Enrolled Copy **H.B. 1002**

PROVIDER CONTRACTING AMENDMENTS

2005 FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Rebecca D. Lockhart

Senate Sponsor: Curtis S. Bramble

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill amends the Insurance Code to modify the conditions under which a health care provider may bring an action against a health maintenance organization or preferred provider organization for payment, and requires objective provider contracting provisions.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- specifies when a participating provider in a health maintenance organization may bring an action for enforcement of payment;
- specifies when a participating provider in a preferred provider organization may bring an action for enforcement of payment;
- requires comparable payment of network providers when the network's panel of providers are leased to another unaffiliated entity;
- requires the use of objective criteria for adding or terminating a provider from an HMO or PPO panel; and
- prohibits an insurer from taking adverse action against a contracted provider when an insured decides to access health care outside the provider network.

Monies Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2006.

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

31A-8-407, as last amended by Chapter 252, Laws of Utah 2003

31A-22-617, as last amended by Chapter 131, Laws of Utah 2003

ENACTS:

31A-22-617.1, Utah Code Annotated 1953

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **31A-8-407** is amended to read:

31A-8-407. Written contracts -- Limited liability of enrollee -- Provider claim disputes -- Leased networks.

(1) (a) Every contract between an organization and a participating provider of health care services shall be in writing and shall set forth that if the organization:

(i) fails to pay for health care services as set forth in the contract, the enrollee may not be liable to the provider for any sums owed by the organization; and

(ii) becomes insolvent, the rehabilitator or liquidator may require the participating provider of health care services to:

(A) continue to provide health care services under the contract between the participating provider and the organization until the earlier of:

(I) 90 days after the date of the filing of a petition for rehabilitation or the petition for liquidation; or

(II) the date the term of the contract ends; and

(B) subject to Subsection (1)(c), reduce the fees the participating provider is otherwise entitled to receive from the organization under the contract between the participating provider and the organization during the time period described in Subsection (1)(a)(ii)(A).

(b) If the conditions of Subsection (1)(c) are met, the participating provider shall:

(i) accept the reduced payment as payment in full; and

(ii) relinquish the right to collect additional amounts from the insolvent organization's enrollee.

(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a)(ii)(B):

(i) the rehabilitator or liquidator may not reduce a fee to less than 75% of the regular fee set forth in the participating provider contract; and

(ii) the enrollee shall continue to pay the same copayments, deductibles, and other payments for services received from the participating provider that the enrollee was required to pay before the filing of:

(A) the petition for rehabilitation; or

(B) the petition for liquidation.

(2) A participating provider may not collect or attempt to collect from the enrollee sums owed by the organization or the amount of the regular fee reduction authorized under Subsection (1)(a)(ii) if the participating provider contract:

(a) is not in writing as required in Subsection (1); or

(b) fails to contain the language required by Subsection (1).

(3) (a) A person listed in Subsection (3)(b) may not bill or maintain any action at law against an enrollee to collect:

(i) sums owed by the organization; or

(ii) the amount of the regular fee reduction authorized under Subsection (1)(a)(ii).

(b) Subsection (3)(a) applies to:

(i) a participating provider;

(ii) an agent;

(iii) a trustee; or

(iv) an assignee of a person described in Subsections (3)(b)(i) through (iii).

(c) In any dispute involving a provider's claim for reimbursement, the same shall be determined in accordance with applicable law, the provider contract, the subscriber contract, and the organization's written payment policies in effect at the time services were rendered.

(d) If the parties are unable to resolve their dispute, the matter shall be subject to binding arbitration by a jointly selected arbitrator. Each party is to bear its own expense except the cost of the jointly selected arbitrator shall be equally shared. This Subsection (3)(d) does not apply to

the claim of a general acute hospital to the extent it is inconsistent with the hospital's provider agreement.

(e) An organization may not penalize a provider solely for pursuing a claims dispute or otherwise demanding payment for a sum believed owing.

