

TEMPLATE FOR CHILD HEALTH PLAN UNDER TITLE XXI OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT
CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

(Required under 4901 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (New section 2101(b)))

State/Territory: New York
(Name of State/Territory)

As a condition for receipt of Federal funds under Title XXI of the Social Security Act, (42 CFR,
457.40(b)) /s/ March , 2020
(Signature of Governor, or designee, of State/Territory, Date Signed)

submits the following Child Health Plan for the Children’s Health Insurance Program and hereby agrees to administer the program in accordance with the provisions of the approved Child Health Plan, the requirements of Title XXI and XIX of the Act (as appropriate) and all applicable Federal regulations and other official issuances of the Department.

The following State officials are responsible for program administration and financial oversight (42 CFR 457.40(c)):

Name: _____	Position/Title: _____
Name: _____	Position/Title: _____
Name: _____	Position/Title: _____

*Disclosure. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0938-1148 (CMS-10398 #34). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 80 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, write to: CMS, 7500 Security Blvd., Attn: PRA Reports Clearance Officer, Mail Stop C4-26-05, Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850.

Introduction: Section 4901 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA), public law 1005-33 amended the Social Security Act (the Act) by adding a new title XXI, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In February 2009, the Children’s Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) renewed the program. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, further modified the program. The HEALTHY KIDS Act and The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 together resulted in an extension of funding for CHIP through federal fiscal year 2027.

This template outlines the information that must be included in the state plans and the State plan amendments (SPAs). It reflects the regulatory requirements at 42 CFR Part 457 as well as the previously approved SPA templates that accompanied guidance issued to States through State Health Official (SHO) letters. Where applicable, we indicate the SHO number and the date it was issued for your reference. The CHIP SPA template includes the following changes:

- Combined the instruction document with the CHIP SPA template to have a single document. Any modifications to previous instructions are for clarification only and do not reflect new policy guidance.
- Incorporated the previously issued guidance and templates (see the Key following the template for information on the newly added templates), including:
 - Prenatal care and associated health care services (SHO #02-004, issued November 12, 2002)
 - Coverage of pregnant women (CHIPRA #2, SHO # 09-006, issued May 11, 2009)
 - Tribal consultation requirements (ARRA #2, CHIPRA #3, issued May 28, 2009)
 - Dental and supplemental dental benefits (CHIPRA # 7, SHO # #09-012, issued October 7, 2009)
 - Premium assistance (CHIPRA # 13, SHO # 10-002, issued February 2, 2010)
 - Express lane eligibility (CHIPRA # 14, SHO # 10-003, issued February 4, 2010)
 - Lawfully Residing requirements (CHIPRA # 17, SHO # 10-006, issued July 1, 2010)
- Moved sections 2.2 and 2.3 into section 5 to eliminate redundancies between sections 2 and 5.
- Removed crowd-out language that had been added by the August 17 letter that later was repealed.
- Added new provisions related to delivery methods, including managed care, to section 3 (81 FR 27498, issued May 6, 2016)

States are not required to resubmit existing State plans using this current updated template. However, States must use this updated template when submitting a new State Plan Amendment.

Federal Requirements for Submission and Review of a Proposed SPA. (42 CFR Part 457 Subpart A) In order to be eligible for payment under this statute, each State must submit a Title XXI plan for approval by the Secretary that details how the State intends to use the funds

and fulfill other requirements under the law and regulations at 42 CFR Part 457. A SPA is approved in 90 days unless the Secretary notifies the State in writing that the plan is disapproved or that specified additional information is needed. Unlike Medicaid SPAs, there is only one 90 day review period, or clock for CHIP SPAs, that may be stopped by a request for additional information and restarted after a complete response is received. More information on the SPA review process is found at 42 CFR 457 Subpart A.

When submitting a State plan amendment, states should reline the changes that are being made to the existing State plan and provide a “clean” copy including changes that are being made to the existing state plan.

The template includes the following sections:

1. **General Description and Purpose of the Children’s Health Insurance Plans and the Requirements-** This section should describe how the State has designed their program. It also is the place in the template that a State updates to insert a short description and the proposed effective date of the SPA, and the proposed implementation date(s) if different from the effective date. (Section 2101); (42 CFR, 457.70)
2. **General Background and Description of State Approach to Child Health Coverage and Coordination-** This section should provide general information related to the special characteristics of each state’s program. The information should include the extent and manner to which children in the State currently have creditable health coverage, current State efforts to provide or obtain creditable health coverage for uninsured children and how the plan is designed to be coordinated with current health insurance, public health efforts, or other enrollment initiatives. This information provides a health insurance baseline in terms of the status of the children in a given State and the State programs currently in place. (Section 2103); (42 CFR 457.410(A))
3. **Methods of Delivery and Utilization Controls-** This section requires the State to specify its proposed method of delivery. If the State proposes to use managed care, the State must describe and attest to certain requirements of a managed care delivery system, including contracting standards; enrollee enrollment processes; enrollee notification and grievance processes; and plans for enrolling providers, among others. (Section 2103); (42 CFR Part 457. Subpart L)
4. **Eligibility Standards and Methodology-** The plan must include a description of the standards used to determine the eligibility of targeted low-income children for child health assistance under the plan. This section includes a list of potential eligibility standards the State can check off and provide a short description of how those standards will be applied. All eligibility standards must be consistent with the provisions of Title XXI and may not discriminate on the basis of diagnosis. In addition, if the standards vary within the state, the State should describe how they will be applied and under what circumstances they will be applied. In addition, this section provides information on income eligibility for Medicaid expansion programs (which are exempt from Section 4 of the State plan template) if applicable. (Section 2102(b)); (42 CFR 457.305 and 457.320)
5. **Outreach-** This section is designed for the State to fully explain its outreach activities. Outreach is defined in law as outreach to families of children likely to be eligible for child health assistance under the plan or under other public or private health coverage programs. The purpose is to inform these families of the availability of, and to assist them in enrolling their children in, such a

program. (Section 2102(c)(1)); (42 CFR 457.90)

6. **Coverage Requirements for Children's Health Insurance-** Regarding the required scope of health insurance coverage in a State plan, the child health assistance provided must consist of any of the four types of coverage outlined in Section 2103(a) (specifically, benchmark coverage; benchmark-equivalent coverage; existing comprehensive state-based coverage; and/or Secretary-approved coverage). In this section States identify the scope of coverage and benefits offered under the plan including the categories under which that coverage is offered. The amount, scope, and duration of each offered service should be fully explained, as well as any corresponding limitations or exclusions. (Section 2103); (42 CFR 457.410(A))
7. **Quality and Appropriateness of Care-** This section includes a description of the methods (including monitoring) to be used to assure the quality and appropriateness of care and to assure access to covered services. A variety of methods are available for State's use in monitoring and evaluating the quality and appropriateness of care in its child health assistance program. The section lists some of the methods which states may consider using. In addition to methods, there are a variety of tools available for State adaptation and use with this program. The section lists some of these tools. States also have the option to choose who will conduct these activities. As an alternative to using staff of the State agency administering the program, states have the option to contract out with other organizations for this quality of care function. (Section 2107); (42 CFR 457.495)
8. **Cost Sharing and Payment-** This section addresses the requirement of a State child health plan to include a description of its proposed cost sharing for enrollees. Cost sharing is the amount (if any) of premiums, deductibles, coinsurance and other cost sharing imposed. The cost-sharing requirements provide protection for lower income children, ban cost sharing for preventive services, address the limitations on premiums and cost-sharing and address the treatment of pre-existing medical conditions. (Section 2103(e)); (42 CFR 457, Subpart E)
9. **Strategic Objectives and Performance Goals and Plan Administration-** The section addresses the strategic objectives, the performance goals, and the performance measures the State has established for providing child health assistance to targeted low income children under the plan for maximizing health benefits coverage for other low income children and children generally in the state. (Section 2107); (42 CFR 457.710)
10. **Annual Reports and Evaluations-** Section 2108(a) requires the State to assess the operation of the Children's Health Insurance Program plan and submit to the Secretary an annual report which includes the progress made in reducing the number of uninsured low income children. The report is due by January 1, following the end of the Federal fiscal year and should cover that Federal Fiscal Year. In this section, states are asked to assure that they will comply with these requirements, indicated by checking the box. (Section 2108); (42 CFR 457.750)
11. **Program Integrity-** In this section, the State assures that services are provided in an effective and efficient manner through free and open competition or through basing rates on other public and private rates that are actuarially sound. (Sections 2101(a) and 2107(e); (42 CFR 457, subpart I)
12. **Applicant and Enrollee Protections-** This section addresses the review process for eligibility and enrollment matters, health services matters (i.e., grievances), and for states that use premium assistance a description of how it will assure that applicants and enrollees

are given the opportunity at initial enrollment and at each redetermination of eligibility to obtain health benefits coverage other than through that group health plan. (Section 2101(a)); (42 CFR 457.1120)

