June 29, 2001

Ordered to be printed as passed

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1052

AN ACT

To amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
5 “Bipartisan Patient Protection Act”.

6
(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—IMPROVING MANAGED CARE

Subtitle A—Utilization Review; Claims; and Internal and External Appeals

Sec. 101. Utilization review activities.
Sec. 102. Procedures for initial claims for benefits and prior authorization determinations.
Sec. 103. Internal appeals of claims denials.
Sec. 104. Independent external appeals procedures.
Sec. 105. Health care consumer assistance fund.

Subtitle B—Access to Care

Sec. 111. Consumer choice option.
Sec. 112. Choice of health care professional.
Sec. 113. Access to emergency care.
Sec. 114. Timely access to specialists.
Sec. 115. Patient access to obstetrical and gynecological care.
Sec. 116. Access to pediatric care.
Sec. 117. Continuity of care.
Sec. 118. Access to needed prescription drugs.
Sec. 119. Coverage for individuals participating in approved clinical trials.
Sec. 120. Required coverage for minimum hospital stay for mastectomies and lymph node dissections for the treatment of breast cancer and coverage for secondary consultations.

Subtitle C—Access to Information

Sec. 121. Patient access to information.
Sec. 122. Genetic information.

Subtitle D—Protecting the Doctor-Patient Relationship

Sec. 131. Prohibition of interference with certain medical communications.
Sec. 132. Prohibition of discrimination against providers based on licensure.
Sec. 133. Prohibition against improper incentive arrangements.
Sec. 134. Payment of claims.
Sec. 135. Protection for patient advocacy.

Subtitle E—Definitions

Sec. 151. Definitions.
Sec. 152. Preemption; State flexibility; construction.
Sec. 153. Exclusions.
Sec. 154. Coverage of limited scope plans.
Sec. 155. Regulations.
Sec. 156. Incorporation into plan or coverage documents.

TITLE II—APPLICATION OF QUALITY CARE STANDARDS TO GROUP HEALTH PLANS AND HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT
Sec. 201. Application to group health plans and group health insurance coverage.
Sec. 202. Application to individual health insurance coverage.
Sec. 203. Cooperation between Federal and State authorities.
Sec. 204. Elimination of option of non-Federal governmental plans to be excepted from requirements concerning genetic information.

TITLE III—APPLICATION OF PATIENT PROTECTION STANDARDS TO FEDERAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

Sec. 301. Application of patient protection standards to Federal health care programs.

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

Sec. 402. Availability of civil remedies.
Sec. 403. Limitation on certain class action litigation.
Sec. 404. Limitations on actions.
Sec. 405. Cooperation between Federal and State authorities.
Sec. 406. Sense of the Senate concerning the importance of certain unpaid services.

TITLE V—EFFECTIVE DATES; COORDINATION IN IMPLEMENTATION

Sec. 501. Effective dates.
Sec. 502. Coordination in implementation.
Sec. 503. Severability.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 601. No impact on Social Security Trust Fund.
Sec. 602. Customs user fees.
Sec. 603. Fiscal year 2002 medicare payments.
Sec. 604. Sense of Senate with respect to participation in clinical trials and access to specialty care.
Sec. 605. Sense of the Senate regarding fair review process.
Sec. 606. Annual review.
Sec. 607. Definition of born-alive infant.
TITLE I—IMPROVING MANAGED CARE

Subtitle A—Utilization Review; Claims; and Internal and External Appeals

SEC. 101. UTILIZATION REVIEW ACTIVITIES.

(a) Compliance With Requirements.—

(1) In general.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer that provides health insurance coverage, shall conduct utilization review activities in connection with the provision of benefits under such plan or coverage only in accordance with a utilization review program that meets the requirements of this section and section 102.

(2) Use of outside agents.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a group health plan or health insurance issuer from arranging through a contract or otherwise for persons or entities to conduct utilization review activities on behalf of the plan or issuer, so long as such activities are conducted in accordance with a utilization review program that meets the requirements of this section.

(3) Utilization review defined.—For purposes of this section, the terms “utilization review” and “utilization review activities” mean procedures
used to monitor or evaluate the use or coverage, clinical necessity, appropriateness, efficacy, or efficiency of health care services, procedures or settings, and includes prospective review, concurrent review, second opinions, case management, discharge planning, or retrospective review.

(b) Written Policies and Criteria.—

(1) Written Policies.—A utilization review program shall be conducted consistent with written policies and procedures that govern all aspects of the program.

(2) Use of Written Criteria.—

(A) In General.—Such a program shall utilize written clinical review criteria developed with input from a range of appropriate actively practicing health care professionals, as determined by the plan, pursuant to the program. Such criteria shall include written clinical review criteria that are based on valid clinical evidence where available and that are directed specifically at meeting the needs of at-risk populations and covered individuals with chronic conditions or severe illnesses, including gender-specific criteria and pediatric-specific criteria where available and appropriate.
(B) Continuing use of standards in retrospective review.—If a health care service has been specifically pre-authorized or approved for a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee under such a program, the program shall not, pursuant to retrospective review, revise or modify the specific standards, criteria, or procedures used for the utilization review for procedures, treatment, and services delivered to the enrollee during the same course of treatment.

(C) Review of sample of claims denials.—Such a program shall provide for a periodic evaluation of the clinical appropriateness of at least a sample of denials of claims for benefits.

(d) Conduct of program activities.—

(1) Administration by health care professionals.—A utilization review program shall be administered by qualified health care professionals who shall oversee review decisions.

(2) Use of qualified, independent personnel.—

(A) In general.—A utilization review program shall provide for the conduct of utilization review activities only through personnel
who are qualified and have received appropriate training in the conduct of such activities under the program.

(B) Prohibition of Contingent Compensation Arrangements.—Such a program shall not, with respect to utilization review activities, permit or provide compensation or anything of value to its employees, agents, or contractors in a manner that encourages denials of claims for benefits.

(C) Prohibition of Conflicts.—Such a program shall not permit a health care professional who is providing health care services to an individual to perform utilization review activities in connection with the health care services being provided to the individual.

(3) Accessibility of Review.—Such a program shall provide that appropriate personnel performing utilization review activities under the program, including the utilization review administrator, are reasonably accessible by toll-free telephone during normal business hours to discuss patient care and allow response to telephone requests, and that appropriate provision is made to receive and respond promptly to calls received during other hours.
(4) Limits on Frequency.—Such a program shall not provide for the performance of utilization review activities with respect to a class of services furnished to an individual more frequently than is reasonably required to assess whether the services under review are medically necessary and appropriate.

SEC. 102. PROCEDURES FOR INITIAL CLAIMS FOR BENEFITS AND PRIOR AUTHORIZATION DETERMINATIONS.

(a) Procedures of Initial Claims for Benefits.—

(1) In General.—A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall—

(A) make a determination on an initial claim for benefits by a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) regarding payment or coverage for items or services under the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage involved, including any cost-sharing amount that the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee is required to pay with respect to such claim for benefits; and
(B) notify a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) and the treating health care professional involved regarding a determination on an initial claim for benefits made under the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage, including any cost-sharing amounts that the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee may be required to make with respect to such claim for benefits, and of the right of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee to an internal appeal under section 103.

(2) Access to information.—

(A) Timely provision of necessary information.—With respect to an initial claim for benefits, the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) and the treating health care professional (if any) shall provide the plan or issuer with access to information requested by the plan or issuer that is necessary to make a determination relating to the claim. Such access shall be provided not later than 5 days after the date on which the request for information is received, or, in a case described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (b)(1), by such earlier time as may be
necessary to comply with the applicable timeline under such subparagraph.

(B) LIMITED EFFECT OF FAILURE ON PLAN OR ISSUER’S OBLIGATIONS.—Failure of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee to comply with the requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not remove the obligation of the plan or issuer to make a decision in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case and as soon as possible, based on the available information, and failure to comply with the time limit established by this paragraph shall not remove the obligation of the plan or issuer to comply with the requirements of this section.

(3) ORAL REQUESTS.—In the case of a claim for benefits involving an expedited or concurrent determination, a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) may make an initial claim for benefits orally, but a group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, may require that the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) provide written confirmation of such request in a timely manner on a form provided by the plan or issuer. In the case of such an oral request for bene-
fits, the making of the request (and the timing of such request) shall be treated as the making at that time of a claims for such benefits without regard to whether and when a written confirmation of such request is made.

(b) **Timeline for Making Determinations.**—

(1) **Prior Authorization Determination.**—

(A) In general.—A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall make a prior authorization determination on a claim for benefits (whether oral or written) in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case and as soon as possible, but in no case later than 14 days from the date on which the plan or issuer receives information that is reasonably necessary to enable the plan or issuer to make a determination on the request for prior authorization and in no case later than 28 days after the date of the claim for benefits is received.

(B) ** Expedited Determination.**—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall expedite a prior authorization determination on a claim for bene-
fits described in such subparagraph when a re-
quest for such an expedited determination is
made by a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee
(or authorized representative) at any time dur-
ing the process for making a determination and
a health care professional certifies, with the re-
quest, that a determination under the proce-
dures described in subparagraph (A) would seri-
ously jeopardize the life or health of the partici-
pant, beneficiary, or enrollee or the ability of
the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee to main-
tain or regain maximum function. Such deter-
mination shall be made in accordance with the
medical exigencies of the case and as soon as
possible, but in no case later than 72 hours
after the time the request is received by the
plan or issuer under this subparagraph.

(C) ONGOING CARE.—

(i) CONCURRENT REVIEW.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—Subject to
clause (ii), in the case of a concurrent
review of ongoing care (including hos-
pitalization), which results in a termi-
nation or reduction of such care, the
plan or issuer must provide by tele-
phone and in printed form notice of
the concurrent review determination
to the individual or the individual’s
designee and the individual’s health
care provider in accordance with the
medical exigencies of the case and as
soon as possible, with sufficient time
prior to the termination or reduction
to allow for an appeal under section
103(b)(3) to be completed before the
termination or reduction takes effect.

(II) CONTENTS OF NOTICE.—
Such notice shall include, with respect
to ongoing health care items and serv-
ices, the number of ongoing services
approved, the new total of approved
services, the date of onset of services,
and the next review date, if any, as
well as a statement of the individual’s
rights to further appeal.

(ii) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Clause
(i) shall not be construed as requiring
plans or issuers to provide coverage of care
that would exceed the coverage limitations
for such care.
(2) Retrospective determination.—A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall make a retrospective determination on a claim for benefits in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case and as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after the date on which the plan or issuer receives information that is reasonably necessary to enable the plan or issuer to make a determination on the claim, or, if earlier, 60 days after the date of receipt of the claim for benefits.

(c) Notice of a denial of a claim for benefits.—Written notice of a denial made under an initial claim for benefits shall be issued to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) and the treating health care professional in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case and as soon as possible, but in no case later than 2 days after the date of the determination (or, in the case described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (b)(1), within the 72-hour or applicable period referred to in such subparagraph).

(d) Requirements of notice of determinations.—The written notice of a denial of a claim for benefits determination under subsection (c) shall be provided in printed form and written in a manner calculated to be
understood by the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee and shall include—

(1) the specific reasons for the determination (including a summary of the clinical or scientific evidence used in making the determination);

(2) the procedures for obtaining additional information concerning the determination; and

(3) notification of the right to appeal the determination and instructions on how to initiate an appeal in accordance with section 103.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this part:

(1) AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE.—The term “authorized representative” means, with respect to an individual who is a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, any health care professional or other person acting on behalf of the individual with the individual’s consent or without such consent if the individual is medically unable to provide such consent.

(2) CLAIM FOR BENEFITS.—The term “claim for benefits” means any request for coverage (including authorization of coverage), for eligibility, or for payment in whole or in part, for an item or service under a group health plan or health insurance coverage.
(3) Denial of claim for benefits.—The term “denial” means, with respect to a claim for benefits, a denial (in whole or in part) of, or a failure to act on a timely basis upon, the claim for benefits and includes a failure to provide benefits (including items and services) required to be provided under this title.

(4) Treating health care professional.—The term “treating health care professional” means, with respect to services to be provided to a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, a health care professional who is primarily responsible for delivering those services to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee.

SEC. 103. INTERNAL APPEALS OF CLAIMS DENIALS.

(a) Right to internal appeal.—

(1) In general.—A participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) may appeal any denial of a claim for benefits under section 102 under the procedures described in this section.

(2) Time for appeal.—

(A) In general.—A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall ensure that a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized represent-
ative) has a period of not less than 180 days beginning on the date of a denial of a claim for benefits under section 102 in which to appeal such denial under this section.

(B) DATE OF DENIAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the date of the denial shall be deemed to be the date as of which the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee knew of the denial of the claim for benefits.

(3) FAILURE TO ACT.—The failure of a plan or issuer to issue a determination on a claim for benefits under section 102 within the applicable timeline established for such a determination under such section is a denial of a claim for benefits for purposes this subtitle as of the date of the applicable deadline.

(4) PLAN WAIVER OF INTERNAL REVIEW.—A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, may waive the internal review process under this section. In such case the plan or issuer shall provide notice to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) involved, the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) involved shall be relieved of any obligation to complete the internal review involved, and may, at the option of such par-
participant, beneficiary, enrollee, or representative pro-
ceed directly to seek further appeal through external
review under section 104 or otherwise.
(b) TIMELINES FOR MAKING DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) ORAL REQUESTS.—In the case of an appeal
of a denial of a claim for benefits under this section
that involves an expedited or concurrent determina-
tion, a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or au-
thorized representative) may request such appeal
orally. A group health plan, or health insurance
issuer offering health insurance coverage, may re-
quire that the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee
(or authorized representative) provide written con-
firmation of such request in a timely manner on a
form provided by the plan or issuer. In the case of
such an oral request for an appeal of a denial, the
making of the request (and the timing of such re-
quest) shall be treated as the making at that time
of a request for an appeal without regard to whether
and when a written confirmation of such request is
made.

(2) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—

(A) TIMELY PROVISION OF NECESSARY IN-
FORMATION.—With respect to an appeal of a
denial of a claim for benefits, the participant,
beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized represent-
ative) and the treating health care professional
(if any) shall provide the plan or issuer with ac-
cess to information requested by the plan or
issuer that is necessary to make a determina-
tion relating to the appeal. Such access shall be
provided not later than 5 days after the date on
which the request for information is received,
or, in a case described in subparagraph (B) or
(C) of paragraph (3), by such earlier time as
may be necessary to comply with the applicable
timeline under such subparagraph.

(B) LIMITED EFFECT OF FAILURE ON
PLAN OR ISSUER’S OBLIGATIONS.—Failure of
the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee to com-
ply with the requirements of subparagraph (A)
shall not remove the obligation of the plan or
issuer to make a decision in accordance with
the medical exigencies of the case and as soon
as possible, based on the available information,
and failure to comply with the time limit estab-
lished by this paragraph shall not remove the
obligation of the plan or issuer to comply with
the requirements of this section.
(3) Prior Authorization Determinations.—

(A) In general.—A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall make a determination on an appeal of a denial of a claim for benefits under this subsection in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case and as soon as possible, but in no case later than 14 days from the date on which the plan or issuer receives information that is reasonably necessary to enable the plan or issuer to make a determination on the appeal and in no case later than 28 days after the date the request for the appeal is received.

(B) Expedited determination.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall expedite a prior authorization determination on an appeal of a denial of a claim for benefits described in subparagraph (A), when a request for such an expedited determination is made by a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) at any time during the process for mak-
ing a determination and a health care professional certifies, with the request, that a determination under the procedures described in subparagraph (A) would seriously jeopardize the life or health of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee or the ability of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee to maintain or regain maximum function. Such determination shall be made in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case and as soon as possible, but in no case later than 72 hours after the time the request for such appeal is received by the plan or issuer under this subparagraph.

(C) ONGOING CARE DETERMINATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), in the case of a concurrent review determination described in section 102(b)(1)(C)(i)(I), which results in a termination or reduction of such care, the plan or issuer must provide notice of the determination on the appeal under this section by telephone and in printed form to the individual or the individual’s designee and the individual’s health care provider in accordance with the medical exigencies of
the case and as soon as possible, with suf-
ficient time prior to the termination or re-
duction to allow for an external appeal
under section 104 to be completed before
the termination or reduction takes effect.

(ii) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Clause
(i) shall not be construed as requiring
plans or issuers to provide coverage of care
that would exceed the coverage limitations
for such care.

(4) RETROSPECTIVE DETERMINATION.—A
group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall make a retro-
spective determination on an appeal of a claim for
benefits in no case later than 30 days after the date
on which the plan or issuer receives necessary infor-
mation that is reasonably necessary to enable the
plan or issuer to make a determination on the ap-
peal and in no case later than 60 days after the date
the request for the appeal is received.

(c) CONDUCT OF REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A review of a denial of a
claim for benefits under this section shall be con-
ducted by an individual with appropriate expertise
who was not involved in the initial determination.
(2) Peer review of medical decisions by health care professionals.—A review of an appeal of a denial of a claim for benefits that is based on a lack of medical necessity and appropriateness, or based on an experimental or investigational treatment, or requires an evaluation of medical facts—

(A) shall be made by a physician (allopathic or osteopathic); or

(B) in a claim for benefits provided by a non-physician health professional, shall be made by reviewer (or reviewers) including at least one practicing non-physician health professional of the same or similar specialty; with appropriate expertise (including, in the case of a child, appropriate pediatric expertise) and acting within the appropriate scope of practice within the State in which the service is provided or rendered, who was not involved in the initial determination.

(d) Notice of Determination.—

(1) In general.—Written notice of a determination made under an internal appeal of a denial of a claim for benefits shall be issued to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) and the treating health care professional in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case
and as soon as possible, but in no case later than 
2 days after the date of completion of the review (or, 
in the case described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of 
subsection (b)(3), within the 72-hour or applicable 
period referred to in such subparagraph).

(2) Final Determination.—The decision by a 
plan or issuer under this section shall be treated as 
the final determination of the plan or issuer on a de-
nial of a claim for benefits. The failure of a plan or 
issuer to issue a determination on an appeal of a de-
nial of a claim for benefits under this section within 
the applicable timeline established for such a deter-
mination shall be treated as a final determination on 
an appeal of a denial of a claim for benefits for pur-
poses of proceeding to external review under section 
104.

(3) Requirements of Notice.—With respect 
to a determination made under this section, the no-
tice described in paragraph (1) shall be provided in 
printed form and written in a manner calculated to 
be understood by the participant, beneficiary, or en-
rollee and shall include—

(A) the specific reasons for the determina-
tion (including a summary of the clinical or sci-
entific evidence used in making the determina-

(B) the procedures for obtaining additional
information concerning the determination; and

(C) notification of the right to an inde-
pendent external review under section 104 and
instructions on how to initiate such a review.

SEC. 104. INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL APPEALS PROCE-

DURES.

(a) Right to External Appeal.—A group health
plan, and a health insurance issuer offering health insur-
ance coverage, shall provide in accordance with this sec-
tion participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees (or author-
ized representatives) with access to an independent exter-
nal review for any denial of a claim for benefits.

(b) Initiation of the Independent External
Review Process.—

(1) Time to file.—A request for an inde-
pendent external review under this section shall be
filed with the plan or issuer not later than 180 days
after the date on which the participant, beneficiary,

or enrollee receives notice of the denial under section
103(d) or notice of waiver of internal review under
section 103(a)(4) or the date on which the plan or
issuer has failed to make a timely decision under
section 103(d)(2) and notifies the participant or beneficiary that it has failed to make a timely decision and that the beneficiary must file an appeal with an external review entity within 180 days if the participant or beneficiary desires to file such an appeal.

(2) Filing of request.—

(A) In general.—Subject to the succeeding provisions of this subsection, a group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, may—

(i) except as provided in subparagraph (B)(i), require that a request for review be in writing;

(ii) limit the filing of such a request to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee involved (or an authorized representative);

(iii) except if waived by the plan or issuer under section 103(a)(4), condition access to an independent external review under this section upon a final determination of a denial of a claim for benefits under the internal review procedure under section 103;
(iv) except as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii), require payment of a filing fee to the plan or issuer of a sum that does not exceed $25; and

(v) require that a request for review include the consent of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) for the release of necessary medical information or records of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee to the qualified external review entity only for purposes of conducting external review activities.

(B) REQUIREMENTS AND EXCEPTION RELATING TO GENERAL RULE.—

(i) ORAL REQUESTS PERMITTED IN EXPEDITED OR CONCURRENT CASES.—In the case of an expedited or concurrent external review as provided for under subsection (e), the request may be made orally. A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, may require that the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) provide written confirmation
of such request in a timely manner on a
form provided by the plan or issuer. Such
written confirmation shall be treated as a
consent for purposes of subparagraph
(A)(v). In the case of such an oral request
for such a review, the making of the re-
quest (and the timing of such request)
shall be treated as the making at that time
of a request for such an external review
without regard to whether and when a
written confirmation of such request is
made.

(ii) Exception to filing fee re-
quirement.—

(I) Indigency.—Payment of a
filing fee shall not be required under
subparagraph (A)(iv) where there is a
certification (in a form and manner
specified in guidelines established by
the appropriate Secretary) that the
participant, beneficiary, or enrollee is
indigent (as defined in such guide-
lines).