(4) If an organization permits another private entity with which it does not share common ownership or control to use or otherwise lease one or more of the organization's networks that include participating providers, the organization shall ensure, at a minimum, that the entity pays participating providers in accordance with the same fee schedule and general payment policies as the organization would for that network unless payment for services is governed by a public program's fee schedule.

Section 2. Section **31A-22-617** is amended to read:

31A-22-617. Preferred provider contract provisions.

Health insurance policies may provide for insureds to receive services or reimbursement under the policies in accordance with preferred health care provider contracts as follows:

(1) Subject to restrictions under this section, any insurer or third party administrator may enter into contracts with health care providers as defined in Section 78-14-3 under which the health care providers agree to supply services, at prices specified in the contracts, to persons insured by an insurer.

(a) (i) A health care provider contract may require the health care provider to accept the specified payment as payment in full, relinquishing the right to collect additional amounts from the insured person.

(ii) In any dispute involving a provider's claim for reimbursement, the same shall be determined in accordance with applicable law, the provider contract, the subscriber contract, and the insurer's written payment policies in effect at the time services were rendered.

(iii) If the parties are unable to resolve their dispute, the matter shall be subject to binding arbitration by a jointly selected arbitrator. Each party is to bear its own expense except the cost of the jointly selected arbitrator shall be equally shared. This Subsection (1)(a)(iii) does not apply to the claim of a general acute hospital to the extent it is inconsistent with the hospital's provider

agreement.

(iv) An organization may not penalize a provider solely for pursuing a claims dispute or otherwise demanding payment for a sum believed owing.

(v) If an insurer permits another entity with which it does not share common ownership or control to use or otherwise lease one or more of the organization's networks of participating providers, the organization shall ensure, at a minimum, that the entity pays participating providers in accordance with the same fee schedule and general payment policies as the organization would for that network.

(b) The insurance contract may reward the insured for selection of preferred health care providers by:

(i) reducing premium rates;

(ii) reducing deductibles;

(iii) coinsurance;

(iv) other copayments; or

(v) any other reasonable manner.

(c) If the insurer is a managed care organization, as defined in Subsection 31A-27-311.5(1)(f):

(i) the insurance contract and the health care provider contract shall provide that in the event the managed care organization becomes insolvent, the rehabilitator or liquidator may:

(A) require the health care provider to continue to provide health care services under the contract until the earlier of:

(I) 90 days after the date of the filing of a petition for rehabilitation or the petition for liquidation; or

(II) the date the term of the contract ends; and

(B) subject to Subsection (1)(c)(v), reduce the fees the provider is otherwise entitled to receive from the managed care organization during the time period described in Subsection (1)(c)(i)(A);

(ii) the provider is required to:

(A) accept the reduced payment under Subsection (1)(c)(i)(B) as payment in full; and

(B) relinquish the right to collect additional amounts from the insolvent managed care organization's enrollee, as defined in Subsection 31A-27-311.5(1)(b);

(iii) if the contract between the health care provider and the managed care organization has not been reduced to writing, or the contract fails to contain the language required by Subsection (1)(c)(i), the provider may not collect or attempt to collect from the enrollee:

(A) sums owed by the insolvent managed care organization; or

(B) the amount of the regular fee reduction authorized under Subsection (1)(c)(i)(B);

(iv) the following may not bill or maintain any action at law against an enrollee to collect sums owed by the insolvent managed care organization or the amount of the regular fee reduction authorized under Subsection (1)(c)(i)(B):

(A) a provider;

(B) an agent;

(C) a trustee; or

(D) an assignee of a person described in Subsections (1)(c)(iv)(A) through (C); and

(v) notwithstanding Subsection (1)(c)(i):

(A) a rehabilitator or liquidator may not reduce a fee by less than 75% of the provider's regular fee set forth in the contract; and

(B) the enrollee shall continue to pay the copayments, deductibles, and other payments for services received from the provider that the enrollee was required to pay before the filing of:

(I) a petition for rehabilitation; or

(II) a petition for liquidation.

