CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1432

Chapter 227, Laws of 2025

69th Legislature
2025 Regular Session

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES—HEALTH CARRIER COVERAGE—VARIOUS PROVISIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 27, 2025—Except for sections 1 through 8, which take effect January 1, 2027.

Passed by the House April 22, 2025
Yeas 78 Nays 19

LAURIE JINKINS

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2025
Yeas 48 Nays 1

DENNY HECK

President of the Senate

Approved May 12, 2025 10:18 AM

BOB FERGUSON

Governor of the State of Washington

CERTIFICATE

I, Bernard Dean, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1432** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

BERNARD DEAN

Chief Clerk

FILED

May 14, 2025

Secretary of State
State of Washington

ENGROSSED SECOND SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1432

AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE

Passed Legislature - 2025 Regular Session

State of Washington 69th Legislature 2025 Regular Session

By House Appropriations (originally sponsored by Representatives Simmons, Eslick, Rule, Davis, Macri, Stearns, Reed, Goodman, Salahuddin, Pollet, Timmons, and Santos)

READ FIRST TIME 02/28/25.

AN ACT Relating to improving access to appropriate mental health and substance use disorder services by updating Washington's mental health parity law and ensuring coverage of medically necessary care; amending RCW 48.43.016, 48.43.410, 48.43.520, 48.43.535, 48.43.600, and 48.43.830; adding a new section to chapter 48.43 RCW; creating new sections; repealing RCW 48.20.580, 48.21.241, 48.41.220, 48.44.341, and 48.46.291; and providing effective dates.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature finds that:

(a) Access to mental health and substance use disorder treatment is critical to the health and well-being of individuals with these conditions and that access to appropriate care is important to reducing preventable emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and physical health care costs associated with significant comorbidities;

(b) Health insurance coverage is essential to ensuring that individuals can access needed mental health and substance use disorder treatment and that health carriers should make medical necessity determinations based on the objective needs of the patient; and

(c) The mental health and substance use disorder workforce faces a number of administrative barriers and undue financial risks with respect to participation in health carriers' provider networks that should be alleviated.

(2) Therefore, it is the intent of the legislature to increase access to mental health and substance use disorder treatment by updating Washington's mental health parity requirements, requiring that medical necessity determinations be consistent with generally accepted standards of care and recommendations from nonprofit health care provider associations, requiring consistent rules for both mental health and substance use disorders, and eliminating harmful barriers to care.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 48.43 RCW to read as follows:

(1) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Clinical review criteria" means written guidelines, standards, protocols, or decision rules used by a health carrier, or health care benefit manager on behalf of a health carrier, during utilization review to evaluate the medical necessity of a patient's requested health care services.

(b) "Core treatment" means a standard treatment or course of treatment, therapy, service, or intervention indicated by generally accepted standards of mental health and substance use disorder care for a condition or disorder.

(c) "Generally accepted standards of mental health and substance use disorder care" means standards of care and clinical practice that are generally recognized by health care providers practicing in relevant clinical specialties such as psychiatry, psychology, clinical sociology, social work, addiction medicine and counseling, and behavioral health treatment.

(d) "Health plan" or "health benefit plan" means:

(i) A health plan as defined by RCW 48.43.005; or

(ii) A plan deemed by the commissioner to have a short-term limited purpose or duration, or to be a student-only health plan that is guaranteed renewable while the covered person is enrolled as a regular, full-time undergraduate student at an accredited higher education institution.

(e) "Medically necessary" means a service or product addressing the specific needs of a patient, for the purpose of screening,

preventing, diagnosing, managing, or treating an illness, injury, condition, or its symptoms, including minimizing the progression of an illness, injury, condition, or its symptoms, in a manner that is:

(i) In accordance with generally accepted standards of mental health and substance use disorder care;

(ii) Clinically appropriate in terms of type, frequency, extent, site, and duration of a service or product; and

(iii) Not primarily for the economic benefit of the insurer or purchaser or for the convenience of the patient, treating physician, or other health care provider.

