; (iii) is able to withstand at least 3 years of use; (iv) is cleaned, disinfected, sterilized, and safe in accordance with federal Food and Drug Administration regulations and guidance governing the reprocessing of medical devices in health care settings; and (v) equally meets the needs of the recipient or enrollee. The reutilization program shall confirm that the recipient or enrollee is not already in receipt of same or similar equipment from another service provider, and that the refurbished durable medical equipment equally meets the needs of the recipient or enrollee. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit recipient or enrollee choice to obtain new durable medical equipment or place any additional prior authorization conditions on enrollees of managed organizations.

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The Department shall execute, relative to the nursing home prescreening project, written inter-agency agreements with the Department of Human Services and the Department on Aging, to effect the following: (i) intake procedures and common eligibility criteria for those persons who are receiving non-institutional services; and (ii) the establishment and development of non-institutional services in areas of the State where they are not currently available undeveloped; and (iii) notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to federal approval, on and after July 1, 2012, an increase in the determination of need (DON) scores from 29 to 37 for applicants for institutional and home and community-based long term care; if and only if federal approval is not granted, the Department may, in conjunction with other affected agencies, implement utilization controls or changes in benefit packages to effectuate a similar savings amount for this population; and (iv) no later than July 1, level of care eligibility criteria 2013, minimum institutional and home and community-based long term care; and (v) no later than October 1, 2013, establish procedures to permit long term care providers access to eligibility scores for individuals with an admission date who are seeking or receiving services from the long term care provider. In order to select the minimum level of care eligibility criteria, the Governor shall establish a workgroup that includes affected agency representatives and stakeholders representing the

1	institutional and home and community-based long term care
2	interests. This Section shall not restrict the Department from
3	implementing lower level of care eligibility criteria for
4	community-based services in circumstances where federal
5	approval has been granted.

The Illinois Department shall develop and operate, in cooperation with other State Departments and agencies and in compliance with applicable federal laws and regulations, appropriate and effective systems of health care evaluation and programs for monitoring of utilization of health care services and facilities, as it affects persons eligible for medical assistance under this Code.

The Illinois Department shall report annually to the General Assembly, no later than the second Friday in April of 1979 and each year thereafter, in regard to:

- (a) actual statistics and trends in utilization of medical services by public aid recipients;
- (b) actual statistics and trends in the provision of the various medical services by medical vendors;
- (c) current rate structures and proposed changes in those rate structures for the various medical vendors; and
- (d) efforts at utilization review and control by the Illinois Department.

The period covered by each report shall be the 3 years ending on the June 30 prior to the report. The report shall include suggested legislation for consideration by the General

Assembly. The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report as required by Section 3.1 of the General Assembly Organization Act, and filing such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act.

Rulemaking authority to implement Public Act 95-1045, if any, is conditioned on the rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and all rules and procedures of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules; any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, is unauthorized.

On and after July 1, 2012, the Department shall reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments or alter any methodologies authorized by this Code to reduce any rate of reimbursement for services or other payments in accordance with Section 5-5e.

Because kidney transplantation can be an appropriate, cost-effective alternative to renal dialysis when medically necessary and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1-11 of this Code, beginning October 1, 2014, the Department shall cover kidney transplantation for noncitizens with end-stage renal disease who are not eligible for comprehensive medical benefits, who meet the residency requirements of Section 5-3 of this Code, and who would otherwise meet the financial

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requirements of the appropriate class of eligible persons under Section 5-2 of this Code. To qualify for coverage of kidney transplantation, such person must be receiving emergency renal dialysis services covered by the Department. Providers under this Section shall be prior approved and certified by the Department to perform kidney transplantation and the services under this Section shall be limited to

services associated with kidney transplantation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Code to the contrary, on or after July 1, 2015, all FDA approved forms of medication assisted treatment prescribed for the treatment of alcohol dependence or treatment of opioid dependence shall be covered under both fee for service and managed care medical assistance programs for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article and shall not be subject to any (1) utilization control, other than those established under the American Society of Addiction Medicine patient placement criteria, (2) prior authorization mandate, or (3) lifetime restriction limit mandate.

On or after July 1, 2015, opioid antagonists prescribed for the treatment of an opioid overdose, including the medication product, administration devices, and any pharmacy fees or hospital fees related to the dispensing, distribution, and administration of the opioid antagonist, shall be covered under the medical assistance program for persons who are otherwise eligible for medical assistance under this Article.

As used in this Section, "opioid antagonist" means a drug that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or inhibits the effect of opioids acting on those receptors, including, but not limited to, naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly acting drug approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Upon federal approval, the Department shall provide coverage and reimbursement for all drugs that are approved for marketing by the federal Food and Drug Administration and that are recommended by the federal Public Health Service or the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for pre-exposure prophylaxis and related pre-exposure prophylaxis services, including, but not limited to, HIV and sexually transmitted infection screening, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, medical monitoring, assorted labs, and counseling to reduce the likelihood of HIV infection among individuals who are not infected with HIV but who are at high risk of HIV infection.

A federally qualified health center, as defined in Section 1905(1)(2)(B) of the federal Social Security Act, shall be reimbursed by the Department in accordance with the federally qualified health center's encounter rate for services provided to medical assistance recipients that are performed by a dental hygienist, as defined under the Illinois Dental Practice Act, working under the general supervision of a dentist and employed by a federally qualified health center.

(Source: P.A. 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-395, eff. 1-1-18;

- 1 100-449, eff. 1-1-18; 100-538, eff. 1-1-18; 100-587, eff.
- 2 6-4-18; 100-759, eff. 1-1-19; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 100-974,
- 3 eff. 8-19-18; 100-1009, eff. 1-1-19; 100-1018, eff. 1-1-19;
- 4 100-1148, eff. 12-10-18; 101-209, eff. 8-5-19; 101-580, eff.
- 5 1-1-20; revised 9-18-19.)
- 6 (305 ILCS 5/5-39 new)
- Sec. 5-39. Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to
- 8 Treatment.
- As used in this Section, "SBIRT" means the identification
- and engagement, by a qualified provider, of individuals who
- 11 need substance use disorder treatment. Providers will screen
- 12 and, based on the results of the screen, deliver a brief
- 13 intervention, begin an initial dosage of treatment as
- 14 authorized within their scope of practice with the patient's
- 15 consent, and make referral to a licensed and Medicaid
- authorized treatment provider as appropriate.
- 17 The Department of Healthcare and Family Services shall
- 18 develop and seek federal approval of a SBIRT benefit for which
- 19 qualified providers shall be reimbursed under the medical
- 20 assistance program. In conjunction with the Department of
- 21 Human Services' Division of Substance Use Prevention and
- 22 Recovery, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services
- 23 shall develop a methodology and bundled reimbursement rate for
- 24 SBIRT services.

HB2589

7 305 ILCS 5/5-39 new

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