(II) Fee not required.—Pay-
ment of a filing fee shall not be re-
quired under subparagraph (A)(iv) if
the plan or issuer waives the internal
appeals process under section
103(a)(4).

(III) Refunding of Fee.—The
filing fee paid under subparagraph
(A)(iv) shall be refunded if the deter-
mination under the independent exter-
nal review is to reverse or modify the
denial which is the subject of the re-
view.

(IV) Collection of Filing
Fee.—The failure to pay such a filing
fee shall not prevent the consideration
of a request for review but, subject to
the preceding provisions of this clause,
shall constitute a legal liability to pay.

(c) Referral to Qualified External Review
Entity Upon Request.—

(1) In General.—Upon the filing of a request
for independent external review with the group
health plan, or health insurance issuer offering
health insurance coverage, the plan or issuer shall
immediately refer such request, and forward the
plan or issuer’s initial decision (including the infor-
mation described in section 103(d)(3)(A)), to a qualified external review entity selected in accordance with this section.

(2) Access to plan or issuer and health professional information.—With respect to an independent external review conducted under this section, the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative), the plan or issuer, and the treating health care professional (if any) shall provide the external review entity with information that is necessary to conduct a review under this section, as determined and requested by the entity. Such information shall be provided not later than 5 days after the date on which the request for information is received, or, in a case described in clause (ii) or (iii) of subsection (e)(1)(A), by such earlier time as may be necessary to comply with the applicable timeline under such clause.

(3) Screening of requests by qualified external review entities.—

(A) In general.—With respect to a request referred to a qualified external review entity under paragraph (1) relating to a denial of a claim for benefits, the entity shall refer such
request for the conduct of an independent medical review unless the entity determines that—

(i) any of the conditions described in clauses (ii) or (iii) of subsection (b)(2)(A) have not been met;

(ii) the denial of the claim for benefits does not involve a medically reviewable decision under subsection (d)(2);

(iii) the denial of the claim for benefits relates to a decision regarding whether an individual is a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee who is enrolled under the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage (including the applicability of any waiting period under the plan or coverage); or

(iv) the denial of the claim for benefits is a decision as to the application of cost-sharing requirements or the application of a specific exclusion or express limitation on the amount, duration, or scope of coverage of items or services under the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage unless the decision is a denial described in subsection (d)(2).
Upon making a determination that any of clauses (i) through (iv) applies with respect to the request, the entity shall determine that the denial of a claim for benefits involved is not eligible for independent medical review under subsection (d), and shall provide notice in accordance with subparagraph (C).

(B) Process for making determinations.—

(i) No deference to prior determinations.—In making determinations under subparagraph (A), there shall be no deference given to determinations made by the plan or issuer or the recommendation of a treating health care professional (if any).

(ii) Use of appropriate personnel.—A qualified external review entity shall use appropriately qualified personnel to make determinations under this section.

(C) Notices and general timelines for determination.—

(i) Notice in case of denial of referral.—If the entity under this paragraph does not make a referral to an inde-
pendent medical reviewer, the entity shall provide notice to the plan or issuer, the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) filing the request, and the treating health care professional (if any) that the denial is not subject to independent medical review. Such notice—

(I) shall be written (and, in addition, may be provided orally) in a manner calculated to be understood by a participant or enrollee;

(II) shall include the reasons for the determination;

(III) include any relevant terms and conditions of the plan or coverage; and

(IV) include a description of any further recourse available to the individual.

(ii) General timeline for determinations.—Upon receipt of information under paragraph (2), the qualified external review entity, and if required the independent medical reviewer, shall make a determination within the overall timeline that
is applicable to the case under review as described in subsection (e), except that if the entity determines that a referral to an independent medical reviewer is not required, the entity shall provide notice of such determination to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) within such timeline and within 2 days of the date of such determination.

(d) INDEPENDENT MEDICAL REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a qualified external review entity determines under subsection (e) that a denial of a claim for benefits is eligible for independent medical review, the entity shall refer the denial involved to an independent medical reviewer for the conduct of an independent medical review under this subsection.

(2) MEDICALLY REVIEWABLE DECISIONS.—A denial of a claim for benefits is eligible for independent medical review if the benefit for the item or service for which the claim is made would be a covered benefit under the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage but for one (or more) of the following determinations:
(A) **Denials based on medical necessity and appropriateness.**—A determination that the item or service is not covered because it is not medically necessary and appropriate or based on the application of substantially equivalent terms.

(B) **Denials based on experimental or investigational treatment.**—A determination that the item or service is not covered because it is experimental or investigational or based on the application of substantially equivalent terms.

(C) **Denials otherwise based on an evaluation of medical facts.**—A determination that the item or service or condition is not covered based on grounds that require an evaluation of the medical facts by a health care professional in the specific case involved to determine the coverage and extent of coverage of the item or service or condition.

(3) **Independent medical review determination.**—

(A) **In general.**—An independent medical reviewer under this section shall make a new independent determination with respect to
whether or not the denial of a claim for a benefit that is the subject of the review should be upheld, reversed, or modified.

(B) **STANDARD FOR DETERMINATION.**—
The independent medical reviewer’s determination relating to the medical necessity and appropriateness, or the experimental or investigation nature, or the evaluation of the medical facts of the item, service, or condition shall be based on the medical condition of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (including the medical records of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee) and valid, relevant scientific evidence and clinical evidence, including peer-reviewed medical literature or findings and including expert opinion.

(C) **NO COVERAGE FOR EXCLUDED BENEFITS.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to permit an independent medical reviewer to require that a group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, provide coverage for items or services for which benefits are specifically excluded or expressly limited under the plan or coverage in the plain language of the plan docu-
ment (and which are disclosed under section 121(b)(1)(C)). Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any exclusion of an exact medical procedure, any exact time limit on the duration or frequency of coverage, and any exact dollar limit on the amount of coverage that is specifically enumerated and defined (in the plain language of the plan or coverage documents) under the plan or coverage offered by a group health plan or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage and that is disclosed under section 121(b)(1) shall be considered to govern the scope of the benefits that may be required: Provided, That the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage relating to such an exclusion or limit are in compliance with the requirements of law.

(D) Evidence and information to be used in medical reviews.—In making a determination under this subsection, the independent medical reviewer shall also consider appropriate and available evidence and information, including the following:

(i) The determination made by the plan or issuer with respect to the claim
upon internal review and the evidence, guidelines, or rationale used by the plan or issuer in reaching such determination.

(ii) The recommendation of the treating health care professional and the evidence, guidelines, and rationale used by the treating health care professional in reaching such recommendation.

(iii) Additional relevant evidence or information obtained by the reviewer or submitted by the plan, issuer, participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or an authorized representative), or treating health care professional.

(iv) The plan or coverage document.

(E) INDEPENDENT DETERMINATION.—In making determinations under this subtitle, a qualified external review entity and an independent medical reviewer shall—

(i) consider the claim under review without deference to the determinations made by the plan or issuer or the recommendation of the treating health care professional (if any); and
(ii) consider, but not be bound by the
definition used by the plan or issuer of
“medically necessary and appropriate”, or
“experimental or investigational”, or other
substantially equivalent terms that are
used by the plan or issuer to describe med-
ical necessity and appropriateness or ex-
perimental or investigational nature of the
treatment.

(F) Determination of Independent
Medical Reviewer.—An independent medical
reviewer shall, in accordance with the deadlines
described in subsection (e), prepare a written
determination to uphold, reverse, or modify the
denial under review. Such written determination
shall include—

(i) the determination of the reviewer;

(ii) the specific reasons of the re-
viewer for such determination, including a
summary of the clinical or scientific evi-
dence used in making the determination;

and

(iii) with respect to a determination to
reverse or modify the denial under review,
a timeframe within which the plan or
issuer must comply with such determination.

(G) Nonbinding nature of additional recommendations.—In addition to the determination under subparagraph (F), the reviewer may provide the plan or issuer and the treating health care professional with additional recommendations in connection with such a determination, but any such recommendations shall not affect (or be treated as part of) the determination and shall not be binding on the plan or issuer.

(e) Timelines and Notifications.—

(1) Timelines for independent medical review.—

(A) Prior authorization determination.—

(i) In general.—The independent medical reviewer (or reviewers) shall make a determination on a denial of a claim for benefits that is referred to the reviewer under subsection (c)(3) in accordance with the medical exigencies of the case and as soon as possible, but in no case later than 14 days after the date of receipt of infor-
mation under subsection (c)(2) if the re-
view involves a prior authorization of items
or services and in no case later than 21
days after the date the request for external
review is received.

(ii) EXPEDITED DETERMINATION.—
Notwithstanding clause (i) and subject to
clause (iii), the independent medical re-
viewer (or reviewers) shall make an expe-
dited determination on a denial of a claim
for benefits described in clause (i), when a
request for such an expedited determina-
tion is made by a participant, beneficiary,
or enrollee (or authorized representative)
at any time during the process for making
a determination, and a health care profes-
sional certifies, with the request, that a de-
termination under the timeline described in
clause (i) would seriously jeopardize the
life or health of the participant, bene-
ficiary, or enrollee or the ability of the par-
ticipant, beneficiary, or enrollee to main-
tain or regain maximum function. Such de-
termination shall be made as soon in ac-
cordance with the medical exigencies of the
case and as soon as possible, but in no
case later than 72 hours after the time the
request for external review is received by
the qualified external review entity.

(iii) **ONGOING CARE DETERMINATION.**—Notwithstanding clause (i), in the
case of a review described in such sub-
clause that involves a termination or reduc-
tion of care, the notice of the determina-
tion shall be completed not later than 24
hours after the time the request for exter-
nal review is received by the qualified ex-
ternal review entity and before the end of
the approved period of care.

(B) **RETROSPECTIVE DETERMINATION.**—
The independent medical reviewer (or review-
ers) shall complete a review in the case of a ret-
rospective determination on an appeal of a de-
nial of a claim for benefits that is referred to
the reviewer under subsection (c)(3) in no case
later than 30 days after the date of receipt of
information under subsection (c)(2) and in no
case later than 60 days after the date the re-
quest for external review is received by the
qualified external review entity.
(2) Notification of determination.—The external review entity shall ensure that the plan or issuer, the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) and the treating health care professional (if any) receives a copy of the written determination of the independent medical reviewer prepared under subsection (d)(3)(F). Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing an entity or reviewer from providing an initial oral notice of the reviewer’s determination.

(3) Form of notices.—Determinations and notices under this subsection shall be written in a manner calculated to be understood by a participant.

(f) Compliance.—

(1) Application of determinations.—

(A) External review determinations binding on plan.—The determinations of an external review entity and an independent medical reviewer under this section shall be binding upon the plan or issuer involved.

(B) Compliance with determination.—If the determination of an independent medical reviewer is to reverse or modify the denial, the plan or issuer, upon the receipt of such determination, shall authorize coverage to com-
ply with the medical reviewer’s determination in accordance with the timeframe established by the medical reviewer.

(2) FAILURE TO COMPLY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If a plan or issuer fails to comply with the timeframe established under paragraph (1)(B) with respect to a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, where such failure to comply is caused by the plan or issuer, the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee may obtain the items or services involved (in a manner consistent with the determination of the independent external reviewer) from any provider regardless of whether such provider is a participating provider under the plan or coverage.

(B) REIMBURSEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Where a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee obtains items or services in accordance with subparagraph (A), the plan or issuer involved shall provide for reimbursement of the costs of such items or services. Such reimbursement shall be made to the treating health care professional or to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (in the case of a partici-
ipant, beneficiary, or enrollee who pays for the costs of such items or services).

(ii) **AMOUNT.**—The plan or issuer shall fully reimburse a professional, participant, beneficiary, or enrollee under clause (i) for the total costs of the items or services provided (regardless of any plan limitations that may apply to the coverage of such items or services) so long as the items or services were provided in a manner consistent with the determination of the independent medical reviewer.

(C) **FAILURE TO REIMBURSE.**—Where a plan or issuer fails to provide reimbursement to a professional, participant, beneficiary, or enrollee in accordance with this paragraph, the professional, participant, beneficiary, or enrollee may commence a civil action (or utilize other remedies available under law) to recover only the amount of any such reimbursement that is owed by the plan or issuer and any necessary legal costs or expenses (including attorney’s fees) incurred in recovering such reimbursement.
(D) AVAILABLE REMEDIES.—The remedies provided under this paragraph are in addition to any other available remedies.

(3) PENALTIES AGAINST AUTHORIZED OFFICIALS FOR REFUSING TO AUTHORIZE THE DETERMINATION OF AN EXTERNAL REVIEW ENTITY.—

(A) MONETARY PENALTIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the determination of an external review entity is not followed by a group health plan, or by a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, any person who, acting in the capacity of authorizing the benefit, causes such refusal may, in the discretion in a court of competent jurisdiction, be liable to an aggrieved participant, beneficiary, or enrollee for a civil penalty in an amount of up to $1,000 a day from the date on which the determination was transmitted to the plan or issuer by the external review entity until the date the refusal to provide the benefit is corrected.

(ii) ADDITIONAL PENALTY FOR FAILING TO FOLLOW TIMELINE.—In any case
in which treatment was not commenced by
the plan in accordance with the determina-
tion of an independent external reviewer,
the Secretary shall assess a civil penalty of
$10,000 against the plan and the plan
shall pay such penalty to the participant,
beneficiary, or enrollee involved.

(B) Cease and Desist Order and
Order of Attorney’s Fees.—In any action
described in subparagraph (A) brought by a
participant, beneficiary, or enrollee with respect
to a group health plan, or a health insurance
issuer offering health insurance coverage, in
which a plaintiff alleges that a person referred
to in such subparagraph has taken an action re-
sulting in a refusal of a benefit determined by
an external appeal entity to be covered, or has
failed to take an action for which such person
is responsible under the terms and conditions of
the plan or coverage and which is necessary
under the plan or coverage for authorizing a
benefit, the court shall cause to be served on
the defendant an order requiring the
defendant—
(i) to cease and desist from the alleged action or failure to act; and

(ii) to pay to the plaintiff a reasonable attorney’s fee and other reasonable costs relating to the prosecution of the action on the charges on which the plaintiff prevails.

(C) ADDITIONAL CIVIL PENALTIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any penalty imposed under subparagraph (A) or (B), the appropriate Secretary may assess a civil penalty against a person acting in the capacity of authorizing a benefit determined by an external review entity for one or more group health plans, or health insurance issuers offering health insurance coverage, for—

(I) any pattern or practice of repeated refusal to authorize a benefit determined by an external appeal entity to be covered; or

(II) any pattern or practice of repeated violations of the requirements of this section with respect to such plan or coverage.
(ii) Standard of Proof and Amount of Penalty.—Such penalty shall be payable only upon proof by clear and convincing evidence of such pattern or practice and shall be in an amount not to exceed the lesser of—

(I) 25 percent of the aggregate value of benefits shown by the appropriate Secretary to have not been provided, or unlawfully delayed, in violation of this section under such pattern or practice; or

(II) $500,000.

(D) Removal and Disqualification.—Any person acting in the capacity of authorizing benefits who has engaged in any such pattern or practice described in subparagraph (C)(i) with respect to a plan or coverage, upon the petition of the appropriate Secretary, may be removed by the court from such position, and from any other involvement, with respect to such a plan or coverage, and may be precluded from returning to any such position or involvement for a period determined by the court.
(4) Protection of Legal Rights.—Nothing in this subsection or subtitle shall be construed as altering or eliminating any cause of action or legal rights or remedies of participants, beneficiaries, enrollees, and others under State or Federal law (including sections 502 and 503 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974), including the right to file judicial actions to enforce rights.

(g) Qualifications of Independent Medical Reviewers.—

(1) In general.—In referring a denial to 1 or more individuals to conduct independent medical review under subsection (c), the qualified external review entity shall ensure that—

(A) each independent medical reviewer meets the qualifications described in paragraphs (2) and (3);

(B) with respect to each review at least 1 such reviewer meets the requirements described in paragraphs (4) and (5); and

(C) compensation provided by the entity to the reviewer is consistent with paragraph (6).

(2) Licensure and Expertise.—Each independent medical reviewer shall be a physician
(alopathic or osteopathic) or health care professional who—

(A) is appropriately credentialed or licensed in 1 or more States to deliver health care services; and

(B) typically treats the condition, makes the diagnosis, or provides the type of treatment under review.

(3) INDEPENDENCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), each independent medical reviewer in a case shall—

(i) not be a related party (as defined in paragraph (7));

(ii) not have a material familial, financial, or professional relationship with such a party; and

(iii) not otherwise have a conflict of interest with such a party (as determined under regulations).

(B) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to—

(i) prohibit an individual, solely on the basis of affiliation with the plan or issuer,
from serving as an independent medical reviewer if—

(I) a non-affiliated individual is not reasonably available;

(II) the affiliated individual is not involved in the provision of items or services in the case under review;

(III) the fact of such an affiliation is disclosed to the plan or issuer and the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) and neither party objects; and

(IV) the affiliated individual is not an employee of the plan or issuer and does not provide services exclusively or primarily to or on behalf of the plan or issuer;

(ii) prohibit an individual who has staff privileges at the institution where the treatment involved takes place from serving as an independent medical reviewer merely on the basis of such affiliation if the affiliation is disclosed to the plan or issuer and the participant, beneficiary, or
enrollee (or authorized representative), and

neither party objects; or

(iii) prohibit receipt of compensation

by an independent medical reviewer from

an entity if the compensation is provided

consistent with paragraph (6).

(4) PRACTICING HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL

IN SAME FIELD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In a case involving
treatment, or the provision of items or
services—

(i) by a physician, a reviewer shall be

a practicing physician (allopathic or osteo-

pathic) of the same or similar specialty, as

a physician who, acting within the appro-

priate scope of practice within the State in

which the service is provided or rendered,
typically treats the condition, makes the
diagnosis, or provides the type of treat-

ment under review; or

(ii) by a non-physician health care

professional, a reviewer (or reviewers) shall

include at least one practicing non-physi-
cian health care professional of the same

or similar specialty as the non-physician
health care professional who, acting within
the appropriate scope of practice within
the State in which the service is provided
or rendered, typically treats the condition,
makes the diagnosis, or provides the type
of treatment under review.

(B) PRACTICING DEFINED.—For purposes
of this paragraph, the term “practicing” means,
with respect to an individual who is a physician
or other health care professional that the indi-
vidual provides health care services to individual
patients on average at least 2 days per week.

(5) PEDIATRIC EXPERTISE.—In the case of an
external review relating to a child, a reviewer shall
have expertise under paragraph (2) in pediatrics.

(6) LIMITATIONS ON REVIEWER COMPENSA-
tion.—Compensation provided by a qualified exter-
nal review entity to an independent medical reviewer
in connection with a review under this section
shall—

(A) not exceed a reasonable level; and

(B) not be contingent on the decision ren-
dered by the reviewer.

(7) RELATED PARTY DEFINED.—For purposes
of this section, the term “related party” means, with
respect to a denial of a claim under a plan or coverage relating to a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, any of the following:

(A) The plan, plan sponsor, or issuer involved, or any fiduciary, officer, director, or employee of such plan, plan sponsor, or issuer.

(B) The participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative).

(C) The health care professional that provides the items or services involved in the denial.

(D) The institution at which the items or services (or treatment) involved in the denial are provided.

(E) The manufacturer of any drug or other item that is included in the items or services involved in the denial.

(F) Any other party determined under any regulations to have a substantial interest in the denial involved.

(h) QUALIFIED EXTERNAL REVIEW ENTITIES.—

(1) SELECTION OF QUALIFIED EXTERNAL REVIEW ENTITIES.—
(A) LIMITATION ON PLAN OR ISSUER SELECTION.—The appropriate Secretary shall implement procedures—

(i) to assure that the selection process among qualified external review entities will not create any incentives for external review entities to make a decision in a biased manner; and

(ii) for auditing a sample of decisions by such entities to assure that no such decisions are made in a biased manner.

No such selection process under the procedures implemented by the appropriate Secretary may give either the patient or the plan or issuer any ability to determine or influence the selection of a qualified external review entity to review the case of any participant, beneficiary, or enrollee.

(B) STATE AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO QUALIFIED EXTERNAL REVIEW ENTITIES FOR HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUERS.—With respect to health insurance issuers offering health insurance coverage in a State, the State may provide for external review activities to be conducted by a qualified external appeal entity that is designated by the State or that is selected by the
State in a manner determined by the State to assure an unbiased determination.

(2) CONTRACT WITH QUALIFIED EXTERNAL REVIEW ENTITY.—Except as provided in paragraph (1)(B), the external review process of a plan or issuer under this section shall be conducted under a contract between the plan or issuer and 1 or more qualified external review entities (as defined in paragraph (4)(A)).

(3) TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.—The terms and conditions of a contract under paragraph (2) shall—

(A) be consistent with the standards the appropriate Secretary shall establish to assure there is no real or apparent conflict of interest in the conduct of external review activities; and

(B) provide that the costs of the external review process shall be borne by the plan or issuer.

Subparagraph (B) shall not be construed as applying to the imposition of a filing fee under subsection (b)(2)(A)(iv) or costs incurred by the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee (or authorized representative) or treating health care professional (if any) in sup-
port of the review, including the provision of additional evidence or information.