Program Options. As mentioned above, the law allows States to expand coverage for children through a separate child health insurance program, through a Medicaid expansion program, or through a combination of these programs. These options are described further below:

- **Option to Create a Separate Program-** States may elect to establish a separate child health program that are in compliance with title XXI and applicable rules. These states must establish enrollment systems that are coordinated with Medicaid and other sources of health coverage for children and also must screen children during the application process to determine if they are eligible for Medicaid and, if they are, enroll these children promptly in Medicaid.
- **Option to Expand Medicaid-** States may elect to expand coverage through Medicaid. This option for states would be available for children who do not qualify for Medicaid under State rules in effect as of March 31, 1997. Under this option, current Medicaid rules would apply.

Medicaid Expansion- CHIP SPA Requirements

In order to expedite the SPA process, states choosing to expand coverage only through an expansion of Medicaid eligibility would be required to complete sections:

- 1 (General Description)
- 2 (General Background)

They will also be required to complete the appropriate program sections, including:

- 4 (Eligibility Standards and Methodology)
- 5 (Outreach)
- 9 (Strategic Objectives and Performance Goals and Plan Administration including the budget)
- 10 (Annual Reports and Evaluations).

Medicaid Expansion- Medicaid SPA Requirements

States expanding through Medicaid-only will also be required to submit a Medicaid State plan amendment to modify their Title XIX State plans. These states may complete the first check-off and indicate that the description of the requirements for these sections are incorporated by reference through their State Medicaid plans for sections:

- 3 (Methods of Delivery and Utilization Controls)
- 4 (Eligibility Standards and Methodology)
- 6 (Coverage Requirements for Children's Health Insurance)
- 7 (Quality and Appropriateness of Care)

- 8 (Cost Sharing and Payment)
 - 11 (Program Integrity)
 - 12 (Applicant and Enrollee Protections)
- **Combination of Options-** CHIP allows states to elect to use a combination of the Medicaid program and a separate child health program to increase health coverage for children. For example, a State may cover optional targeted-low income children in families with incomes of up to 133 percent of poverty through Medicaid and a targeted group of children above that level through a separate child health program. For the children the State chooses to cover under an expansion of Medicaid, the description provided under “Option to Expand Medicaid” would apply. Similarly, for children the State chooses to cover under a separate program, the provisions outlined above in “Option to Create a Separate Program” would apply. States wishing to use a combination of approaches will be required to complete the Title XXI State plan and the necessary State plan amendment under Title XIX.

Where the state’s assurance is requested in this document for compliance with a particular requirement of 42 CFR 457 et seq., the state shall place a check mark to affirm that it will be in compliance no later than the applicable compliance date.

Proposed State plan amendments should be submitted electronically and one signed hard copy to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services at the following address:

Name of Project Officer
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
7500 Security Blvd
Baltimore, Maryland 21244
Attn: Children and Adults Health Programs Group
Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services
Mail Stop - S2-01-16

Section 1. General Description and Purpose of the Children’s Health Insurance Plans and the Requirements

1.1. The state will use funds provided under Title XXI primarily for (Check appropriate box) (Section 2101)(a)(1)); (42 CFR 457.70):

Guidance: Check below if child health assistance shall be provided primarily through the development of a separate program that meets the requirements of Section 2101, which details coverage requirements and the other applicable requirements of Title XXI.

1.1.1. Obtaining coverage that meets the requirements for a separate child health program (Sections 2101(a)(1) and 2103); OR

Guidance: Check below if child health assistance shall be provided primarily through providing expanded eligibility under the State’s Medicaid program (Title XIX). Note that if this is selected the State must also submit a corresponding Medicaid SPA to CMS for review and approval.

1.1.2. Providing expanded benefits under the State’s Medicaid plan (Title XIX) (Section 2101(a)(2)); OR

Guidance: Check below if child health assistance shall be provided through a combination of both 1.1.1. and 1.1.2. (Coverage that meets the requirements of Title XXI, in conjunction with an expansion in the State’s Medicaid program). Note that if this is selected the state must also submit a corresponding Medicaid state plan amendment to CMS for review and approval.

1.1.3. A combination of both of the above. (Section 2101(a)(2))

1.1-DS The State will provide dental-only supplemental coverage. Only States operating a separate CHIP program are eligible for this option. States choosing this option must also complete sections 4.1-DS, 4.2-DS, 6.2-DS, 8.2-DS, and 9.10 of this SPA template. (Section 2110(b)(5))

1.2. Check to provide an assurance that expenditures for child health assistance will not be claimed prior to the time that the State has legislative authority to operate the State plan or plan amendment as approved by CMS. (42 CFR 457.40(d))

1.3. Check to provide an assurance that the State complies with all applicable civil rights requirements, including title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 45 CFR part 80, part 84, and part 91, and 28 CFR part 35. (42CFR 457.130)

Guidance: The effective date as specified below is defined as the date on which the State begins to incur costs to implement its State plan or amendment. (42 CFR 457.65) The implementation date is defined as the date the State begins to provide services; or, the date on which the State puts into practice the new policy described in the State plan or amendment. For example, in a State that has increased eligibility, this is the date on which the State begins to provide coverage to enrollees (and not the date the State begins outreach or accepting applications).

1.4. Provide the effective (date costs begin to be incurred) and implementation (date services begin to be provided) dates for this SPA (42 CFR 457.65). A SPA may only have one effective date, but provisions within the SPA may have different implementation dates that must be after the effective date.

Original Submission

Submission date: November 15, 1997
Effective date: April 15, 2003
Implementation date: April 15, 2003

SPA #1

Submission date: March 26, 1998
Denial: April 1, 1998
Reconsideration: May 26, 1998(Withdrawn)

SPA #2

Submission date: March 30, 1999
Effective date: January 1, 1999
Implementation date: January 1, 1999

SPA #3

Submission date: March 21, 2001
Effective date: April 1, 2000
Implementation date: April 1, 2000

SPA #4

Submission date: March 27, 2002
Effective date: April 1, 2001

Implementation date:	April 1, 2001
SPA #5 (compliance)	
Submission date:	March 31, 2003
SPA #6 (renewal process)	
Submission date:	March 22, 2004
Effective date:	April 1, 2003
Implementation date:	April 1, 2003
SPA #7	
Submission date:	March 17, 2005
Effective date:	April 1, 2004 (Updates to State Plan) April 1, 2005 (Phase-out of Medicaid Expansion Program)
Implementation date:	April 1, 2004 (Updates to State Plan) April 1, 2005 (Phase-out of Medicaid Expansion Program)
SPA #8	
Submission date:	March 28, 2006
Effective date:	April 1, 2005
Implementation date:	August 1, 2005
SPA #9	
Submission date:	March 28, 2007
Effective date:	April 1, 2006
Implementation date:	April 1, 2006
SPA # 10	
Submission date:	April 3, 2007
Effective date:	April 1, 2007
Implementation date:	April 1, 2007
-general information	

Implementation date (Proposed): September 1, 2007
Implementation date (Actual): September 1, 2008
-expansion, substitution strategies
Denied: September 7, 2007
Petition for Reconsideration: October 31, 2007
Stayed March 17, 2009