(2) (a) Subject to Subsections (2)(b) through (2)(f), an insurer using preferred health care provider contracts shall pay for the services of health care providers not under the contract, unless the illnesses or injuries treated by the health care provider are not within the scope of the insurance contract. As used in this section, "class of health care providers" means all health care providers licensed or licensed and certified by the state within the same professional, trade, occupational, or facility licensure or licensure and certification category established pursuant to

Titles 26, Utah Health Code and 58, Occupations and Professions.

(b) When the insured receives services from a health care provider not under contract, the insurer shall reimburse the insured for at least 75% of the average amount paid by the insurer for comparable services of preferred health care providers who are members of the same class of health care providers. The commissioner may adopt a rule dealing with the determination of what constitutes 75% of the average amount paid by the insurer for comparable services of preferred health care providers who are members of the same class of health care providers.

(c) When reimbursing for services of health care providers not under contract, the insurer may make direct payment to the insured.

(d) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(b), an insurer using preferred health care provider contracts may impose a deductible on coverage of health care providers not under contract.

(e) When selecting health care providers with whom to contract under Subsection (1), an insurer may not unfairly discriminate between classes of health care providers, but may discriminate within a class of health care providers, subject to Subsection (7).

(f) For purposes of this section, unfair discrimination between classes of health care providers shall include:

(i) refusal to contract with class members in reasonable proportion to the number of insureds covered by the insurer and the expected demand for services from class members; and

(ii) refusal to cover procedures for one class of providers that are:

(A) commonly utilized by members of the class of health care providers for the treatment of illnesses, injuries, or conditions;

(B) otherwise covered by the insurer; and

(C) within the scope of practice of the class of health care providers.

(3) Before the insured consents to the insurance contract, the insurer shall fully disclose to the insured that it has entered into preferred health care provider contracts. The insurer shall provide sufficient detail on the preferred health care provider contracts to permit the insured to agree to the terms of the insurance contract. The insurer shall provide at least the following information:

(a) a list of the health care providers under contract and if requested their business locations and specialties;

(b) a description of the insured benefits, including any deductibles, coinsurance, or other copayments;

(c) a description of the quality assurance program required under Subsection (4); and

(d) a description of the adverse benefit determination procedures required under Subsection (5).

(4) (a) An insurer using preferred health care provider contracts shall maintain a quality assurance program for assuring that the care provided by the health care providers under contract meets prevailing standards in the state.

(b) The commissioner in consultation with the executive director of the Department of Health may designate qualified persons to perform an audit of the quality assurance program. The auditors shall have full access to all records of the organization and its health care providers, including medical records of individual patients.

(c) The information contained in the medical records of individual patients shall remain confidential. All information, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data furnished for purposes of the audit and any findings or conclusions of the auditors are privileged. The information is not subject to discovery, use, or receipt in evidence in any legal proceeding except hearings before the commissioner concerning alleged violations of this section.

(5) An insurer using preferred health care provider contracts shall provide a reasonable procedure for resolving complaints and adverse benefit determinations initiated by the insureds and health care providers.

(6) An insurer may not contract with a health care provider for treatment of illness or injury unless the health care provider is licensed to perform that treatment.

(7) (a) A health care provider or insurer may not discriminate against a preferred health care provider for agreeing to a contract under Subsection (1).

(b) Any health care provider licensed to treat any illness or injury within the scope of the health care provider's practice, who is willing and able to meet the terms and conditions

established by the insurer for designation as a preferred health care provider, shall be able to apply for and receive the designation as a preferred health care provider. Contract terms and conditions may include reasonable limitations on the number of designated preferred health care providers based upon substantial objective and economic grounds, or expected use of particular services based upon prior provider-patient profiles.

(8) Upon the written request of a provider excluded from a provider contract, the commissioner may hold a hearing to determine if the insurer's exclusion of the provider is based on the criteria set forth in Subsection (7)(b).

(9) Insurers are subject to the provisions of Sections 31A-22-613.5, 31A-22-614.5, and 31A-22-618.