(4) QUALIFICATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term “qualified external review entity” means, in relation to a plan or issuer, an entity that is initially certified (and periodically recertified) under subparagraph (C) as meeting the following requirements:

(i) The entity has (directly or through contracts or other arrangements) sufficient medical, legal, and other expertise and sufficient staffing to carry out duties of a qualified external review entity under this section on a timely basis, including making determinations under subsection (b)(2)(A) and providing for independent medical reviews under subsection (d).

(ii) The entity is not a plan or issuer or an affiliate or a subsidiary of a plan or issuer, and is not an affiliate or subsidiary of a professional or trade association of plans or issuers or of health care providers.

(iii) The entity has provided assurances that it will conduct external review
activities consistent with the applicable require-
ments of this section and standards
specified in subparagraph (C), including
that it will not conduct any external review
activities in a case unless the independence
requirements of subparagraph (B) are met
with respect to the case.

(iv) The entity has provided assur-
ances that it will provide information in a
timely manner under subparagraph (D).

(v) The entity meets such other re-
quirements as the appropriate Secretary
provides by regulation.

(B) INDEPENDENCE REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause
(ii), an entity meets the independence re-
quirements of this subparagraph with re-
spect to any case if the entity—

(I) is not a related party (as de-
fined in subsection (g)(7));

(II) does not have a material fa-
milial, financial, or professional rela-
tionship with such a party; and
(III) does not otherwise have a conflict of interest with such a party (as determined under regulations).

(ii) Exception for reasonable compensation.—Nothing in clause (i) shall be construed to prohibit receipt by a qualified external review entity of compensation from a plan or issuer for the conduct of external review activities under this section if the compensation is provided consistent with clause (iii).

(iii) Limitations on entity compensation.—Compensation provided by a plan or issuer to a qualified external review entity in connection with reviews under this section shall—

(I) not exceed a reasonable level;

and

(II) not be contingent on any decision rendered by the entity or by any independent medical reviewer.

(C) Certification and recertification process.—
(i) IN GENERAL.—The initial certification and recertification of a qualified external review entity shall be made—

(I) under a process that is recognized or approved by the appropriate Secretary; or

(II) by a qualified private standard-setting organization that is approved by the appropriate Secretary under clause (iii).

In taking action under subclause (I), the appropriate Secretary shall give deference to entities that are under contract with the Federal Government or with an applicable State authority to perform functions of the type performed by qualified external review entities.

(ii) PROCESS.—The appropriate Secretary shall not recognize or approve a process under clause (i)(I) unless the process applies standards (as promulgated in regulations) that ensure that a qualified external review entity—

(I) will carry out (and has carried out, in the case of recertification)
the responsibilities of such an entity
in accordance with this section, in-
cluding meeting applicable deadlines;

(II) will meet (and has met, in
the case of recertification) appropriate
indicators of fiscal integrity;

(III) will maintain (and has
maintained, in the case of recertifi-
cation) appropriate confidentiality
with respect to individually identifi-
able health information obtained in
the course of conducting external re-
view activities; and

(IV) in the case recertification,
shall review the matters described in
clause (iv).

(iii) APPROVAL OF QUALIFIED PRI-
VATE STANDARD-SETTING ORGANIZA-
TIONS.—For purposes of clause (i)(II), the
appropriate Secretary may approve a quali-
fied private standard-setting organization
if such Secretary finds that the organiza-
tion only certifies (or recertifies) external
review entities that meet at least the
standards required for the certification (or
recertification) of external review entities under clause (ii).

(iv) CONSIDERATIONS IN RECERTIFICATIONS.—In conducting recertifications of a qualified external review entity under this paragraph, the appropriate Secretary or organization conducting the recertification shall review compliance of the entity with the requirements for conducting external review activities under this section, including the following:

(I) Provision of information under subparagraph (D).

(II) Adherence to applicable deadlines (both by the entity and by independent medical reviewers it refers cases to).

(III) Compliance with limitations on compensation (with respect to both the entity and independent medical reviewers it refers cases to).

(IV) Compliance with applicable independence requirements.

(V) Compliance with the requirement of subsection (d)(1) that only
medically reviewable decisions shall be
the subject of independent medical re-
view and with the requirement of sub-
section (d)(3) that independent med-
ical reviewers may not require cov-
erage for specifically excluded bene-
fits.

(v) Period of Certification or Recertification.—A certification or recer-
tification provided under this paragraph shall extend for a period not to exceed 2
years.

(vi) Revocation.—A certification or recertification under this paragraph may be revoked by the appropriate Secretary or by the organization providing such certifi-
cation upon a showing of cause. The Sec-
retary, or organization, shall revoke a cer-
tification or deny a recertification with re-
spect to an entity if there is a showing that the entity has a pattern or practice of or-
dering coverage for benefits that are spe-
cifically excluded under the plan or cov-
erage.
(vii) Petition for denial or withdrawal.—An individual may petition the Secretary, or an organization providing the certification involves, for a denial of recertification or a withdrawal of a certification with respect to an entity under this subparagraph if there is a pattern or practice of such entity failing to meet a requirement of this section.

(viii) Sufficient number of entities.—The appropriate Secretary shall certify and recertify a number of external review entities which is sufficient to ensure the timely and efficient provision of review services.

(D) Provision of information.—

(i) In general.—A qualified external review entity shall provide to the appropriate Secretary, in such manner and at such times as such Secretary may require, such information (relating to the denials which have been referred to the entity for the conduct of external review under this section) as such Secretary determines appropriate to assure compliance with the
independence and other requirements of
this section to monitor and assess the qual-
ity of its external review activities and lack
of bias in making determinations. Such in-
formation shall include information de-
scribed in clause (ii) but shall not include
individually identifiable medical informa-
tion.

(ii) INFORMATION TO BE IN-
CLUDED.—The information described in
this subclause with respect to an entity is
as follows:

(I) The number and types of de-
nials for which a request for review
has been received by the entity.

(II) The disposition by the entity
of such denials, including the number
referred to a independent medical re-
viewer and the reasons for such dis-
positions (including the application of
exclusions), on a plan or issuer-spe-
cific basis and on a health care spe-
cialty-specific basis.
(III) The length of time in making determinations with respect to such denials.

(IV) Updated information on the information required to be submitted as a condition of certification with respect to the entity’s performance of external review activities.

(iii) INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO CERTIFYING ORGANIZATION.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a qualified external review entity which is certified (or recertified) under this subsection by a qualified private standard-setting organization, at the request of the organization, the entity shall provide the organization with the information provided to the appropriate Secretary under clause (i).

(II) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed as preventing such an organization from requiring additional information as a condition of
certification or recertification of an entity.

(iv) USE OF INFORMATION.—Information provided under this subparagraph may be used by the appropriate Secretary and qualified private standard-setting organizations to conduct oversight of qualified external review entities, including recertification of such entities, and shall be made available to the public in an appropriate manner.

(E) LIMITATION ON LIABILITY.—No qualified external review entity having a contract with a plan or issuer, and no person who is employed by any such entity or who furnishes professional services to such entity (including as an independent medical reviewer), shall be held by reason of the performance of any duty, function, or activity required or authorized pursuant to this section, to be civilly liable under any law of the United States or of any State (or political subdivision thereof) if there was no actual malice or gross misconduct in the performance of such duty, function, or activity.
(5) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the general effective date referred to in section 501, the General Accounting Office shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning—

(A) the information that is provided under paragraph (3)(D);

(B) the number of denials that have been upheld by independent medical reviewers and the number of denials that have been reversed by such reviewers; and

(C) the extent to which independent medical reviewers are requiring coverage for benefits that are specifically excluded under the plan or coverage.

SEC. 105. HEALTH CARE CONSUMER ASSISTANCE FUND.

(a) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall establish a fund, to be known as the “Health Care Consumer Assistance Fund”, to be used to award grants to eligible States to carry out consumer assistance activities (including programs established by States prior to the enactment of this
Act) designed to provide information, assistance, and
referrals to consumers of health insurance products.

(2) STATE ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to re-
ceive a grant under this subsection a State shall pre-
pare and submit to the Secretary an application at
such time, in such manner, and containing such in-
formation as the Secretary may require, including a
State plan that describes—

(A) the manner in which the State will en-
sure that the health care consumer assistance
office (established under paragraph (4)) will
educate and assist health care consumers in ac-
accessing needed care;

(B) the manner in which the State will co-
ordinate and distinguish the services provided
by the health care consumer assistance office
with the services provided by Federal, State and
local health-related ombudsman, information,
protection and advocacy, insurance, and fraud
and abuse programs;

(C) the manner in which the State will
provide information, outreach, and services to
underserved, minority populations with limited
English proficiency and populations residing in
rural areas;
(D) the manner in which the State will oversee the health care consumer assistance office, its activities, product materials and evaluate program effectiveness;

(E) the manner in which the State will ensure that funds made available under this section will be used to supplement, and not supplant, any other Federal, State, or local funds expended to provide services for programs described under this section and those described in subparagraphs (C) and (D);

(F) the manner in which the State will ensure that health care consumer office personnel have the professional background and training to carry out the activities of the office; and

(G) the manner in which the State will ensure that consumers have direct access to consumer assistance personnel during regular business hours.

(3) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—From amounts appropriated under subsection (b) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award a grant to a State in an amount that bears the same ratio to such amounts as the number of individuals within
the State covered under a group health plan or under health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer bears to the total number of individuals so covered in all States (as determined by the Secretary). Any amounts provided to a State under this subsection that are not used by the State shall be remitted to the Secretary and reallocated in accordance with this subparagraph.

(B) MINIMUM AMOUNT.—In no case shall the amount provided to a State under a grant under this subsection for a fiscal year be less than an amount equal to 0.5 percent of the amount appropriated for such fiscal year to carry out this section.

(C) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—A State will provide for the collection of non-Federal contributions for the operation of the office in an amount that is not less than 25 percent of the amount of Federal funds provided to the State under this section.

(4) PROVISION OF FUNDS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—From amounts provided under a grant under this subsection, a
State shall, directly or through a contract with
an independent, nonprofit entity with dem-
onstrated experience in serving the needs of
health care consumers, provide for the estab-
lishment and operation of a State health care
consumer assistance office.

(B) ELIGIBILITY OF ENTITY.—To be eligi-
ble to enter into a contract under subparagraph
(A), an entity shall demonstrate that it has the
technical, organizational, and professional ca-
pacity to deliver the services described in sub-
section (b) to all public and private health in-
surance participants, beneficiaries, enrollees, or
prospective enrollees.

(C) EXISTING STATE ENTITY.—Nothing in
this section shall prevent the funding of an ex-
isting health care consumer assistance program
that otherwise meets the requirements of this
section.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) BY STATE.—A State shall use amounts pro-
vided under a grant awarded under this section to
carry out consumer assistance activities directly or
by contract with an independent, non-profit organi-
zation. An eligible entity may use some reasonable
amount of such grant to ensure the adequate train-
ing of personnel carrying out such activities. To re-
ceive amounts under this subsection, an eligible enti-
ty shall provide consumer assistance services,
including—

(A) the operation of a toll-free telephone
hotline to respond to consumer requests;

(B) the dissemination of appropriate edu-
cational materials on available health insurance
products and on how best to access health care
and the rights and responsibilities of health
care consumers;

(C) the provision of education on effective
methods to promptly and efficiently resolve
questions, problems, and grievances;

(D) the coordination of educational and
outreach efforts with health plans, health care
providers, payers, and governmental agencies;

(E) referrals to appropriate private and
public entities to resolve questions, problems
and grievances; and

(F) the provision of information and as-
assistance, including acting as an authorized rep-
resentative, regarding internal, external, or ad-
ministrative grievances or appeals procedures in
nonlitigative settings to appeal the denial, termination, or reduction of health care services, or the refusal to pay for such services, under a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer.

(2) **CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION.**—

(A) **STATE ENTITY.**—With respect to a State that directly establishes a health care consumer assistance office, such office shall establish and implement procedures and protocols in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws.

(B) **CONTRACT ENTITY.**—With respect to a State that, through contract, establishes a health care consumer assistance office, such office shall establish and implement procedures and protocols, consistent with applicable Federal and State laws, to ensure the confidentiality of all information shared by a participant, beneficiary, enrollee, or their personal representative and their health care providers, group health plans, or health insurance insurers with the office and to ensure that no such information is used by the office, or released or dis-
closed to State agencies or outside persons or entities without the prior written authorization (in accordance with section 164.508 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations) of the individual or personal representative. The office may, consistent with applicable Federal and State confidentiality laws, collect, use or disclose aggregate information that is not individually identifiable (as defined in section 164.501 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations). The office shall provide a written description of the policies and procedures of the office with respect to the manner in which health information may be used or disclosed to carry out consumer assistance activities. The office shall provide health care providers, group health plans, or health insurance issuers with a written authorization (in accordance with section 164.508 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations) to allow the office to obtain medical information relevant to the matter before the office.

(3) A VAILABILITY OF SERVICES.—The health care consumer assistance office of a State shall not discriminate in the provision of information, referrals, and services regardless of the source of the in-
individual’s health insurance coverage or prospective coverage, including individuals covered under a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, the medicare or medicaid programs under title XVIII or XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 and 1396 et seq.), or under any other Federal or State health care program.

(4) Designation of Responsibilities.—

(A) Within existing state entity.—If the health care consumer assistance office of a State is located within an existing State regulatory agency or office of an elected State official, the State shall ensure that—

(i) there is a separate delineation of the funding, activities, and responsibilities of the office as compared to the other funding, activities, and responsibilities of the agency; and

(ii) the office establishes and implements procedures and protocols to ensure the confidentiality of all information shared by a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee or their personal representative and their health care providers, group health
plans, or health insurance issuers with the office and to ensure that no information is disclosed to the State agency or office without the written authorization of the individual or their personal representative in accordance with paragraph (2).

(B) CONTRACT ENTITY.—In the case of an entity that enters into a contract with a State under subsection (a)(3), the entity shall provide assurances that the entity has no conflict of interest in carrying out the activities of the office and that the entity is independent of group health plans, health insurance issuers, providers, payers, and regulators of health care.

(5) SUBCONTRACTS.—The health care consumer assistance office of a State may carry out activities and provide services through contracts entered into with 1 or more nonprofit entities so long as the office can demonstrate that all of the requirements of this section are complied with by the office.

(6) TERM.—A contract entered into under this subsection shall be for a term of 3 years.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the Secretary first awards grants under this section, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the
appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning
the activities funded under this section and the effective-
ness of such activities in resolving health care-related
problems and grievances.

(d) Authorization of Appropriations.—There
are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be
necessary to carry out this section.

Subtitle B—Access to Care

SEC. 111. CONSUMER CHOICE OPTION.

(a) In General.—If—

(1) a health insurance issuer providing health
insurance coverage in connection with a group health
plan offers to enrollees health insurance coverage
which provides for coverage of services only if such
services are furnished through health care profes-
 tionals and providers who are members of a network
of health care professionals and providers who have
entered into a contract with the issuer to provide
such services, or

(2) a group health plan offers to participants or
beneficiaries health benefits which provide for cov-
 erage of services only if such services are furnished
through health care professionals and providers who
are members of a network of health care profes-
sionals and providers who have entered into a con-
tract with the plan to provide such services,
then the issuer or plan shall also offer or arrange to be
offered to such enrollees, participants, or beneficiaries (at
the time of enrollment and during an annual open season
as provided under subsection (c)) the option of health in-
surance coverage or health benefits which provide for cov-
erage of such services which are not furnished through
health care professionals and providers who are members
of such a network unless such enrollees, participants, or
beneficiaries are offered such non-network coverage
through another group health plan or through another
health insurance issuer in the group market.

(b) ADDITIONAL COSTS.—The amount of any addi-
tional premium charged by the health insurance issuer or
group health plan for the additional cost of the creation
and maintenance of the option described in subsection (a)
and the amount of any additional cost sharing imposed
under such option shall be borne by the enrollee, partici-
pant, or beneficiary unless it is paid by the health plan
sponsor or group health plan through agreement with the
health insurance issuer.

(c) OPEN SEASON.—An enrollee, participant, or ben-
eficiary, may change to the offering provided under this
section only during a time period determined by the health
insurance issuer or group health plan. Such time period shall occur at least annually.

SEC. 112. CHOICE OF HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL.

(a) PRIMARY CARE.—If a group health plan, or a health insurance issuer that offers health insurance coverage, requires or provides for designation by a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee of a participating primary care provider, then the plan or issuer shall permit each participant, beneficiary, and enrollee to designate any participating primary care provider who is available to accept such individual.

(b) SPECIALISTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a group health plan and a health insurance issuer that offers health insurance coverage shall permit each participant, beneficiary, or enrollee to receive medically necessary and appropriate specialty care, pursuant to appropriate referral procedures, from any qualified participating health care professional who is available to accept such individual for such care.

(2) LIMITATION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to specialty care if the plan or issuer clearly informs participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees of the limitations on choice of participating health care professionals with respect to such care.
(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sub-
section shall be construed as affecting the applica-
tion of section 114 (relating to access to specialty
care).

SEC. 113. ACCESS TO EMERGENCY CARE.

(a) COVERAGE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a group health plan, or
health insurance coverage offered by a health insur-
ance issuer, provides or covers any benefits with re-
spect to services in an emergency department of a
hospital, the plan or issuer shall cover emergency
services (as defined in paragraph (2)(B))—

(A) without the need for any prior author-
ization determination;

(B) whether the health care provider fur-
nishing such services is a participating provider
with respect to such services;

(C) in a manner so that, if such services
are provided to a participant, beneficiary, or
enrollee—

(i) by a nonparticipating health care
provider with or without prior authoriza-
tion, or

(ii) by a participating health care pro-
vider without prior authorization,
the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee is not liable for amounts that exceed the amounts of liability that would be incurred if the services were provided by a participating health care provider with prior authorization; and

(D) without regard to any other term or condition of such coverage (other than exclusion or coordination of benefits, or an affiliation or waiting period, permitted under section 2701 of the Public Health Service Act, section 701 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or section 9801 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and other than applicable cost-sharing).

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) EMERGENCY MEDICAL CONDITION.—The term “emergency medical condition” means a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) such that a prudent layperson, who possesses an average knowledge of health and medicine, could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in a condition described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of
section 1867(e)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act.

(B) EMERGENCY SERVICES.—The term “emergency services” means, with respect to an emergency medical condition—

(i) a medical screening examination (as required under section 1867 of the Social Security Act) that is within the capability of the emergency department of a hospital, including ancillary services routinely available to the emergency department to evaluate such emergency medical condition, and

(ii) within the capabilities of the staff and facilities available at the hospital, such further medical examination and treatment as are required under section 1867 of such Act to stabilize the patient.

(C) STABILIZE.—The term “to stabilize”, with respect to an emergency medical condition (as defined in subparagraph (A)), has the meaning give in section 1867(e)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395dd(e)(3)).

(b) REIMBURSEMENT FOR MAINTENANCE CARE AND POST-STABILIZATION CARE.—A group health plan, and
health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, must provide reimbursement for maintenance care and post-stabilization care in accordance with the requirements of section 1852(d)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w–22(d)(2)). Such reimbursement shall be provided in a manner consistent with subsection (a)(1)(C).

(c) Coverage of Emergency Ambulance Services.—

(1) in General.—If a group health plan, or health insurance coverage provided by a health insurance issuer, provides any benefits with respect to ambulance services and emergency services, the plan or issuer shall cover emergency ambulance services (as defined in paragraph (2)) furnished under the plan or coverage under the same terms and conditions under subparagraphs (A) through (D) of subsection (a)(1) under which coverage is provided for emergency services.

(2) Emergency Ambulance Services.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “emergency ambulance services” means ambulance services (as defined for purposes of section 1861(s)(7) of the Social Security Act) furnished to transport an individual who has an emergency medical condition (as defined in subsection (a)(2)(A)) to a hospital for the
receipt of emergency services (as defined in subsection (a)(2)(B)) in a case in which the emergency services are covered under the plan or coverage pursuant to subsection (a)(1) and a prudent layperson, with an average knowledge of health and medicine, could reasonably expect that the absence of such transport would result in placing the health of the individual in serious jeopardy, serious impairment of bodily function, or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part.

SEC. 114. TIMELY ACCESS TO SPECIALISTS.

(a) Timely Access.—

(1) In general.—A group health plan or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage shall ensure that participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees receive timely access to specialists who are appropriate to the condition of, and accessible to, the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, when such specialty care is a covered benefit under the plan or coverage.

(2) Rule of construction.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed—

(A) to require the coverage under a group health plan or health insurance coverage of benefits or services;
(B) to prohibit a plan or issuer from including providers in the network only to the extent necessary to meet the needs of the plan’s or issuer’s participants, beneficiaries, or enrollees; or

(C) to override any State licensure or scope-of-practice law.

(3) Access to certain providers.—

(A) In general.—With respect to specialty care under this section, if a participating specialist is not available and qualified to provide such care to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, the plan or issuer shall provide for coverage of such care by a nonparticipating specialist.

(B) Treatment of nonparticipating providers.—If a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee receives care from a nonparticipating specialist pursuant to subparagraph (A), such specialty care shall be provided at no additional cost to the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee beyond what the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee would otherwise pay for such specialty care if provided by a participating specialist.