SPA # 11

Submission date: May 14, 2007
Effective date: September 1, 2007
Implementation date: September 1, 2007

SPA # 12

Submission date: March 18, 2009
Effective date: September 1, 2008
Implementation date: September 1, 2008

SPA # 13

Submission date: June 30, 2009
Effective date: April 1, 2009
Implementation date: April 1, 2009

SPA # 14

Submission date: July 6, 2009
Effective date: July 1, 2009
Implementation date: July 1, 2009

SPA # 15

Submission date: March 29, 2010
Effective date: April 1, 2009
Implementation date: April 1, 2009

SPA # 16

Submission date: March 21, 2011
Effective date: April 1, 2010
Implementation date: April 1, 2010

SPA # 17

Submission date: May 20, 2011
Effective date (Enrollment Center): June 13, 2011
Effective date (Medical Homes Initiative): October 1, 2011
Implementation date: June 13, 2011

SPA # 18

Submission date: September 20, 2011
Effective date: August 25, 2011
Implementation date: August 25, 2011

SPA # 19

Submission date: March 22, 2012
Effective date (Medicaid Expansion): November 11, 2011
Implementation date: November 11, 2011

SPA # 20

Submission date: March 31, 2014
Effective date (autism benefit): April 1, 2013
Effective date (other ACA changes): January 1, 2014
Implementation date: April 1, 2013 and January 1, 2014

SPA #21

Submission date: March 31, 2015
Effective date: April 1, 2014
Implementation date: April 1, 2014

SPA #NY-16-0022- C-A

Submission date:
Effective date: (HSI for Poison
Control Centers and Sickle Cell
Screening):
Effective date (Ostomy Supplies):
April 1, 2015 and May 1, 2015

March 28, 2016

April 1, 2015

May 1, 2015

Implementation date:

SPA #NY-16-0022- C – B

Submission date:
Effective date (HSI Medical
Indemnity Fund):
Implementation date:

March 28, 2016

April 1, 2015

April 1, 2015

SPA #NY-17-0023 – C - A

Submission date:
Effective date (HSI Opioid Drug
Addiction and Opioid Overdose
Prevention Program for Schools,
Hunger Prevention Nutrition
Assistance Program (HPNAP)
Effective date (Coverage for
Newborns):
Implementation date:

March 31, 2017

April 1, 2016

January 1, 2017

April 1, 2016 and January 1, 2017

SPA #NY – 19-0024
 Submission date: March 27, 2019
 Effective date (Transition of Children to NY State of Health):
 Effective Date (Allowing Children to Recertify on the Last Day of the Month of their Enrollment Period):
 Implementation Date: April 1, 2018

SPA #NY- 20-0026
 Submission Date: March , 2020
 Effective Date: Mental Health Parity Compliance April 1, 2019
 Implementation Date: April 1, 2019

Superseding Pages of MAGI CHIP State Plan Material

State: New York

Transmittal Number	SPA Group	PDF #	Description	Superseded Plan Section(s)
NY-14-0001 Effective/Implementation Date: January 1, 2014	MAGI Eligibility & Methods	CS7 CS15	Eligibility – Targeted Low Income Children MAGI-Based Income Methodologies	Supersedes the current sections Geographic Area 4.1.1; Age 4.1.2; and Income 4.1.3 Incorporate within a separate subsection under section 4.3

Transmittal Number	SPA Group	PDF #	Description	Superseded Plan Section(s)
NY-14-0002 Effective/Implementation Date: January 1, 2014	XXI Medicaid Expansion	CS3	Eligibility for Medicaid Expansion Program	Supersedes the current Medicaid expansion section 4.0
NY-14-0003 Effective/Implementation Date: January 1, 2014	Establish 2101(f) Group	CS14	Children Ineligible for Medicaid as a Result of the Elimination of Income Disregards	Incorporate within a separate subsection under section 4.1
NY-13-0004 Effective/Implementation Date: October 1, 2013	Eligibility Processing	CS24	Eligibility Process	Supersedes the current sections 4.3 and 4.4
NY-14-0005 Effective/Implementation Date: January 1, 2014	Non-Financial Eligibility	CS17	Residency	Supersedes the current section 4.1.5
		CS18	Citizenship	Supersedes the current sections 4.1.0; 4.1.1-LR; 4.1.1-LR
		CS19	Social Security Number	Supersedes the current section 4.1.9.1
		CS20	Substitution of Coverage	Supersedes the current section 4.4.4
		CS21	Substitution of Coverage	Supersedes the current section 8.7
	General Eligibility	CS27	Non-Payment of Premiums	Supersedes the current section 4.1.8
		CS28	Continuous	Supersedes the current section 4.3.2

Transmittal Number	SPA Group	PDF #	Description	Superseded Plan Section(s)
			Eligibility Presumptive Eligibility for Children	
NY-19-0025 Effective/Implementation Date: April 1, 2018	Non-Financial Eligibility	CS20	Substitution of Coverage	Supersedes the previously approved CS20.

1.4- TC Tribal Consultation (Section 2107(e)(1)(C)) Describe the consultation process that occurred specifically for the development and submission of this State Plan Amendment, when it occurred and who was involved.

TN No: Approval Date Effective Date

Section 6. Coverage Requirements for Children’s Health Insurance

6.2- MHPAEA Section 2103(c)(6)(A) of the Social Security Act requires that, to the extent that it provides both medical/surgical benefits and mental health or substance use disorder benefits, a State child health plan ensures that financial requirements and treatment limitations applicable to mental health and substance use disorder benefits comply with the mental health parity requirements of section 2705(a) of the Public Health Service Act in the same manner that such requirements apply to a group health plan. If the state child health plan provides for delivery of services through a managed care arrangement, this requirement applies to both the state and managed care plans. These requirements are also applicable to any additional benefits provided voluntarily to the child health plan population by managed care entities and will be considered as part of CMS’s contract review process at 457.1201(l).

6.2.1- MHPAEA Before completing a parity analysis, the State must determine whether each covered benefit is a medical/surgical, mental health, or substance use disorder benefit based on a standard that is consistent with state and federal law and generally recognized

independent standards of medical practice (§457.496(f)(1)(i)).

6.2.1.1- MHPAEA Please choose the standard(s) the state uses to determine whether a covered benefit is a medical/surgical benefit, mental health benefit, or substance use disorder benefit. The most current version of the standard elected must be used. If different standards are used for the different benefit types, please specify the benefit type(s) to which each standard is applied. If “Other” is selected, please provide a description of that standard.

- International Classification of Disease (ICD)
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)
- State guidelines
- Other (Describe:)

6.2.1.2- MHPAEA Does the State provide mental health and/or substance use disorder benefits?

- Yes
- No

Guidance: If the State does not provide any mental health or substance use disorder benefits, the mental health parity requirements do not apply ((§457.496(f)(1)). Continue on to Section 6.3.

6.2.2- MHPAEA Section 2103(c)(6)(B) of the Act provides that to the extent a State child health plan includes coverage of early and periodic screening, diagnostic, and treatment services (EPSDT) defined in section 1905(r) of the Act and provided in accordance with section 1902(a)(43) of the Act, the plan shall be deemed to satisfy the parity requirements of section 2103(c)(6)(A) of the Act.

6.2.2.1- MHPAEA Does the State child health plan provide coverage of EPSDT? The State must provide for coverage of EPSDT benefits, consistent with Medicaid statutory requirements, as indicated in section 6.2.26 of the State child health plan in order to answer “yes.”

Yes

No

Guidance: If the State child health plan does not provide EPSDT consistent with Medicaid statutory requirements at sections 1902(a)(43) and 1905(r) of the Act, please go to Section 6.2.3- MHPAEA to complete the required parity analysis of the State child health plan.

If the state does provide EPSDT benefits consistent with Medicaid requirements, please continue this section to demonstrate compliance with the statutory requirements of section 2103(c)(6)(B) of the Act and the mental health parity regulations of §457.496(b) related to deemed compliance.