(f) "Mental health and substance use disorder services" means:

(i) For health benefit plans issued or renewed before January 1, 2021, medically necessary outpatient and inpatient services provided to treat mental disorders covered by the diagnostic categories listed in the most current version of the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, published by the American psychiatric association, on June 11, 2020, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the insurance commissioner by rule, consistent with the purposes of chapter 6, Laws of 2005, with the exception of the following categories, codes, and services: (A) Substance related disorders; (B) life transition problems, currently referred to as "V" codes, and diagnostic codes 302 through 302.9 as found in the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, 4th edition, published by the American psychiatric association; (C) skilled nursing facility services, home health care, residential treatment, and custodial care; and (D) court-ordered treatment, unless the insurer's medical director or designee determines the treatment to be medically necessary;

(ii) For a health benefit plan or a plan deemed by the commissioner to have a short-term limited purpose or duration, or to be a student-only health plan that is guaranteed renewable while the covered person is enrolled as a regular, full-time undergraduate student at an accredited higher education institution, issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, medically necessary outpatient services, residential care, partial hospitalization services, and inpatient services provided to treat mental health and substance use disorders covered by the diagnostic categories listed in the most current version of the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, published by the American psychiatric association, on June 11, 2020, or such subsequent date as may be provided by the insurance

commissioner by rule, consistent with the purposes of chapter 6, Laws of 2005; and

(iii) For a health plan issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, medically necessary outpatient services, residential care, partial hospitalization services, inpatient services, and prescription drugs provided to treat mental health or substance use disorders covered by:

(A) The diagnostic categories listed in the most current version of the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, published by the American psychiatric association, on June 11, 2020, or any subsequent version as determined by the insurance commissioner in rule consistent with this section and the goals listed in section 1 of this act;

(B) The diagnostic categories listed in the mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental chapters of the version available on January 13, 2025, of the international classification of diseases adopted by the federal department of health and human services through 42 C.F.R. Sec. 162.002 or any subsequent version as determined by the insurance commissioner in rule consistent with this section and the goals listed in section 1 of this act; or

(C) The diagnostic categories listed in the DC:0-5 diagnostic classification of mental health and developmental disorders of infancy and early childhood available on January 13, 2025, or any subsequent version as determined by the insurance commissioner in rule consistent with this section and the goals listed in section 1 of this act.

(g) "Nonprofit professional association" means a not-for-profit health care provider professional association or specialty society that is generally recognized by clinicians practicing in the relevant clinical specialty and issues peer-reviewed guidelines, criteria, or other clinical recommendations developed through a transparent process.

(h) "Utilization review" has the same meaning as in RCW 48.43.005.

(2) Each health plan providing coverage for medical and surgical services shall provide coverage for mental health and substance use disorder services. Any cost sharing for mental health and substance use disorder services and any treatment limitations related to mental health and substance use disorder services must comply with the quantitative and nonquantitative treatment limitation requirements in

the provisions of 89 Fed. Reg. 77586 et seq., as published on September 23, 2024.

(3) Utilization review and clinical review criteria may not deviate from generally accepted standards of mental health and substance use disorder care.

(4)(a) Except as otherwise provided in (c) of this subsection, in conducting utilization reviews relating to service intensity or level of care placement, continued stay, or transfer or discharge, the health carrier shall apply relevant age-appropriate patient placement criteria from nonprofit professional associations and shall authorize placement at the service intensity and level of care consistent with that criteria. The health carrier may not apply conflicting or more restrictive criteria. A carrier may continue to use software-based clinical decision support tools, including those developed by commercial entities, so long as such tools incorporate and apply with fidelity the relevant age-appropriate patient placement criteria consistent with the requirements of this subsection.

(b) If the carrier's application of the relevant age-appropriate patient placement criteria under (a) of this subsection is not consistent with the service intensity or level of care placement requested by the covered person or their provider, any adverse benefit determination notice must include full details of the carrier's assessment under the relevant criteria to the provider and the covered person.

