

PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1331

By Representatives Cody and Schmick

Original bill: An act relating to opioid use disorder treatment, prevention, and related services

Substitute bill compared to original bill:

- Updates the definition of opioid-related overdose to remove "extreme physical illness" as a condition and include "non-responsiveness" as a condition.
- Exempts the prepackaged opioid overdose reversal medications provided by emergency departments from certain Pharmacy Commission labeling requirements.
- Adds patient navigators, outreach workers and other professionals as appropriate to the services that may be provided to an individual identified by the electronic emergency medical services data system.
- Changes the date facilities, entities, and provider groups with ten or more providers must integrate their electronic health record (EHR) with the prescription monitoring program (PMP) to January 1, 2021.
- Adds office and provider group to facilities and entities that are required to integrate their EHR with the PMP.
- Removes the requirement that EHRs must send information to the PMP using standards supported by the state health information exchange, and replaces it with the requirement that EHRs must send PMP information without provider intervention using a mechanism approved by the Department of Health (DOH).
- Removes the requirement that the health care facility or entity must be a trading partner with state's health information exchange to receive PMP patient data.
- Permits PMP data with direct patient identifiers to be provided for research that has been approved by the Washington State Institutional review board and DOH.
- Permits PMP data to be provided to Labor and Industries and the Health Care Authority for certain circumstances.
- Clarifies that PMP data reports provided to the prescriber associations may contain indirect patient identifiers.
- Removes the requirement that therapeutic courts receiving criminal justice treatment accounts funds implement the National Association of Drug Court Professionals best practice standards by January 30, 2020.
- Modifies the state's declaration regarding substance use disorder by removing references to co-occurring disorders, adding references to developmental disabilities, and specifying individuals with opioid use disorder and substance use disorder must be informed about FDA approved medications for the treatment of opioid use disorder and substance use disorder.
- Modifies the requirements on jails to provide medication assisted treatment (MAT) to persons in custody who were receiving medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder before incarceration or provide medication to persons in custody 30 days before release if treatment is determined to be medically necessary, so that jails must only provide MAT to the extent that funding is provided through either an appropriation or approval of a Section 1115 waiver.

Committee: House Health Care & Wellness

Committee Staff: Kim Weidenaar (786-7120), Office of Program Research

Draft: H-1550.1

1 AN ACT Relating to opioid use disorder treatment, prevention, and
2 related services; amending RCW 69.41.055, 69.41.095, 70.41.480,
3 70.168.090, 70.225.010, 70.225.040, 71.24.011, 71.24.560, 71.24.585,
4 71.24.590, and 71.24.595; amending 2005 c 70 s 1 (uncodified);
5 reenacting and amending RCW 69.50.312, 70.225.020, and 71.24.580;
6 adding a new section to chapter 18.22 RCW; adding a new section to
7 chapter 18.32 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 18.57 RCW; adding
8 a new section to chapter 18.57A RCW; adding a new section to chapter
9 18.64 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 18.71 RCW; adding a new
10 section to chapter 18.71A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 18.79
11 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 43.70 RCW; adding a new section
12 to chapter 69.50 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 70.225 RCW;
13 adding new sections to chapter 71.24 RCW; adding a new section to
14 chapter 74.09 RCW; and creating a new section.

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

16 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature declares that opioid use
17 disorder is a public health crisis. State agencies must increase
18 access to evidence-based opioid use disorder treatment services,
19 promote coordination of services within the substance use disorder
20 treatment and recovery support system, strengthen partnerships
21 between opioid use disorder treatment providers and their allied

1 community partners, expand the use of the Washington state
2 prescription drug monitoring program, and support comprehensive
3 school and community-based substance use prevention services.

4 This act leverages the direction provided by the Washington state
5 interagency opioid working plan in order to address the opioid
6 epidemic challenging communities throughout the state.

7 Agencies administering state purchased health care programs, as
8 defined in RCW 41.05.011, shall coordinate activities to implement
9 the provisions of this act and the Washington state interagency
10 opioid working plan, explore opportunities to address the opioid
11 epidemic, and provide status updates as directed by the joint
12 legislative executive committee on health care oversight to promote
13 legislative and executive coordination.

14 **Sec. 2.** 2005 c 70 s 1 (uncodified) is amended to read as
15 follows:

16 The legislature finds that drug use among pregnant ~~((women))~~
17 individuals is a significant and growing concern statewide. ~~((The~~
18 ~~legislature further finds that methadone, although an effective~~
19 ~~alternative to other substance use treatments, can result in babies~~
20 ~~who are exposed to methadone while in utero being born addicted and~~
21 ~~facing the painful effects of withdrawal.))~~ Evidence-informed group
22 prenatal care reduces preterm birth for infants, and increases
23 maternal social cohesion and support during pregnancy and postpartum,
24 which is good for maternal mental health.

25 It is the intent of the legislature to notify all pregnant
26 ~~((mothers))~~ individuals who are receiving ~~((methadone treatment))~~
27 medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder of the risks and
28 benefits ~~((methadone))~~ such medication could have on their baby
29 during pregnancy through birth and to inform them of the potential
30 need for the newborn baby to be ~~((taken care of))~~ treated in a
31 hospital setting or in a specialized supportive environment designed
32 specifically to address ~~((newborn addiction problems))~~ and manage
33 neonatal opioid or other drug withdrawal syndromes.

34 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 18.22
35 RCW to read as follows:

36 By January 1, 2020, the board must adopt or amend its rules to
37 require podiatric physicians who prescribe opioids to inform patients
38 of their right to refuse an opioid prescription or order for any

1 reason. If a patient indicates a desire to not receive an opioid, the
2 podiatric physician must document the patient's request and avoid
3 prescribing or ordering opioids, unless the request is revoked by the
4 patient.

5 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 4.** A new section is added to chapter 18.32
6 RCW to read as follows:

7 By January 1, 2020, the commission must adopt or amend its rules
8 to require dentists who prescribe opioids to inform patients of their
9 right to refuse an opioid prescription or order for any reason. If a
10 patient indicates a desire to not receive an opioid, the dentist must
11 document the patient's request and avoid prescribing or ordering
12 opioids, unless the request is revoked by the patient.

13 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 5.** A new section is added to chapter 18.57
14 RCW to read as follows:

15 By January 1, 2020, the board must adopt or amend its rules to
16 require osteopathic physicians who prescribe opioids to inform
17 patients of their right to refuse an opioid prescription or order for
18 any reason. If a patient indicates a desire to not receive an opioid,
19 the osteopathic physician must document the patient's request and
20 avoid prescribing or ordering opioids, unless the request is revoked
21 by the patient.

22 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 6.** A new section is added to chapter 18.57A
23 RCW to read as follows:

24 By January 1, 2020, the board must adopt or amend its rules to
25 require osteopathic physicians' assistants who prescribe opioids to
26 inform patients of their right to refuse an opioid prescription or
27 order for any reason. If a patient indicates a desire to not receive
28 an opioid, the osteopathic physician's assistant must document the
29 patient's request and avoid prescribing or ordering opioids, unless
30 the request is revoked by the patient.

31 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 7.** A new section is added to chapter 18.64
32 RCW to read as follows:

33 A pharmacist may partially fill a prescription for a schedule II
34 controlled substance, if the partial fill is requested by the patient
35 or the prescribing practitioner and the total quantity dispensed in
36 all partial fillings does not exceed the quantity prescribed.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** A new section is added to chapter 18.71
RCW to read as follows:

By January 1, 2020, the commission must adopt or amend its rules to require physicians who prescribe opioids to inform patients of their right to refuse an opioid prescription or order for any reason. If a patient indicates a desire to not receive an opioid, the physician must document the patient's request and avoid prescribing or ordering opioids, unless the request is revoked by the patient.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 9.** A new section is added to chapter 18.71A
RCW to read as follows:

By January 1, 2020, the commission must adopt or amend its rules to require physician assistants who prescribe opioids to inform patients of their right to refuse an opioid prescription or order for any reason. If a patient indicates a desire to not receive an opioid, the physician assistant must document the patient's request and avoid prescribing or ordering opioids, unless the request is revoked by the patient.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 10.** A new section is added to chapter 18.79
RCW to read as follows:

By January 1, 2020, the commission must adopt or amend its rules to require advanced registered nurse practitioners who prescribe opioids to inform patients of their right to refuse an opioid prescription or order for any reason. If a patient indicates a desire to not receive an opioid, the advanced registered nurse practitioner must document the patient's request and avoid prescribing or ordering opioids, unless the request is revoked by the patient.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 11.** A new section is added to chapter 43.70
RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department must create a statement warning individuals about the risks of opioid use and abuse and provide information about safe disposal of opioids. The department must provide the warning on its web site.

(2) The department must review the science, data, and best practices around the use of opioids and their associated risks. As evidence and best practices evolve, the department must update its warning to reflect these changes.

(3) The department must update its patient education materials to reflect the patient's right to refuse an opioid prescription or order.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 12.** A new section is added to chapter 43.70 RCW to read as follows:

The secretary shall be responsible for coordinating the statewide response to the opioid epidemic and executing the state opioid response plan, in partnership with the health care authority. The department and the health care authority must collaborate with each of the agencies and organizations identified in the state opioid response plan.