6.2.2.2- MHPAEA EPSDT benefits are provided to the following:

All children covered under the State child health plan

A subset of children covered under the State child health plan.

Please describe the different populations (if applicable) covered under the State child health plan that are provided EPSDT benefits consistent with Medicaid statutory requirements.

Guidance: If only a subset of children are provided EPSDT benefits under the State child health plan, §457.496(b)(3) limits deemed compliance to those children only and you must complete Section 6.2.3- MHPAEA to complete the required parity analysis for the other children.

6.2.2.3- MHPAEA To be deemed compliant with the MHPAEA parity requirements, States must provide EPSDT in accordance with sections 1902(a)(43) and 1905(r) of the Act (§457.496(b)(2)). The State assures each of the following for children eligible for EPSDT under the separate State child health plan:

- All screening services, including screenings for mental health and substance use disorder conditions, are provided at intervals that align with a periodicity schedule that meets reasonable standards of medical or dental practice as well as when medically necessary to determine the existence of suspected illness or conditions (Section 1905(r)).
- All diagnostic services described in 1905(a) of the Act are provided as needed to diagnose suspected conditions or illnesses discovered through screening services, whether or not those services are covered under the Medicaid state plan (Section 1905(r)).
- All items and services described in section 1905(a) of the Act are provided when needed to correct or ameliorate a defect or any physical or mental illnesses and conditions discovered by the screening services, whether or not such services are covered under the Medicaid State plan (Section 1905(r)(5)).
- Treatment limitations applied to services provided under the EPSDT benefit are not limited based on a monetary cap or budgetary constraints and may be exceeded as medically necessary to correct or ameliorate a medical or physical condition or illness (Section 1905(r)(5)).
- Non-quantitative treatment limitations, such as definitions of medical necessity or criteria for medical necessity, are applied in an individualized manner that does not preclude coverage of any items or services necessary to correct or ameliorate any medical or physical condition or illness (Section 1905(r)(5)).
- EPSDT benefits are not excluded on the basis of any condition, disorder, or diagnosis (Section 1905(r)(5)).
- The provision of all requested EPSDT screening services, as well as any corrective treatments needed based on those screening services, are provided or arranged for as necessary (Section 1902(a)(43)).

All families with children eligible for the EPSDT benefit under the separate State child health plan are provided information and informed about the full range of services available to them (Section 1902(a)(43)(A)).

Guidance: For states seeking deemed compliance for their entire State child health plan population, please continue to Section 6.3. If not all of the covered populations are offered EPSDT, the State must conduct a parity analysis of the benefit packages provided to those populations. Please continue to 6.2.3- MHPAEA.

Mental Health Parity Analysis Requirements for States Not Providing EPSDT to All Covered Populations

Guidance: The State must complete a parity analysis for each population under the State child health plan that is not provided the EPSDT benefit consistent with the requirements §457.496(b). If the State provides benefits or limitations that vary within the child or pregnant woman populations, states should perform a parity analysis for each of the benefit packages. For example, if different financial requirements are applied according to a beneficiary's income, a separate parity analysis is needed for the benefit package provided at each income level.

6.2.3- MHPAEA In order to conduct the parity analysis, the State must place all medical/surgical and mental health and substance use disorder benefits covered under the State child health plan into one of four classifications: Inpatient, outpatient, emergency care, and prescription drugs (§§457.496(d)(2)(ii); 457.496(d)(3)(ii)(B)).

6.2.3.1 MHPAEA Please describe below the standard(s) used to place covered benefits into one of the four classifications.

6.2.3.1.1 MHPAEA The state assures that:

The State has classified all benefits covered under the State plan into one of the four classifications.

The State established the following classifications for all covered CHPlus plan benefits: Inpatient; Outpatient*; Emergency services and Prescription Drugs. The preliminary standards for assignment of benefits to each of these classifications are as follows:

1. Inpatient – admission to any State defined inpatient facility;

2. Outpatient – services which do not require an overnight stay at the place of service;
3. Emergency services – covered items or services rendered in an emergency department or to stabilize an emergency/crisis in a non-inpatient setting;
4. Prescription drugs – covered drugs, medications or other supplies requiring a prescription.

*New York State determined that it would optionally permit MCOs to submit parity compliance appendices containing an outpatient sub-classification for “office visits,” where such sub-classification contains physician and other private practitioner services only and does not include any freestanding or facility-based outpatient services.

The same reasonable standards are used for determining the classification for a mental health or substance use disorder benefit as are used for determining the classification of medical/surgical benefits.

6.2.3.1.2- MHPAEA Does the state use sub-classifications to distinguish between office visits and other outpatient services?

Yes

No

6.2.3.1.2.1- MHPAEA If the State uses sub-classifications to distinguish between outpatient office visits and other outpatient services, the State assures the following:

The sub-classifications are only used to distinguish office visits from other outpatient items and services, and are not used to distinguish between similar services on other bases (ex: generalist vs. specialist visits).

Guidance: For purposes of this section, any reference to “classification(s)” includes sub-classification(s) in states using sub-classifications to distinguish between outpatient office visits from other outpatient services.

6.2.3.2 MHPAEA The State assures that:

Mental health/ substance use disorder benefits are provided in all classifications in which medical/surgical benefits are provided under the State child health plan.

Guidance: States are not required to cover mental health or substance use disorder benefits. However if a state does provide any mental health or substance use disorders, those mental health or substance use disorder benefits must be provided in all the same classifications in which medical/surgical benefits are covered under the State child health plan.

Annual and Aggregate Lifetime Limits

6.2.4- MHPAEA A State that provides both medical/surgical benefits and mental health and/or substance use disorder benefits must comply with parity requirements related to annual and aggregate lifetime dollar limits for benefits covered under the State child health plan (§457.496(c)).

6.2.4.1- MHPAEA Please indicate whether the State applies an aggregate lifetime dollar limit and/or an annual dollar limit on any mental health or substance abuse disorder benefits covered under the State child health plan.

- Aggregate lifetime dollar limit is applied
- Aggregate annual dollar limit is applied
- No dollar limit is applied

Guidance: If there are no aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limit on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits, please go to section 6.2.5- MHPAEA.

6.2.4.2- MHPAEA Are there any medical/surgical benefits covered under the State child health plan that have either an aggregate lifetime dollar limit or an annual dollar limit? If yes, please specify what type of limits apply.

- Yes (Type(s) of limit:)
- No

Guidance: If no aggregate lifetime dollar limit is applied to medical/ surgical benefits, the State may not impose an aggregate lifetime dollar limit on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits. If no aggregate annual dollar limit is applied to medical/surgical benefits, the State may not impose an aggregate annual dollar limit on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits (§457.496(c)(1)).

6.2.4.3 – MHPAEA. States applying an aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limit on medical/surgical benefits and mental health or substance use disorder benefits must determine whether the portion of the medical/surgical benefits to which the limit applies is less than one-third, at least one-third but less than two-thirds, or at least two-thirds of all medical/surgical benefits covered under the State plan (457.496(c)).

The portion of medical/surgical benefits subject to the limit is based on the dollar amount expected to be paid for all medical/surgical benefits under the State plan for the State plan year or portion of the plan year after a change in benefits that affects the applicability of the aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limits (457.496(c)(3)).

The State assures that it has developed a reasonable methodology to calculate the portion of covered medical/surgical benefits which are subject to the aggregate lifetime and/or annual dollar limit, as applicable.

Guidance: Please include the state's methodology to calculate the portion of covered medical/surgical benefits which are subject to the aggregate lifetime and/or annual dollar limit, as applicable, as an attachment to the State child health plan.