(b) Referrals.—
(1) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to subsection (a)(1), a group health plan or health insurance issuer may require an authorization in order to obtain coverage for specialty services under this section. Any such authorization—

(A) shall be for an appropriate duration of time or number of referrals, including an authorization for a standing referral where appropriate; and

(B) may not be refused solely because the authorization involves services of a nonparticipating specialist (described in subsection (a)(3)).

(2) REFERRALS FOR ONGOING SPECIAL CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (a)(1), a group health plan or health insurance issuer shall permit a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee who has an ongoing special condition (as defined in subparagraph (B)) to receive a referral to a specialist for the treatment of such condition and such specialist may authorize such referrals, procedures, tests, and other medical services with respect to such condition, sub-
ject to the terms of a treatment plan (if any) referred to in subsection (c) with respect to the condition.

(B) ONGOING SPECIAL CONDITION DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “ongoing special condition” means a condition or disease that—

(i) is life-threatening, degenerative, potentially disabling, or congenital; and

(ii) requires specialized medical care over a prolonged period of time.

(c) TREATMENT PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan or health insurance issuer may require that the specialty care be provided—

(A) pursuant to a treatment plan, but only if the treatment plan—

(i) is developed by the specialist, in consultation with the case manager or primary care provider, and the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, and

(ii) is approved by the plan or issuer in a timely manner, if the plan or issuer requires such approval; and
(B) in accordance with applicable quality assurance and utilization review standards of the plan or issuer.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed as prohibiting a plan or issuer from requiring the specialist to provide the plan or issuer with regular updates on the specialty care provided, as well as all other reasonably necessary medical information.

(d) SPECIALIST DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term “specialist” means, with respect to the condition of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee, a health care professional, facility, or center that has adequate expertise through appropriate training and experience (including, in the case of a child, appropriate pediatric expertise) to provide high quality care in treating the condition.

SEC. 115. PATIENT ACCESS TO OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL CARE.

(a) GENERAL RIGHTS.—

(1) DIRECT ACCESS.—A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, described in subsection (b) may not require authorization or referral by the plan, issuer, or any person (including a primary care provider described in subsection (b)(2)) in the case of a female
participant, beneficiary, or enrollee who seeks coverage for obstetrical or gynecological care provided by a participating health care professional who specializes in obstetrics or gynecology.

(2) OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL CARE.—A group health plan or health insurance issuer described in subsection (b) shall treat the provision of obstetrical and gynecological care, and the ordering of related obstetrical and gynecological items and services, pursuant to the direct access described under paragraph (1), by a participating health care professional who specializes in obstetrics or gynecology as the authorization of the primary care provider.

(b) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—A group health plan, or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, described in this subsection is a group health plan or coverage that—

(1) provides coverage for obstetrical or gynecologic care; and

(2) requires the designation by a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee of a participating primary care provider.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to—
(1) waive any exclusions of coverage under the terms and conditions of the plan or health insurance coverage with respect to coverage of obstetrical or gynecological care; or

(2) preclude the group health plan or health insurance issuer involved from requiring that the obstetrical or gynecological provider notify the primary care health care professional or the plan or issuer of treatment decisions.

SEC. 116. ACCESS TO PEDIATRIC CARE.

(a) Pediatric Care.—In the case of a person who has a child who is a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee under a group health plan, or health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, if the plan or issuer requires or provides for the designation of a participating primary care provider for the child, the plan or issuer shall permit such person to designate a physician (allopathic or osteopathic) who specializes in pediatrics as the child’s primary care provider if such provider participates in the network of the plan or issuer.

(b) Construction.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to waive any exclusions of coverage under the terms and conditions of the plan or health insurance coverage with respect to coverage of pediatric care.
SEC. 117. CONTINUITY OF CARE.

(a) Termination of Provider.—

(1) In general.—If—

(A) a contract between a group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, and a treating health care provider is terminated (as defined in paragraph (e)(4)), or

(B) benefits or coverage provided by a health care provider are terminated because of a change in the terms of provider participation in such plan or coverage,

the plan or issuer shall meet the requirements of paragraph (3) with respect to each continuing care patient.

(2) Treatment of termination of contract with health insurance issuer.—If a contract for the provision of health insurance coverage between a group health plan and a health insurance issuer is terminated and, as a result of such termination, coverage of services of a health care provider is terminated with respect to an individual, the provisions of paragraph (1) (and the succeeding provisions of this section) shall apply under the plan in the same manner as if there had been a contract between the plan and the provider that had been ter-
minated, but only with respect to benefits that are covered under the plan after the contract termination.

(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of this paragraph are that the plan or issuer—

(A) notify the continuing care patient involved, or arrange to have the patient notified pursuant to subsection (d)(2), on a timely basis of the termination described in paragraph (1) (or paragraph (2), if applicable) and the right to elect continued transitional care from the provider under this section;

(B) provide the patient with an opportunity to notify the plan or issuer of the patient’s need for transitional care; and

(C) subject to subsection (e), permit the patient to elect to continue to be covered with respect to the course of treatment by such provider with the provider’s consent during a transitional period (as provided for under subsection (b)).

(4) CONTINUING CARE PATIENT.—For purposes of this section, the term “continuing care patient” means a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee who—
(A) is undergoing a course of treatment for a serious and complex condition from the provider at the time the plan or issuer receives or provides notice of provider, benefit, or coverage termination described in paragraph (1) (or paragraph (2), if applicable);

(B) is undergoing a course of institutional or inpatient care from the provider at the time of such notice;

(C) is scheduled to undergo non-elective surgery from the provider at the time of such notice;

(D) is pregnant and undergoing a course of treatment for the pregnancy from the provider at the time of such notice; or

(E) is or was determined to be terminally ill (as determined under section 1861(dd)(3)(A) of the Social Security Act) at the time of such notice, but only with respect to a provider that was treating the terminal illness before the date of such notice.

(b) TRANSITIONAL PERIODS.—

(1) SERIOUS AND COMPLEX CONDITIONS.—The transitional period under this subsection with respect to a continuing care patient described in sub-
section (a)(4)(A) shall extend for up to 90 days (as
determined by the treating health care professional)
from the date of the notice described in subsection
(a)(3)(A).

(2) INSTITUTIONAL OR INPATIENT CARE.—The
transitional period under this subsection for a con-
tinuing care patient described in subsection
(a)(4)(B) shall extend until the earlier of—

(A) the expiration of the 90-day period be-
ginning on the date on which the notice under
subsection (a)(3)(A) is provided; or

(B) the date of discharge of the patient
from such care or the termination of the period
of institutionalization, or, if later, the date of
completion of reasonable follow-up care.

(3) SCHEDULED NON-ELECTIVE SURGERY.—
The transitional period under this subsection for a
continuing care patient described in subsection
(a)(4)(C) shall extend until the completion of the
surgery involved and post-surgical follow-up care re-
lating to the surgery and occurring within 90 days
after the date of the surgery.

(4) PREGNANCY.—The transitional period
under this subsection for a continuing care patient
described in subsection (a)(4)(D) shall extend
through the provision of post-partum care directly related to the delivery.

(5) **Terminal Illness.**—The transitional period under this subsection for a continuing care patient described in subsection (a)(4)(E) shall extend for the remainder of the patient’s life for care that is directly related to the treatment of the terminal illness or its medical manifestations.

(e) **Permissible Terms and Conditions.**—A group health plan or health insurance issuer may condition coverage of continued treatment by a provider under this section upon the provider agreeing to the following terms and conditions:

(1) The treating health care provider agrees to accept reimbursement from the plan or issuer and continuing care patient involved (with respect to cost-sharing) at the rates applicable prior to the start of the transitional period as payment in full (or, in the case described in subsection (a)(2), at the rates applicable under the replacement plan or coverage after the date of the termination of the contract with the group health plan or health insurance issuer) and not to impose cost-sharing with respect to the patient in an amount that would exceed the cost-sharing that could have been imposed if the
contract referred to in subsection (a)(1) had not been terminated.

(2) The treating health care provider agrees to adhere to the quality assurance standards of the plan or issuer responsible for payment under paragraph (1) and to provide to such plan or issuer necessary medical information related to the care provided.

(3) The treating health care provider agrees otherwise to adhere to such plan’s or issuer’s policies and procedures, including procedures regarding referrals and obtaining prior authorization and providing services pursuant to a treatment plan (if any) approved by the plan or issuer.

(d) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

(1) to require the coverage of benefits which would not have been covered if the provider involved remained a participating provider; or

(2) with respect to the termination of a contract under subsection (a) to prevent a group health plan or health insurance issuer from requiring that the health care provider—

(A) notify participants, beneficiaries, or enrollees of their rights under this section; or
(B) provide the plan or issuer with the
name of each participant, beneficiary, or en-
rollee who the provider believes is a continuing
care patient.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTRACT.—The term “contract” includes,
with respect to a plan or issuer and a treating
health care provider, a contract between such plan
or issuer and an organized network of providers that
includes the treating health care provider, and (in
the case of such a contract) the contract between the
treating health care provider and the organized net-
work.

(2) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—The term
“health care provider” or “provider” means—

(A) any individual who is engaged in the
delivery of health care services in a State and
who is required by State law or regulation to be
licensed or certified by the State to engage in
the delivery of such services in the State; and

(B) any entity that is engaged in the deliv-
er of health care services in a State and that,
if it is required by State law or regulation to be
licensed or certified by the State to engage in
the delivery of such services in the State, is so
licensed.

(3) **Serious and Complex Condition.**—The
term “serious and complex condition” means, with
respect to a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee
under the plan or coverage—

(A) in the case of an acute illness, a condi-
tion that is serious enough to require special-
ized medical treatment to avoid the reasonable
possibility of death or permanent harm; or

(B) in the case of a chronic illness or con-
dition, is an ongoing special condition (as de-
defined in section 114(b)(2)(B)).

(4) **Terminated.**—The term “terminated” in-
cludes, with respect to a contract, the expiration or
nonrenewal of the contract, but does not include a
termination of the contract for failure to meet appli-
cable quality standards or for fraud.

**SEC. 118. ACCESS TO NEEDED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.**

(a) **In General.**—To the extent that a group health
plan, or health insurance coverage offered by a health in-
surance issuer, provides coverage for benefits with respect
to prescription drugs, and limits such coverage to drugs
included in a formulary, the plan or issuer shall—
(1) ensure the participation of physicians and
pharmacists in developing and reviewing such for-
mulary;

(2) provide for disclosure of the formulary to
providers; and

(3) in accordance with the applicable quality as-
surence and utilization review standards of the plan
or issuer, provide for exceptions from the formulary
limitation when a non-formulary alternative is medi-
cally necessary and appropriate and, in the case of
such an exception, apply the same cost-sharing re-
quirements that would have applied in the case of a
drug covered under the formulary.

(b) COVERAGE OF APPROVED DRUGS AND MEDICAL
DEVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan (or
health insurance coverage offered in connection with
such a plan) that provides any coverage of prescrip-
tion drugs or medical devices shall not deny coverage
of such a drug or device on the basis that the use
is investigational, if the use—

(A) in the case of a prescription drug—

(i) is included in the labeling author-
ized by the application in effect for the
drug pursuant to subsection (b) or (j) of
section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, without regard to any postmarketing requirements that may apply under such Act; or

(ii) is included in the labeling authorized by the application in effect for the drug under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, without regard to any postmarketing requirements that may apply pursuant to such section; or

(B) in the case of a medical device, is included in the labeling authorized by a regulation under subsection (d) or (3) of section 513 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, an order under subsection (f) of such section, or an application approved under section 515 of such Act, without regard to any postmarketing requirements that may apply under such Act.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as requiring a group health plan (or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan) to provide any coverage of prescription drugs or medical devices.
SEC. 119. COVERAGE FOR INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN APPROVED CLINICAL TRIALS.

(a) Coverage.—

(1) In general.—If a group health plan, or health insurance issuer that is providing health insurance coverage, provides coverage to a qualified individual (as defined in subsection (b)), the plan or issuer—

(A) may not deny the individual participation in the clinical trial referred to in subsection (b)(2);

(B) subject to subsection (c), may not deny (or limit or impose additional conditions on) the coverage of routine patient costs for items and services furnished in connection with participation in the trial; and

(C) may not discriminate against the individual on the basis of the enrollee’s participation in such trial.

(2) Exclusion of certain costs.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), routine patient costs do not include the cost of the tests or measurements conducted primarily for the purpose of the clinical trial involved.

(3) Use of in-network providers.—If one or more participating providers is participating in a
clinical trial, nothing in paragraph (1) shall be con-
strued as preventing a plan or issuer from requiring
that a qualified individual participate in the trial
through such a participating provider if the provider
will accept the individual as a participant in the
trial.

(b) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For pur-
poses of subsection (a), the term “qualified individual”
means an individual who is a participant or beneficiary
in a group health plan, or who is an enrollee under health
insurance coverage, and who meets the following condi-
tions:

(1)(A) The individual has a life-threatening or
serious illness for which no standard treatment is ef-
fective.

(B) The individual is eligible to participate in
an approved clinical trial according to the trial pro-
tocol with respect to treatment of such illness.

(C) The individual’s participation in the trial
offers meaningful potential for significant clinical
benefit for the individual.

(2) Either—

(A) the referring physician is a particip-
pating health care professional and has con-
cluded that the individual’s participation in
such trial would be appropriate based upon the
individual meeting the conditions described in
paragraph (1); or

(B) the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee
provides medical and scientific information es-
tablishing that the individual’s participation in
such trial would be appropriate based upon the
individual meeting the conditions described in
paragraph (1).

(c) PAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under this section a group
health plan or health insurance issuer shall provide
for payment for routine patient costs described in
subsection (a)(2) but is not required to pay for costs
of items and services that are reasonably expected
(as determined by the appropriate Secretary) to be
paid for by the sponsors of an approved clinical trial.

(2) PAYMENT RATE.—In the case of covered
items and services provided by—

(A) a participating provider, the payment
rate shall be at the agreed upon rate; or

(B) a nonparticipating provider, the pay-
ment rate shall be at the rate the plan or issuer
would normally pay for comparable services
under subparagraph (A).
(d) APPROVED CLINICAL TRIAL DEFINED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term “approved clinical trial” means a clinical research study or clinical investigation—

(A) approved and funded (which may include funding through in-kind contributions) by one or more of the following:

(i) the National Institutes of Health;

(ii) a cooperative group or center of the National Institutes of Health, such as a qualified nongovernmental research entity to which the National Cancer Institute has awarded a center support grant;

(iii) either of the following if the conditions described in paragraph (2) are met—

(I) the Department of Veterans Affairs;

(II) the Department of Defense;

or

(B) approved by the Food and Drug Administration.

(2) CONDITIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS.—The conditions described in this paragraph, for a study or investigation conducted by a Department, are
that the study or investigation has been reviewed
and approved through a system of peer review that
the appropriate Secretary determines—

(A) to be comparable to the system of peer
review of studies and investigations used by the
National Institutes of Health; and

(B) assures unbiased review of the highest
ethical standards by qualified individuals who
have no interest in the outcome of the review.

(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be
construed to limit a plan’s or issuer’s coverage with re-
spect to clinical trials.

SEC. 120. REQUIRED COVERAGE FOR MINIMUM HOSPITAL
STAY FOR MASTECTOMIES AND LYMPH NODE
DISSECTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF
BREAST CANCER AND COVERAGE FOR SEC-
ONDARY CONSULTATIONS.

(a) INPATIENT CARE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, and a
health insurance issuer providing health insurance
coverage, that provides medical and surgical benefits
shall ensure that inpatient coverage with respect to
the treatment of breast cancer is provided for a pe-
period of time as is determined by the attending physi-
cian, in consultation with the patient, to be medi-
cally necessary and appropriate following—

(A) a mastectomy;

(B) a lumpectomy; or

(C) a lymph node dissection for the treat-
ment of breast cancer.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the provision of inpatient coverage if the attending physician and patient de-
determine that a shorter period of hospital stay is medically appropriate.

(b) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS.—In implementing the requirements of this section, a group health plan, and a health insurance issuer providing health insurance coverage, may not modify the terms and condi-
tions of coverage based on the determination by a partici-
pant, beneficiary, or enrollee to request less than the min-
imum coverage required under subsection (a).

(c) SECONDARY CONSULTATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer providing health insurance coverage, that provides coverage with respect to medical and surgical services provided in relation to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer shall ensure that full coverage is provided for secondary consulta-
tions by specialists in the appropriate medical fields (including pathology, radiology, and oncology) to confirm or refute such diagnosis. Such plan or issuer shall ensure that full coverage is provided for such secondary consultation whether such consultation is based on a positive or negative initial diagnosis. In any case in which the attending physician certifies in writing that services necessary for such a secondary consultation are not sufficiently available from specialists operating under the plan or coverage with respect to whose services coverage is otherwise provided under such plan or by such issuer, such plan or issuer shall ensure that coverage is provided with respect to the services necessary for the secondary consultation with any other specialist selected by the attending physician for such purpose at no additional cost to the individual beyond that which the individual would have paid if the specialist was participating in the network of the plan or issuer.

(2) Exception.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed as requiring the provision of secondary consultations where the patient determines not to seek such a consultation.
(d) Prohibition on Penalties or Incentives.—
A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer providing health insurance coverage, may not—

(1) penalize or otherwise reduce or limit the reimbursement of a provider or specialist because the provider or specialist provided care to a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee in accordance with this section;

(2) provide financial or other incentives to a physician or specialist to induce the physician or specialist to keep the length of inpatient stays of patients following a mastectomy, lumpectomy, or a lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast cancer below certain limits or to limit referrals for secondary consultations; or

(3) provide financial or other incentives to a physician or specialist to induce the physician or specialist to refrain from referring a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee for a secondary consultation that would otherwise be covered by the plan or coverage involved under subsection (c).

Subtitle C—Access to Information
SEC. 121. PATIENT ACCESS TO INFORMATION.
(a) Requirement.—

(1) Disclosure.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer that provides coverage in connection with health insurance coverage, shall provide for the disclosure to participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees—

(i) of the information described in subsection (b) at the time of the initial enrollment of the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee under the plan or coverage;

(ii) of such information on an annual basis—

(I) in conjunction with the election period of the plan or coverage if the plan or coverage has such an election period; or

(II) in the case of a plan or coverage that does not have an election period, in conjunction with the beginning of the plan or coverage year; and

(iii) of information relating to any material reduction to the benefits or information described in such subsection or subsection (c), in the form of a notice provided not later than 30 days before the date on which the reduction takes effect.
(B) PARTICIPANTS, BENEFICIARIES, AND ENROLLEES.—The disclosure required under subparagraph (A) shall be provided—

(i) jointly to each participant, beneficiary, and enrollee who reside at the same address; or

(ii) in the case of a beneficiary or enrollee who does not reside at the same address as the participant or another enrollee, separately to the participant or other enrollees and such beneficiary or enrollee.

(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—Information shall be provided to participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees under this section at the last known address maintained by the plan or issuer with respect to such participants, beneficiaries, or enrollees, to the extent that such information is provided to participants, beneficiaries, or enrollees via the United States Postal Service or other private delivery service.

(b) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—The informational materials to be distributed under this section shall include for each option available under the group health plan or health insurance coverage the following:
(1) **BENEFITS.**—A description of the covered benefits, including—

(A) any in- and out-of-network benefits;

(B) specific preventive services covered under the plan or coverage if such services are covered;

(C) any specific exclusions or express limitations of benefits described in section 104(d)(3)(C);

(D) any other benefit limitations, including any annual or lifetime benefit limits and any monetary limits or limits on the number of visits, days, or services, and any specific coverage exclusions; and

(E) any definition of medical necessity used in making coverage determinations by the plan, issuer, or claims administrator.

(2) **COST SHARING.**—A description of any cost-sharing requirements, including—

(A) any premiums, deductibles, coinsurance, copayment amounts, and liability for balance billing, for which the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee will be responsible under each option available under the plan;
(B) any maximum out-of-pocket expense for which the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee may be liable;

(C) any cost-sharing requirements for out-of-network benefits or services received from nonparticipating providers; and

(D) any additional cost-sharing or charges for benefits and services that are furnished without meeting applicable plan or coverage requirements, such as prior authorization or precertification.

(3) DISENROLLMENT.—Information relating to the disenrollment of a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee.

(4) SERVICE AREA.—A description of the plan or issuer’s service area, including the provision of any out-of-area coverage.

(5) PARTICIPATING PROVIDERS.—A directory of participating providers (to the extent a plan or issuer provides coverage through a network of providers) that includes, at a minimum, the name, address, and telephone number of each participating provider, and information about how to inquire whether a participating provider is currently accepting new patients.
(6) Choice of Primary Care Provider.—A description of any requirements and procedures to be used by participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees in selecting, accessing, or changing their primary care provider, including providers both within and outside of the network (if the plan or issuer permits out-of-network services), and the right to select a pediatrician as a primary care provider under section 116 for a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee who is a child if such section applies.

(7) Preauthorization Requirements.—A description of the requirements and procedures to be used to obtain preauthorization for health services, if such preauthorization is required.

(8) Experimental and Investigational Treatments.—A description of the process for determining whether a particular item, service, or treatment is considered experimental or investigational, and the circumstances under which such treatments are covered by the plan or issuer.