Sec. 13. RCW 69.41.055 and 2016 c 148 s 15 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) Information concerning an original prescription or information concerning a prescription refill for a legend drug may be electronically communicated between an authorized practitioner and a pharmacy of the patient's choice with no intervening person having access to the prescription drug order pursuant to the provisions of this chapter if the electronically communicated prescription information complies with the following:

(a) Electronically communicated prescription information must comply with all applicable statutes and rules regarding the form, content, recordkeeping, and processing of a prescription or order for a legend drug;

~~(b) ((The system used for transmitting electronically communicated prescription information and the system used for receiving electronically communicated prescription information must be approved by the commission. This subsection does not apply to currently used facsimile equipment transmitting an exact visual image of the prescription. The commission shall maintain and provide, upon request, a list of systems used for electronically communicating prescription information currently approved by the commission;~~

~~(e))~~ An explicit opportunity for practitioners must be made to indicate their preference on whether or not a therapeutically equivalent generic drug or interchangeable biological product may be substituted. This section does not limit the ability of practitioners and pharmacists to permit substitution by default under a prior-consent authorization;

1 ~~((d))~~ (c) Prescription drug orders are confidential health
2 information, and may be released only to the patient or the patient's
3 authorized representative, the prescriber or other authorized
4 practitioner then caring for the patient, or other persons
5 specifically authorized by law to receive such information;

6 ~~((e))~~ (d) To maintain confidentiality of prescription records,
7 the electronic system shall have adequate security and systems
8 safeguards designed to prevent and detect unauthorized access,
9 modification, or manipulation of these records~~((The pharmacist in~~
10 ~~charge shall establish or verify the existence of policies and~~
11 ~~procedures which ensure the integrity and confidentiality of~~
12 ~~prescription information transmitted to the pharmacy by electronic~~
13 ~~means. All managers, employees, and agents of the pharmacy are~~
14 ~~required to read, sign, and comply with the established policies and~~
15 ~~procedures))~~; and

16 ~~((f))~~ (e) The pharmacist shall exercise professional judgment
17 regarding the accuracy, validity, and authenticity of the
18 prescription drug order received by way of electronic transmission,
19 consistent with federal and state laws and rules and guidelines of
20 the commission.

21 (2) The electronic or digital signature of the prescribing
22 practitioner's agent on behalf of the prescribing practitioner for a
23 resident in a long-term care facility or hospice program, pursuant to
24 a valid order and authorization under RCW 18.64.550, constitutes a
25 valid electronic communication of prescription information. Such an
26 authorized signature and transmission by an agent in a long-term care
27 facility or hospice program does not constitute an intervening person
28 having access to the prescription drug order.

29 (3) The commission may adopt rules implementing this section.

30 **Sec. 14.** RCW 69.41.095 and 2015 c 205 s 2 are each amended to
31 read as follows:

32 (1)(a) A practitioner may prescribe, dispense, distribute, and
33 deliver an opioid overdose reversal medication: (i) Directly to a
34 person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; or (ii) by
35 prescription, collaborative drug therapy agreement, standing order,
36 or protocol to a first responder, family member, or other person or
37 entity in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an
38 opioid-related overdose. Any such prescription, standing order, or

1 protocol (~~order~~) is issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the
2 usual course of professional practice.

3 (b) At the time of prescribing, dispensing, distributing, or
4 delivering the opioid overdose reversal medication, the practitioner
5 shall inform the recipient that as soon as possible after
6 administration of the opioid overdose reversal medication, the person
7 at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose should be
8 transported to a hospital or a first responder should be summoned.

9 (2) A pharmacist may dispense an opioid overdose reversal
10 medication pursuant to a prescription, collaborative drug therapy
11 agreement, standing order, or protocol issued in accordance with
12 subsection (1)(a) of this section and may administer an opioid
13 overdose reversal medication to a person at risk of experiencing an
14 opioid-related overdose. At the time of dispensing an opioid overdose
15 reversal medication, a pharmacist shall provide written instructions
16 on the proper response to an opioid-related overdose, including
17 instructions for seeking immediate medical attention. The
18 instructions to seek immediate (~~medication~~) medical attention must
19 be conspicuously displayed.

20 (3) Any person or entity may lawfully possess, store, deliver,
21 distribute, or administer an opioid overdose reversal medication
22 pursuant to a prescription (~~or~~), collaborative drug therapy
23 agreement, standing order, or protocol issued by a practitioner in
24 accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

25 (4) The following individuals, if acting in good faith and with
26 reasonable care, are not subject to criminal or civil liability or
27 disciplinary action under chapter 18.130 RCW for any actions
28 authorized by this section or the outcomes of any actions authorized
29 by this section:

30 (a) A practitioner who prescribes, dispenses, distributes, or
31 delivers an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to
32 subsection (1) of this section;

33 (b) A pharmacist who dispenses an opioid overdose reversal
34 medication pursuant to subsection (2) or (5)(a) of this section;

35 (c) A person who possesses, stores, distributes, or administers
36 an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to subsection (3) of
37 this section.

38 (5) The secretary or the secretary's designee may issue a
39 standing order prescribing opioid overdose reversal medications to
40 any person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose or any

1 person or entity in a position to assist a person at risk of
2 experiencing an opioid-related overdose. The standing order may be
3 limited to specific areas in the state or issued statewide.

4 (a) A pharmacist shall dispense an opioid overdose reversal
5 medication pursuant to a standing order issued in accordance with
6 this subsection, consistent with the pharmacist's responsibilities to
7 dispense prescribed legend drugs, and may administer an opioid
8 overdose reversal medication to a person at risk of experiencing an
9 opioid-related overdose. At the time of dispensing an opioid overdose
10 reversal medication, a pharmacist shall provide written instructions
11 on the proper response to an opioid-related overdose, including
12 instructions for seeking immediate medical attention. The
13 instructions to seek immediate medical attention must be
14 conspicuously displayed.

15 (b) Any person or entity may lawfully possess, store, deliver,
16 distribute, or administer an opioid overdose reversal medication
17 pursuant to a standing order issued in accordance with this
18 subsection (5). The department, in coordination with the appropriate
19 entity or entities, shall ensure availability of a training module
20 that provides training regarding the identification of a person
21 suffering from an opioid-related overdose and the use of opioid
22 overdose reversal medications. The training must be available
23 electronically and in a variety of media from the department.

24 (c) This subsection (5) does not create a private cause of
25 action. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, neither the state
26 nor the secretary nor the secretary's designee has any civil
27 liability for issuing standing orders or for any other actions taken
28 pursuant to this chapter or for the outcomes of issuing standing
29 orders or any other actions taken pursuant to this chapter. Neither
30 the secretary nor the secretary's designee is subject to any criminal
31 liability or professional disciplinary action for issuing standing
32 orders or for any other actions taken pursuant to this chapter.

33 (d) For purposes of this subsection (5), "standing order" means
34 an order prescribing medication by the secretary or the secretary's
35 designee. Such standing order can only be issued by a practitioner as
36 defined in this chapter.

37 (6) The labeling requirements of RCW 69.41.050 and 18.64.246 do
38 not apply to opioid overdose reversal medications dispensed,
39 distributed, or delivered pursuant to a prescription, collaborative
40 drug therapy agreement, standing order, or protocol issued in

1 accordance with this section. The individual or entity that
2 dispenses, distributes, or delivers an opioid overdose reversal
3 medication as authorized by this section shall ensure that directions
4 for use are provided.

5 (7) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the
6 following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

7 (a) "First responder" means: (i) A career or volunteer
8 firefighter, law enforcement officer, paramedic as defined in RCW
9 18.71.200, or first responder or emergency medical technician as
10 defined in RCW 18.73.030; and (ii) an entity that employs or
11 supervises an individual listed in (a)(i) of this subsection,
12 including a volunteer fire department.

13 (b) "Opioid overdose reversal medication" means any drug used to
14 reverse an opioid overdose that binds to opioid receptors and blocks
15 or inhibits the effects of opioids acting on those receptors. It does
16 not include intentional administration via the intravenous route.

17 (c) "Opioid-related overdose" means a condition including, but
18 not limited to, ~~((extreme physical illness,))~~ decreased level of
19 consciousness, nonresponsiveness, respiratory depression, coma, or
20 death that: (i) Results from the consumption or use of an opioid or
21 another substance with which an opioid was combined; or (ii) a lay
22 person would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related overdose
23 requiring medical assistance.

24 (d) "Practitioner" means a health care practitioner who is
25 authorized under RCW 69.41.030 to prescribe legend drugs.

26 (e) "Standing order" or "protocol" means written or
27 electronically recorded instructions, prepared by a prescriber, for
28 distribution and administration of a drug by designated and trained
29 staff or volunteers of an organization or entity, as well as other
30 actions and interventions to be used upon the occurrence of clearly
31 defined clinical events in order to improve patients' timely access
32 to treatment.