(10) Nothing in this section is to be construed as to require an insurer to offer a certain benefit or service as part of a health benefit plan.

(11) This section does not apply to catastrophic mental health coverage provided in accordance with Section 31A-22-625.

Section 3. Section **31A-22-617.1** is enacted to read:

31A-22-617.1. Objective criteria for adding or terminating participating providers -- Termination of contracts -- Review process.

(1) (a) Every insurer, including a health maintenance organization governed by Chapter 8, Health Maintenance Organizations and Limited Health Plans, shall establish criteria for adding health care providers to a new or existing provider panel.

(b) Criteria under Subsection (1)(a) may include, but are not limited to:

(i) training, certification, and hospital privileges;

(ii) number of physicians needed to adequately serve the insurer's population; and

(iii) any other factor that is reasonably related to promote or protect good patient care, address costs, take into account on-call and cross-coverage relationships between providers, or serve the lawful interests of the insurer.

(c) An insurer shall make such criteria available to any provider upon request and shall file the same with the department.

(d) Upon receipt of a provider application and upon receiving all necessary information, an insurer shall make a decision on a provider's application for participation within 120 days.

(e) If the provider applicant is rejected, the insurer shall inform the provider of the reason for the rejection relative to the criteria established in accordance with Subsection (1)(b).

(f) An insurer may not reject a provider applicant based solely on:

(i) the provider's staff privileges at a general acute care hospital not under contract with the insurer; or

(ii) the provider's referral patterns for patients who are not covered by the insurer.

(g) Criteria set out in Subsection (1)(b) may be modified or changed from time to time to meet the business needs of the market in which the insurer operates and, if modified, will be filed with the department as provided in Subsection (1)(c).

(h) With the exception of Subsection (1)(f), this section does not create any new or additional private right of action for redress.

(2) (a) For the first two years, an insurer may terminate its contract with a provider with or without cause upon giving the requisite amount of notice provided in the agreement, but in no case shall it be less than 60 days.

(b) An agreement may be terminated for cause as provided in the contract established between the insurer and the provider. Such contract shall contain sufficiently certain criteria so that the provider can be reasonably informed of the grounds for termination for cause.

(c) Prior to termination for cause, the insurer shall:

(i) inform the provider of the intent to terminate and the grounds for doing so;

(ii) at the request of the provider, meet with the provider to discuss the reasons for termination;

(iii) if the insurer has a reasonable basis to believe that the provider may correct the conduct giving rise to the notice of termination, the insurer may, at its discretion, place the provider on probation with corrective action requirements, restrictions, or both, as necessary to protect patient care; and

(iv) if the insurer has a reasonable basis to believe that the provider has engaged in

fraudulent conduct or poses a significant risk to patient care or safety, the insurer may immediately suspend the provider from further performance under the contract, provided that the remaining provisions of this Subsection (2) are followed in a timely manner before termination may become final.

(d) Each insurer shall establish an internal appeal process for actions that may result in terminated participation with cause and make known to the provider the procedure for appealing such termination.

(i) Providers dissatisfied with the results of the appeal process may, if both parties agree, submit the matters in dispute to mediation.

(ii) If the matters in dispute are not mediated, or should mediation be unsuccessful, the dispute shall be subject to binding arbitration by an arbitrator jointly selected by the parties, the cost of which shall be jointly shared. Each party shall bear its own additional expenses.

(e) A termination under Subsection (2)(a) or (b) may not be based on:

(i) the provider's staff privileges at a general acute care hospital not under contract with the insurer; or

(ii) the provider's referral patterns for patients who are not covered by the insurer.

(3) Notwithstanding any other section of this title, an insurer may not take adverse action against or reduce reimbursement to a contracted provider who is not under a capitated reimbursement arrangement because of the decision of an insured to access health care services from a noncontracted provider in a manner permitted by the insured's health insurance plan, regardless of how the plan is designated.

Section 4. **Effective date.**

This bill takes effect on January 1, 2006.