GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2023

S SENATE BILL 584

Sponsors: Senators Batch, Chaudhuri, and Bode (Primary Sponsors). Referred to: Rules and Operations of the Senate April 5, 2023 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE HEALTH COVERAGE PARITY FOR BREAST COULD DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING AND TO REQUIRE COVERAGE FOR MAMMO AND ULTRASOUNDS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DENSE BREAST TISSUE. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: SECTION 1.(a) G.S. 58-51-57 is recodified as G.S. 58-3-271. SECTION 1.(b) G.S. 58-65-92 is repealed. SECTION 1.(c) G.S. 58-67-76 is repealed.	(Public)
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SECTION 2. G.S. 58-3-271, as enacted by Section 1(a) of this act, reads as r	ewritten:
"§ 58-3-271. Coverage for diagnostic, screening, and supplemental examinations f	
breast cancer, including mammograms and other imaging, and cervical	
screening.	
(a) The following definitions apply in this section:	
(1) Cost-sharing requirement. – A deductible, coinsurance, copayment,	and anv
maximum limitation on the application of a deductible, coin	_
copayment, or similar out-of-pocket expense.	
(2) Dense breast tissue. – Heterogeneously or extremely dense breast	tissue as
defined by the Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System establish	
American College of Radiology.	<u> </u>
(3) Diagnostic examination for breast cancer. – An examination for breast	st cancer
that is determined by the health care provider treating the patie	
medically necessary and appropriate and that may include a d	
low-dose mammography, breast magnetic resonance imaging, or	
ultrasound to evaluate the abnormality in the breast that meets or	
following criteria:	ic of the
a. Is seen or suspected from a screening examination for breast	cancer.
b. Is detected by another means of examination.	cancer.
(4) Low-dose mammography. – A radiologic procedure for the early det	ection of
breast cancer using equipment dedicated specifically for mamm	
including a physician's interpretation of the results of the procedure.	
(5) Magnetic resonance imaging. – Medical imaging that uses nuclear	
resonance.	<u> </u>
(6) Screening of early detection of cervical cancer. – Examinations and la	aboratory
tests used to detect cervical cancer, including conventional PA	
screening, liquid-based cytology, transvaginal ultrasound, pelvic	



resonance imaging, and human papilloma virus (HPV) detection methods for

- women with equivocal findings on cervical cytologic analysis that are subject to the approval of and have been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (7) Supplemental examination for breast cancer. An examination for breast cancer that is determined by the health care provider treating the patient to be medically necessary and appropriate and that may include breast magnetic resonance imaging, breast ultrasound, diagnostic low-dose mammography, and digital breast tomosynthesis to evaluate the abnormality in the breast that meets both of the following criteria:
 - <u>a.</u> <u>Is suspected based on the individual's personal or family medical history of breast cancer.</u>
 - b. Is suspected because the individual has dense breast tissue.
- (a)(b) Every policy or contract of accident or health insurance, and every preferred provider benefit plan under G.S. 58-50-56, that is issued, renewed, or amended on or after January 1, 1992, health benefit plan offered by an insurer in this State shall provide coverage for examinations and laboratory tests for the screening for the early detection of cervical cancer and for low-dose screening mammography. The same deductibles, coinsurance, and other limitations as apply to similar services covered under the policy, contract, or plan shall apply to coverage for examinations and laboratory tests for the screening for the early detection of cervical cancer and low-dose screening mammography.
- (a1) As used in this section, "examinations and laboratory tests for the screening for the early detection of cervical cancer" means conventional PAP smear screening, liquid based cytology, and human papilloma virus (HPV) detection methods for women with equivocal findings on cervical cytologic analysis that are subject to the approval of and have been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (b) As used in this section, "low-dose screening mammography" means a radiologic procedure for the early detection of breast cancer provided to an asymptomatic woman using equipment dedicated specifically for mammography, including a physician's interpretation of the results of the procedure.
- (c) Coverage for low-dose screening mammography <u>and breast ultrasound</u> shall be provided as follows:
 - (1) One or more mammograms a year, as recommended by a physician, for any woman who is at risk for breast cancer. For purposes of this subdivision, a woman is at risk for breast cancer if any one or more of the following is true:
 - a. The woman has a personal history of breast cancer;cancer.
 - b. The woman has a personal history of biopsy-proven benign breast disease; disease.
 - c. The woman's mother, sister, or daughter has or has had breast cancer; orcancer.
 - d. The woman has not given birth prior to the age of 30;30.
 - One baseline mammogram for any woman 35 through 39 years of age, inclusive; inclusive.
 - (3) A mammogram every other year for any woman 40 through 49 years of age, inclusive, or more frequently upon recommendation of a physician; and physician.
 - (4) A mammogram every year for any woman 50 years of age or older.
 - One or more mammograms or breast ultrasounds a year, as recommended by a physician, for any woman with dense breast tissue.
- (c1) Every health benefit plan offered by an insurer in this State that provides benefits for a diagnostic or supplemental examination for breast cancer shall ensure that the cost-sharing requirements applicable to a diagnostic or supplemental examination for breast cancer are no less

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favorable than the cost-sharing requirements applicable to a screening examination for breast cancer.

- (d) Reimbursement for a mammogram authorized under this section shall be made only if the facility in which the mammogram was performed meets mammography accreditation standards established by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission.
- Coverage for the screening for the early detection of cervical cancer shall be in accordance with the most recently published American Cancer Society guidelines or guidelines adopted by the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Cancer Coordination and Control. Coverage shall include the examination, the laboratory fee, and the physician's interpretation of the laboratory results. Reimbursements for laboratory fees shall be made only if the laboratory meets accreditation standards adopted by the North Carolina Medical Care Commission."

SECTION 3. G.S. 135-48.51 reads as rewritten:

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"§ 135-48.51. Coverage and operational mandates related to Chapter 58 of the General

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The following provisions of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes apply to the State Health Plan:

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G.S. 58-3-271, Coverage for diagnostic, screening, and supplemental (9a) examinations for breast cancer, including mammograms and other imaging. and cervical cancer screening.

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SECTION 4.(a) There is appropriated from the General Fund to the Community Colleges System Office one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) in nonrecurring funds for the 2023-2024 fiscal year to be used to develop a program and incentives for the recruitment, hiring, and retention of certified mammography technologists to perform 3D mammograms in rural and medically underserved areas of the State.

SECTION 4.(b) This section becomes effective July 1, 2023.

SECTION 5. Except as otherwise provided, this act becomes effective October 1, 2023, and applies to insurance contracts issued, renewed, or amended on or after that date.