6.2.4.3.1- MHPAEA Please indicate the portion of the total costs for medical and surgical benefits covered under the State plan which are subject to a lifetime dollar limit:

- Less than 1/3
- At least 1/3 and less than 2/3
- At least 2/3

6.2.4.3.2- MHPAEA Please indicate the portion of the total costs for medical and surgical benefits covered under the State plan which are subject to an annual dollar limit:

- Less than 1/3
- At least 1/3 and less than 2/3
- At least 2/3

Guidance: If an aggregate lifetime limit is applied to less than one-third of all medical/surgical benefits, the State may not impose an aggregate lifetime limit on *any* mental health or substance use disorder benefits. If an annual dollar limit is applied to less than one-third of all medical surgical benefits, the State may not impose an annual dollar limit on *any* mental health or substance use disorder benefits (§457.496(c)(1)). Skip to section 6.2.5-MHPAEA.

If the State applies an aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limit to at least one-third of all medical/surgical benefits, please continue below to provide the assurances related to the determination of the portion of total costs for medical/surgical benefits that are subject to either an annual or lifetime limit.

6.2.4.3.2.1- MHPAEA If the State applies an aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limit to at least 1/3 and less than 2/3 of all medical/surgical benefits, the State assures the following (§§457.496(c)(4)(i)(B); 457.496(c)(4)(ii)):

- The State applies an aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limit on mental health or substance use disorder benefits that is no more restrictive than an average limit calculated for medical/surgical benefits.

Guidance: The state's methodology for calculating the average limit for medical/surgical benefits must be consistent with §§457.496(c)(4)(i)(B) and 457.496(c)(4)(ii). Please include the state's methodology as an attachment to the State child health plan.

6.2.4.3.2.2- MHPAEA If at least 2/3 of all medical/surgical benefits are subject to an annual or lifetime limit, the State assures either of the following (§457.496(c)(2)(i); (§457.496(c)(2)(ii)):

- The aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limit is applied to both medical/surgical benefits and mental health and substance use disorder benefits in a manner that does not distinguish between medical/surgical benefits and mental health and substance use disorder benefits; or

The aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limit placed on mental health and substance use disorder benefits is no more restrictive than the aggregate lifetime or annual dollar limit on medical/surgical benefits.

Quantitative Treatment Limitations

6.2.5- MHPAEA Does the State apply quantitative treatment limitations (QTLs) on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits in any classification of benefits? If yes, specify the classification(s) of benefits in which the State applies one or more QTLs on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits.

Yes (Specify:)

No

Guidance: If the state does not apply any type of QTLs on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits in any classification, the state meets parity requirements for QTLs and should continue to Section 6.2.6 - MHPAEA. If the state does apply financial requirements to any mental health or substance use disorder benefits, the state must conduct a parity analysis. Please continue.

6.2.5.1- MHPAEA Does the State apply any type of QTL on any medical/surgical benefits?

Yes

No

Guidance: If the State does not apply QTLs on any medical/surgical benefits, the State may not impose quantitative treatment limitations on mental health or substance use disorder benefits, please go to Section 6.2.6- MHPAEA related to non-quantitative treatment limitations.

6.2.5.2- MHPAEA Within each classification of benefits in which the State applies a type of QTL on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits, the State must determine the proportion of medical and surgical benefits in the class which are subject to the limitation. More specifically, the State must determine the ratio of (a) the dollar amount of all payments expected to be paid under the State plan for medical and surgical benefits within a classification which are subject to the type quantitative treatment limitation for the plan year (or portion of the plan year after a mid-year change affecting the applicability of a type of quantitative treatment limitation to any medical/surgical benefits in the class) to (b) the dollar amount expected to be paid for all medical and surgical benefits within the classification for the plan year. For purposes of this paragraph all payments expected to be paid under the State

plan includes payments expected to be made directly by the State and payments which are expected to be made by MCEs contracting with the State. (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(C))

- The State assures it has applied a reasonable methodology to determine the dollar amounts used in the ratio described above for each classification within which the State applies QTLs to mental health or substance use disorder benefits. (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(E))

Guidance: Please include the state’s methodology as an attachment to the State child health plan.

6.2.5.3- MHPAEA For each type of QTL applied to any mental health or substance use disorder benefits within a given classification, does the State apply the same type of QTL to “substantially all” (defined as at least two-thirds) of the medical/surgical benefits within the same classification? (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(A))

- Yes
- No

Guidance: If the State does not apply a type of QTL to substantially all medical/surgical benefits in a given classification of benefits, the State may not impose that type of QTL on mental health or substance use disorder benefits in that classification. (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(A))

6.2.5.3.1- MHPAEA For each type of QTL applied to mental health or substance use disorder benefits, the State must determine the predominant level of that type which is applied to medical/surgical benefits in the classification. The “predominant level” of a type of QTL in a classification is the level (or least restrictive of a combination of levels) that applies to more than one-half of the medical/surgical benefits in that classification, as described in §§457.496(d)(3)(i)(B). The portion of medical/surgical benefits in a classification to which a given level of a QTL type is applied is based on the dollar amount of payments expected to be paid for medical/surgical benefits subject to that level as compared to all medical/surgical benefits in the classification, as described in §457.496(d)(3)(i)(C). For each type of quantitative treatment limitation applied to mental health or substance use disorder benefits, the State assures:

- The same reasonable methodology applied in determining the dollar amounts used to determine whether substantially all medical/surgical benefits within a classification are subject to a type of quantitative treatment

limitation also is applied in determining the dollar amounts used to determine the predominant level of a type of quantitative treatment limitation applied to medical/surgical benefits within a classification. (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(E))

The level of each type of quantitative treatment limitation applied by the State to mental health or substance use disorder benefits in any classification is no more restrictive than the predominate level of that type which is applied by the State to medical/surgical benefits within the same classification. (§457.496(d)(2)(i))

Guidance: If there is no single level of a type of QTL that exceeds the one-half threshold, the State may combine levels within a type of QTL such that the combined levels are applied to at least half of all medical/surgical benefits within a classification; the predominate level is the least restrictive level of the levels combined to meet the one-half threshold (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(B)(2)).

Non-Quantitative Treatment Limitations

6.2.6- MHPAEA The State may utilize non-quantitative treatment limitations (NQTLs) for mental health or substance use disorder benefits, but the State must ensure that those NQTLs comply with all the mental health parity requirements (§§457.496(d)(4); 457.496(d)(5)).

6.2.6.1 – MHPAEA If the State imposes any NQTLs, complete this subsection. If the State does not impose NQTLs, please go to Section 6.2.7-MHPAEA.

The State assures that the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards or other factors used in the application of any NQTL to mental health or substance use disorder benefits are no more stringent than the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards or other factors used in the application of NQTLs to medical/surgical benefits within the same classification.

Guidance: Examples of NQTLs include medical management standards to limit or exclude benefits based on medical necessity, restrictions based on geographic location, provider specialty, or other criteria to limit the scope or duration of benefits, provider reimbursement rates and provider network design (ex: preferred providers vs. participating providers). Additional examples of possible NQTLs are provided in §457.496(d)(4)(ii).

6.2.6.2 – MHPAEA The State or MCE contracting with the State must comply with parity if they provide coverage of medical or surgical benefits furnished by out-of-network providers.

6.2.6.2.1- MHPAEA Does the state or MCE contracting with the State provide coverage of services provided by out of network providers?

Yes

No

6.2.6.2.2- MHPAEA If yes, please assure the following:

The State attests that when determining access to out-of-network providers within a benefit classification, the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards, or other factors used to determine access to those providers for mental health/ substance use disorder benefits are comparable to and applied no more stringently than the processes, strategies, evidentiary standards or other factors used to determine access for out- of-network providers for medical/surgical benefits.

Availability of Plan Information

6.2.7- MHPAEA The State must provide beneficiaries, potential enrollees, and providers with information related to medical necessity criteria and denials of payment or reimbursement for mental health or substance use disorder services.

6.2.7.1- MHPAEA Medical necessity criteria determinations must be made available to any current or potential enrollee or contracting provider, upon request. The state attests that the following entities provide this information:

State

Managed Care entities

Both

6.2.7.2- MHPAEA Reason for any denial for reimbursement or payment for mental health or substance use disorder benefits must be made available to the enrollee by the health plan or the State. The state attests that the following entities provide denial information:

State

Managed Care entities

Both

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Section 8. Cost-Sharing and Payment

8.4.1- MHPAEA There is no separate accumulation of cumulative financial requirements, as defined in §457.496(a), for mental health and substance abuse disorder benefits compared to medical/surgical benefits (§457.496(d)(3)(iii)).