(c) A carrier may use patient placement criteria in addition to the relevant age-appropriate placement criteria under (a) of this subsection only to approve requested services and may not rely on additional patient placement criteria to issue an adverse benefit determination or otherwise deny, restrict, or limit access to requested services.

(d) For utilization review not relating to service intensity or level of care placement, continued stay, or transfer or discharge, a carrier may use clinical review criteria from either for-profit or nonprofit sources provided that the clinical review criteria meet the requirements of subsection (3) of this section.

(e) To ensure appropriate use of all clinical review criteria used by a carrier to conduct utilization reviews, carriers must comply with any oversight measures deemed appropriate by the commissioner.

(5) A health carrier may not limit benefits or coverage for medically necessary mental health and substance use disorder services on the basis that those services should or could be covered by a public entitlement program including, but not limited to, special education or an individualized education program, medicaid, medicare, supplemental security income, or social security disability insurance, and may not include or enforce a contract term that excludes otherwise covered benefits on the basis that those services should or could be covered by a public entitlement program. Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require a carrier to cover benefits that have been authorized and provided for a covered person by a public entitlement program, except as otherwise required by state or federal law.

(6) This section applies to any health care benefit manager, as defined in RCW 48.200.020 or contracted provider that performs utilization review functions directly or indirectly on a health carrier's behalf.

(7) A health carrier may not adopt, impose, or enforce terms in its policies or provider agreements, in writing or in operation, in a manner that undermines, alters, or conflicts with the requirements of this section.

(8) If a health carrier provides any benefits for a mental health condition or substance use disorder in any classification of benefits, it shall provide meaningful benefits for that mental health condition or substance use disorder in every classification in which medical or surgical benefits are provided. For purposes of this subsection, whether the benefits provided are considered "meaningful benefits" is determined in comparison to the benefits provided for medical conditions and surgical procedures in the classification and requires, at a minimum, coverage of benefits for that condition or disorder in each classification in which the health carrier provides benefits for one or more medical conditions or surgical procedures. A health carrier does not provide meaningful benefits under this subsection unless it provides benefits for a core treatment for that condition or disorder in each classification in which the health carrier provides benefits for a core treatment for one or more medical conditions or surgical procedures. If there is no core treatment for a covered mental health condition or substance use disorder with respect to a classification, the health carrier is not required to provide benefits for a core treatment for such condition

or disorder in that classification, but shall provide benefits for such condition or disorder in every classification in which medical or surgical benefits are provided.

(9) The provisions of 89 Fed. Reg. 77586 et seq., as published on September 23, 2024, and any guidance issued by federal departments of health and human services, labor, and the treasury to implement the rules adopted in September 2024 are incorporated in this section in their entirety.

(10) If, following an adverse benefit determination, a covered person requests one or more nonquantitative treatment limitation parity compliance analyses that the health carrier is required to have completed by 29 U.S.C. Sec. 1185a or 42 U.S.C. Sec. 300gg-26, the health carrier shall provide the requested analyses free of charge within 30 days.

(11) This section does not prohibit a requirement that mental health and substance use disorder services be medically necessary, if a comparable requirement is applicable to medical and surgical services.

Sec. 3. RCW 48.43.016 and 2020 c 193 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) A health carrier or ((~~its contracted entity~~)) health care benefit manager as defined in RCW 48.200.020 that imposes different prior authorization standards and criteria for a covered service among tiers of contracting providers of the same licensed profession in the same health plan shall inform an enrollee which tier an individual provider or group of providers is in by posting the information on its website in a manner accessible to both enrollees and providers.