33 **Sec. 15.** RCW 69.50.312 and 2013 c 276 s 4 and 2013 c 19 s 105
34 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

35 (1) Information concerning a prescription for a controlled
36 substance included in Schedules II through V, or information
37 concerning a refill authorization for a controlled substance included
38 in Schedules III through V~~((+))~~, may be electronically communicated
39 to a pharmacy of the patient's choice pursuant to the provisions of

1 this chapter if the electronically communicated prescription
2 information complies with the following:

3 (a) Electronically communicated prescription information must
4 comply with all applicable statutes and rules regarding the form,
5 content, recordkeeping, and processing of a prescription for a legend
6 drug;

7 (b) The system used for transmitting electronically communicated
8 prescription information must ~~((be approved by the commission and in~~
9 ~~accordance))~~ comply with federal rules for electronically
10 communicated prescriptions for controlled substance(~~((s+))~~)s included
11 in Schedules II through V, as set forth in Title 21 C.F.R. Parts
12 1300, 1304, 1306, and 1311(~~((. This subsection does not apply to~~
13 ~~currently used facsimile equipment transmitting an exact visual image~~
14 ~~of the prescription. The commission shall maintain and provide, upon~~
15 ~~request, a list of systems used for electronically communicating~~
16 ~~prescription information currently approved by the commission))~~);

17 (c) An explicit opportunity for practitioners must be made to
18 indicate their preference on whether a therapeutically equivalent
19 generic drug may be substituted;

20 (d) Prescription drug orders are confidential health information,
21 and may be released only to the patient or the patient's authorized
22 representative, the prescriber or other authorized practitioner then
23 caring for the patient, or other persons specifically authorized by
24 law to receive such information;

25 (e) To maintain confidentiality of prescription records, the
26 electronic system shall have adequate security and systems safeguards
27 designed to prevent and detect unauthorized access, modification, or
28 manipulation of these records(~~((. The pharmacist in charge shall~~
29 ~~establish or verify the existence of policies and procedures which~~
30 ~~ensure the integrity and confidentiality of prescription information~~
31 ~~transmitted to the pharmacy by electronic means. All managers,~~
32 ~~employees, and agents of the pharmacy are required to read, sign, and~~
33 ~~comply with the established policies and procedures))~~); and

34 (f) The pharmacist shall exercise professional judgment regarding
35 the accuracy, validity, and authenticity of the prescription drug
36 order received by way of electronic transmission, consistent with
37 federal and state laws and rules and guidelines of the commission.

38 (2) The commission may adopt rules implementing this section.

1 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 16.** A new section is added to chapter 69.50
2 RCW to read as follows:

3 (1) Any practitioner who writes the first prescription for an
4 opioid during the course of treatment to any patient must, under
5 professional rules, discuss the following with the patient:

6 (a) The risks of opioids, including risk of dependence and
7 overdose;

8 (b) Pain management alternatives to opioids, including nonopioid
9 pharmacological treatments, and nonpharmacological treatments
10 available to the patient, at the discretion of the practitioner and
11 based on the medical condition of the patient; and

12 (c) A written copy of the warning language provided by the
13 department under section 11 of this act.

14 (2) If the patient is under eighteen years old or is not
15 competent, the discussion required by subsection (1) of this section
16 must include the patient's parent, guardian, or the person identified
17 in RCW 7.70.065, unless otherwise provided by law.

18 (3) The practitioner shall document completion of the
19 requirements in subsection (1) of this section in the patient's
20 health care record.

21 (4) To fulfill the requirements of subsection (1) of this
22 section, a practitioner may designate any individual who holds a
23 credential issued by a disciplining authority under RCW 18.130.040 to
24 conduct the discussion.

25 (5) Violation of this section constitutes unprofessional conduct
26 under chapter 18.130 RCW.

27 (6) This section does not apply to:

28 (a) Opioid prescriptions issued for the treatment of pain
29 associated with terminal cancer or other terminal diseases, or for
30 palliative, hospice, or other end-of-life care of where the
31 practitioner determines the health, well-being, or care of the
32 patient would be compromised by the requirements of this section and
33 documents such basis for the determination in the patient's health
34 care record; or

35 (b) Administration of an opioid in an inpatient or outpatient
36 treatment setting.

37 (7) This section does not apply to practitioners licensed under
38 chapter 18.92 RCW.

(8) The department shall review this section by March 31, 2026, and report to the appropriate committees of the legislature on whether this section should be retained, repealed, or amended.

Sec. 17. RCW 70.41.480 and 2015 c 234 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) The legislature finds that high quality, safe, and compassionate health care services for patients of Washington state must be available at all times. The legislature further finds that there is a need for patients being released from hospital emergency departments to maintain access to emergency medications when community or hospital pharmacy services are not available, including medication for opioid overdose reversal and for the treatment for opioid use disorder as appropriate. It is the intent of the legislature to accomplish this objective by allowing practitioners with prescriptive authority to prescribe limited amounts of prepackaged emergency medications to patients being discharged from hospital emergency departments when access to community or outpatient hospital pharmacy services is not otherwise available.

(2) A hospital may allow a practitioner to prescribe prepackaged emergency medications and allow a practitioner or a registered nurse licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW to distribute prepackaged emergency medications to patients being discharged from a hospital emergency department in the following circumstances:

(a) During times when community or outpatient hospital pharmacy services are not available within fifteen miles by road ((or)):

(b) When, in the judgment of the practitioner and consistent with hospital policies and procedures, a patient has no reasonable ability to reach the local community or outpatient pharmacy; or

(c) When, in the judgment of the practitioner and consistent with hospital policies and procedures, a patient is at risk of opioid overdose and the prepackaged emergency medication being distributed is an opioid overdose reversal medication. The labeling requirements of RCW 69.41.050 and 18.64.246 do not apply to opioid overdose reversal medications dispensed, distributed, or delivered pursuant to a prescription, collaborative drug therapy agreement, standing order, or protocol issued in accordance with this section. The individual or entity that dispenses, distributes, or delivers an opioid overdose reversal medication as authorized by this section must ensure that directions for use are provided.

1 (3) A hospital may only allow this practice if: The director of
2 the hospital pharmacy, in collaboration with appropriate hospital
3 medical staff, develops policies and procedures regarding the
4 following:

5 (a) Development of a list, preapproved by the pharmacy director,
6 of the types of emergency medications to be prepackaged and
7 distributed;

8 (b) Assurances that emergency medications to be prepackaged
9 pursuant to this section are prepared by a pharmacist or under the
10 supervision of a pharmacist licensed under chapter 18.64 RCW;

11 (c) Development of specific criteria under which emergency
12 prepackaged medications may be prescribed and distributed consistent
13 with the limitations of this section;

14 (d) Assurances that any practitioner authorized to prescribe
15 prepackaged emergency medication or any nurse authorized to
16 distribute prepackaged emergency medication is trained on the types
17 of medications available and the circumstances under which they may
18 be distributed;

19 (e) Procedures to require practitioners intending to prescribe
20 prepackaged emergency medications pursuant to this section to
21 maintain a valid prescription either in writing or electronically in
22 the patient's records prior to a medication being distributed to a
23 patient;

24 (f) Establishment of a limit of no more than a forty-eight hour
25 supply of emergency medication as the maximum to be dispensed to a
26 patient, except when community or hospital pharmacy services will not
27 be available within forty-eight hours. In no case may the policy
28 allow a supply exceeding ninety-six hours be dispensed;

29 (g) Assurances that prepackaged emergency medications will be
30 kept in a secure location in or near the emergency department in such
31 a manner as to preclude the necessity for entry into the pharmacy;
32 and

33 (h) Assurances that nurses or practitioners will distribute
34 prepackaged emergency medications to patients only after a
35 practitioner has counseled the patient on the medication.

36 (~~((+3))~~) (4) The delivery of a single dose of medication for
37 immediate administration to the patient is not subject to the
38 requirements of this section.

1 (~~(4)~~) (5) Nothing in this section restricts the authority of a
2 practitioner in a hospital emergency department to distribute opioid
3 overdose reversal medication under RCW 69.41.095.

4 (6) For purposes of this section:

5 (a) "Emergency medication" means any medication commonly
6 prescribed to emergency (~~room~~) department patients, including those
7 drugs, substances or immediate precursors listed in schedules II
8 through V of the uniform controlled substances act, chapter 69.50
9 RCW, as now or hereafter amended.

10 (b) "Distribute" means the delivery of a drug or device other
11 than by administering or dispensing.

12 (c) "Practitioner" means any person duly authorized by law or
13 rule in the state of Washington to prescribe drugs as defined in RCW
14 18.64.011(~~(24)~~) (29).

15 (d) "Nurse" means a registered nurse as defined in RCW 18.79.020.

16 **Sec. 18.** RCW 70.168.090 and 2010 c 52 s 5 are each amended to
17 read as follows:

18 (1)(a) By July 1991, the department shall establish a statewide
19 data registry to collect and analyze data on the incidence, severity,
20 and causes of trauma, including traumatic brain injury. The
21 department shall collect additional data on traumatic brain injury
22 should additional data requirements be enacted by the legislature.
23 The registry shall be used to improve the availability and delivery
24 of prehospital and hospital trauma care services. Specific data
25 elements of the registry shall be defined by rule by the department.
26 To the extent possible, the department shall coordinate data
27 collection from hospitals for the trauma registry with the health
28 care data system authorized in chapter 70.170 RCW. Every hospital,
29 facility, or health care provider authorized to provide level I, II,
30 III, IV, or V trauma care services, level I, II, or III pediatric
31 trauma care services, level I, level I-pediatric, II, or III trauma-
32 related rehabilitative services, and prehospital trauma-related
33 services in the state shall furnish data to the registry. All other
34 hospitals and prehospital providers shall furnish trauma data as
35 required by the department by rule.