8.4.2- MHPAEA If applicable, any different levels of financial requirements that are applied to different tiers of prescription drugs are determined based on reasonable factors, regardless of whether a drug is generally prescribed for medical/surgical benefits or mental health/substance use disorder benefits (§457.496(d)(3)(ii)(A)).

8.4.3- MHPAEA Cost sharing applied to benefits provided under the State child health plan will remain capped at five percent of the beneficiary's income as required §457.560 (§457.496(d)(i)(D)).

8.4.4- MHPAEA Does the State apply financial requirements to any mental health or substance use disorder benefits? If yes, specify the classification(s) of benefits in which the State applies financial requirements on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits.

Yes (Specify: _____)

No

Guidance: If the state does not apply financial requirements on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits, the state meets parity requirements for financial requirements. If the state does apply financial requirements to mental health or substance use disorder benefits, the state must conduct a parity analysis. Please continue below.

8.4.5- MHPAEA Does the State apply any type of financial requirements on any medical/surgical benefits?

Yes

No

Guidance: If the State does not apply financial requirements on any medical/surgical benefits, the State may not impose financial requirements on mental health or substance use disorder benefits.

8.4.6- MHPAEA Within each classification of benefits in which the State applies a type of financial requirement on any mental health or substance use disorder benefits, the State must determine the proportion of medical and surgical benefits in the class which are subject to the limitation.

The State assures it has applied a reasonable methodology to determine the dollar amounts used in the ratio described above (Section 6.2.5.2) for each classification or within which the State applies financial requirements to mental health or substance use disorder benefits (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(E)).

Guidance: Please include the state’s methodology as an attachment to the State child health plan.

8.4.7- MHPAEA For each type of financial requirement applied to any mental health or substance use disorder benefits within a given classification, does the State apply the same type of financial requirement to at least two-thirds (“substantially all”) of all the medical/surgical benefits within the same classification? (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(A))

Yes

No

Guidance: If the State does not apply a type of financial requirement to substantially all medical/surgical benefits in a given classification of benefits, the State may *not* impose financial requirements on mental health or substance use disorder benefits in that classification. (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(A))

8.4.8- MHPAEA For each type of financial requirement applied to substantially all medical/surgical benefits in a classification, the State must determine the predominant level (as defined in §457.496(d)(3)(i)(B)(1)) of that type which is applied to medical/surgical benefits in the classification. For each type of financial requirement applied to substantially all medical/surgical benefits in a classification, the State assures:

The same reasonable methodology applied in determining the dollar amounts used in determining whether substantially all medical/surgical benefits within a classification are subject to a type of financial requirement also is applied in determining the dollar amounts used to determine the predominant level of a type of financial requirement applied to medical/surgical benefits within a classification. (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(E))

The level of each type of financial requirement applied by the State to mental health or substance use disorder benefits in any classification is no more restrictive than the predominate level of that type which is applied by the State to medical/surgical benefits within the same classification. (§457.496(d)(2)(i))

Guidance: If there is no single level of a type of financial requirement that exceeds the one-half threshold, the State may combine levels within a type of financial requirement such that the combined levels are applied to at least half of all medical/surgical benefits within a classification; the predominate level is the least restrictive level of the levels combined to meet the one-half threshold (§457.496(d)(3)(i)(B)(2)).

**APPENDIX I
NEW YORK STATE
CHILD HEALTH PLUS**

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Health Plus Benefits Package

No Pre-Existing Condition Limitations Permitted
No Co-payments or Deductibles

~~May 2015~~
April 1, 2019

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Pediatric Health Promotion Visits	Well child-care visits in accordance with visitation schedule established by American Academy of Pediatrics, and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommended immunization schedule.	Includes all services related to visits. Includes immunizations which must be provided within 90 days from publication in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, well child care, health education, tuberculin testing (mantoux), hearing testing, dental and developmental screening, clinical laboratory and radiological tests, eye screening, lead screening, and reproductive health services, with direct access to such reproductive health services.

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Inpatient Hospital or Medical or Surgical Care	As a registered bed patient for treatment of an illness, injury or condition which cannot be treated on an outpatient basis. The hospital must be a short-term, acute care facility and New York State licensed.	No benefits will be provided for any out-of-hospital days, or if inpatient care was not necessary; no benefits are provided after discharge; benefits are paid in full for accommodations in a semi-private room. A private room will be covered if medically warranted. Includes 365 days per year coverage for inpatient hospital services and services provided by physicians and other professional personnel for covered inpatient services: bed and board, including special diet and nutritional therapy; general, special and critical care nursing services, supplies and equipment related to surgical operations, recovery facilities, anesthesia, and facilities for intensive or special care; oxygen and other inhalation therapeutic services and supplies; drugs and medications that are not experimental; sera, biologicals, vaccines, intravenous preparations, dressings, casts, and materials for diagnostic studies; blood products, except when participation in a volunteer blood replacement program is available to the insured or covered person, and services and equipment related to their administration; facilities, services, supplies and equipment related to diagnostic studies and the monitoring of physiologic functions, including but not limited to laboratory, pathology, cardiographic, endoscopic, radiologic and electro-encephalographic studies and examinations; facilities, services, supplies and equipment related to radiation and nuclear therapy; facilities, services, supplies and equipment related to emergency medical care; chemotherapy; any additional medical, surgical, or related services, supplies and equipment that are customarily furnished by the hospital.
Inpatient Mental Health and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services	Services to be provided in a facility operated by OMH under sec. 7.17 of the Mental Hygiene Law, or a facility issued an operating certificate pursuant to Article 23 or Article 31 of the Mental Hygiene Law or a general hospital as defined in Article 28 of the Public Health Law.	No limitations for inpatient mental health services, inpatient detoxification and inpatient rehabilitation.
Inpatient Rehabilitation	Acute care services provided by an Article 28 General Hospital	Services supplies and equipment related to physical medicine and occupational therapy and short-term rehabilitation.

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Professional Services for Diagnosis and Treatment of Illness and Injury	Provides services on ambulatory basis by a covered provider for medically necessary diagnosis and treatment of sickness and injury and other conditions. Includes all services related to visits. Professional services are provided on outpatient basis and inpatient basis.	No limitations. Includes wound dressing and casts to immobilize fractures for the immediate treatment of the medical condition. Injections and medications provided at the time of the office visit or therapy will be covered. Includes audiometric testing where deemed medically necessary.
Hospice Services and Expenses	Coordinated hospice program of home and inpatient services which provide non-curative medical and support services for persons certified by a physician to be terminally ill with a life expectancy of six months or less.	Hospice services include palliative and supportive care provided to a patient to meet the special needs arising out of physical, psychological, spiritual, social and economic stress which are experienced during the final stages of illness and during dying and bereavement. Hospice organizations must be certified under Article 40 of the NYS Public Health Law. All services must be provided by qualified employees and volunteers of the hospice or by qualified staff through contractual arrangements to the extent permitted by federal and state requirements. All services must be provided according to a written plan of care which reflects the changing needs of the patient/family. Family members are eligible for up to five visits for bereavement counseling.
Outpatient Surgery	Procedure performed within the provider's office will be covered as well as "ambulatory surgery procedures" which may be performed in a hospital-based ambulatory surgery service or a freestanding ambulatory surgery center.	The utilization review process must ensure that the ambulatory surgery is appropriately provided.
Diagnostic and Laboratory Tests	Prescribed ambulatory clinical laboratory tests and diagnostic x-rays.	No limitations.