(2)(a) A health carrier or ((~~its contracted entity~~)) health care benefit manager as defined in RCW 48.200.020 may not require utilization management or review of any kind including, but not limited to, prior, concurrent, or postservice authorization for an initial evaluation and management visit and up to six treatment visits with a contracting provider in a new episode of care for each of the following: Chiropractic, physical therapy, occupational therapy, acupuncture and Eastern medicine, massage therapy, outpatient mental health care office visits, outpatient substance use disorder care office visits, or speech and hearing therapies. Outpatient mental health office visits do not include procedures

performed on an outpatient basis. Visits for which utilization management or review is prohibited under this section are subject to any quantitative treatment limits of the health plan. Notwithstanding RCW 48.43.515(5) this section may not be interpreted to limit the ability of a health plan to require a referral or prescription for the therapies listed in this section. Quantitative treatment limitations and nonquantitative treatment limitations, including any referral and prescription requirements, for mental health or substance use disorder care shall comply with the requirements of the mental health parity and addiction equity act, state law, and any implementing regulations.

(b) For visits for which utilization management or review is prohibited under this section, a health carrier or ((~~its contracted entity~~)) health care benefit manager as defined in RCW 48.200.020 may not:

(i) Deny or limit coverage on the basis of medical necessity or appropriateness; or

(ii) Retroactively deny care or refuse payment for the visits.

(3) A health carrier shall post on its website and provide upon the request of a covered person or contracting provider any prior authorization standards, criteria, or information the carrier uses for medical necessity decisions.

(4) A health care provider with whom a health carrier consults regarding a decision to deny, limit, or terminate a person's covered health care services must hold a license, certification, or registration, in good standing and must be in the same or related health field as the health care provider being reviewed or of a specialty whose practice entails the same or similar covered health care service.

(5) A health carrier may not require a provider to provide a discount from usual and customary rates for health care services not covered under a health plan, policy, or other agreement, to which the provider is a party.

(6) Nothing in this section prevents a health carrier from denying coverage based on insurance fraud.

(7) For purposes of this section:

(a) "New episode of care" means treatment for a new condition or diagnosis for which the enrollee has not been treated by a provider of the same licensed profession within the previous ninety days and is not currently undergoing any active treatment.

(b) "Contracting provider" does not include providers employed within an integrated delivery system operated by a carrier licensed under chapter 48.44 or 48.46 RCW.

Sec. 4. RCW 48.43.410 and 2019 c 171 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

For health plans delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, clinical review criteria used to establish a prescription drug utilization management protocol must be evidence-based and updated on a regular basis through review of new evidence, research, and newly developed treatments. For prescription drugs prescribed to treat mental health or substance use disorder conditions, clinical review criteria must meet the requirements of section 2 of this act.

Sec. 5. RCW 48.43.520 and 2000 c 5 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Carriers that offer a health plan shall maintain a documented utilization review program description and written utilization review and clinical review criteria based on reasonable medical evidence. For mental health and substance use disorder services, as defined in section 2 of this act, clinical review criteria must meet the requirements of section 2 of this act. The program must include a method for reviewing and updating criteria. Carriers shall make clinical protocols, medical management standards, clinical review criteria as defined in section 2 of this act, and other review criteria available upon request to participating providers.

(2) The commissioner shall adopt, in rule, standards for this section after considering relevant standards adopted by national managed care accreditation organizations and state agencies that purchase managed health care services.

(3) A carrier shall not be required to use medical evidence or standards in its utilization review of religious nonmedical treatment or religious nonmedical nursing care.

Sec. 6. RCW 48.43.535 and 2022 c 263 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is a need for a process for the fair consideration of disputes relating to decisions by carriers that offer a health plan to deny, modify, reduce, or terminate coverage of or payment for

health care services for an enrollee. For purposes of this section, "carrier" also applies to a health plan if the health plan administers the appeal process directly or through a third party.

(2) An enrollee may seek review by a certified independent review organization of a carrier's decision to deny, modify, reduce, or terminate coverage of or payment for a health care service or of any adverse determination made by a carrier under RCW 48.49.020, 48.49.030, or sections 2799A-1 or 2799A-2 of the public health service act (42 U.S.C. Secs. 300gg-111 or 300gg-112) and implementing federal regulations in effect as of March 31, 2022, after exhausting the carrier's grievance process and receiving a decision that is unfavorable to the enrollee, or after the carrier has exceeded the timelines for grievances provided in RCW 48.43.530, without good cause and without reaching a decision.