36 (b) The department may respond to requests for data and other
37 information from the registry for special studies and analysis
38 consistent with requirements for confidentiality of patient and
39 quality assurance records. The department may require requestors to

1 pay any or all of the reasonable costs associated with such requests
2 that might be approved.

3 (2) The department must establish a statewide electronic
4 emergency medical services data system and adopt rules requiring
5 licensed ambulance and aid services to report and furnish patient
6 encounter data to the electronic emergency medical services data
7 system. The data system must be used to improve the availability and
8 delivery of prehospital emergency medical services. The department
9 must establish in rule the specific data elements of the data system
10 and secure transport methods for data. The data collected must
11 include data on suspected drug overdoses for the purposes of
12 including, but not limited to, identifying individuals to engage
13 substance use disorder peer professionals, patient navigators,
14 outreach workers, and other professionals as appropriate to prevent
15 further overdoses and to induct into treatment and provide other
16 needed supports as may be available.

17 (3) In each emergency medical services and trauma care planning
18 and service region, a regional emergency medical services and trauma
19 care systems quality assurance program shall be established by those
20 facilities authorized to provide levels I, II, and III trauma care
21 services. The systems quality assurance program shall evaluate trauma
22 care delivery, patient care outcomes, and compliance with the
23 requirements of this chapter. The systems quality assurance program
24 may also evaluate emergency cardiac and stroke care delivery. The
25 emergency medical services medical program director and all other
26 health care providers and facilities who provide trauma and emergency
27 cardiac and stroke care services within the region shall be invited
28 to participate in the regional emergency medical services and trauma
29 care quality assurance program.

30 ~~((3))~~ (4) Data elements related to the identification of
31 individual patient's, provider's and facility's care outcomes shall
32 be confidential, shall be exempt from RCW 42.56.030 through 42.56.570
33 and 42.17.350 through 42.17.450, and shall not be subject to
34 discovery by subpoena or admissible as evidence.

35 ~~((4))~~ (5) Patient care quality assurance proceedings, records,
36 and reports developed pursuant to this section are confidential,
37 exempt from chapter 42.56 RCW, and are not subject to discovery by
38 subpoena or admissible as evidence~~((7))~~ in any civil action, except,
39 after in camera review, pursuant to a court order which provides for
40 the protection of sensitive information of interested parties

1 including the department: (a) In actions arising out of the
2 department's designation of a hospital or health care facility
3 pursuant to RCW 70.168.070; (b) in actions arising out of the
4 department's revocation or suspension of designation status of a
5 hospital or health care facility under RCW 70.168.070; (c) in actions
6 arising out of the department's licensing or verification of an
7 ambulance or aid service pursuant to RCW 18.73.030 or 70.168.080; (d)
8 in actions arising out of the certification of a medical program
9 director pursuant to RCW 18.71.212; or ((+e)) (e) in actions arising
10 out of the restriction or revocation of the clinical or staff
11 privileges of a health care provider as defined in RCW 7.70.020 (1)
12 and (2), subject to any further restrictions on disclosure in RCW
13 4.24.250 that may apply. Information that identifies individual
14 patients shall not be publicly disclosed without the patient's
15 consent.

16 **Sec. 19.** RCW 70.225.010 and 2007 c 259 s 42 are each amended to
17 read as follows:

18 The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter
19 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

20 (1) "Controlled substance" has the meaning provided in RCW
21 69.50.101.

22 (2) "Department" means the department of health.

23 (3) "Patient" means the person or animal who is the ultimate user
24 of a drug for whom a prescription is issued or for whom a drug is
25 dispensed.

26 (4) "Dispenser" means a practitioner or pharmacy that delivers a
27 Schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled substance to the ultimate user,
28 but does not include:

29 (a) A practitioner or other authorized person who administers, as
30 defined in RCW 69.41.010, a controlled substance; or

31 (b) A licensed wholesale distributor or manufacturer, as defined
32 in chapter 18.64 RCW, of a controlled substance.

33 (5) "Prescriber" means any person authorized to order or
34 prescribe legend drugs or schedule II, III, IV, or V controlled
35 substances to the ultimate user.

36 (6) "Requestor" means any person or entity requesting, accessing,
37 or receiving information from the prescription monitoring program
38 under RCW 70.225.040 (3), (4), or (5).

1 **Sec. 20.** RCW 70.225.020 and 2013 c 36 s 2 and 2013 C 19 S 126
2 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

3 (1) The department shall establish and maintain a prescription
4 monitoring program to monitor the prescribing and dispensing of all
5 Schedules II, III, IV, and V controlled substances and any additional
6 drugs identified by the pharmacy quality assurance commission as
7 demonstrating a potential for abuse by all professionals licensed to
8 prescribe or dispense such substances in this state. The program
9 shall be designed to improve health care quality and effectiveness by
10 reducing abuse of controlled substances, reducing duplicative
11 prescribing and overprescribing of controlled substances, and
12 improving controlled substance prescribing practices with the intent
13 of eventually establishing an electronic database available in real
14 time to dispensers and prescribers of controlled substances. As much
15 as possible, the department should establish a common database with
16 other states. This program's management and operations shall be
17 funded entirely from the funds in the account established under RCW
18 74.09.215. Nothing in this chapter prohibits voluntary contributions
19 from private individuals and business entities as defined under Title
20 23, 23B, 24, or 25 RCW to assist in funding the prescription
21 monitoring program.

22 (2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, each
23 dispenser shall submit to the department by electronic means
24 information regarding each prescription dispensed for a drug included
25 under subsection (1) of this section. Drug prescriptions for more
26 than one day use should be reported. The information submitted for
27 each prescription shall include, but not be limited to:

- 28 (a) Patient identifier;
- 29 (b) Drug dispensed;
- 30 (c) Date of dispensing;
- 31 (d) Quantity dispensed;
- 32 (e) Prescriber; and
- 33 (f) Dispenser.

34 (3) Each dispenser shall submit the information in accordance
35 with transmission methods established by the department, not later
36 than one business day from the date of dispensing or at the interval
37 required by the department in rule, whichever is sooner.

38 (4) The data submission requirements of subsections (1) through
39 (3) of this section do not apply to:

1 (a) Medications provided to patients receiving inpatient services
2 provided at hospitals licensed under chapter 70.41 RCW; or patients
3 of such hospitals receiving services at the clinics, day surgery
4 areas, or other settings within the hospital's license where the
5 medications are administered in single doses;

6 (b) Pharmacies operated by the department of corrections for the
7 purpose of providing medications to offenders in department of
8 corrections institutions who are receiving pharmaceutical services
9 from a department of corrections pharmacy, except that the department
10 of corrections must submit data related to each offender's current
11 prescriptions for controlled substances upon the offender's release
12 from a department of corrections institution; or

13 (c) Veterinarians licensed under chapter 18.92 RCW. The
14 department, in collaboration with the veterinary board of governors,
15 shall establish alternative data reporting requirements for
16 veterinarians that allow veterinarians to report:

17 (i) By either electronic or nonelectronic methods;

18 (ii) Only those data elements that are relevant to veterinary
19 practices and necessary to accomplish the public protection goals of
20 this chapter; and

21 (iii) No more frequently than once every three months and no less
22 frequently than once every six months.

23 (5) The department shall continue to seek federal grants to
24 support the activities described in chapter 259, Laws of 2007. The
25 department may not require a practitioner or a pharmacist to pay a
26 fee or tax specifically dedicated to the operation and management of
27 the system.

28 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 21.** A new section is added to chapter 70.225
29 RCW to read as follows:

30 (1) In order to expand integration of prescription monitoring
31 program data into certified electronic health record technologies,
32 the department must collaborate with health professional and facility
33 associations, vendors, and others to:

34 (a) Conduct an assessment of the current status of integration;

35 (b) Provide recommendations for improving integration among small
36 and rural health care facilities, offices, and clinics;

37 (c) Establish a program to provide financial assistance to small
38 and rural health care facilities and clinics with integration as
39 funding is available, especially under federal programs;

1 (d) Conduct security assessments of other commonly used platforms
2 for integrating prescription monitoring program data with certified
3 electronic health records for possible use in Washington; and

4 (e) Assess improvements to the prescription monitoring program to
5 establish a modality to identify patients that do not wish to receive
6 opioid medications in a manner that allows an ordering or prescribing
7 physician to be able to use the prescription monitoring program to
8 identify patients who do not wish to receive opioids or patients that
9 have had an opioid-related overdose.

10 (2) By January 1, 2021, a facility, entity, office, or provider
11 group identified in RCW 70.225.040 with ten or more providers that is
12 not a critical access hospital as defined in RCW 74.60.010 that uses
13 a federally certified electronic health records system must
14 demonstrate that the facility's or entity's federally certified
15 electronic health record is able to fully integrate data to and from
16 the prescription monitoring program using a mechanism approved by the
17 department under subsection (3) of this section.