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage						
Durable Medical Equipment (DME), Prosthetic Appliances and Orthotic Devices	<p>Durable Medical Equipment means devices and equipment ordered by a practitioner for the treatment of a specific medical condition which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Can withstand repeated use for a protracted period of time; ☐ Are primarily and customarily used for medical purposes; ☐ Are generally not useful in the absence of illness or injury; and ☐ Are usually not fitted, designed or fashioned for a particular person's use. <p>DME intended for use by one person may be custom-made or customized.</p>	<p>Includes hospital beds and accessories, oxygen and oxygen supplies, pressure pads, volume ventilators, therapeutic ventilators, nebulizers and other equipment for respiratory care, traction equipment, walkers, wheelchairs and accessories, commode chairs, toilet rails, apnea monitors, patient lifts, nutrition infusion pumps, ambulatory infusion pumps and other miscellaneous DME.</p> <p>DME coverage includes equipment servicing (labor and parts). Examples include, but are not limited to:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Fitted/Customized leg brace</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Not fitted/Customized cane</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prosthetic arm</td> <td>Wheelchair</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Footplate</td> <td>Crutches</td> </tr> </table>	Fitted/Customized leg brace	Not fitted/Customized cane	Prosthetic arm	Wheelchair	Footplate	Crutches
	Fitted/Customized leg brace	Not fitted/Customized cane						
	Prosthetic arm	Wheelchair						
Footplate	Crutches							
<p>Prosthetic Appliances are those appliances and devices ordered by a qualified practitioner which replace any missing part of the body.</p>	<p>Covered without limitation except that there is no coverage for cranial prosthesis (<i>i.e.</i> wigs) and dental prosthesis, except those made necessary due to accidental injury to sound, natural teeth and provided within twelve months of the accident, and except for dental prosthesis needed in treatment of congenital abnormality or as part of reconstructive surgery.</p>							
<p>Orthotic Devices are those devices which are used to support a weak or deformed body member or to restrict or eliminate motion in a diseased or injured part of the body.</p>	<p>No limitations on orthotic devices except that devices prescribed solely for use during sports are not covered.</p>							
Therapeutic Services	<p>Ambulatory radiation therapy, chemotherapy, injections and medications provided at time of therapy (<i>i.e.</i> chemotherapy) will also be covered.</p>	<p>No limitations. These therapies must be medically necessary and under the supervision or referral of a licensed physician. Short term physical and occupational therapies will be covered when ordered by a physician. Physical and occupational therapies for a child diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder are also covered when such treatment is deemed habilitative or nonrestorative. No procedure or services considered experimental will be reimbursed.</p>						
	<p>Hemodialysis</p>	<p>Determination of the need for services and whether home-based or facility-based treatment is appropriate.</p>						

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
	<p>Infusion of blood clotting factor and other services in connection with the treatment of blood clotting protein deficiencies</p>	<p>Coverage for blood clotting factor, supplies and other services needed for home infusion of blood clotting factor for the treatment of a blood clotting protein deficiency. Infusion may be performed in an outpatient setting or in the home by a home health care agency, a properly trained parent or legal guardian of a child, or a properly trained child that is physically and developmentally capable of self-administering such products.</p>
<p>Speech and Hearing Services Including Hearing Aids</p>	<p>Hearing examinations to determine the need for corrective action and speech therapy performed by an audiologist, language pathologist, a speech therapist and/or otolaryngologist.</p>	<p>One hearing examination per calendar year is covered. If an auditory deficiency requires additional hearing exams and follow-up exams, these exams will be covered. Hearing aids, including batteries and repairs, are covered. If medically necessary, more than one hearing aid will be covered.</p> <p>Covered speech therapy services are those required for a condition amenable to significant clinical improvement within a two-month period, beginning with the first day of therapy. Covered speech therapy services for a child diagnosed with an autism spectrum disorder shall also be provided if deemed habilitative or nonrestorative.</p>
<p>Pre-Surgical Testing</p>	<p>All tests (laboratory, x-ray, etc.) necessary prior to inpatient or outpatient surgery.</p>	<p>Benefits are available if a physician orders the tests: proper diagnosis and treatment require the tests; and the surgery takes place within seven days after the testing. If surgery is canceled because of pre-surgical test findings or as a result of a Second Opinion on Surgery, the cost of the tests will be covered.</p>
<p>Second Surgical Opinion</p>	<p>Provided by a qualified physician.</p>	<p>No limitations.</p>
<p>Second Medical Opinion</p>	<p>Provided by an appropriate specialist, including one affiliated with a specialty care center.</p>	<p>A second medical opinion is available in the event of a positive or negative diagnosis of cancer, a recurrence of cancer, or a recommendation of a course of treatment of cancer.</p>

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Outpatient Visits for Mental Health and for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	Services must be provided by certified and/or licensed professionals.	No limitations. Visits may include family therapy for alcohol, drug and/or mental health as long as such therapy is directly related to the enrolled child's alcohol, drug and/or mental health treatment.
Home Health Care Services	The care and treatment of a covered person who is under the care of a physician but only if hospitalization or confinement in a skilled nursing facility would otherwise have been required if home care was not provided and the plan covering the home health service is established and provided in writing by such physician.	Home care shall be provided by a certified home health agency possessing a valid certificate of approval issued pursuant to Article 36 of the Public Health Law. Home care shall consist of one or more of the following: part-time or intermittent home health aide services which consist primarily of caring for the patient, physical, occupational, or speech therapy if provided by the home health agency and medical supplies, drugs and medications prescribed by a physician, and laboratory services by or on behalf of a certified home health agency to the extent such items would have been covered or provided under the contract if the covered person had been hospitalized or confined in a skilled nursing facility. The contract must provide 40 such visits in any calendar year, if such visits are medically necessary.
Prescription and Non-Prescription Drugs	Prescription and non-prescription medications must be authorized by a professional licensed to write prescriptions.	Prescriptions must be medically necessary. May be limited to generic medications where medically acceptable. Includes family planning or contraceptive medications or devices. All medications used for preventive and therapeutic purposes will be covered. Vitamins are not covered except when necessary to treat a diagnosed illness or condition. Coverage includes enteral formulas for home use for which a physician or other provider authorized to prescribe has issued a written order. Enteral formulas for the treatment of specific diseases shall be distinguished from nutritional supplements taken electively. Coverage for certain inherited diseases of amino acid and organic acid metabolism shall include modified solid food products that are low-protein or which contain modified protein. Coverage for such modified solid food products shall not exceed \$2500 per calendar year.

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Emergency Medical Services	<p>For services to treat an emergency condition in hospital facilities. For the purpose of this provision, "emergency condition" means a medical or behavioral condition, the onset of which is sudden, that manifests itself by symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, that a prudent layperson, possessing an average knowledge of medicine and health, could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Placing the health of the person afflicted with such condition in serious jeopardy, or in the case of a behavioral condition placing the health of such person or others in serious jeopardy; ☐ Serious impairment to such person's bodily functions; ☐ Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part of such person; or ☐ Serious disfigurement of such person. 	<p>No limitations.</p>

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Ambulance Services	Pre-hospital emergency medical services, including prompt evaluation and treatment of an emergency condition and/or non-airborne transportation to a hospital.	<p>Services must be provided by an ambulance service issued a certificate to operate pursuant to Section 3005 of the Public Health Law.</p> <p>Evaluation and treatment services must be for an emergency condition defined as a medical or behavioral condition, the onset of which is sudden, that manifests itself by symptoms of sufficient severity, including severe pain, that a prudent layperson, possessing an average knowledge of medicine and health, could reasonably expect the absence of immediate medical attention to result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Placing the health of the person afflicted with such condition in serious jeopardy, or in the case of a behavioral condition placing the health of such person or others in serious jeopardy; ⇒ Serious impairment to such person's bodily functions; ⇒ Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part of such person; or ⇒ Serious disfigurement of such person. <p>Coverage for non-airborne emergency transportation is based on whether a prudent layperson, possessing an average knowledge of medicine and health, could reasonable expect the absence of such transportation to result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Placing the health of the person afflicted with such condition in serious jeopardy; ⇒ Serious impairment to such person's bodily functions; ⇒ Serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part of such person; or ⇒ Serious disfigurement of such person.