(3) The commissioner must establish and use a rotational registry system for the assignment of a certified independent review organization to each dispute. The system should be flexible enough to ensure that an independent review organization has the expertise necessary to review the particular medical condition or service at issue in the dispute, and that any approved independent review organization does not have a conflict of interest that will influence its independence.

(4) Carriers must provide to the appropriate certified independent review organization, not later than the third business day after the date the carrier receives a request for review, a copy of:

(a) Any medical records of the enrollee that are relevant to the review;

(b) Any documents used by the carrier in making the determination to be reviewed by the certified independent review organization;

(c) Any documentation and written information submitted to the carrier in support of the appeal; and

(d) A list of each physician or health care provider who has provided care to the enrollee and who may have medical records relevant to the appeal. Health information or other confidential or proprietary information in the custody of a carrier may be provided to an independent review organization, subject to rules adopted by the commissioner.

(5) Enrollees must be provided with at least five business days to submit to the independent review organization in writing

additional information that the independent review organization must consider when conducting the external review. The independent review organization must forward any additional information submitted by an enrollee to the plan or carrier within one business day of receipt by the independent review organization.

(6) The medical reviewers from a certified independent review organization will make determinations regarding the medical necessity or appropriateness of, and the application of health plan coverage provisions to, health care services for an enrollee. The medical reviewers' determinations must be based upon their expert medical judgment, after consideration of relevant medical, scientific, and cost-effectiveness evidence, and medical standards of practice in the state of Washington. Except as provided in this subsection, the certified independent review organization must ensure that determinations are consistent with the scope of covered benefits as outlined in the medical coverage agreement. Medical reviewers may override the health plan's medical necessity or appropriateness standards if the standards are determined upon review to be unreasonable or inconsistent with sound, evidence-based medical practice. For reviews of mental health and substance use disorder services, as defined in section 2 of this act, the medical reviewers must conduct reviews and make determinations in a manner consistent with the requirements of section 2 of this act.

(7) Once a request for an independent review determination has been made, the independent review organization must proceed to a final determination, unless requested otherwise by both the carrier and the enrollee or the enrollee's representative.

(a) An enrollee or carrier may request an expedited external review if the adverse benefit determination or internal adverse benefit determination concerns an admission, availability of care, continued stay, or health care service for which the claimant received emergency services but has not been discharged from a facility; or involves a medical condition for which the standard external review time frame would seriously jeopardize the life or health of the enrollee or jeopardize the enrollee's ability to regain maximum function. The independent review organization must make its decision to uphold or reverse the adverse benefit determination or final internal adverse benefit determination and notify the enrollee and the carrier or health plan of the determination as expeditiously as possible but within not more than seventy-two hours after the

receipt of the request for expedited external review. If the notice is not in writing, the independent review organization must provide written confirmation of the decision within forty-eight hours after the date of the notice of the decision.

(b) For claims involving experimental or investigational treatments, the independent review organization must ensure that adequate clinical and scientific experience and protocols are taken into account as part of the external review process.

(8) Carriers must timely implement the certified independent review organization's determination, and must pay the certified independent review organization's charges.

(9) When an enrollee requests independent review of a dispute under this section, and the dispute involves a carrier's decision to modify, reduce, or terminate an otherwise covered health service that an enrollee is receiving at the time the request for review is submitted and the carrier's decision is based upon a finding that the health service, or level of health service, is no longer medically necessary or appropriate, the carrier must continue to provide the health service if requested by the enrollee until a determination is made under this section. If the determination affirms the carrier's decision, the enrollee may be responsible for the cost of the continued health service.

(10) Each certified independent review organization must maintain written records and make them available upon request to the commissioner.