18 (3) Electronic health record system vendors who are fully
19 integrated with the prescription monitoring program in Washington
20 state may not charge an ongoing fee or a fee based on the number of
21 transactions or providers. Total costs of connection must not impose
22 unreasonable costs on any facility, entity, office, or provider group
23 using the electronic health record and must be consistent with
24 current industry pricing structures. For the purposes of this
25 subsection, "fully integrated" means that the electronic health
26 records system must:

27 (a) Send information to the prescription monitoring program
28 without provider intervention using a mechanism approved by the
29 department;

30 (b) Make current information from the prescription monitoring
31 program available to a provider within the workflow of the electronic
32 health records system; and

33 (c) Make information available in a way that is unlikely to
34 interfere with, prevent, or materially discourage access, exchange,
35 or use of electronic health information, in accordance with the
36 information blocking provisions of the federal twenty-first century
37 cures act, P.L. 114-255.

38 **Sec. 22.** RCW 70.225.040 and 2017 c 297 s 9 are each amended to
39 read as follows:

1 (1) (~~(Prescription)~~) All information submitted to the
2 (~~(department must be)~~) prescription monitoring program is
3 confidential, (~~(in compliance with chapter 70.02 RCW and)~~) exempt
4 from public inspection, copying, and disclosure under chapter 42.56
5 RCW, not subject to subpoena or discovery in any civil action, and
6 protected under federal health care information privacy requirements
7 (~~(and not subject to disclosure)~~), except as provided in subsections
8 (3) (~~(, (4), and (5))~~) through (6) of this section. Such
9 confidentiality and exemption from disclosure continues whenever
10 information from the prescription monitoring program is provided to a
11 requestor under subsection (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this section
12 except when used in proceedings specifically authorized in subsection
13 (3), (4), or (5) of this section.

14 (2) The department must maintain procedures to ensure that the
15 privacy and confidentiality of (~~(patients and patient)~~) all
16 information collected, recorded, transmitted, and maintained
17 including, but not limited to, the prescriber, requestor, dispenser,
18 patient, and persons who received prescriptions from dispensers, is
19 not disclosed to persons except as in subsections (3) (~~(, (4), and~~
20 ~~(5))~~) through (6) of this section.

21 (3) The department may provide data in the prescription
22 monitoring program to the following persons:

23 (a) Persons authorized to prescribe or dispense controlled
24 substances or legend drugs, for the purpose of providing medical or
25 pharmaceutical care for their patients;

26 (b) An individual who requests the individual's own prescription
27 monitoring information;

28 (c) A health professional licensing, certification, or regulatory
29 agency or entity in this or another jurisdiction. Consistent with
30 current practice, the data provided may be used in legal proceedings
31 concerning the license;

32 (d) Appropriate law enforcement or prosecutorial officials,
33 including local, state, and federal officials and officials of
34 federally recognized tribes, who are engaged in a bona fide specific
35 investigation involving a designated person;

36 (e) (~~(Authorized practitioners of the department of social and~~
37 ~~health services and the health care authority regarding medicaid~~
38 ~~program recipients;~~

39 ~~(f))~~) The director or the director's designee within the health
40 care authority regarding medicaid (~~(clients for the purposes of~~

~~quality improvement, patient safety, and care coordination. The information may not be used for contracting or value-based purchasing decisions))~~ recipients and members of the health care authority self-funded or self-insured health plans;

~~((g))~~ (f) The director or director's designee within the department of labor and industries regarding workers' compensation claimants;

~~((h))~~ (g) The director or the director's designee within the department of corrections regarding offenders committed to the department of corrections;

~~((i))~~ (h) Other entities under grand jury subpoena or court order;

~~((j))~~ (i) Personnel of the department for purposes of:

(i) Assessing prescribing and treatment practices~~((, including controlled substances related to mortality and morbidity))~~ and morbidity and mortality related to use of controlled substances and developing and implementing initiatives to protect the public health including, but not limited to, initiatives to address opioid use disorder;

(ii) Providing quality improvement feedback to ~~((providers))~~ prescribers, including comparison of their respective data to aggregate data for ~~((providers))~~ prescribers with the same type of license and same specialty; and

(iii) Administration and enforcement of this chapter or chapter 69.50 RCW;

~~((k))~~ (j) Personnel of a test site that meet the standards under RCW 70.225.070 pursuant to an agreement between the test site and a person identified in (a) of this subsection to provide assistance in determining which medications are being used by an identified patient who is under the care of that person;

~~((l))~~ (k) A health care facility or entity for the purpose of providing medical or pharmaceutical care to the patients of the facility or entity, or for quality improvement purposes if~~((+~~

~~(+))~~ the facility or entity is licensed by the department or is licensed or certified under chapter 71.24, 71.34, or 71.05 RCW or is an entity deemed for purposes of chapter 71.24 RCW to meet state minimum standards as a result of accreditation by a recognized behavioral health accrediting body, or is operated by the federal government or a federally recognized Indian tribe; ((and

~~(ii) The facility or entity is a trading partner with the state's health information exchange;~~

~~(m))~~ (l) A health care provider group of five or more ~~((providers))~~ prescribers or dispensers for purposes of providing medical or pharmaceutical care to the patients of the provider group, or for quality improvement purposes if ~~((~~

~~(i))~~ all the ~~((providers))~~ prescribers or dispensers in the provider group are licensed by the department or the provider group is operated by the federal government or a federally recognized Indian tribe; ~~((and~~

~~(ii) The provider group is a trading partner with the state's health information exchange;~~

~~(n))~~ (m) The local health officer of a local health jurisdiction for the purposes of patient follow-up and care coordination following a controlled substance overdose event. For the purposes of this subsection "local health officer" has the same meaning as in RCW 70.05.010; and

~~((o))~~ (n) The coordinated care electronic tracking program developed in response to section 213, chapter 7, Laws of 2012 2nd sp. sess., commonly referred to as the seven best practices in emergency medicine, for the purposes of providing:

(i) Prescription monitoring program data to emergency department personnel when the patient registers in the emergency department; and

(ii) Notice to local health officers who have made opioid-related overdose a notifiable condition under RCW 70.05.070 as authorized by rules adopted under RCW 43.20.050, providers, appropriate care coordination staff, and prescribers listed in the patient's prescription monitoring program record that the patient has experienced a controlled substance overdose event. The department shall determine the content and format of the notice in consultation with the Washington state hospital association, Washington state medical association, and Washington state health care authority, and the notice may be modified as necessary to reflect current needs and best practices.

(4) The department shall, on at least a quarterly basis, and pursuant to a schedule determined by the department, provide a facility or entity identified under subsection (3) ~~((l))~~ (k) of this section or a provider group identified under subsection (3) ~~((m))~~ (l) of this section with facility or entity and individual prescriber information if the facility, entity, or provider group:

1 (a) Uses the information only for internal quality improvement
2 and individual prescriber quality improvement feedback purposes and
3 does not use the information as the sole basis for any medical staff
4 sanction or adverse employment action; and

5 (b) Provides to the department a standardized list of current
6 prescribers of the facility, entity, or provider group. The specific
7 facility, entity, or provider group information provided pursuant to
8 this subsection and the requirements under this subsection must be
9 determined by the department in consultation with the Washington
10 state hospital association, Washington state medical association, and
11 Washington state health care authority, and may be modified as
12 necessary to reflect current needs and best practices.

13 (5)(a) The department may publish or provide data to public or
14 private entities for statistical, research, or educational purposes
15 after removing information that could be used directly or indirectly
16 to identify individual patients, requestors, dispensers, prescribers,
17 and persons who received prescriptions from dispensers. Direct and
18 indirect patient identifiers may be provided for research that has
19 been approved by the Washington state institutional review board and
20 by the department through a data-sharing agreement.

21 (b)(i) The department may provide dispenser and prescriber data
22 and data that includes indirect patient identifiers to the Washington
23 state hospital association for use solely in connection with its
24 coordinated quality improvement program maintained under RCW
25 43.70.510 after entering into a data use agreement as specified in
26 RCW 43.70.052(8) with the association. The department may provide
27 dispenser and prescriber data and data that includes indirect patient
28 identifiers to the Washington state medical association for use
29 solely in connection with its coordinated quality improvement program
30 maintained under RCW 43.70.510 after entering into a data use
31 agreement with the association.

32 (ii) The department may provide data including direct and
33 indirect patient identifiers to the department of social and health
34 services office of research and data analysis, the department of
35 labor and industries, and the health care authority for research that
36 has been approved by the Washington state institutional review board
37 and, with a data-sharing agreement approved by the department, for
38 public health purposes to improve the prevention or treatment of
39 substance use disorders.

1 (iii) The department may provide a prescriber feedback report to
2 the largest health professional association representing each of the
3 prescribing professions. The health professional associations must
4 distribute the feedback report to prescribers engaged in the
5 professions represented by the associations for quality improvement
6 purposes, so long as the reports contain no direct patient
7 identifiers that could be used to identify individual patients,
8 dispensers, and persons who received prescriptions from dispensers,
9 and the association enters into a written data-sharing agreement with
10 the department. However, reports may include indirect patient
11 identifiers as agreed to by the department and the association in a
12 written data-sharing agreement.