(9) Specialty Care.—A description of the requirements and procedures to be used by participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees in accessing specialty care and obtaining referrals to participating and nonparticipating specialists, including any limi-
tations on choice of health care professionals re-
ferred to in section 112(b)(2) and the right to timely
access to specialists care under section 114 if such
section applies.

(10) CLINICAL TRIALS.—A description of the
circumstances and conditions under which participa-
tion in clinical trials is covered under the terms and
conditions of the plan or coverage, and the right to
obtain coverage for approved clinical trials under
section 119 if such section applies.

(11) PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—To the extent the
plan or issuer provides coverage for prescription
drugs, a statement of whether such coverage is lim-
ited to drugs included in a formulary, a description
of any provisions and cost-sharing required for ob-
taining on- and off-formulary medications, and a de-
scription of the rights of participants, beneficiaries,
and enrollees in obtaining access to access to pre-
scription drugs under section 118 if such section ap-
plies.

(12) EMERGENCY SERVICES.—A summary of
the rules and procedures for accessing emergency
services, including the right of a participant, bene-
ficiary, or enrollee to obtain emergency services
under the prudent layperson standard under section
117

113, if such section applies, and any educational in-
formation that the plan or issuer may provide re-
garding the appropriate use of emergency services.

(13) CLAIMS AND APPEALS.—A description of
the plan or issuer’s rules and procedures pertaining
to claims and appeals, a description of the rights
including deadlines for exercising rights) of partici-
pants, beneficiaries, and enrollees under subtitle A
in obtaining covered benefits, filing a claim for bene-
fits, and appealing coverage decisions internally and
externally (including telephone numbers and mailing
addresses of the appropriate authority), and a de-
scription of any additional legal rights and remedies
available under section 502 of the Employee Retire-
ment Income Security Act of 1974 and applicable
State law.

(14) ADVANCE DIRECTIVES AND ORGAN DONA-
TION.—A description of procedures for advance di-
rectives and organ donation decisions if the plan or
issuer maintains such procedures.

(15) INFORMATION ON PLANS AND ISSUERS.—
The name, mailing address, and telephone number
or numbers of the plan administrator and the issuer
to be used by participants, beneficiaries, and enroll-
ees seeking information about plan or coverage bene-
fits and services, payment of a claim, or authorization for services and treatment. Notice of whether the benefits under the plan or coverage are provided under a contract or policy of insurance issued by an issuer, or whether benefits are provided directly by the plan sponsor who bears the insurance risk.

(16) TRANSLATION SERVICES.—A summary description of any translation or interpretation services (including the availability of printed information in languages other than English, audio tapes, or information in Braille) that are available for non-English speakers and participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees with communication disabilities and a description of how to access these items or services.

(17) ACCREDITATION INFORMATION.—Any information that is made public by accrediting organizations in the process of accreditation if the plan or issuer is accredited, or any additional quality indicators (such as the results of enrollee satisfaction surveys) that the plan or issuer makes public or makes available to participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees.

(18) NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS.—A description of any rights of participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees that are established by the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act (excluding those described in
paragraphs (1) through (17)) if such sections apply. The description required under this paragraph may be combined with the notices of the type described in sections 711(d), 713(b), or 606(a)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and with any other notice provision that the appropriate Secretary determines may be combined, so long as such combination does not result in any reduction in the information that would otherwise be provided to the recipient.

(19) **Availability of Additional Information.**—A statement that the information described in subsection (e), and instructions on obtaining such information (including telephone numbers and, if available, Internet websites), shall be made available upon request.

(20) **Designated Decisionmakers.**—A description of the participants and beneficiaries with respect to whom each designated decisionmaker under the plan has assumed liability under section 502(o) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the name and address of each such decisionmaker.

(c) **Additional Information.**—The informational materials to be provided upon the request of a participant,
beneficiary, or enrollee shall include for each option available under a group health plan or health insurance coverage the following:

1. **Status of Providers.**—The State license status of the plan or issuer’s participating health care professionals and participating health care facilities, and, if available, the education, training, specialty qualifications or certifications of such professionals.

2. **Compensation Methods.**—A summary description by category of the applicable methods (such as capitation, fee-for-service, salary, bundled payments, per diem, or a combination thereof) used for compensating prospective or treating health care professionals (including primary care providers and specialists) and facilities in connection with the provision of health care under the plan or coverage.

3. **Prescription Drugs.**—Information about whether a specific prescription medication is included in the formulary of the plan or issuer, if the plan or issuer uses a defined formulary.

4. **Utilization Review Activities.**—A description of procedures used and requirements (including circumstances, timeframes, and appeals rights) under any utilization review program under
sections 101 and 102, including any drug formulary program under section 118.

(5) **EXTERNAL APPEALS INFORMATION.**—Aggregate information on the number and outcomes of external medical reviews, relative to the sample size (such as the number of covered lives) under the plan or under the coverage of the issuer.

(d) **MANNER OF DISCLOSURE.**—The information described in this section shall be disclosed in an accessible medium and format that is calculated to be understood by a participant or enrollee.

(e) **RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a group health plan, or a health insurance issuer in connection with health insurance coverage, from—

(1) distributing any other additional information determined by the plan or issuer to be important or necessary in assisting participants, beneficiaries, and enrollees in the selection of a health plan or health insurance coverage; and

(2) complying with the provisions of this section by providing information in brochures, through the Internet or other electronic media, or through other similar means, so long as—
(A) the disclosure of such information in such form is in accordance with requirements as the appropriate Secretary may impose, and

(B) in connection with any such disclosure of information through the Internet or other electronic media—

(i) the recipient has affirmatively consented to the disclosure of such information in such form,

(ii) the recipient is capable of accessing the information so disclosed on the recipient’s individual workstation or at the recipient’s home,

(iii) the recipient retains an ongoing right to receive paper disclosure of such information and receives, in advance of any attempt at disclosure of such information to him or her through the Internet or other electronic media, notice in printed form of such ongoing right and of the proper software required to view information so disclosed, and

(iv) the plan administrator appropriately ensures that the intended recipient is receiving the information so disclosed
and provides the information in printed form if the information is not received.

SEC. 122. GENETIC INFORMATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FAMILY MEMBER.—The term “family member” means with respect to an individual—

(A) the spouse of the individual;

(B) a dependent child of the individual, including a child who is born to or placed for adoption with the individual; and

(C) all other individuals related by blood to the individual or the spouse or child described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(2) GENETIC INFORMATION.—The term “genetic information” means information about genes, gene products, or inherited characteristics that may derive from an individual or a family member of such individual (including information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such individual or a family member of such individual).

(3) GENETIC SERVICES.—The term “genetic services” means health services, including genetic tests, provided to obtain, assess, or interpret genetic information for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, and for genetic education and counseling.
(4) GENETIC TEST.—The term “genetic test” means the analysis of human DNA, RNA, chromosomes, proteins, and certain metabolites, including analysis of genotypes, mutations, phenotypes, or karyotypes, for the purpose of predicting risk of disease in asymptomatic or undiagnosed individuals. Such term does not include a physical test, such as a chemical, blood, or urine analysis of an individual, including a cholesterol test, or a physical exam of the individual, in order to detect symptoms, clinical signs, or a diagnosis of disease.

(5) GROUP HEALTH PLAN, HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUER.—The terms “group health plan” and “health insurance issuer” include a third party administrator or other person acting for or on behalf of such plan or issuer.

(6) PREDICTIVE GENETIC INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “predictive genetic information” means—

(i) information about an individual’s genetic tests;

(ii) information about genetic tests of family members of the individual; or

(iii) information about the occurrence of a disease or disorder in family members.
(B) LIMITATIONS.—The term “predictive genetic information” shall not include—

(i) information about the sex or age of the individual;

(ii) information about chemical, blood, or urine analyses of the individual, including cholesterol tests, unless these analyses are genetic tests, as defined in paragraph (4); or

(iii) information about physical exams of the individual, and other information relevant to determining the current health status of the individual.

(b) NONDISCRIMINATION.—

(1) NO ENROLLMENT RESTRICTION FOR GENETIC SERVICES.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall not establish rules for eligibility (including continued eligibility) of any individual to enroll under the terms of the plan or coverage based on genetic information (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such individual or a family member of such individual) in relation to the individual or a dependent of the individual.
(2) No discrimination in rate based on predictive genetic information.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall not deny eligibility or adjust premium or contribution rates on the basis of predictive genetic information concerning an individual (or information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such individual or a family member of such individual).

(c) Collection of Predictive Genetic Information.—

(1) Limitation on requesting or requiring predictive genetic information.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall not request or require predictive genetic information concerning an individual or a family member of the individual (including information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by such individual or a family member of such individual).

(2) Information needed for diagnosis, treatment, or payment.—

(A) In general.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a group health plan, or a health in-
surance issuer offering health insurance coverage, that provides health care items and services to an individual or dependent may request (but may not require) that such individual or dependent disclose, or authorize the collection or disclosure of, predictive genetic information for purposes of diagnosis, treatment, or payment relating to the provision of health care items and services to such individual or dependent.

(B) Notice of Confidentiality Practices and Description of Safeguards.—As a part of a request under subparagraph (A), the group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall provide to the individual or dependent a description of the procedures in place to safeguard the confidentiality, as described in subsection (d), of such predictive genetic information.

(d) Confidentiality With Respect to Predictive Genetic Information.—

(1) Notice of Confidentiality Practices.—A group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall post
or provide, in writing and in a clear and conspicuous manner, notice of the plan or issuer’s confidentiality practices, that shall include—

(A) a description of an individual’s rights with respect to predictive genetic information;

(B) the procedures established by the plan or issuer for the exercise of the individual’s rights; and

(C) a description of the right to obtain a copy of the notice of the confidentiality practices required under this subsection.

(2) Establishment of Safeguards.—A group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall establish and maintain appropriate administrative, technical, and physical safeguards to protect the confidentiality, security, accuracy, and integrity of predictive genetic information created, received, obtained, maintained, used, transmitted, or disposed of by such plan or issuer.

(3) Compliance with Certain Standards.—With respect to the establishment and maintenance of safeguards under this subsection or subsection (c)(2)(B), a group health plan, or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, shall be
deemed to be in compliance with such subsections if such plan or issuer is in compliance with the standards promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under—

(A) part C of title XI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d et seq.); or

(B) section 264(c) of Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2 note).

(e) SPECIAL RULE IN CASE OF GENETIC INFORMATION.—With respect to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, the provisions of this section relating to genetic information (including information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by an individual or a family member of such individual) shall not be construed to supersede any provision of State law that establishes, implements, or continues in effect a standard, requirement, or remedy that more completely—

(1) protects the confidentiality of genetic information (including information about a request for or the receipt of genetic services by an individual or a family member of such individual) or the privacy of an individual or a family member of the individual with respect to genetic information (including information about a request for or the receipt of genetic
services by the individual or a family member of
such individual); or

(2) prohibits discrimination on the basis of ge-
etic information than does this section.

Subtitle D—Protecting the Doctor-
Patient Relationship

SEC. 131. PROHIBITION OF INTERFERENCE WITH CERTAIN
MEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) General Rule.—The provisions of any contract
or agreement, or the operation of any contract or agree-
ment, between a group health plan or health insurance
issuer in relation to health insurance coverage (including
any partnership, association, or other organization that
enters into or administers such a contract or agreement)
and a health care provider (or group of health care pro-
viders) shall not prohibit or otherwise restrict a health
care professional from advising such a participant, bene-
ficiary, or enrollee who is a patient of the professional
about the health status of the individual or medical care
or treatment for the individual’s condition or disease, re-
gardless of whether benefits for such care or treatment
are provided under the plan or coverage, if the professional
is acting within the lawful scope of practice.
(b) NULLIFICATION.—Any contract provision or agreement that restricts or prohibits medical communications in violation of subsection (a) shall be null and void.

SEC. 132. PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PROVIDERS BASED ON LICENSURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer with respect to health insurance coverage, shall not discriminate with respect to participation or indemnification as to any provider who is acting within the scope of the provider’s license or certification under applicable State law, solely on the basis of such license or certification.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Subsection (a) shall not be construed—

(1) as requiring the coverage under a group health plan or health insurance coverage of a particular benefit or service or to prohibit a plan or issuer from including providers only to the extent necessary to meet the needs of the plan’s or issuer’s participants, beneficiaries, or enrollees or from establishing any measure designed to maintain quality and control costs consistent with the responsibilities of the plan or issuer;

(2) to override any State licensure or scope-of-practice law; or
(3) as requiring a plan or issuer that offers net-
work coverage to include for participation every will-
ing provider who meets the terms and conditions of
the plan or issuer.

SEC. 133. PROHIBITION AGAINST IMPROPER INCENTIVE
ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) In General.—A group health plan and a health
insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage may
not operate any physician incentive plan (as defined in
subparagraph (B) of section 1876(i)(8) of the Social Secu-
rity Act) unless the requirements described in clauses (i),
(ii)(I), and (iii) of subparagraph (A) of such section are
met with respect to such a plan.

(b) Application.—For purposes of carrying out
paragraph (1), any reference in section 1876(i)(8) of the
Social Security Act to the Secretary, an eligible organiza-
tion, or an individual enrolled with the organization shall
be treated as a reference to the applicable authority, a
group health plan or health insurance issuer, respectively,
and a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee with the plan
or organization, respectively.

(c) Construction.—Nothing in this section shall be
construed as prohibiting all capitation and similar ar-
rangements or all provider discount arrangements.
SEC. 134. PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage, shall provide for prompt payment of claims submitted for health care services or supplies furnished to a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee with respect to benefits covered by the plan or issuer, in a manner consistent with the provisions of section 1842(c)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395u(e)(2)).

SEC. 135. PROTECTION FOR PATIENT ADVOCACY.

(a) Protection for Use of Utilization Review and Grievance Process.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer with respect to the provision of health insurance coverage, may not retaliate against a participant, beneficiary, enrollee, or health care provider based on the participant’s, beneficiary’s, enrollee’s or provider’s use of, or participation in, a utilization review process or a grievance process of the plan or issuer (including an internal or external review or appeal process) under this title.

(b) Protection for Quality Advocacy by Health Care Professionals.—

(1) In general.—A group health plan or health insurance issuer may not retaliate or discriminate against a protected health care professional because the professional in good faith—
(A) discloses information relating to the care, services, or conditions affecting one or more participants, beneficiaries, or enrollees of the plan or issuer to an appropriate public regulatory agency, an appropriate private accreditation body, or appropriate management personnel of the plan or issuer; or

(B) initiates, cooperates, or otherwise participates in an investigation or proceeding by such an agency with respect to such care, services, or conditions.

If an institutional health care provider is a participating provider with such a plan or issuer or otherwise receives payments for benefits provided by such a plan or issuer, the provisions of the previous sentence shall apply to the provider in relation to care, services, or conditions affecting one or more patients within an institutional health care provider in the same manner as they apply to the plan or issuer in relation to care, services, or conditions provided to one or more participants, beneficiaries, or enrollees; and for purposes of applying this sentence, any reference to a plan or issuer is deemed a reference to the institutional health care provider.
(2) GOOD FAITH ACTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a protected health care professional is considered to be acting in good faith with respect to disclosure of information or participation if, with respect to the information disclosed as part of the action—

(A) the disclosure is made on the basis of personal knowledge and is consistent with that degree of learning and skill ordinarily possessed by health care professionals with the same license or certification and the same experience;

(B) the professional reasonably believes the information to be true;

(C) the information evidences either a violation of a law, rule, or regulation, of an applicable accreditation standard, or of a generally recognized professional or clinical standard or that a patient is in imminent hazard of loss of life or serious injury; and

(D) subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (3), the professional has followed reasonable internal procedures of the plan, issuer, or institutional health care provider es-
established for the purpose of addressing quality concerns before making the disclosure.

(3) EXCEPTION AND SPECIAL RULE.—

(A) GENERAL EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) does not protect disclosures that would violate Federal or State law or diminish or impair the rights of any person to the continued protection of confidentiality of communications provided by such law.

(B) NOTICE OF INTERNAL PROCEDURES.—Subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) shall not apply unless the internal procedures involved are reasonably expected to be known to the health care professional involved. For purposes of this subparagraph, a health care professional is reasonably expected to know of internal procedures if those procedures have been made available to the professional through distribution or posting.

(C) INTERNAL PROCEDURE EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) also shall not apply if—

   (i) the disclosure relates to an imminent hazard of loss of life or serious injury to a patient;
(ii) the disclosure is made to an appropriate private accreditation body pursuant to disclosure procedures established by the body; or

(iii) the disclosure is in response to an inquiry made in an investigation or proceeding of an appropriate public regulatory agency and the information disclosed is limited to the scope of the investigation or proceeding.

(4) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—It shall not be a violation of paragraph (1) to take an adverse action against a protected health care professional if the plan, issuer, or provider taking the adverse action involved demonstrates that it would have taken the same adverse action even in the absence of the activities protected under such paragraph.

(5) NOTICE.—A group health plan, health insurance issuer, and institutional health care provider shall post a notice, to be provided or approved by the Secretary of Labor, setting forth excerpts from, or summaries of, the pertinent provisions of this subsection and information pertaining to enforcement of such provisions.
(6) CONSTRUCTIONS.—

(A) DETERMINATIONS OF COVERAGE.—
Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a plan or issuer from making a determination not to pay for a particular medical treatment or service or the services of a type of health care professional.

(B) ENFORCEMENT OF PEER REVIEW PROTOCOLS AND INTERNAL PROCEDURES.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a plan, issuer, or provider from establishing and enforcing reasonable peer review or utilization review protocols or determining whether a protected health care professional has complied with those protocols or from establishing and enforcing internal procedures for the purpose of addressing quality concerns.

(C) RELATION TO OTHER RIGHTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to abridge rights of participants, beneficiaries, enrollees, and protected health care professionals under other applicable Federal or State laws.

(7) PROTECTED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “protected health care professional” means an
individual who is a licensed or certified health care professional and who—

(A) with respect to a group health plan or health insurance issuer, is an employee of the plan or issuer or has a contract with the plan or issuer for provision of services for which benefits are available under the plan or issuer; or

(B) with respect to an institutional health care provider, is an employee of the provider or has a contract or other arrangement with the provider respecting the provision of health care services.

Subtitle E—Definitions

SEC. 151. DEFINITIONS.

(a) Incorporation of General Definitions.—Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of section 2791 of the Public Health Service Act shall apply for purposes of this title in the same manner as they apply for purposes of title XXVII of such Act.

(b) Secretary.—Except as otherwise provided, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and the term “appropriate Secretary” means the Secretary of Health and Human Services in relation to carrying out this title under sections 2706 and 2751 of
the Public Health Service Act and the Secretary of Labor
in relation to carrying out this title under section 713 of

(c) ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this
title:

(1) APPLICABLE AUTHORITY.—The term “ap-
plicable authority” means—

(A) in the case of a group health plan, the
Secretary of Health and Human Services and
the Secretary of Labor; and

(B) in the case of a health insurance issuer
with respect to a specific provision of this title,
the applicable State authority (as defined in
section 2791(d) of the Public Health Service
Act), or the Secretary of Health and Human
Services, if such Secretary is enforcing such
provision under section 2722(a)(2) or
2761(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act.

(2) ENROLLEE.—The term “enrollee” means,
with respect to health insurance coverage offered by
a health insurance issuer, an individual enrolled with
the issuer to receive such coverage.

(3) GROUP HEALTH PLAN.—The term “group
health plan” has the meaning given such term in
section 733(a) of the Employee Retirement Income
Security Act of 1974, except that such term includes a employee welfare benefit plan treated as a group health plan under section 732(d) of such Act or defined as such a plan under section 607(1) of such Act.

(4) Health care professional.—The term “health care professional” means an individual who is licensed, accredited, or certified under State law to provide specified health care services and who is operating within the scope of such licensure, accreditation, or certification.

(5) Health care provider.—The term “health care provider” includes a physician or other health care professional, as well as an institutional or other facility or agency that provides health care services and that is licensed, accredited, or certified to provide health care items and services under applicable State law.

(6) Network.—The term “network” means, with respect to a group health plan or health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage, the participating health care professionals and providers through whom the plan or issuer provides health care items and services to participants, beneficiaries, or enrollees.
(7) **NONPARTICIPATING.**—The term “non-participating” means, with respect to a health care provider that provides health care items and services to a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee under group health plan or health insurance coverage, a health care provider that is not a participating health care provider with respect to such items and services.

(8) **PARTICIPATING.**—The term “participating” means, with respect to a health care provider that provides health care items and services to a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee under group health plan or health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer, a health care provider that furnishes such items and services under a contract or other arrangement with the plan or issuer.

(9) **PRIOR AUTHORIZATION.**—The term “prior authorization” means the process of obtaining prior approval from a health insurance issuer or group health plan for the provision or coverage of medical services.

(10) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The term “terms and conditions” includes, with respect to a group health plan or health insurance coverage, requirements imposed under this title with respect to the plan or coverage.
SEC. 152. PREEMPTION; STATE FLEXIBILITY; CONSTRUCTION.

(a) CONTINUED APPLICABILITY OF STATE LAW WITH RESPECT TO HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), this title shall not be construed to supersede any provision of State law which establishes, implements, or continues in effect any standard or requirement solely relating to health insurance issuers (in connection with group health insurance coverage or otherwise) except to the extent that such standard or requirement prevents the application of a requirement of this title.