(11) A certified independent review organization may notify the office of the insurance commissioner if, based upon its review of disputes under this section, it finds a pattern of substandard or egregious conduct by a carrier.

(12)(a) The commissioner shall adopt rules to implement this section after considering relevant standards adopted by national managed care accreditation organizations and the national association of insurance commissioners.

(b) This section is not intended to supplant any existing authority of the office of the insurance commissioner under this title to oversee and enforce carrier compliance with applicable statutes and rules.

Sec. 7. RCW 48.43.600 and 2005 c 278 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Except in the case of fraud, or as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, a carrier may not: (a) Request a refund from a health care provider of a payment previously made to satisfy a claim unless it does so in writing to the provider within twenty-four months after the date that the payment was made or, in the case of mental health and substance use disorder services as defined in section 2 of this act, within six months after the date the payment was made; or (b) request that a contested refund be paid any sooner than six months after receipt of the request. Any such request must specify why the carrier believes the provider owes the refund. If a provider fails to contest the request in writing to the carrier within thirty days of its receipt, the request is deemed accepted and the refund must be paid.

(2) A carrier may not, if doing so for reasons related to coordination of benefits with another carrier or entity responsible for payment of a claim: (a) Request a refund from a health care provider of a payment previously made to satisfy a claim unless it does so in writing to the provider within thirty months after the date that the payment was made or, in the case of mental health and substance use disorder services as defined in section 2 of this act, within nine months after the date the payment was made; or (b) request that a contested refund be paid any sooner than six months after receipt of the request. Any such request must specify why the carrier believes the provider owes the refund, and include the name and mailing address of the entity that has primary responsibility for payment of the claim. If a provider fails to contest the request in writing to the carrier within thirty days of its receipt, the request is deemed accepted and the refund must be paid.

(3) A carrier may at any time request a refund from a health care provider of a payment previously made to satisfy a claim if: (a) A third party, including a government entity, is found responsible for satisfaction of the claim as a consequence of liability imposed by law, such as tort liability; and (b) the carrier is unable to recover directly from the third party because the third party has either already paid or will pay the provider for the health services covered by the claim.

(4) If a contract between a carrier and a health care provider conflicts with this section, this section shall prevail. However, nothing in this section prohibits a health care provider from

choosing at any time to refund to a carrier any payment previously made to satisfy a claim.

(5) For purposes of this section, "refund" means the return, either directly or through an offset to a future claim, of some or all of a payment already received by a health care provider.

(6) This section neither permits nor precludes a carrier from recovering from a subscriber, enrollee, or beneficiary any amounts paid to a health care provider for benefits to which the subscriber, enrollee, or beneficiary was not entitled under the terms and conditions of the health plan, insurance policy, or other benefit agreement.

(7) This section does not apply to claims for health care services provided through dental only health carriers, health care services provided under Title XVIII (medicare) of the social security act, or medicare supplemental plans regulated under chapter 48.66 RCW.

Sec. 8. RCW 48.43.830 and 2023 c 382 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Each carrier offering a health plan issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, shall comply with the following standards related to prior authorization for health care services and prescription drugs:

(a) The carrier shall meet the following time frames for prior authorization determinations and notifications to a participating provider or facility that submits the prior authorization request through an electronic prior authorization process, as designated by each carrier:

(i) For electronic standard prior authorization requests, the carrier shall make a decision and notify the provider or facility of the results of the decision within three calendar days, excluding holidays, of submission of an electronic prior authorization request by the provider or facility that contains the necessary information to make a determination. If insufficient information has been provided to the carrier to make a decision, the carrier shall request any additional information from the provider or facility within one calendar day of submission of the electronic prior authorization request.

(ii) For electronic expedited prior authorization requests, the carrier shall make a decision and notify the provider or facility of

the results of the decision within one calendar day of submission of an electronic prior authorization request by the provider or facility that contains the necessary information to make a determination. If insufficient information has been provided to the carrier to make a decision, the carrier shall request any additional information from the provider or facility within one calendar day of submission of the electronic prior authorization request.