13 (c) For the purposes of this subsection((7)):

14 (i) "Indirect patient identifiers" means data that may include:
15 Hospital or provider identifiers, a five-digit zip code, county,
16 state, and country of resident; dates that include month and year;
17 age in years; and race and ethnicity; but does not include the
18 patient's first name; middle name; last name; social security number;
19 control or medical record number; zip code plus four digits; dates
20 that include day, month, and year; or admission and discharge date in
21 combination; and

22 (ii) "Prescribing professions" include:

23 (A) Allopathic physicians;

24 (B) Osteopathic physicians;

25 (C) Podiatric physicians;

26 (D) Dentists; and

27 (E) Advanced registered nurse practitioners.

28 (6) The department may enter into agreements to exchange
29 prescription monitoring program data with established prescription
30 monitoring programs in other jurisdictions. Under these agreements,
31 the department may share prescription monitoring system data
32 containing direct and indirect patient identifiers with other
33 jurisdictions through a clearinghouse or prescription monitoring
34 program data exchange that meets federal health care information
35 privacy requirements. Data the department receives from other
36 jurisdictions must be retained, used, protected, and destroyed as
37 provided by the agreements to the extent consistent with the laws in
38 this state.

39 (7) Persons authorized in subsections (3)((~~4~~), ~~and~~ (~~5~~))
40 through (6) of this section to receive data in the prescription

1 monitoring program from the department, acting in good faith, are
2 immune from any civil, criminal, disciplinary, or administrative
3 liability that might otherwise be incurred or imposed for acting
4 under this chapter.

5 **Sec. 23.** RCW 71.24.011 and 1982 c 204 s 1 are each amended to
6 read as follows:

7 This chapter may be known and cited as the community ~~((mental))~~
8 behavioral health services act.

9 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 24.** A new section is added to chapter 71.24
10 RCW to read as follows:

11 (1) Recognizing that treatment strategies and modalities for the
12 treatment of individuals with opioid use disorder and their newborns
13 continue to evolve, and that improved health outcomes are seen when
14 birth parents and their infants are allowed to room together, the
15 authority must provide recommendations to the office of financial
16 management by October 1, 2019, to better support the care of
17 individuals who have recently delivered and their newborns.

18 (2) These recommendations must support:

19 (a) Successful transition from the early postpartum and newborn
20 period for the birth parent and infant to the next level of care;

21 (b) Reducing the risk of parental infant separation; and

22 (c) Increasing the chance of uninterrupted recovery of the parent
23 and foster the development of positive parenting practices.

24 (3) The authority's recommendations must include:

25 (a) How these interventions could be supported in hospitals,
26 birthing centers, or other appropriate sites of care and descriptions
27 as to current barriers in providing these interventions;

28 (b) Estimates of the costs needed to support this enhanced set of
29 services; and

30 (c) Mechanisms for funding the services.

31 **Sec. 25.** RCW 71.24.560 and 2017 c 297 s 11 are each amended to
32 read as follows:

33 (1) All approved opioid treatment programs that provide services
34 to ~~((women))~~ individuals who are pregnant are required to disseminate
35 up-to-date and accurate health education information to all their
36 pregnant ~~((clients))~~ individuals concerning the ~~((possible addiction~~
37 ~~and health risks that their treatment may have on their baby))~~

1 effects opioid use and opioid use disorder medication may have on
2 their baby, including the development of dependence and subsequent
3 withdrawal. All pregnant ~~((clients))~~ individuals must also be advised
4 of the risks to both themselves and their ~~((baby))~~ babies associated
5 with ~~((not remaining on the))~~ discontinuing an opioid treatment
6 program. The information must be provided to these ~~((clients))~~
7 individuals both verbally and in writing. The health education
8 information provided to the pregnant ~~((clients))~~ individuals must
9 include referral options for ~~((the substance-exposed baby))~~ a baby
10 who has been exposed to opioids in utero.

11 (2) The department shall adopt rules that require all opioid
12 treatment programs to educate all pregnant ~~((women))~~ individuals in
13 their program on the benefits and risks of medication-assisted
14 treatment to ~~((their))~~ a developing fetus before they are
15 ~~((provided))~~ prescribed these medications, as part of their
16 treatment. The department shall also adopt rules requiring all opioid
17 treatment programs to educate individuals who become pregnant about
18 the risks to both the expecting parent and the fetus of not treating
19 opioid use disorder. The department shall meet the requirements under
20 this subsection within the appropriations provided for opioid
21 treatment programs. The department, working with treatment providers
22 and medical experts, shall develop and disseminate the educational
23 materials to all certified opioid treatment programs.

24 (3) For pregnant individuals who participate in medicaid, the
25 authority, through its managed care organizations, must ensure that
26 pregnant individuals receive outreach related to opioid use disorder
27 when identified as a person at risk.

28 **Sec. 26.** RCW 71.24.580 and 2018 c 205 s 2 and 2018 c 201 s 4044
29 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

30 (1) The criminal justice treatment account is created in the
31 state treasury. Moneys in the account may be expended solely for: (a)
32 Substance use disorder treatment and treatment support services for
33 offenders with a substance use disorder that, if not treated, would
34 result in addiction, against whom charges are filed by a prosecuting
35 attorney in Washington state; (b) the provision of substance use
36 disorder treatment services and treatment support services for
37 nonviolent offenders within a drug court program; and (c) the
38 administrative and overhead costs associated with the operation of a
39 drug court. Amounts provided in this subsection must be used for

1 treatment and recovery support services for criminally involved
2 offenders and authorization of these services shall not be subject to
3 determinations of medical necessity. During the 2017-2019 fiscal
4 biennium, the legislature may direct the state treasurer to make
5 transfers of moneys in the criminal justice treatment account to the
6 state general fund. It is the intent of the legislature to continue
7 in the 2019-2021 biennium the policy of transferring to the state
8 general fund such amounts as reflect the excess fund balance of the
9 account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.

10 (2) For purposes of this section:

11 (a) "Treatment" means services that are critical to a
12 participant's successful completion of his or her substance use
13 disorder treatment program, including but not limited to the recovery
14 support and other programmatic elements outlined in RCW 2.30.030
15 authorizing therapeutic courts; and

16 (b) "Treatment support" includes transportation to or from
17 inpatient or outpatient treatment services when no viable alternative
18 exists, and child care services that are necessary to ensure a
19 participant's ability to attend outpatient treatment sessions.

20 (3) Revenues to the criminal justice treatment account consist
21 of: (a) Funds transferred to the account pursuant to this section;
22 and (b) any other revenues appropriated to or deposited in the
23 account.

24 (4)(a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and each
25 subsequent fiscal year, the state treasurer shall transfer eight
26 million two hundred fifty thousand dollars from the general fund to
27 the criminal justice treatment account, divided into four equal
28 quarterly payments. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, and
29 each subsequent fiscal year, the amount transferred shall be
30 increased on an annual basis by the implicit price deflator as
31 published by the federal bureau of labor statistics.

32 (b) In each odd-numbered year, the legislature shall appropriate
33 the amount transferred to the criminal justice treatment account in
34 (a) of this subsection to the department for the purposes of
35 subsection (5) of this section.

36 (5) Moneys appropriated to the authority from the criminal
37 justice treatment account shall be distributed as specified in this
38 subsection. The authority may retain up to three percent of the
39 amount appropriated under subsection (4)(b) of this section for its
40 administrative costs.

1 (a) Seventy percent of amounts appropriated to the authority from
2 the account shall be distributed to counties pursuant to the
3 distribution formula adopted under this section. The authority, in
4 consultation with the department of corrections, the Washington state
5 association of counties, the Washington state association of drug
6 court professionals, the superior court judges' association, the
7 Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, representatives of
8 the criminal defense bar, representatives of substance use disorder
9 treatment providers, and any other person deemed by the authority to
10 be necessary, shall establish a fair and reasonable methodology for
11 distribution to counties of moneys in the criminal justice treatment
12 account. County or regional plans submitted for the expenditure of
13 formula funds must be approved by the panel established in (b) of
14 this subsection.

15 (b) Thirty percent of the amounts appropriated to the authority
16 from the account shall be distributed as grants for purposes of
17 treating offenders against whom charges are filed by a county
18 prosecuting attorney. The authority shall appoint a panel of
19 representatives from the Washington association of prosecuting
20 attorneys, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs,
21 the superior court judges' association, the Washington state
22 association of counties, the Washington defender's association or the
23 Washington association of criminal defense lawyers, the department of
24 corrections, the Washington state association of drug court
25 professionals, and substance use disorder treatment providers. The
26 panel shall review county or regional plans for funding under (a) of
27 this subsection and grants approved under this subsection. The panel
28 shall attempt to ensure that treatment as funded by the grants is
29 available to offenders statewide.

30 (6) The county alcohol and drug coordinator, county prosecutor,
31 county sheriff, county superior court, a substance abuse treatment
32 provider appointed by the county legislative authority, a member of
33 the criminal defense bar appointed by the county legislative
34 authority, and, in counties with a drug court, a representative of
35 the drug court shall jointly submit a plan, approved by the county
36 legislative authority or authorities, to the panel established in
37 subsection (5)(b) of this section, for disposition of all the funds
38 provided from the criminal justice treatment account within that
39 county. The submitted plan should incorporate current evidence-based
40 practices in substance use disorder treatment. The funds shall be

1 used solely to provide approved alcohol and substance ((abuse)) use
2 disorder treatment pursuant to RCW 71.24.560 and treatment support
3 services. No more than ten percent of the total moneys received under
4 subsections (4) and (5) of this section by a county or group of
5 counties participating in a regional agreement shall be spent for
6 treatment support services.