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Maternity Care	Inpatient hospital coverage for at least 48 hours after childbirth for any delivery other than a C-Section and in at least 96 hours following a C-section. Also coverage of parent education, assistance and training in breast and bottle feeding and any necessary maternal and newborn clinical assessments. The mother shall have the option to be discharged earlier than the 48/96 hours, provided that at least one home care visit is covered post-discharge. Prenatal, labor and delivery is covered.	No limitations; (however subsidized children requiring maternity care services will be referred to Medicaid).
Diabetic Supplies and Equipment	Coverage includes insulin, blood glucose monitors, blood glucose monitors for visually impaired, data management systems, test strips for monitors and visual reading, urine test strips, insulin, injection aids, cartridges for visually impaired, syringes, insulin pumps and appurtenances thereto, insulin infusion devices, oral agents.	As prescribed by a physician or other licensed health care provider legally authorized to prescribe under title eight of the education law.
Ostomy Equipment and Supplies	Coverage includes ostomy equipment and supplies used to contain diverted urine or fecal contents outside the body from a surgically created opening (stoma).	As prescribed by a health care provider legally authorized to prescribe under title eight of the education law.

General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Diabetic Education and Home Visits	Diabetes self-management education (including diet); reeducation or refresher. Home visits for diabetic monitoring and/or education.	Limited to visits medically necessary where a physician diagnoses a significant change in the patient's symptoms or conditions which necessitate changes in a patient's self-management or where reeducation is necessary. May be provided by a physician or other licensed health care provider legally authorized to prescribe under title eight of the education law, or their staff, as part of an office visit for diabetes diagnosis or treatment, or by a certified diabetes nurse educator, certified diagnosis nutritionist, certified dietician or registered dietician upon the referral of a physician or other licensed health care provider legally authorized to prescribe under title eight of the education law and may be limited to group settings wherever practicable.
Emergency, Preventive and Routine Vision Care	Vision examinations performed by a physician, or optometrist for the purpose of determining the need for corrective lenses, and if needed, to provide a prescription.	The vision examination may include, but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Case history ⇒ Internal and External examination of the eye ⇒ Ophthalmoscopic exam ⇒ Determination of refractive status ⇒ Binocular balance ⇒ Tonometry tests for glaucoma ⇒ Gross visual fields and color vision testing ⇒ Summary findings and recommendations for corrective lenses
	Prescribed Lenses	At a minimum, quality standard prescription lenses provided by a physician, optometrist or optician are to be covered once in any twelve month period, unless required more frequently with appropriate documentation. The lenses may be glass or plastic lenses.
	Frames	At a minimum, standard frames adequate to hold lenses will be covered once in any twelve month period, unless required more frequently with appropriate documentation. If medically warranted, more than one pair of glasses will be covered.
	Contact Lenses	Covered when medically necessary.

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General Coverage	Scope of Coverage	Level of Coverage
Diagnosis and Treatment of an Autism Spectrum Disorder	Coverage for the Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment of Autism Spectrum Disorders	<p>Includes the following care and assistive communicative devices prescribed or ordered for an individual diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder by a licensed physician or a licensed psychologist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Behavioral health treatment; ☐ Psychiatric care; ☐ Psychological care; ☐ Medical care provided by a licensed health care provider; ☐ Therapeutic care, including therapeutic care which is deemed habilitative or non-restorative; and ☐ Pharmacy care. <p>Applied behavioral analysis shall be covered <u>with no limits.</u>, subject to a maximum benefit of 680 hours per calendar year. Assistive communication devices shall be covered when ordered or prescribed by a licensed physician or a licensed psychologist for members who are unable to communicate through normal means such as speech or in writing. Assistive communication devices such as communication boards and speech-generating devices may be rented or purchased, subject to prior approval. Coverage must include dedicated communication devices, which are devices that generally are not useful to a person in the absence of a communication impairment. Items such as laptops, desktops, or tablet computers are not covered items but software and/or applications that enable a laptop, desktop, or tablet computer to function as a speech-generating device is a covered item.</p>
Emergency, Preventive and	Emergency Dental Care	Includes emergency treatment required to alleviate pain and suffering caused by dental disease or trauma.

Routine Dental Care	Preventive Dental Care	Includes procedures which help prevent oral disease from occurring, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Prophylaxis: scaling and polishing the teeth at 6 month intervals ☐ Topical fluoride application at 6 month intervals where local water supply is not fluoridated ☐ Sealants on unrestored permanent molar teeth. ☐ Space Maintenance: unilateral or bilateral space maintainers will be covered for placement in a restored deciduous and/or mixed dentition to maintain space for normally developing permanent teeth.
	Routine Dental Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Dental examinations, visits and consultations covered once within 6 month consecutive period (when primary teeth erupt) ☐ X-ray, full mouth x-rays at 36 month intervals, if necessary, bitewing x-rays at 6-12 month intervals, or panoramic x-rays at 36 month intervals if necessary; and other x-rays as required (once primary teeth erupt) ☐ All necessary procedures for simple extractions and other routine dental surgery not requiring hospitalization including preoperative care and postoperative care ☐ In office conscious sedation ☐ Amalgam, composite restorations and stainless steel crowns ☐ Other restorative materials appropriate for children
	Endodontics	Includes all necessary procedures for treatment of diseased pulp chamber and pulp canals, where hospitalization is not required.

	Prosthodontics	<p>Removable: Complete or partial dentures including six months follow-up care. Additional services include insertion of identification slips, repairs, relines and rebases and treatment of cleft palate.</p> <p>Fixed: Fixed bridges are not covered unless</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Required for replacement of a single upper anterior (central/lateral incisor or cuspid) in a patient with an otherwise full complement of natural, functional and/or restored teeth; 2) Required for cleft-palate treatment or stabilization; 3) Required, as demonstrated by medical documentation, due to the presence of any neurologic or physiologic condition that would preclude the placement of a removable prosthesis.
		NOTE: Refer to the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) Dental Provider Manual for a more detailed description of services.

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Orthodontics	<p>Prior approval for orthodontia coverage is required. Includes procedures which help to restore oral structures to health and function and to treat serious medical conditions such as cleft palate and cleft lip; maxillary/mandibular micrognathia (underdeveloped upper or lower jaw); extreme mandibular prognathism; severe asymmetry (craniofacial anomalies); ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint; and other significant skeletal dysplasias.</p> <p>Orthodontia coverage is not covered if the child does not meet the criteria described above.</p> <p>Procedures include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">≡ Rapid Palatal Expansion (RPE)≡ Placement of component parts (e.g. brackets, bands)≡ Interceptive orthodontic treatment≡ Comprehensive orthodontic treatment (during which orthodontic appliances have been placed for active treatment and periodically adjusted)≡ Removable appliance therapy≡ Orthodontic retention (removal of appliances, construction and placement of retainers)
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Child Health Plus Benefits Package Exclusions

~~May 2015~~ April 1, 2019

The following services will NOT be covered:

- Experimental medical or surgical procedures.
- Experimental drugs.
- Drugs which can be bought without prescription, except as defined.
- Prescription drugs used for purposes of treating erectile dysfunction.
- Prescription drugs and biologicals and the administration of these drugs and biologicals that are furnished for the purpose of causing or assisting in causing the death, suicide, euthanasia or mercy killing of a person.
- Private duty nursing.
- Home health care, except as defined.
- Care in connection with the detection and correction by manual or mechanical means of structural imbalance, distortion or subluxation in the human body for the purpose of removing nerve interference and the effects thereof, where such interference is the result of or related to distortion, misalignment or subluxation of or in the vertebral column.
- Services in a skilled nursing facility.
- Cosmetic, plastic, or reconstructive surgery, except as defined.
- In vitro fertilization, artificial insemination or other means of conception and infertility services.
- Services covered by another payment source.
- Durable Medical Equipment and Medical Supplies, except as defined.
- Transportation, except as defined.
- Personal or comfort items.
- Services which are not medically necessary.

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