(2) CONTINUED PREEMPTION WITH RESPECT TO GROUP HEALTH PLANS.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to affect or modify the provisions of section 514 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 with respect to group health plans.

(3) CONSTRUCTION.—In applying this section, a State law that provides for equal access to, and availability of, all categories of licensed health care providers and services shall not be treated as preventing the application of any requirement of this title.
(b) Application of Substantially Compliant State Laws.—

(1) In general.—In the case of a State law that imposes, with respect to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer and with respect to a group health plan that is a non-Federal governmental plan, a requirement that substantially complies (within the meaning of subsection (c)) with a patient protection requirement (as defined in paragraph (3)) and does not prevent the application of other requirements under this Act (except in the case of other substantially compliant requirements), in applying the requirements of this title under section 2707 and 2753 (as applicable) of the Public Health Service Act (as added by title II), subject to subsection (a)(2)—

(A) the State law shall not be treated as being superseded under subsection (a); and

(B) the State law shall apply instead of the patient protection requirement otherwise applicable with respect to health insurance coverage and non-Federal governmental plans.

(2) Limitation.—In the case of a group health plan covered under title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, paragraph (1)
shall be construed to apply only with respect to the health insurance coverage (if any) offered in connection with the plan.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) PATIENT PROTECTION REQUIREMENT.—The term “patient protection requirement” means a requirement under this title, and includes (as a single requirement) a group or related set of requirements under a section or similar unit under this title.

(B) SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLIANT.—The terms “substantially compliant”, substantially complies”, or “substantial compliance” with respect to a State law, mean that the State law has the same or similar features as the patient protection requirements and has a similar effect.

(c) DETERMINATIONS OF SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIANCE.—

(1) CERTIFICATION BY STATES.—A State may submit to the Secretary a certification that a State law provides for patient protections that are at least substantially compliant with one or more patient protection requirements. Such certification shall be accompanied by such information as may be re-
required to permit the Secretary to make the determination described in paragraph (2)(A).

(2) Review.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall promptly review a certification submitted under paragraph (1) with respect to a State law to determine if the State law substantially complies with the patient protection requirement (or requirements) to which the law relates.

(B) Approval deadlines.—

(i) Initial review.—Such a certification is considered approved unless the Secretary notifies the State in writing, within 90 days after the date of receipt of the certification, that the certification is disapproved (and the reasons for disapproval) or that specified additional information is needed to make the determination described in subparagraph (A).

(ii) Additional information.—With respect to a State that has been notified by the Secretary under clause (i) that specified additional information is needed to make the determination described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall
make the determination within 60 days
after the date on which such specified ad-
ditional information is received by the Sec-
retary.

(3) APPROVAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ap-
prove a certification under paragraph (1)
unless—

(i) the State fails to provide sufficient
information to enable the Secretary to
make a determination under paragraph
(2)(A); or

(ii) the Secretary determines that the
State law involved does not provide for pa-
tient protections that substantially comply
with the patient protection requirement (or
requirements) to which the law relates.

(B) STATE CHALLENGE.—A State that has
a certification disapproved by the Secretary
under subparagraph (A) may challenge such
disapproval in the appropriate United States
district court.

(C) DEFERENCE TO STATES.—With re-
spect to a certification submitted under para-
graph (1), the Secretary shall give deference to
the State’s interpretation of the State law involved and the compliance of the law with a patient protection requirement.

(D) Public Notification.—The Secretary shall—

(i) provide a State with a notice of the determination to approve or disapprove a certification under this paragraph;

(ii) promptly publish in the Federal Register a notice that a State has submitted a certification under paragraph (1);

(iii) promptly publish in the Federal Register the notice described in clause (i) with respect to the State; and

(iv) annually publish the status of all States with respect to certifications.

(4) Construction.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as preventing the certification (and approval of certification) of a State law under this subsection solely because it provides for greater protections for patients than those protections otherwise required to establish substantial compliance.

(5) Petitions.—
(A) Petition Process.—Effective on the
date on which the provisions of this Act become
effective, as provided for in section 501, a
group health plan, health insurance issuer, par-
ticipant, beneficiary, or enrollee may submit a
petition to the Secretary for an advisory opinion
as to whether or not a standard or requirement
under a State law applicable to the plan, issuer,
participant, beneficiary, or enrollee that is not
the subject of a certification under this sub-
section, is superseded under subsection (a)(1)
because such standard or requirement prevents
the application of a requirement of this title.

(B) Opinion.—The Secretary shall issue
an advisory opinion with respect to a petition
submitted under subparagraph (A) within the
60-day period beginning on the date on which
such petition is submitted.

(d) Definitions.—For purposes of this section:

(1) State Law.—The term “State law” in-
cludes all laws, decisions, rules, regulations, or other
State action having the effect of law, of any State.

A law of the United States applicable only to the
District of Columbia shall be treated as a State law
rather than a law of the United States.
(2) State.—The term “State” includes a State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, any political subdivisions of such, or any agency or instrumentality of such.

Sec. 153. Exclusions.

(a) No Benefit Requirements.—Nothing in this title shall be construed to require a group health plan or a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage to include specific items and services under the terms of such a plan or coverage, other than those provided under the terms and conditions of such plan or coverage.

(b) Exclusion From Access to Care Managed Care Provisions for Fee-for-Service Coverage.—

(1) In General.—The provisions of sections 111 through 117 shall not apply to a group health plan or health insurance coverage if the only coverage offered under the plan or coverage is fee-for-service coverage (as defined in paragraph (2)).

(2) Fee-for-Service Coverage Defined.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “fee-for-service coverage” means coverage under a group health plan or health insurance coverage that—
(A) reimburses hospitals, health professionals, and other providers on a fee-for-service basis without placing the provider at financial risk;

(B) does not vary reimbursement for such a provider based on an agreement to contract terms and conditions or the utilization of health care items or services relating to such provider;

(C) allows access to any provider that is lawfully authorized to provide the covered services and that agrees to accept the terms and conditions of payment established under the plan or by the issuer; and

(D) for which the plan or issuer does not require prior authorization before providing for any health care services.

SEC. 154. COVERAGE OF LIMITED SCOPE PLANS.

Only for purposes of applying the requirements of this title under sections 2707 and 2753 of the Public Health Service Act and section 714 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, section 2791(c)(2)(A), and section 733(c)(2)(A) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 shall be deemed not to apply.
SEC. 155. REGULATIONS.

The Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Labor shall issue such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out this title. Such regulations shall be issued consistent with section 104 of Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Such Secretaries may promulgate any interim final rules as the Secretaries determine are appropriate to carry out this title.

SEC. 156. INCORPORATION INTO PLAN OR COVERAGE DOCUMENTS.

The requirements of this title with respect to a group health plan or health insurance coverage are deemed to be incorporated into, and made a part of, such plan or the policy, certificate, or contract providing such coverage and are enforceable under law as if directly included in the documentation of such plan or such policy, certificate, or contract.
TITLE II—APPLICATION OF QUALITY CARE STANDARDS TO GROUP HEALTH PLANS AND HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 201. APPLICATION TO GROUP HEALTH PLANS AND GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.

(a) In General.—Subpart 2 of part A of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 2707. PATIENT PROTECTION STANDARDS.

"Each group health plan shall comply with patient protection requirements under title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act, and each health insurance issuer shall comply with patient protection requirements under such title with respect to group health insurance coverage it offers, and such requirements shall be deemed to be incorporated into this subsection."

(b) Conforming Amendment.—Section 2721(b)(2)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–21(b)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting "(other than section 2707)" after "requirements of such subparts".

SEC. 202. APPLICATION TO INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.

Part B of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 2752 the following new section:

“SEC. 2753. PATIENT PROTECTION STANDARDS.

“Each health insurance issuer shall comply with patient protection requirements under title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act with respect to individual health insurance coverage it offers, and such requirements shall be deemed to be incorporated into this subsection.”.

SEC. 203. COOPERATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES.

Part C of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–91 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 2793. COOPERATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES.

“(a) AGREEMENT WITH STATES.—A State may enter into an agreement with the Secretary for the delegation to the State of some or all of the Secretary’s authority under this title to enforce the requirements applicable under title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act with respect to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer and with respect to a group health plan that is a non-Federal governmental plan.
“(b) DELEGATIONS.—Any department, agency, or instrumentality of a State to which authority is delegated pursuant to an agreement entered into under this section may, if authorized under State law and to the extent consistent with such agreement, exercise the powers of the Secretary under this title which relate to such authority.”

SEC. 204. ELIMINATION OF OPTION OF NON-FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL PLANS TO BE EXCEPTED FROM REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING GENETIC INFORMATION.

Section 2721(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–21(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “If the plan sponsor” and inserting “Except as provided in subparagraph (D), if the plan sponsor”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) ELECTION NOT APPLICABLE TO REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING GENETIC INFORMATION.—The election described in subparagraph (A) shall not be available with respect to the provisions of subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 122 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act and the provisions of section 2702(b) to the extent that the subsections and section apply to genetic information (or information
about a request for or the receipt of genetic
services by an individual or a family member of
such individual).”.

TITLE III—APPLICATION OF PATIENT PROTECTION STANDARDS TO FEDERAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

SEC. 301. APPLICATION OF PATIENT PROTECTION STANDARDS TO FEDERAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS.

(a) Application of Standards.—

(1) In general.—Each Federal health care program shall comply with the patient protection requirements under title I, and such requirements shall be deemed to be incorporated into this section.

(2) Cause of action relating to provision of health benefits.—Any individual who receives a health care item or service under a Federal health care program shall have a cause of action against the Federal Government under sections 502(n) and 514(d) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the provisions of such sections shall be deemed to be incorporated into this section.

(3) Rules of construction.—For purposes of this subsection—
(A) each Federal health care program shall be deemed to be a group health plan;

(B) the Federal Government shall be deemed to be the plan sponsor of each Federal health care program; and

(C) each individual eligible for benefits under a Federal health care program shall be deemed to be a participant, beneficiary, or enrollee under that program.

(b) Federal Health Care Program Defined.—

In this section, the term “Federal health care program” has the meaning given that term under section 1128B(f) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7b) except that, for purposes of this section, such term includes the Federal employees health benefits program established under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.
TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974

SEC. 401. APPLICATION OF PATIENT PROTECTION STANDARDS TO GROUP HEALTH PLANS AND GROUP HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE UNDER THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.

Subpart B of part 7 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 714. PATIENT PROTECTION STANDARDS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), a group health plan (and a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage in connection with such a plan) shall comply with the requirements of title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act (as in effect as of the date of the enactment of such Act), and such requirements shall be deemed to be incorporated into this subsection.

“(b) PLAN SATISFACTION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) SATISFACTION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS THROUGH INSURANCE.—For purposes of subsection (a), insofar as a group health plan pro-
vides benefits in the form of health insurance coverage through a health insurance issuer, the plan shall be treated as meeting the following requirements of title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act with respect to such benefits and not be considered as failing to meet such requirements because of a failure of the issuer to meet such requirements so long as the plan sponsor or its representatives did not cause such failure by the issuer:

“(A) Section 111 (relating to consumer choice option).

“(B) Section 112 (relating to choice of health care professional).

“(C) Section 113 (relating to access to emergency care).

“(D) Section 114 (relating to timely access to specialists).

“(E) Section 115 (relating to patient access to obstetrical and gynecological care).

“(F) Section 116 (relating to access to pediatric care).

“(G) Section 117 (relating to continuity of care), but only insofar as a replacement issuer assumes the obligation for continuity of care.
“(H) Section 118 (relating to access to
needed prescription drugs).

“(I) Section 119 (relating to coverage for
individuals participating in approved clinical
trials).

“(J) Section 120 (relating to required cov-
erage for minimum hospital stay for
mastectomies and lymph node dissections for
the treatment of breast cancer and coverage for
secondary consultations).

“(K) Section 134 (relating to payment of
claims).

“(2) INFORMATION.—With respect to informa-
tion required to be provided or made available under
section 121 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection
Act, in the case of a group health plan that provides
benefits in the form of health insurance coverage
through a health insurance issuer, the Secretary
shall determine the circumstances under which the
plan is not required to provide or make available the
information (and is not liable for the issuer’s failure
to provide or make available the information), if the
issuer is obligated to provide and make available (or
provides and makes available) such information.
“(3) INTERNAL APPEALS.—With respect to the internal appeals process required to be established under section 103 of such Act, in the case of a group health plan that provides benefits in the form of health insurance coverage through a health insurance issuer, the Secretary shall determine the circumstances under which the plan is not required to provide for such process and system (and is not liable for the issuer’s failure to provide for such process and system), if the issuer is obligated to provide for (and provides for) such process and system.

“(4) EXTERNAL APPEALS.—Pursuant to rules of the Secretary, insofar as a group health plan enters into a contract with a qualified external appeal entity for the conduct of external appeal activities in accordance with section 104 of such Act, the plan shall be treated as meeting the requirement of such section and is not liable for the entity’s failure to meet any requirements under such section.

“(5) APPLICATION TO PROHIBITIONS.—Pursuant to rules of the Secretary, if a health insurance issuer offers health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan and takes an action in violation of any of the following sections of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act, the group health plan
shall not be liable for such violation unless the plan
caused such violation:

“(A) Section 131 (relating to prohibition of
interference with certain medical communica-
tions).

“(B) Section 132 (relating to prohibition
of discrimination against providers based on li-
censure).

“(C) Section 133 (relating to prohibition
against improper incentive arrangements).

“(D) Section 135 (relating to protection
for patient advocacy).

“(6) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sub-
section shall be construed to affect or modify the re-
sponsibilities of the fiduciaries of a group health
plan under part 4 of subtitle B.

“(7) TREATMENT OF SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLI-
ANT STATE LAWS.—For purposes of applying this
subsection, any reference in this subsection to a re-
quirement in a section or other provision in the Bi-
partisan Patient Protection Act with respect to a
health insurance issuer is deemed to include a ref-
rence to a requirement under a State law that sub-
stantially complies (as determined under section
152(c) of such Act) with the requirement in such
section or other provisions.

“(8) Application to certain prohibitions
against retaliation.—With respect to compliance
with the requirements of section 135(b)(1) of the Bi-
partisan Patient Protection Act, for purposes of this
subtitle the term ‘group health plan’ is deemed to in-
clude a reference to an institutional health care pro-
vider.

“(c) Enforcement of certain requirements.—

“(1) Complaints.—Any protected health care
professional who believes that the professional has
been retaliated or discriminated against in violation
of section 135(b)(1) of the Bipartisan Patient Pro-
tection Act may file with the Secretary a complaint
within 180 days of the date of the alleged retaliation
or discrimination.

“(2) Investigation.—The Secretary shall in-
vestigate such complaints and shall determine if a
violation of such section has occurred and, if so,
shall issue an order to ensure that the protected
health care professional does not suffer any loss of
position, pay, or benefits in relation to the plan,
issuer, or provider involved, as a result of the viola-
tion found by the Secretary.
“(d) Conforming Regulations.—The Secretary shall issue regulations to coordinate the requirements on group health plans and health insurance issuers under this section with the requirements imposed under the other provisions of this title. In order to reduce duplication and clarify the rights of participants and beneficiaries with respect to information that is required to be provided, such regulations shall coordinate the information disclosure requirements under section 121 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act with the reporting and disclosure requirements imposed under part 1, so long as such coordination does not result in any reduction in the information that would otherwise be provided to participants and beneficiaries.”.

(b) Satisfaction of ERISA Claims Procedure Requirement.—Section 503 of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1133) is amended by inserting “(a)” after “Sec. 503.” and by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) In the case of a group health plan (as defined in section 733) compliance with the requirements of subtitle A of title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act, and compliance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary, in the case of a claims denial shall be deemed compliance with subsection (a) with respect to such claims denial.”.
(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Section 732(a) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1185(a)) is amended by striking “section 711” and inserting “sections 711 and 714”.

(2) The table of contents in section 1 of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 713 the following new item:

“Sec. 714. Patient protection standards.”.

(3) Section 502(b)(3) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1132(b)(3)) is amended by inserting “(other than section 135(b))” after “part 7”.

SEC. 402. AVAILABILITY OF CIVIL REMEDIES.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL CIVIL REMEDIES IN CASES NOT INVOLVING MEDICALLY REVIEWABLE DECISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 502 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1132) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(n) CAUSE OF ACTION RELATING TO PROVISION OF HEALTH BENEFITS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which—

“(A) a person who is a fiduciary of a group health plan, a health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in connection with the plan, or an agent of the plan, issuer, or plan sponsor upon consideration of a claim
for benefits of a participant or beneficiary under section 102 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 (relating to procedures for initial claims for benefits and prior authorization determinations) or upon review of a denial of such a claim under section 103 of such Act (relating to internal appeal of a denial of a claim for benefits), fails to exercise ordinary care in making a decision—

“(i) regarding whether an item or service is covered under the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage,

“(ii) regarding whether an individual is a participant or beneficiary who is enrolled under the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage (including the applicability of any waiting period under the plan or coverage), or

“(iii) as to the application of cost-sharing requirements or the application of a specific exclusion or express limitation on the amount, duration, or scope of coverage of items or services under the terms and conditions of the plan or coverage, and
“(B) such failure is a proximate cause of personal injury to, or the death of, the participant or beneficiary,
such plan, plan sponsor or issuer shall be liable to the participant or beneficiary (or the estate of such participant or beneficiary) for economic and non-economic damages (but not exemplary or punitive damages) in connection with such personal injury or death.

“(2) Cause of action must not involve medically reviewable decision.—

“(A) In general.—A cause of action is established under paragraph (1)(A) only if the decision referred to in paragraph (1)(A) does not include a medically reviewable decision.

“(B) Medically reviewable decision.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘medically reviewable decision’ means a denial of a claim for benefits under the plan which is described in section 104(d)(2) of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 (relating to medically reviewable decisions).

“(3) Limitation regarding certain types of actions saved from preemption of State law.—A cause of action is not established under
paragraph (1)(A) in connection with a failure described in paragraph (1)(A) to the extent that a cause of action under State law (as defined in section 514(c)) for such failure would not be preempted under section 514.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

“(A) ORDINARY CARE.—The term ‘ordinary care’ means, with respect to a determination on a claim for benefits, that degree of care, skill, and diligence that a reasonable and prudent individual would exercise in making a fair determination on a claim for benefits of like kind to the claims involved.

“(B) PERSONAL INJURY.—The term ‘personal injury’ means a physical injury and includes an injury arising out of the treatment (or failure to treat) a mental illness or disease.

“(C) CLAIM FOR BENEFITS; DENIAL.—The terms ‘claim for benefits’ and ‘denial of a claim for benefits’ have the meanings provided such terms in section 102(e) of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001.

“(D) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The term ‘terms and conditions’ includes, with respect to
a group health plan or health insurance coverage, requirements imposed under title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001.

“(E) Group health plan and other related terms.—The provisions of sections 732(d) and 733 apply for purposes of this subsection in the same manner as they apply for purposes of part 7, except that the term ‘group health plan’ includes a group health plan (as defined in section 607(1)).

“(5) Exclusion of employers and other plan sponsors.—

“(A) Causes of action against employers and plan sponsors precluded.—Subject to subparagraph (B), paragraph (1)(A) does not authorize a cause of action against an employer or other plan sponsor maintaining the plan (or against an employee of such an employer or sponsor acting within the scope of employment).

“(B) Certain causes of action permitted.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a cause of action may arise against an employer or other plan sponsor (or against an employee of such an employer or sponsor acting within
the scope of employment) under paragraph (1)(A), to the extent there was direct participation by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in the decision of the plan under section 102 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 upon consideration of a claim for benefits or under section 103 of such Act upon review of a denial of a claim for benefits.

“(C) DIRECT PARTICIPATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subparagraph (B), the term ‘direct participation’ means, in connection with a decision described in paragraph (1)(A), the actual making of such decision or the actual exercise of control in making such decision.

“(ii) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of clause (i), the employer or plan sponsor (or employee) shall not be construed to be engaged in direct participation because of any form of decisionmaking or other conduct that is merely collateral or precedent to the decision described in paragraph (1)(A) on a particular claim for benefits of a participant or beneficiary, including (but not limited to)—
“(I) any participation by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in the selection of the group health plan or health insurance coverage involved or the third party administrator or other agent;

“(II) any engagement by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in any cost-benefit analysis undertaken in connection with the selection of, or continued maintenance of, the plan or coverage involved;

“(III) any participation by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in the process of creating, continuing, modifying, or terminating the plan or any benefit under the plan, if such process was not substantially focused solely on the particular situation of the participant or beneficiary referred to in paragraph (1)(A); and

“(IV) any participation by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in the design of any benefit
under the plan, including the amount of copayment and limits connected with such benefit.

“(iii) Irrelevance of certain collateral efforts made by employer or plan sponsor.—For purposes of this subparagraph, an employer or plan sponsor shall not be treated as engaged in direct participation in a decision with respect to any claim for benefits or denial thereof in the case of any particular participant or beneficiary solely by reason of—

“(I) any efforts that may have been made by the employer or plan sponsor to advocate for authorization of coverage for that or any other participant or beneficiary (or any group of participants or beneficiaries), or

“(II) any provision that may have been made by the employer or plan sponsor for benefits which are not covered under the terms and conditions of the plan for that or any other participant or beneficiary (or
any group of participants or beneficiaries).