7 (7) Counties are encouraged to consider regional agreements and
8 submit regional plans for the efficient delivery of treatment under
9 this section.

10 (8) Moneys allocated under this section shall be used to
11 supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds used
12 for substance abuse treatment.

13 (9) If a region or county uses criminal justice treatment account
14 funds to support a therapeutic court, the therapeutic court must
15 allow the use of all medications approved by the federal food and
16 drug administration for the treatment of opioid use disorder as
17 deemed medically appropriate for a participant by a medical
18 professional. If appropriate medication-assisted treatment resources
19 are not available or accessible within the jurisdiction, the health
20 care authority's designee for assistance must assist the court with
21 acquiring the resource.

22 (10) Counties must meet the criteria established in RCW
23 2.30.030(3).

24 **Sec. 27.** RCW 71.24.585 and 2017 c 297 s 12 are each amended to
25 read as follows:

26 ~~((The state of Washington declares that there is no fundamental~~
27 ~~right to medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder.))~~
28 (1)(a) The state of Washington ((further)) declares that ((while
29 ~~medications used in the treatment of opioid use disorder are~~
30 ~~addictive substances, that they nevertheless have several legal,~~
31 ~~important, and justified uses and that one of their appropriate and~~
32 ~~legal uses is, in conjunction with other required therapeutic~~
33 ~~procedures, in the treatment of persons with opioid use disorder. The~~
34 ~~state of Washington recognizes as evidence-based for the management~~
35 ~~of opioid use disorder the medications approved by the federal food~~
36 ~~and drug administration for the treatment of opioid use disorder.~~
37 ~~Medication-assisted treatment should only be used for participants~~
38 ~~who are deemed appropriate to need this level of intervention.~~
39 ~~Providers must inform patients of all treatment options available.~~

1 ~~The provider and the patient shall consider alternative treatment~~
2 ~~options, like abstinence, when developing the treatment plan. If~~
3 ~~medications are prescribed, follow up must be included in the~~
4 ~~treatment plan in order to work towards the goal of abstinence.))~~
5 substance use disorders are medical conditions. Substance use
6 disorders should be treated in a manner similar to other medical
7 conditions by using interventions that are supported by evidence.
8 There is a large body of evidence that medications approved by the
9 federal food and drug administration for the treatment of opioid use
10 disorder are highly effective for reducing deaths from opioid
11 overdose and increasing medical outcomes in treatment. It is also
12 recognized that many individuals have multiple substance use
13 disorders, as well as histories of trauma, developmental
14 disabilities, or mental health conditions. As such, all individuals
15 experiencing opioid use disorder should be offered evidence-supported
16 treatments to include federal food and drug administration approved
17 medications for the treatment of opioid use disorders and behavioral
18 counseling and social supports to address them. For behavioral health
19 agencies, an effective plan of treatment for most persons with opioid
20 use disorder integrates access to medications and psychosocial
21 counseling and should be consistent with the American society of
22 addiction medicine patient placement criteria. Through a strong
23 collaborative care approach, involving the team of providers, the
24 person with opioid use disorder must be provided with a well-
25 coordinated plan of interventions based on evidence while preserving
26 the patient voice in treatment. Providers must inform patients with
27 opioid use disorder or substance use disorder of options to access
28 federal food and drug administration approved medications for the
29 treatment of opioid use disorder or substance use disorder. Because
30 some such medications are controlled substances in chapter 69.50 RCW,
31 the state of Washington maintains the legal obligation and right to
32 regulate the ((clinical)) uses of these medications in the treatment
33 of opioid use disorder.

34 ((Further,)) (b) Given the state of Washington recognizes
35 substance use disorders as chronic medical conditions, the authority
36 must work with other state agencies and stakeholders to develop
37 value-based payment strategies to better support the ongoing care of
38 persons with opioid and other substance use disorders.

39 (2) The authority must promote the use of medication therapies
40 and other evidence-based strategies to address the opioid epidemic in

1 Washington state. Additionally, by January 1, 2020, the authority
2 must prioritize state resources for the provision of treatment and
3 recovery support services to inpatient and outpatient treatment
4 settings that allow patients to start or maintain their use of
5 medications for opioid use disorder while engaging in services.

6 (3) The state declares that the main goals of ((opiate
7 substitution treatment is total abstinence from substance use for the
8 individuals who participate in the treatment program, but recognizes
9 the additional goals of reduced morbidity, and restoration of the
10 ability to lead a productive and fulfilling life. The state
11 recognizes that a small percentage of persons who participate in
12 opioid treatment programs require treatment for an extended period of
13 time. Opioid treatment programs shall provide a comprehensive
14 transition program to eliminate substance use, including opioid use
15 of program participants)) treatment for persons with opioid use
16 disorder are the cessation of unprescribed opioid use, reduced
17 morbidity, and restoration of the ability to lead a productive and
18 fulfilling life.

19 (4) To achieve the goals in subsection (3) of this section, to
20 promote public health and safety, and to promote the efficient and
21 economic use of funding for the medicaid program under Title XIX of
22 the social security act, the authority may seek, receive, and expend
23 alternative sources of funding to support all aspects of the state's
24 response to the opioid crisis.

25 (5) The authority must partner with the department of social and
26 health services, the department of corrections, the department of
27 health, the department of children, youth, and families, and any
28 other agencies or entities the authority deems appropriate to develop
29 a statewide approach to leveraging medicaid funding to treat opioid
30 use disorder and provide emergency overdose treatment. Such
31 alternative sources of funding may include, but are not limited to:

32 (a) Seeking a section 1115 demonstration waiver from the federal
33 centers for medicare and medicaid services to fund opioid treatment
34 medications for persons eligible for medicaid at or during the time
35 of incarceration and juvenile detention facilities. The authority's
36 application for any such waiver must comply with all applicable
37 federal requirements for obtaining such waiver; and

38 (b) Soliciting and receiving private funds, grants, and donations
39 from any willing person or entity.

1 (6) (a) The authority shall replicate effective approaches such as
2 opioid hub and spoke treatment networks to broaden outreach and
3 patient navigation with allied opioid use disorder community
4 partners, including but not limited to: Federally accredited opioid
5 treatment programs, substance use disorder treatment facilities,
6 jails, syringe exchange programs, community mental health centers,
7 and primary care clinics.

8 (b) To carry out this subsection (6), the authority shall work
9 with the department of health to promote coordination between
10 medication-assisted treatment prescribers, federally accredited
11 opioid treatment programs, substance use disorder treatment
12 facilities, and state-certified substance use disorder treatment
13 agencies to:

14 (i) Increase patient choice in receiving medication and
15 counseling;

16 (ii) Strengthen relationships between opioid use disorder
17 providers;

18 (iii) Acknowledge and address the challenges presented for
19 individuals needing treatment for multiple substance use disorders
20 simultaneously; and

21 (iv) Study and review effective methods to identify and reach out
22 to individuals with opioid use disorder who are at high risk of
23 overdose and not involved in traditional systems of care, such as
24 homeless individuals using syringe service programs, and connect such
25 individuals to appropriate treatment.

26 (c) Given the unique role opioid treatment programs serve in the
27 continuum of care for persons with opioid use disorders, the
28 authority must work with stakeholders to develop a set of
29 recommendations to the governor and the legislature that:

30 (i) Propose, in addition to those required by federal law, a
31 standard set of services needed to support the complex treatment
32 needs of persons with opioid use disorder treated in opioid treatment
33 programs;

34 (ii) Outline the components of and strategies needed to develop
35 opioid treatment program centers of excellence that provide fully
36 integrated care for persons with opioid use disorder; and

37 (iii) Estimate the costs needed to support these models and
38 recommendations for funding strategies that must be included in the
39 report.

1 (7) State agencies shall review and promote positive outcomes
2 associated with the accountable communities of health funded opioid
3 projects and local law enforcement and human services opioid
4 collaborations as set forth in the Washington state interagency
5 opioid working plan.

6 (8) The authority must partner with the department and other
7 state agencies to replicate effective approaches for linking
8 individuals who have had a nonfatal overdose with treatment
9 opportunities, with a goal to connect certified peer counselors with
10 individuals who have had a nonfatal overdose.

11 (9) To achieve the goals of subsection (3) of this section, state
12 agencies must work together to increase outreach and education about
13 opioid overdoses to non-English-speaking communities by developing a
14 plan to conduct outreach and education to non-English-speaking
15 communities. The department must submit a report on the outreach and
16 education plan with recommendations for implementation to the
17 appropriate legislative committees by July 1, 2020.

18 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 28.** A new section is added to chapter 71.24
19 RCW to read as follows:

20 (1) Subject to funds appropriated by the legislature, the
21 authority shall implement a pilot project for law enforcement
22 assisted diversion which shall adhere to law enforcement assisted
23 diversion core principles recognized by the law enforcement assisted
24 diversion national support bureau, the efficacy of which have been
25 demonstrated in peer-reviewed research studies.

26 (2) Under the pilot project, the authority must partner with the
27 law enforcement assisted diversion national support bureau to award a
28 contract, subject to appropriation, for two or more geographic areas
29 in the state of Washington for law enforcement assisted diversion.
30 Cities, counties, and tribes may compete for participation in a pilot
31 project.