(b) The carrier shall meet the following time frames for prior authorization determinations and notifications to a participating provider or facility that submits the prior authorization request through a process other than an electronic prior authorization process:

(i) For nonelectronic standard prior authorization requests, the carrier shall make a decision and notify the provider or facility of the results of the decision within five calendar days of submission of a nonelectronic prior authorization request by the provider or facility that contains the necessary information to make a determination. If insufficient information has been provided to the carrier to make a decision, the carrier shall request any additional information from the provider or facility within five calendar days of submission of the nonelectronic prior authorization request.

(ii) For nonelectronic expedited prior authorization requests, the carrier shall make a decision and notify the provider or facility of the results of the decision within two calendar days of submission of a nonelectronic prior authorization request by the provider or facility that contains the necessary information to make a determination. If insufficient information has been provided to the carrier to make a decision, the carrier shall request any additional information from the provider or facility within one calendar day of submission of the nonelectronic prior authorization request.

(c) In any instance in which a carrier has determined that a provider or facility has not provided sufficient information for making a determination under (a) and (b) of this subsection, a carrier may establish a specific reasonable time frame for submission of the additional information. This time frame must be communicated to the provider and enrollee with a carrier's request for additional information.

(d) The carrier's prior authorization requirements must be described in detail and written in easily understandable language. The carrier shall make its most current prior authorization

requirements and restrictions, including the written clinical review criteria, available to providers and facilities in an electronic format upon request. The prior authorization requirements must be based on peer-reviewed clinical review criteria. The clinical review criteria must be evidence-based criteria and must accommodate new and emerging information related to the appropriateness of clinical criteria with respect to black and indigenous people, other people of color, gender, and underserved populations. The clinical review criteria must be evaluated and updated, if necessary, at least annually. Clinical review criteria used for purposes of reviewing and decided upon prior authorization requests related to mental health and substance use disorder services, as defined in section 2 of this act, must meet the requirements of section 2 of this act.

(2)(a) Each carrier shall build and maintain a prior authorization application programming interface that automates the process for in-network providers to determine whether a prior authorization is required for health care services, identify prior authorization information and documentation requirements, and facilitate the exchange of prior authorization requests and determinations from its electronic health records or practice management system. The application programming interface must support the exchange of prior authorization requests and determinations for health care services beginning January 1, 2025, and must:

(i) Use health level 7 fast health care interoperability resources in accordance with standards and provisions defined in 45 C.F.R. Sec. 170.215 and 45 C.F.R. Sec. 156.22(3)(b);

(ii) Automate the process to determine whether a prior authorization is required for durable medical equipment or a health care service;

(iii) Allow providers to query the carrier's prior authorization documentation requirements;

(iv) Support an automated approach using nonproprietary open workflows to compile and exchange the necessary data elements to populate the prior authorization requirements that are compliant with the federal health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996 or have an exception from the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services; and

(v) Indicate that a prior authorization denial or authorization of a service less intensive than that included in the original

request is an adverse benefit determination and is subject to the carrier's grievance and appeal process under RCW 48.43.535.

(b) Each carrier shall establish and maintain an interoperable electronic process or application programming interface that automates the process for in-network providers to determine whether a prior authorization is required for a covered prescription drug. The application programming interface must support the exchange of prior authorization requests and determinations for prescription drugs, including information on covered alternative prescription drugs, beginning January 1, 2027, and must:

(i) Allow providers to identify prior authorization information and documentation requirements;

(ii) Facilitate the exchange of prior authorization requests and determinations from its electronic health records or practice management system, and may include the necessary data elements to populate the prior authorization requirements that are compliant with the federal health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996 or have an exception from the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services; and

(iii) Indicate that a prior authorization denial or authorization of a drug other than the one included in the original prior authorization request is an adverse benefit determination and is subject to the carrier's grievance and appeal process under RCW 48.43.535.