“(D) Application to certain plans.—

“(i) In general.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, no group health plan described in clause (ii) shall be liable under paragraph (1) for the performance of, or the failure to perform, any non-medically reviewable duty under the plan.

“(ii) Definition.—A group health plan described in this clause is—

“(I) a group health plan that is self-insured and self administered by an employer (including an employee of such an employer acting within the scope of employment); or

“(II) a multiemployer plan as defined in section 3(37)(A) (including an employee of a contributing employer or of the plan, or a fiduciary of the plan, acting within the scope of employment or fiduciary responsibility) that is self-insured and self-administered.
“(6) Exclusion of physicians and other health care professionals.—

“(A) In general.—No treating physician or other treating health care professional of the participant or beneficiary, and no person acting under the direction of such a physician or health care professional, shall be liable under paragraph (1) for the performance of, or the failure to perform, any non-medically reviewable duty of the plan, the plan sponsor, or any health insurance issuer offering health insurance coverage in connection with the plan.

“(B) Definitions.—For purposes of subparagraph (A)—

“(i) Health care professional.—

The term ‘health care professional’ means an individual who is licensed, accredited, or certified under State law to provide specified health care services and who is operating within the scope of such licensure, accreditation, or certification.

“(ii) Non-medically reviewable duty.—The term ‘non-medically reviewable duty’ means a duty the discharge of
which does not include the making of a
medically reviewable decision.

“(7) EXCLUSION OF HOSPITALS.—No treating
hospital of the participant or beneficiary shall be lia-
able under paragraph (1) for the performance of, or
the failure to perform, any non-medically reviewable
duty (as defined in paragraph (6)(B)(ii)) of the
plan, the plan sponsor, or any health insurance
issuer offering health insurance coverage in connec-
tion with the plan.

“(8) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO
EXCLUSION FROM LIABILITY OF PHYSICIANS,
HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS, AND HOSPITALS.—
Nothing in paragraph (6) or (7) shall be construed
to limit the liability (whether direct or vicarious) of
the plan, the plan sponsor, or any health insurance
issuer offering health insurance coverage in connec-
tion with the plan.

“(9) REQUIREMENT OF EXHAUSTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A cause of action may
not be brought under paragraph (1) in connec-
tion with any denial of a claim for benefits of
any individual until all administrative processes
under sections 102 and 103 of the Bipartisan
Patient Protection Act of 2001 (if applicable) have been exhausted.

“(B) Exception for needed care.—A participant or beneficiary may seek relief exclusively in Federal court under subsection 502(a)(1)(B) prior to the exhaustion of administrative remedies under sections 102, 103, or 104 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act (as required under subparagraph (A)) if it is demonstrated to the court that the exhaustion of such remedies would cause irreparable harm to the health of the participant or beneficiary. Notwithstanding the awarding of relief under subsection 502(a)(1)(B) pursuant to this subparagraph, no relief shall be available as a result of, or arising under, paragraph (1)(A) or paragraph (10)(B), with respect to a participant or beneficiary, unless the requirements of subparagraph (A) are met.

“(C) Receipt of benefits during appeals process.—Receipt by the participant or beneficiary of the benefits involved in the claim for benefits during the pendency of any administrative processes referred to in subparagraph
(A) or of any action commenced under this subsection—

“(i) shall not preclude continuation of all such administrative processes to their conclusion if so moved by any party, and

“(ii) shall not preclude any liability under subsection (a)(1)(C) and this subsection in connection with such claim.

The court in any action commenced under this subsection shall take into account any receipt of benefits during such administrative processes or such action in determining the amount of the damages awarded.

“(D) ADMISSIBLE.—Any determination made by a reviewer in an administrative proceeding under section 103 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 shall be admissible in any Federal court proceeding and shall be presented to the trier of fact.

“(10) STATUTORY DAMAGES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The remedies set forth in this subsection (n) shall be the exclusive remedies for causes of action brought under this subsection.
“(B) ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL PENALTIES.—
In addition to the remedies provided for in paragraph (1) (relating to the failure to provide contract benefits in accordance with the plan), a civil assessment, in an amount not to exceed $5,000,000, payable to the claimant may be awarded in any action under such paragraph if the claimant establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the alleged conduct carried out by the defendant demonstrated bad faith and flagrant disregard for the rights of the participant or beneficiary under the plan and was a proximate cause of the personal injury or death that is the subject of the claim.

“(11) LIMITATION ON ATTORNEYS’ FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any arrangement, agreement, or contract regarding an attorney’s fee, the amount of an attorney’s contingency fee allowable for a cause of action brought pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed 1/3 of the total amount of the plaintiff’s recovery (not including the reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses of the attorney).
“(B) Determination by district court.—The last Federal district court in which the action was pending upon the final disposition, including all appeals, of the action shall have jurisdiction to review the attorney’s fee to ensure that the fee is a reasonable one.

“(12) Limitation of action.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply in connection with any action commenced after 3 years after the later of—

“(A) the date on which the plaintiff first knew, or reasonably should have known, of the personal injury or death resulting from the failure described in paragraph (1), or

“(B) the date as of which the requirements of paragraph (9) are first met.

“(13) Tolling provision.—The statute of limitations for any cause of action arising under State law relating to a denial of a claim for benefits that is the subject of an action brought in Federal court under this subsection shall be tolled until such time as the Federal court makes a final disposition, including all appeals, of whether such claim should properly be within the jurisdiction of the Federal court. The tolling period shall be determined by the
applicable Federal or State law, whichever period is
greater.

“(14) PURCHASE OF INSURANCE TO COVER LI-
ABILITY.—Nothing in section 410 shall be construed
to preclude the purchase by a group health plan of
insurance to cover any liability or losses arising
under a cause of action under subsection (a)(1)(C)
and this subsection.

“(15) EXCLUSION OF DIRECTED RECORD-
KEEPERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
graph (C), paragraph (1) shall not apply with
respect to a directed recordkeeper in connection
with a group health plan.

“(B) DIRECTED RECORDKEEPER.—For
purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘directed
recordkeeper’ means, in connection with a
group health plan, a person engaged in directed
recordkeeping activities pursuant to the specific
instructions of the plan or the employer or
other plan sponsor, including the distribution of
enrollment information and distribution of dis-
closure materials under this Act or title I of the
Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 and
whose duties do not include making decisions on claims for benefits.

“(C) LIMITATION.—Subparagraph (A) does not apply in connection with any directed recordkeeper to the extent that the directed recordkeeper fails to follow the specific instruction of the plan or the employer or other plan sponsor.

“(16) EXCLUSION OF HEALTH INSURANCE AGENTS.—Paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to a person whose sole involvement with the group health plan is providing advice or administrative services to the employer or other plan sponsor relating to the selection of health insurance coverage offered in connection with the plan.

“(17) NO EFFECT ON STATE LAW.—No provision of State law (as defined in section 514(c)(1)) shall be treated as superseded or otherwise altered, amended, modified, invalidated, or impaired by reason of the provisions of subsection (a)(1)(C) and this subsection.

“(18) RELIEF FROM LIABILITY FOR EMPLOYER OR OTHER PLAN SPONSOR BY MEANS OF DESIGNATED DECISIONMAKER.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the direct participation (as defined in paragraph (5)(C)(i)) of an employer or plan sponsor, in any case in which there is deemed to be a designated decisionmaker under subparagraph (B) that meets the requirements of subsection (o)(1) for an employer or other plan sponsor—

“(i) all liability of such employer or plan sponsor (and any employee thereof acting within the scope of employment) under this subsection in connection with any participant or beneficiary shall be transferred to, and assumed by, the designated decisionmaker, and

“(ii) with respect to such liability, the designated decisionmaker shall be substituted for the employer or plan sponsor (or employee) in the action and may not raise any defense that the employer or plan sponsor (or employee) could not raise if such a decisionmaker were not so deemed.

“(B) AUTOMATIC DESIGNATION.—A health insurance issuer shall be deemed to be a designated decisionmaker for purposes of subparagraph (A) with respect to the participants and
beneficiaries of an employer or plan sponsor, whether or not the employer or plan sponsor makes such a designation, and shall be deemed to have assumed unconditionally all liability of the employer or plan sponsor under such designation in accordance with subsection (o), unless the employer or plan sponsor affirmatively enters into a contract to prevent the service of the designated decisionmaker.

“(19) PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED SERVICES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this paragraph, a cause of action shall not arise under paragraph (1) where the denial involved relates to an item or service that has already been fully provided to the participant or beneficiary under the plan or coverage and the claim relates solely to the subsequent denial of payment for the provision of such item or service.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to—

“(i) prohibit a cause of action under paragraph (1) where the nonpayment involved results in the participant or beneficiary being unable to receive further items or services that are directly related
to the item or service involved in the denial referred to in subparagraph (A) or that are part of a continuing treatment or se-
ries of procedures;

“(ii) prohibit a cause of action under paragraph (1) relating to quality of care; or

“(iii) limit liability that otherwise would arise from the provision of the item or services or the performance of a medical procedure.

“(20) EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL LIABILITY FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF DIREC-
TORS, JOINT BOARDS OF TRUSTEES, ETC.—Any indi-
vidual who is—

“(A) a member of a board of directors of an employer or plan sponsor; or

“(B) a member of an association, com-
mittee, employee organization, joint board of trustees, or other similar group of representa-
tives of the entities that are the plan sponsor of plan maintained by two or more employers and one or more employee organizations;

shall not be personally liable under this subsection for conduct that is within the scope of employment
of the individuals unless the individual acts in a fraudulent manner for personal enrichment.

“(o) REQUIREMENTS FOR DESIGNATED DECISION-MAKERS OF GROUP HEALTH

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (n)(18) and section 514(d)(9), a designated decision-maker meets the requirements of this paragraph with respect to any participant or beneficiary if—

“(A) such designation is in such form as may be prescribed in regulations of the Secretary,

“(B) the designated decisionmaker—

“(i) meets the requirements of paragraph (2),

“(ii) assumes unconditionally all liability of the employer or plan sponsor involved (and any employee thereof acting within the scope of employment) either arising under subsection (n) or arising in a cause of action permitted under section 514(d) in connection with actions (and failures to act) of the employer or plan sponsor (or employee) occurring during the period in which the designation under subsection (n)(18) or section 514(d)(9) is in
effect relating to such participant and beneficiary,

“(iii) agrees to be substituted for the employer or plan sponsor (or employee) in the action and not to raise any defense with respect to such liability that the employer or plan sponsor (or employee) may not raise, and

“(iv) where paragraph (2)(B) applies, assumes unconditionally the exclusive authority under the group health plan to make medically reviewable decisions under the plan with respect to such participant or beneficiary, and

“(C) the designated decisionmaker and the participants and beneficiaries for whom the decisionmaker has assumed liability are identified in the written instrument required under section 402(a) and as required under section 121(b)(19) of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act.

Any liability assumed by a designated decisionmaker pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to any liability that it may otherwise have under applicable law.
“(2) Qualifications for designated decisionmakers.—

“(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraph (B), an entity is qualified under this paragraph to serve as a designated decisionmaker with respect to a group health plan if the entity has the ability to assume the liability described in paragraph (1) with respect to participants and beneficiaries under such plan, including requirements relating to the financial obligation for timely satisfying the assumed liability, and maintains with the plan sponsor and the Secretary certification of such ability. Such certification shall be provided to the plan sponsor or named fiduciary and to the Secretary upon designation under subsection (n)(18)(B) or section 517(d)(9)(B) and not less frequently than annually thereafter, or if such designation constitutes a multiyear arrangement, in conjunction with the renewal of the arrangement.

“(B) Special qualification in the case of certain reviewable decisions.—In the case of a group health plan that provides benefits consisting of medical care to a participant or beneficiary only through health insur-
ance coverage offered by a single health insur-
ance issue, such issuer is the only entity that
may be qualified under this paragraph to serve
as a designated decisionmaker with respect to
such participant or beneficiary, and shall serve
as the designated decisionmaker unless the em-
ployer or other plan sponsor acts affirmatively
to prevent such service.

“(3) Requirements relating to financial
obligations.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(A),
the requirements relating to the financial obligation
of an entity for liability shall include—

“(A) coverage of such entity under an in-
surance policy or other arrangement, secured
and maintained by such entity, to effectively in-
sure such entity against losses arising from pro-
fessional liability claims, including those arising
from its service as a designated decisionmaker
under this part; or

“(B) evidence of minimum capital and sur-
plus levels that are maintained by such entity
to cover any losses as a result of liability arising
from its service as a designated decisionmaker
under this part.
The appropriate amounts of liability insurance and minimum capital and surplus levels for purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be determined by an actuary using sound actuarial principles and accounting practices pursuant to established guidelines of the American Academy of Actuaries and in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe and shall be maintained throughout the term for which the designation is in effect. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply in the case of a designated decisionmaker that is a group health plan, plan sponsor, or health insurance issuer and that is regulated under Federal law or a State financial solvency law.

“(4) LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENT OF TREATING PHYSICIANS.—A treating physician who directly delivered the care, treatment, or provided the patient service that is the subject of a cause of action by a participant or beneficiary under subsection (n) or section 514(d) may not be designated as a designated decisionmaker under this subsection with respect to such participant or beneficiary.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 502(a)(1) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1132(a)(1)) is amended—
(A) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (A);

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “plan;” and inserting “plan, or”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(C) for the relief provided for in subsection (n) of this section.”.

(b) Rules Relating to ERISA Preemption.—

Section 514 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1144) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsections:

“(d) Preemption Not To Apply to Causes of Action under State Law Involving Medically Reviewable Decision.—

“(1) Non-preemption of certain causes of action.—

“(A) In general.—Except as provided in this subsection, nothing in this title (including section 502) shall be construed to supersede or otherwise alter, amend, modify, invalidate, or impair any cause of action under State law of
a participant or beneficiary under a group
health plan (or the estate of such a participant
or beneficiary) to recover damages resulting
from personal injury or for wrongful death
against any person if such cause of action
arises by reason of a medically reviewable deci-
sion.

“(B) Medically reviewable decision.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the
term ‘medically reviewable decision’ means a de-
nial of a claim for benefits under the plan
which is described in section 104(d)(2) of the
Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 (re-
lating to medically reviewable decisions).

“(C) Limitation on punitive dam-
ages.—

“(i) In general.—Except as pro-
vided in clauses (ii) and (iii), with respect
to a cause of action described in subpara-
graph (A) brought with respect to a partic-
ipant or beneficiary, State law is super-
seded insofar as it provides any punitive,
exemplary, or similar damages if, as of the
time of the personal injury or death, all
the requirements of the following sections
of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 were satisfied with respect to the participant or beneficiary:

“(I) Section 102 (relating to procedures for initial claims for benefits and prior authorization determinations).

“(II) Section 103 of such Act (relating to internal appeals of claims denials).

“(III) Section 104 of such Act (relating to independent external appeals procedures).

“(ii) Exception for certain actions for wrongful death.—Clause (i) shall not apply with respect to an action for wrongful death if the applicable State law provides (or has been construed to provide) for damages in such an action which are only punitive or exemplary in nature.

“(iii) Exception for willful or wanton disregard for the rights or safety of others.—Clause (i) shall not apply with respect to any cause of action described in subparagraph (A) if, in such...
action, the plaintiff establishes by clear
and convincing evidence that conduct car-
ried out by the defendant with willful or
wanton disregard for the rights or safety
of others was a proximate cause of the per-
sonal injury or wrongful death that is the
subject of the action.

“(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this sub-
section and subsection (e)—

“(A) GROUP HEALTH PLAN AND OTHER
RELATED TERMS.—The provisions of sections
732(d) and 733 apply for purposes of this sub-
section in the same manner as they apply for
purposes of part 7, except that the term ‘group
health plan’ includes a group health plan (as
defined in section 607(1)).

“(B) PERSONAL INJURY.—The term ‘per-
sonal injury’ means a physical injury and in-
cludes an injury arising out of the treatment
(or failure to treat) a mental illness or disease.

“(C) CLAIM FOR BENEFIT; DENIAL.—The
terms ‘claim for benefits’ and ‘denial of a claim
for benefits’ shall have the meaning provided
such terms under section 102(e) of the Bipar-
“(3) Exclusion of employers and other plan sponsors.—

“(A) Causes of action against employers and plan sponsors precluded.—

Subject to subparagraph (B), paragraph (1) does not apply with respect to—

“(i) any cause of action against an employer or other plan sponsor maintaining the plan (or against an employee of such an employer or sponsor acting within the scope of employment), or

“(ii) a right of recovery, indemnity, or contribution by a person against an employer or other plan sponsor (or such an employee) for damages assessed against the person pursuant to a cause of action to which paragraph (1) applies.

“(B) Certain causes of action permitted.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), paragraph (1) applies with respect to any cause of action that is brought by a participant or beneficiary under a group health plan (or the estate of such a participant or beneficiary) to recover damages resulting from personal injury or for wrongful death against any employer or
other plan sponsor maintaining the plan (or
against an employee of such an employer or
sponsor acting within the scope of employment)
if such cause of action arises by reason of a
medically reviewable decision, to the extent that
there was direct participation by the employer
or other plan sponsor (or employee) in the deci-
sion.

“(C) DIRECT PARTICIPATION.—

“(i) DIRECT PARTICIPATION IN DECI-
sions.—For purposes of subparagraph
(B), the term ‘direct participation’ means,
in connection with a decision described in
subparagraph (B), the actual making of
such decision or the actual exercise of con-
trol in making such decision or in the con-
duct constituting the failure.

“(ii) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—For
purposes of clause (i), the employer or plan
sponsor (or employee) shall not be con-
strued to be engaged in direct participation
because of any form of decisionmaking or
other conduct that is merely collateral or
precedent to the decision described in sub-
paragraph (B) on a particular claim for
benefits of a particular participant or beneficiary, including (but not limited to)—

“(I) any participation by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in the selection of the group health plan or health insurance coverage involved or the third party administrator or other agent;

“(II) any engagement by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in any cost-benefit analysis undertaken in connection with the selection of, or continued maintenance of, the plan or coverage involved;

“(III) any participation by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in the process of creating, continuing, modifying, or terminating the plan or any benefit under the plan, if such process was not substantially focused solely on the particular situation of the participant or beneficiary referred to in paragraph (1)(A); and
“(IV) any participation by the employer or other plan sponsor (or employee) in the design of any benefit under the plan, including the amount of copayment and limits connected with such benefit.

“(iv) IRRELEVANCE OF CERTAIN COLATERAL EFFORTS MADE BY EMPLOYER OR PLAN SPONSOR.—For purposes of this subparagraph, an employer or plan sponsor shall not be treated as engaged in direct participation in a decision with respect to any claim for benefits or denial thereof in the case of any particular participant or beneficiary solely by reason of—

“(I) any efforts that may have been made by the employer or plan sponsor to advocate for authorization of coverage for that or any other participant or beneficiary (or any group of participants or beneficiaries), or

“(II) any provision that may have been made by the employer or plan sponsor for benefits which are not covered under the terms and con-
ditions of the plan for that or any other participant or beneficiary (or any group of participants or beneficiaries).

“(4) REQUIREMENT OF EXHAUSTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), a cause of action may not be brought under paragraph (1) in connection with any denial of a claim for benefits of any individual until all administrative processes under sections 102, 103, and 104 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 (if applicable) have been exhausted.

“(B) LATE MANIFESTATION OF INJURY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—A participant or beneficiary shall not be precluded from pursuing a review under section 104 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act regarding an injury that such participant or beneficiary has experienced if the external review entity first determines that the injury of such participant or beneficiary is a late manifestation of an earlier injury.

“(ii) DEFINITION.—In this subparagraph, the term ‘late manifestation of an
earlier injury’ means an injury sustained
by the participant or beneficiary which was
not known, and should not have been
known, by such participant or beneficiary
by the latest date that the requirements of
subparagraph (A) should have been met
regarding the claim for benefits which was
denied.

“(C) Exception for needed care.—A
participant or beneficiary may seek relief exclu-
sively in Federal court under subsection
502(a)(1)(B) prior to the exhaustion of admin-
istrative remedies under sections 102, 103, or
104 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act
(as required under subparagraph (A)) if it is
demonstrated to the court that the exhaustion
of such remedies would cause irreparable harm
to the health of the participant or beneficiary.

Notwithstanding the awarding of relief under
subsection 502(a)(1)(B) pursuant to this sub-
paragraph, no relief shall be available as a re-
sult of, or arising under, paragraph (1)(A) un-
less the requirements of subparagraph (A) are
met.

“(D) Failure to review.—
“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the external review entity fails to make a determination within the time required under section 104(e)(1)(A)(i), a participant or beneficiary may bring an action under section 514(d) after 10 additional days after the date on which such time period has expired and the filing of such action shall not affect the duty of the independent medical reviewer (or reviewers) to make a determination pursuant to section 104(e)(1)(A)(i).

“(ii) EXPEDITED DETERMINATION.—If the external review entity fails to make a determination within the time required under section 104(e)(1)(A)(ii), a participant or beneficiary may bring an action under this subsection and the filing of such an action shall not affect the duty of the independent medical reviewer (or reviewers) to make a determination pursuant to section 104(e)(1)(A)(ii).