32 (3) The pilot projects must provide for comprehensive technical
33 assistance from law enforcement assisted diversion implementation
34 experts to develop and implement a law enforcement assisted diversion
35 program in the pilot project's geographic areas in a way that ensures
36 fidelity to the research-based law enforcement assisted diversion
37 model.

38 (4) The key elements of a law enforcement assisted diversion
39 pilot project must include:

- 1 (a) Long-term case management for individuals with substance use
- 2 disorders;
- 3 (b) Facilitation and coordination with community resources
- 4 focusing on overdose prevention;
- 5 (c) Facilitation and coordination with community resources
- 6 focused on the prevention of infectious disease transmission;
- 7 (d) Facilitation and coordination with community resources
- 8 providing physical and behavioral health services;
- 9 (e) Facilitation and coordination with community resources
- 10 providing medications for the treatment of substance use disorders;
- 11 (f) Facilitation and coordination with community resources
- 12 focusing on housing, employment, and public assistance;
- 13 (g) Twenty-four hours per day and seven days per week response to
- 14 law enforcement for arrest diversions; and
- 15 (h) Prosecutorial support for diversion services.

16 **Sec. 29.** RCW 71.24.590 and 2018 c 201 s 4045 are each amended to
17 read as follows:

18 (1) When making a decision on an application for licensing or
19 certification of a program, the department shall:

20 (a) Consult with the county legislative authorities in the area
21 in which an applicant proposes to locate a program and the city
22 legislative authority in any city in which an applicant proposes to
23 locate a program;

24 (b) License or certify only programs that will be sited in
25 accordance with the appropriate county or city land use ordinances.
26 Counties and cities may require conditional use permits with
27 reasonable conditions for the siting of programs. Pursuant to RCW
28 36.70A.200, no local comprehensive plan or development regulation may
29 preclude the siting of essential public facilities;

30 (c) Not discriminate in its licensing or certification decision
31 on the basis of the corporate structure of the applicant;

32 (d) Consider the size of the population in need of treatment in
33 the area in which the program would be located and license or certify
34 only applicants whose programs meet the necessary treatment needs of
35 that population;

36 (e) Consider the availability of other certified opioid treatment
37 programs near the area in which the applicant proposes to locate the
38 program;

1 (f) Consider the transportation systems that would provide
2 service to the program and whether the systems will provide
3 reasonable opportunities to access the program for persons in need of
4 treatment;

5 (g) Consider whether the applicant has, or has demonstrated in
6 the past, the capability to provide the appropriate services to
7 assist the persons who utilize the program in meeting goals
8 established by the legislature in RCW 71.24.585. The department shall
9 prioritize licensing or certification to applicants who have
10 demonstrated such capability and are able to measure their success in
11 meeting such outcomes;

12 (h) Hold one public hearing in the community in which the
13 facility is proposed to be located. The hearing shall be held at a
14 time and location that are most likely to permit the largest number
15 of interested persons to attend and present testimony. The department
16 shall notify all appropriate media outlets of the time, date, and
17 location of the hearing at least three weeks in advance of the
18 hearing.

19 (2) A county may impose a maximum capacity for a program of not
20 less than three hundred fifty participants if necessary to address
21 specific local conditions cited by the county.

22 (3) A program applying for licensing or certification from the
23 department and a program applying for a contract from a state agency
24 that has been denied the licensing or certification or contract shall
25 be provided with a written notice specifying the rationale and
26 reasons for the denial.

27 (4) Opioid treatment programs may order, possess, dispense, and
28 administer medications approved by the United States food and drug
29 administration for the treatment of opioid use disorder, alcohol use
30 disorder, tobacco use disorder, and reversal of opioid overdose. For
31 an opioid treatment program to order, possess, and dispense any other
32 legend drug, including controlled substances, the opioid treatment
33 program must obtain additional licensure as required by the
34 department, except for patient-owned medications.

35 (5) Opioid treatment programs may accept, possess, and administer
36 patient-owned medications.

37 (6) Registered nurses and licensed practical nurses may dispense
38 up to a thirty-one day supply of medications approved by the United
39 States food and drug administration for the treatment of opioid use

disorder to patients of the opioid treatment program, under an order or prescription and in compliance with 42 C.F.R. Sec. 8.12.

(7) For the purpose of this chapter, "opioid treatment program" means a program that:

(a) ~~((Dispensing a))~~ Engages in the treatment of opioid use disorder with medications approved by the ~~((federal))~~ United States food and drug administration for the treatment of opioid use disorder and ~~((dispensing medication for the))~~ reversal of opioid overdose; and

(b) ~~((Providing))~~ Provides a comprehensive range of medical and rehabilitative services.

Sec. 30. RCW 71.24.595 and 2018 c 201 s 4046 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) To achieve more medication options, the authority must work with the department and the authority's medicaid managed care organizations, to eliminate barriers and promote access to effective medications known to address opioid use disorders at state-certified opioid treatment programs. Medications include, but are not limited to: Methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone. The authority must encourage the distribution of naloxone to patients who are at risk of an opioid overdose.

(2) The department, in consultation with opioid treatment program service providers and counties and cities, shall establish statewide treatment standards for licensed or certified opioid treatment programs. The department shall enforce these treatment standards. The treatment standards shall include, but not be limited to, reasonable provisions for all appropriate and necessary medical procedures, counseling requirements, urinalysis, and other suitable tests as needed to ensure compliance with this chapter.

~~((+2))~~ (3) The department, in consultation with opioid treatment programs and counties, shall establish statewide operating standards for certified opioid treatment programs. The department shall enforce these operating standards. The operating standards shall include, but not be limited to, reasonable provisions necessary to enable the department and counties to monitor certified or licensed opioid treatment programs for compliance with this chapter and the treatment standards authorized by this chapter and to minimize the impact of the opioid treatment programs upon the business and residential neighborhoods in which the program is located.

~~((3))~~ (4) The department shall analyze and evaluate the data submitted by each treatment program and take corrective action where necessary to ensure compliance with the goals and standards enumerated under this chapter. Opioid treatment programs are subject to the oversight required for other substance use disorder treatment programs, as described in this chapter.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 31.** A new section is added to chapter 71.24 RCW to read as follows:

By October 1, 2019, the authority must work with the department, the accountable communities of health, and community stakeholders to develop a plan for the coordinated purchasing and distribution of opioid overdose reversal medication across the state of Washington. The plan must be developed in consultation with the University of Washington's alcohol and drug abuse institute and community agencies participating in the federal demonstration grant titled Washington state project to prevent prescription drug or opioid overdose.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 32.** A new section is added to chapter 71.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1) The department, in coordination with the authority, must develop a strategy to rapidly deploy a response team to a local community identified as having a high number of fentanyl-related or other drug overdoses by the local emergency management system, hospital emergency department, local health jurisdiction, law enforcement agency, or surveillance data. The response team must provide technical assistance and other support to the local health jurisdiction, health care clinics, hospital emergency departments, substance use disorder treatment providers, and other community-based organizations, and are expected to increase the local capacity to provide medication-assisted treatment and overdose education.

(2) The department and the authority must reduce barriers and promote medication treatment therapies for opioid use disorder in emergency departments and same-day referrals to opioid treatment programs, substance use disorder treatment facilities, and community-based medication treatment prescribers for individuals experiencing an overdose.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 33.** A new section is added to chapter 71.24 RCW to read as follows:

(1) Subject to funds appropriated by the legislature, or approval of a section 1115 demonstration waiver from the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services, to fund opioid treatment medications for persons eligible for medicaid at or during the time of incarceration and juvenile detention facilities, the authority shall establish a methodology for distributing funds to city and county jails to provide medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder to individuals in the custody of the facility in any status. The authority must prioritize funding for the services required in (a) of this subsection. To the extent that funding is provided, city and county jails must:

(a) Provide medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder to individuals in the custody of the facility, in any status, who were receiving medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder through a legally authorized medical program or by a valid prescription immediately before incarceration; and

(b) Provide medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder to incarcerated individuals not less than thirty days before release when treatment is determined to be medically appropriate by a health care practitioner.

(2) City and county jails must make every possible effort to directly connect incarcerated individuals receiving medication for the treatment of opioid use disorder to an appropriate provider or treatment site in the geographic region in which the individual will reside before release. If a connection is not possible, the facility must document its efforts in the individual's record.

NEW SECTION. **Sec. 34.** A new section is added to chapter 74.09 RCW to read as follows:

(1) In order to support prevention of potential opioid use disorders, the authority must develop and recommend for coverage nonpharmacologic treatments for acute, subacute, and chronic noncancer pain and must report to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature, including any requests for funding necessary to implement the recommendations under this section. The recommendations must contain the following elements:

(a) A list of which nonpharmacologic treatments will be covered;

(b) Recommendations as to the duration, amount, and type of treatment eligible for coverage;

1 (c) Guidance on the type of providers eligible to provide these
2 treatments; and

3 (d) Recommendations regarding the need to add any provider types
4 to the list of currently eligible medicaid provider types.

5 (2) The authority must ensure only treatments that are evidence-
6 based for the treatment of the specific acute, subacute, and chronic
7 pain conditions will be eligible for coverage recommendations.

--- **END** ---