(c) If federal rules related to standards for using an application programming interface to communicate prior authorization status to providers are not finalized by the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services by September 13, 2023, the requirements of (a) of this subsection may not be enforced until January 1, 2026.

(d)(i) If a carrier determines that it will not be able to satisfy the requirements of (a) of this subsection by January 1, 2025, the carrier shall submit a narrative justification to the commissioner on or before September 1, 2024, describing:

(A) The reasons that the carrier cannot reasonably satisfy the requirements;

(B) The impact of noncompliance upon providers and enrollees;

(C) The current or proposed means of providing health information to the providers; and

(D) A timeline and implementation plan to achieve compliance with the requirements.

(ii) The commissioner may grant a one-year delay in enforcement of the requirements of (a) of this subsection (2) if the commissioner determines that the carrier has made a good faith effort to comply with the requirements.

(iii) This subsection (2)(d) shall not apply if the delay in enforcement in (c) of this subsection takes effect because the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services did not finalize the applicable regulations by September 13, 2023.

(e) By September 13, 2023, and at least every six months thereafter until September 13, 2026, the commissioner shall provide an update to the health care policy committees of the legislature on the development of rules and implementation guidance from the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services regarding the standards for development of application programming interfaces and interoperable electronic processes related to prior authorization functions. The updates should include recommendations, as appropriate, on whether the status of the federal rule development aligns with the provisions of chapter 382, Laws of 2023. The commissioner also shall report on any actions by the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services to exercise enforcement discretion related to the implementation and maintenance of an application programming interface for prior authorization functions. The commissioner shall consult with the health care authority, carriers, providers, and consumers on the development of these updates and any recommendations.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to prior authorization determinations made pursuant to RCW 48.43.761.

(4) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Expedited prior authorization request" means a request by a provider or facility for approval of a health care service or prescription drug where:

(i) The passage of time:

(A) Could seriously jeopardize the life or health of the enrollee;

(B) Could seriously jeopardize the enrollee's ability to regain maximum function; or

(C) In the opinion of a provider or facility with knowledge of the enrollee's medical condition, would subject the enrollee to

severe pain that cannot be adequately managed without the health care service or prescription drug that is the subject of the request; or

(ii) The enrollee is undergoing a current course of treatment using a nonformulary drug.

(b) "Standard prior authorization request" means a request by a provider or facility for approval of a health care service or prescription drug where the request is made in advance of the enrollee obtaining a health care service or prescription drug that is not required to be expedited.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 9.** The insurance commissioner may adopt rules necessary to implement this act, including requiring submission of quantitative data to determine in-operation parity compliance.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** Sections 1 through 8 of this act take effect January 1, 2027.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** The following acts or parts of acts, as now existing or hereafter amended, are each repealed, effective January 1, 2027:

(1) RCW 48.20.580 (Mental health services—Definition—Coverage required, when) and 2020 c 228 s 2 & 2007 c 8 s 1;

(2) RCW 48.21.241 (Mental health services—Group health plans—Definition—Coverage required, when) and 2020 c 228 s 3, 2007 c 8 s 2, 2006 c 74 s 1, & 2005 c 6 s 3;

(3) RCW 48.41.220 (Mental health services—Definition—Coverage required, when) and 2020 c 228 s 4 & 2007 c 8 s 6;

(4) RCW 48.44.341 (Mental health services—Health plans—Definition—Coverage required, when) and 2020 c 228 s 5, 2007 c 8 s 3, 2006 c 74 s 2, & 2005 c 6 s 4; and

(5) RCW 48.46.291 (Mental health services—Health plans—Definition—Coverage required, when) and 2020 c 228 s 6, 2007 c 8 s 4, 2006 c 74 s 3, & 2005 c 6 s 5.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12.** If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2025, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

Passed by the House April 22, 2025.

Passed by the Senate April 14, 2025.
Approved by the Governor May 12, 2025.
Filed in Office of Secretary of State May 14, 2025.

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