“(E) RECEIPT OF BENEFITS DURING APPEALS PROCESS.—Receipt by the participant or beneficiary of the benefits involved in the claim
for benefits during the pendency of any admin-
istrative processes referred to in subparagraph
(A) or of any action commenced under this
subsection—

“(i) shall not preclude continuation of
all such administrative processes to their
conclusion if so moved by any party, and

“(ii) shall not preclude any liability
under subsection (a)(1)(C) and this sub-
section in connection with such claim.

“(F) ADMISSIBLE.—Any determination
made by a reviewer in an administrative pro-
ceeding under section 104 of the Bipartisan Pa-
tient Protection Act of 2001 shall be admissible
in any Federal or State court proceeding and
shall be presented to the trier of fact.

“(5) TOLLING PROVISION.—The statute of limi-
tations for any cause of action arising under section
502(n) relating to a denial of a claim for benefits
that is the subject of an action brought in State
court shall be tolled until such time as the State
court makes a final disposition, including all ap-
peals, of whether such claim should properly be
within the jurisdiction of the State court. The tolling
period shall be determined by the applicable Federal
or State law, whichever period is greater.

“(6) Exclusion of directed record-
keepers.—

“(A) In general.—Subject to subpara-
graph (C), paragraph (1) shall not apply with
respect to a directed recordkeeper in connection
with a group health plan.

“(B) Directed recordkeeper.—For
purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘directed
recordkeeper’ means, in connection with a
group health plan, a person engaged in directed
recordkeeping activities pursuant to the specific
instructions of the plan or the employer or
other plan sponsor, including the distribution of
enrollment information and distribution of dis-
closure materials under this Act or title I of the
Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001 and
whose duties do not include making decisions
on claims for benefits.

“(C) Limitation.—Subparagraph (A)
does not apply in connection with any directed
recordkeeper to the extent that the directed rec-
ordkeeper fails to follow the specific instruction
of the plan or the employer or other plan sponsor.

“(7) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as—

“(A) saving from preemption a cause of action under State law for the failure to provide a benefit for an item or service which is specifically excluded under the group health plan involved, except to the extent that—

“(i) the application or interpretation of the exclusion involves a determination described in section 104(d)(2) of the Bi-partisan Patient Protection Act of 2001, or

“(ii) the provision of the benefit for the item or service is required under Federal law or under applicable State law consistent with subsection (b)(2)(B);

“(B) preempting a State law which requires an affidavit or certificate of merit in a civil action;

“(C) affecting a cause of action or remedy under State law in connection with the provision or arrangement of excepted benefits (as de-
fined in section 733(c)), other than those de-
scribed in section 733(c)(2)(A); or

“(D) affecting a cause of action under
State law other than a cause of action described
in paragraph (1)(A).

“(8) PURCHASE OF INSURANCE TO COVER LI-
ABILITY.—Nothing in section 410 shall be construed
to preclude the purchase by a group health plan of
insurance to cover any liability or losses arising
under a cause of action described in paragraph
(1)(A).

“(9) RELIEF FROM LIABILITY FOR EMPLOYER
OR OTHER PLAN SPONSOR BY MEANS OF DES-
IGNATED DECISIONMAKER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) shall
not apply with respect to any cause of action
described in paragraph (1)(A) under State law
insofar as such cause of action provides for li-
ability of an employer or plan sponsor (or an
employee thereof acting within the scope of em-
ployment) with respect to a participant or bene-
ficiary, if with respect to the employer or plan
sponsor there is deemed to be a designated de-
cisionmaker that meets the requirements of sec-
tion 502(o)(1) with respect to such participant
or beneficiary. Such paragraph (1) shall apply
with respect to any cause of action described in
paragraph (1)(A) under State law against the
designated decisionmaker of such employer or
other plan sponsor with respect to the partici-
pant or beneficiary.

“(B) AUTOMATIC DESIGNATION.—A health
insurance issuer shall be deemed to be a des-
ignated decisionmaker for purposes of subpara-
graph (A) with respect to the participants and
beneficiaries of an employer or plan sponsor,
whether or not the employer or plan sponsor
makes such a designation, and shall be deemed
to have assumed unconditionally all liability of
the employer or plan sponsor under such des-
ignation in accordance with subsection (o), un-
less the employer or plan sponsor affirmatively
enters into a contract to prevent the service of
the designated decisionmaker.

“(10) PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED SERVICES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
this paragraph, a cause of action shall not arise
under paragraph (1) where the denial involved
relates to an item or service that has already
been fully provided to the participant or bene-
ficiary under the plan or coverage and the claim relates solely to the subsequent denial of payment for the provision of such item or service.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to—

“(i) prohibit a cause of action under paragraph (1) where the nonpayment involved results in the participant or beneficiary being unable to receive further items or services that are directly related to the item or service involved in the denial referred to in subparagraph (A) or that are part of a continuing treatment or series of procedures;

“(ii) prohibit a cause of action under paragraph (1) relating to quality of care; or

“(iii) limit liability that otherwise would arise from the provision of the item or services or the performance of a medical procedure.

“(11) EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL LIABILITY FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF DIRECTORS, JOINT BOARDS OF TRUSTEES, ETC.—Any individual who is—
“(A) a member of a board of directors of an employer or plan sponsor; or

“(B) a member of an association, committee, employee organization, joint board of trustees, or other similar group of representatives of the entities that are the plan sponsor of plan maintained by two or more employers and one or more employee organizations;

shall not be personally liable under this subsection for conduct that is within the scope of employment of the individuals unless the individual acts in a fraudulent manner for personal enrichment.

“(12) CHOICE OF LAW.—A cause of action brought under paragraph (1) shall be governed by the law (including choice of law rules) of the State in which the plaintiff resides.

“(13) LIMITATION ON ATTORNEYS’ FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any arrangement, agreement, or contract regarding an attorney’s fee, the amount of an attorney’s contingency fee allowable for a cause of action brought under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 1⁄3 of the total amount of the plaintiff’s recovery (not including
the reimbursement of actual out-of-pocket expenses of the attorney).

“(B) Determination by Court.—The last court in which the action was pending upon the final disposition, including all appeals, of the action may review the attorney’s fee to ensure that the fee is a reasonable one.

“(C) No Preemption of State Law.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to a cause of action under paragraph (1) that is brought in a State that has a law or framework of laws with respect to the amount of an attorney’s contingency fee that may be incurred for the representation of a participant or beneficiary (or the estate of such participant or beneficiary) who brings such a cause of action.

“(e) Rules of Construction Relating to Health Care.—Nothing in this title shall be construed as—

“(1) affecting any State law relating to the practice of medicine or the provision of, or the failure to provide, medical care, or affecting any action (whether the liability is direct or vicarious) based upon such a State law,
“(2) superseding any State law permitted under section 152(b)(1)(A) of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act of 2001, or

“(3) affecting any applicable State law with respect to limitations on monetary damages.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to acts and omissions (from which a cause of action arises) occurring on or after October 1, 2002.

SEC. 403. LIMITATION ON CERTAIN CLASS ACTION LITIGATION.

Section 502 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1132), as amended by section 402, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(p) LIMITATION ON CLASS ACTION LITIGATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any claim or cause of action that is maintained under this section in connection with a group health plan, or health insurance coverage issued in connection with a group health plan, as a class action, derivative action, or as an action on behalf of any group of 2 or more claimants, may be maintained only if the class, the derivative claimant, or the group of claimants is limited to the participants or beneficiaries of a group health plan
established by only 1 plan sponsor. No action main-
tained by such class, such derivative claimant, or
such group of claimants may be joined in the same
proceeding with any action maintained by another
class, derivative claimant, or group of claimants or
consolidated for any purpose with any other pro-
ceeding. In this paragraph, the terms ‘group health
plan’ and ‘health insurance coverage’ have the mean-
ings given such terms in section 733.

“(2) E FFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall
apply to all civil actions that are filed on or after
January 1, 2002.”.

SEC. 404. LIMITATIONS ON ACTIONS.

Section 502 of the Employee Retirement Income Se-
curity Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1132) (as amended by sec-
tion 402(a)) is amended further by adding at the end the
following new subsection:

“(q) LIMITATIONS ON ACTIONS RELATING TO GROUP
HEALTH PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-
graph (2), no action may be brought under sub-
section (a)(1)(B), (a)(2), or (a)(3) by a participant
or beneficiary seeking relief based on the application
of any provision in section 101, subtitle B, or sub-
title D of title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act (as incorporated under section 714).

“(2) CERTAIN ACTIONS ALLOWABLE.—An action may be brought under subsection (a)(1)(B), (a)(2), or (a)(3) by a participant or beneficiary seeking relief based on the application of section 101, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118(a)(3), 119, or 120 of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act (as incorporated under section 714) to the individual circumstances of that participant or beneficiary, except that—

“(A) such an action may not be brought or maintained as a class action; and

“(B) in such an action, relief may only provide for the provision of (or payment of) benefits, items, or services denied to the individual participant or beneficiary involved (and for attorney’s fees and the costs of the action, at the discretion of the court) and shall not provide for any other relief to the participant or beneficiary or for any relief to any other person.

“(3) OTHER PROVISIONS UNAFFECTED.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as affecting subsections (a)(1)(C) and (n) or section 514(d).
“(4) Enforcement by Secretary unaffected.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as affecting any action brought by the Secretary.”.

SEC. 405. COOPERATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES.

Subpart C of part 7 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1191 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 735. COOPERATION BETWEEN FEDERAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES.

“(a) Agreement with States.—A State may enter into an agreement with the Secretary for the delegation to the State of some or all of the Secretary’s authority under this title to enforce the requirements applicable under title I of the Bipartisan Patient Protection Act with respect to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer and with respect to a group health plan that is a non-Federal governmental plan.

“(b) Delegations.—Any department, agency, or instrumentality of a State to which authority is delegated pursuant to an agreement entered into under this section may, if authorized under State law and to the extent con-
sistent with such agreement, exercise the powers of the
Secretary under this title which relate to such authority.”.

SEC. 406. SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE IMPORT-
TANCE OF CERTAIN UNPAID SERVICES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the court should
consider the loss of a nonwage earning spouse or parent
as an economic loss for the purposes of this section. Fur-
thermore, the court should define the compensation for the
loss not as minimum services, but, rather, in terms that
fully compensate for the true and whole replacement cost
to the family.

TITLE V—EFFECTIVE DATES; CO-
ORDINATION IN IMPLEMENT-
ATION

SEC. 501. EFFECTIVE DATES.

(a) Group Health Coverage.—

(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2)
and subsection (d), the amendments made by sec-
tions 201(a), 401, and 403 (and title I insofar as it
relates to such sections) shall apply with respect to
group health plans, and health insurance coverage
offered in connection with group health plans, for
plan years beginning on or after October 1, 2002 (in
this section referred to as the “general effective
date”).
(2) TREATMENT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—In the case of a group health plan maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements between employee representatives and one or more employers ratified before the date of the enactment of this Act, the amendments made by sections 201(a), 401, and 403 (and title I insofar as it relates to such sections) shall not apply to plan years beginning before the later of—

(A) the date on which the last collective bargaining agreements relating to the plan terminates (excluding any extension thereof agreed to after the date of the enactment of this Act); or

(B) the general effective date;

but shall apply not later than 1 year after the general effective date. For purposes of subparagraph (A), any plan amendment made pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement relating to the plan which amends the plan solely to conform to any requirement added by this Act shall not be treated as a termination of such collective bargaining agreement.

(b) INDIVIDUAL HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE.—Subject to subsection (d), the amendments made by section 202 shall apply with respect to individual health in-
(c) Treatment of Religious Nonmedical Providers.—

(1) In general.—Nothing in this Act (or the amendments made thereby) shall be construed to—

(A) restrict or limit the right of group health plans, and of health insurance issuers offering health insurance coverage, to include as providers religious nonmedical providers;

(B) require such plans or issuers to—

(i) utilize medically based eligibility standards or criteria in deciding provider status of religious nonmedical providers;

(ii) use medical professionals or criteria to decide patient access to religious nonmedical providers;

(iii) utilize medical professionals or criteria in making decisions in internal or external appeals regarding coverage for care by religious nonmedical providers; or

(iv) compel a participant or beneficiary to undergo a medical examination or test as a condition of receiving health
insurance coverage for treatment by a religious nonmedical provider; or

(C) require such plans or issuers to exclude religious nonmedical providers because they do not provide medical or other required data, if such data is inconsistent with the religious nonmedical treatment or nursing care provided by the provider.

(2) RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL PROVIDER.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “religious nonmedical provider” means a provider who provides no medical care but who provides only religious nonmedical treatment or religious nonmedical nursing care.

(d) TRANSITION FOR NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—The disclosure of information required under section 121 of this Act shall first be provided pursuant to—

(1) subsection (a) with respect to a group health plan that is maintained as of the general effective date, not later than 30 days before the beginning of the first plan year to which title I applies in connection with the plan under such subsection;

or

(2) subsection (b) with respect to a individual health insurance coverage that is in effect as of the
general effective date, not later than 30 days before
the first date as of which title I applies to the cov-
erage under such subsection.

SEC. 502. COORDINATION IN IMPLEMENTATION.

The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health
and Human Services shall ensure, through the execution
of an interagency memorandum of understanding among
such Secretaries, that—

(1) regulations, rulings, and interpretations
issued by such Secretaries relating to the same mat-
ter over which such Secretaries have responsibility
under the provisions of this Act (and the amend-
ments made thereby) are administered so as to have
the same effect at all times; and

(2) coordination of policies relating to enforcing
the same requirements through such Secretaries in
order to have a coordinated enforcement strategy
that avoids duplication of enforcement efforts and
assigns priorities in enforcement.

SEC. 503. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by
this Act, or the application of such provision or amend-
ment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconsti-
tutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made
by this Act, and the application of the provisions of such
TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. NO IMPACT ON SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND.

(a) In General.—Nothing in this Act (or an amendment made by this Act) shall be construed to alter or amend the Social Security Act (or any regulation promulgated under that Act).

(b) Transfers.—

(1) Estimate of Secretary.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall annually estimate the impact that the enactment of this Act has on the income and balances of the trust funds established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401).

(2) Transfer of Funds.—If, under paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the enactment of this Act has a negative impact on the income and balances of the trust funds established under section 201 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401), the Secretary shall transfer, not less frequently than quarterly, from the general revenues of the Federal Government an amount sufficient so as to ensure that the income and balances...
of such trust funds are not reduced as a result of
the enactment of such Act.

SEC. 602. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

Section 13031(j)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus
is amended by striking “2003” and inserting “2011, ex-
cept that fees may not be charged under paragraphs (9)
and (10) of such subsection after March 31, 2006”.

SEC. 603. FISCAL YEAR 2002 MEDICARE PAYMENTS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any let-
ter of credit under part B of title XVIII of the Social Se-
curity Act (42 U.S.C. 1395j et seq.) that would otherwise
be sent to the Treasury or the Federal Reserve Board on
September 30, 2002, by a carrier with a contract under
section 1842 of that Act (42 U.S.C. 1395u) shall be sent
on October 1, 2002.

SEC. 604. SENSE OF SENATE WITH RESPECT TO PARTICIPA-
TION IN CLINICAL TRIALS AND ACCESS TO
SPECIALTY CARE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) Breast cancer is the most common form of
cancer among women, excluding skin cancers.

(2) During 2001, 182,800 new cases of female
invasive breast cancer will be diagnosed, and 40,800
women will die from the disease.
In addition, 1,400 male breast cancer cases are projected to be diagnosed, and 400 men will die from the disease.

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among all women and the leading cause of cancer death among women between ages 40 and 55.

This year 8,600 children are expected to be diagnosed with cancer.

1,500 children are expected to die from cancer this year.

There are approximately 333,000 people diagnosed with multiple sclerosis in the United States and 200 more cases are diagnosed each week.

Parkinson’s disease is a progressive disorder of the central nervous system affecting 1,000,000 in the United States.

An estimated 198,100 men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer this year.

31,500 men will die from prostate cancer this year. It is the second leading cause of cancer in men.

While information obtained from clinical trials is essential to finding cures for diseases, it is still research which carries the risk of fatal results.
Future efforts should be taken to protect the health and safety of adults and children who enroll in clinical trials.

(12) While employers and health plans should be responsible for covering the routine costs associated with federally approved or funded clinical trials, such employers and health plans should not be held legally responsible for the design, implementation, or outcome of such clinical trials, consistent with any applicable State or Federal liability statutes.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) men and women battling life-threatening, deadly diseases, including advanced breast or ovarian cancer, should have the opportunity to participate in a federally approved or funded clinical trial recommended by their physician;

(2) an individual should have the opportunity to participate in a federally approved or funded clinical trial recommended by their physician if—

(A) that individual—

(i) has a life-threatening or serious illness for which no standard treatment is effective;
(ii) is eligible to participate in a federally approved or funded clinical trial according to the trial protocol with respect to treatment of the illness;

(B) that individual’s participation in the trial offers meaningful potential for significant clinical benefit for the individual; and

(C) either—

(i) the referring physician is a participating health care professional and has concluded that the individual’s participation in the trial would be appropriate, based upon the individual meeting the conditions described in subparagraph (A); or

(ii) the participant, beneficiary, or enrollee provides medical and scientific information establishing that the individual’s participation in the trial would be appropriate, based upon the individual meeting the conditions described in subparagraph (A);

(3) a child with a life-threatening illness, including cancer, should be allowed to participate in a federally approved or funded clinical trial if that
participation meets the requirements of paragraph (2);

(4) a child with a rare cancer should be allowed to go to a cancer center capable of providing high quality care for that disease; and

(5) a health maintenance organization’s decision that an in-network physician without the necessary expertise can provide care for a seriously ill patient, including a woman battling cancer, should be appealable to an independent, impartial body, and that this same right should be available to all Americans in need of access to high quality specialty care.

SEC. 605. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING FAIR REVIEW PROCESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) A fair, timely, impartial independent external appeals process is essential to any meaningful program of patient protection.

(2) The independence and objectivity of the review organization and review process must be ensured.

(3) It is incompatible with a fair and independent appeals process to allow a health maintenance organization to select the review organization
that is entrusted with providing a neutral and unbiased medical review.

(4) The American Arbitration Association and arbitration standards adopted under chapter 44 of title 28, United States Code (28 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) both prohibit, as inherently unfair, the right of one party to a dispute to choose the judge in that dispute.

(b) Sense of the Senate.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) every patient who is denied care by a health maintenance organization or other health insurance company should be entitled to a fair, speedy, impartial appeal to a review organization that has not been selected by the health plan;

(2) the States should be empowered to maintain and develop the appropriate process for selection of the independent external review entity;

(3) a child battling a rare cancer whose health maintenance organization has denied a covered treatment recommended by its physician should be entitled to a fair and impartial external appeal to a review organization that has not been chosen by the organization or plan that has denied the care; and
(4) patient protection legislation should not pre-
empt existing State laws in States where there al-
ready are strong laws in place regarding the selec-
tion of independent review organizations.

SEC. 606. ANNUAL REVIEW.

(a) In General.—Not later than 24 months after
the general effective date referred to in section 501(a)(1),
and annually thereafter for each of the succeeding 4 cal-
endar years (or until a repeal is effective under subsection
(b)), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall
request that the Institute of Medicine of the National
Academy of Sciences prepare and submit to the appro-
priate committees of Congress a report concerning the im-
pact of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act,
on the number of individuals in the United States with
health insurance coverage.

(b) Limitation With Respect to Certain
Plans.—If the Secretary, in any report submitted under
subsection (a), determines that more than 1,000,000 indi-
viduals in the United States have lost their health insur-
ance coverage as a result of the enactment of this Act,
as compared to the number of individuals with health in-
surance coverage in the 12-month period preceding the
date of enactment of this Act, section 402 of this Act shall
be repealed effective on the date that is 12 month after
the date on which the report is submitted, and the submis-
sion of any further reports under subsection (a) shall not
be required.

(c) FUNDING.—From funds appropriated to the De-
partment of Health and Human Services for fiscal years
2003 and 2004, the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
ices shall provide for such funding as the Secretary deter-
mines necessary for the conduct of the study of the Na-
tional Academy of Sciences under this section.

SEC. 607. DEFINITION OF BORN-ALIVE INFANT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 1, United
States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:

“§ 8. ‘Person’, ‘human being’, ‘child’, and ‘individual’
as including born-alive infant

“(a) In determining the meaning of any Act of Con-
gress, or of any ruling, regulation, or interpretation of the
various administrative bureaus and agencies of the United
States, the words ‘person’, ‘human being’, ‘child’, and ‘in-
dividual’, shall include every infant member of the species
homo sapiens who is born alive at any stage of develop-
ment.

“(b) As used in this section, the term ‘born alive’,
with respect to a member of the species homo sapiens,
means the complete expulsion or extraction from his or
her mother of that member, at any stage of development, who after such expulsion or extraction breathes or has a beating heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, regardless of whether the umbilical cord has been cut, and regardless of whether the expulsion or extraction occurs as a result of natural or induced labor, caesarean section, or induced abortion.

“(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affirm, deny, expand, or contract any legal status or legal right applicable to any member of the species homo sapiens at any point prior to being born alive as defined in this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 1 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“8. ‘Person’, ‘human being’, ‘child’, and ‘individual’ as including born-alive infant.”.

Passed the Senate June 29, 2001.

Attest:

Secretary.
AN ACT

To amend the Public Health Service Act and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to protect consumers in managed care plans and other health coverage.

June 29, 2001

Ordered to be printed as passed