

441—300.1(225A) Definitions.

“Access funds” means funding provided to a behavioral health safety net provider by a behavioral health administrative services organization to support enhanced service delivery, maintain access to services, and fund other necessary expenses that fall outside of the scope and payment structures of other available funding. Access funds may include but are not limited to startup funding to establish or expand access to services; costs associated with maintaining access to services; data and continuous quality improvement activities to identify, implement, and monitor critical performance measures; and workforce development to recruit, retain, and develop highly qualified staff to provide behavioral health services.

“Advocate” means advocate as defined in Iowa Code section 229.1.

“At-risk individuals” means individuals with access limits or functional needs (temporary or permanent) that indicate enhanced risk of development or exacerbation of a behavioral health condition or interfere with their ability to access care.

“At-risk populations” means groups of children, youth, young adults, adults, or older adults at higher risk of developing a behavioral health condition, including but not limited to individuals with disabilities, pregnant and parenting women, people with limited English proficiency, individuals with limited financial resources, people without access or means to access transportation, or individuals who lack a system of social support.

“Behavioral health” means mental health and addictive disorders and is inclusive of but not limited to mental illness, substance use, problem gambling, and tobacco and nicotine dependence.

“Behavioral health administrative services organization” or *“BH-ASO”* means the lead entities designated by the department to plan, develop, coordinate, and ensure behavioral health services throughout a district in accordance with the statewide behavioral health service system plan.

“Behavioral health care” means an integrated, recovery-oriented approach to care that acknowledges co-occurring conditions are the expectation, not the exception, and contemplates the full continuum of behavioral health prevention, education, early intervention, assessment, diagnosis, treatment, recovery, and crisis services and supports.

“Behavioral health condition” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 225A.1.

“Behavioral health safety net service providers” or *“safety net providers”* means agencies that are primarily publicly funded; provide behavioral health services and supports with a focus on uninsured and underinsured individuals, at-risk populations and individuals, or special or targeted populations; coordinate care for individuals served; and meet minimum access standards. Behavioral health safety net service providers may receive access funds, training, tools, and technical assistance to provide a level of accessibility beyond that of other behavioral health providers.

“Behavioral health services” means services under any of the following domains on the behavioral health service continuum: prevention, early intervention, treatment, recovery, crisis services, and recovery supports.

“Behavioral health service system” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 225A.1.

“Conflict of interest” means any activity that interferes or gives the appearance of interference with the exercise of professional discretion and impartial judgment.

“County of residence” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 331.190.

“County of venue” means the county in which the Iowa Code chapter 229 commitment was filed pursuant to Iowa Code section 229.44.

“County where the individual is located” means the individual’s county of residence as defined in Iowa Code section 331.190 or, if the individual has been ordered to receive treatment services under an Iowa Code chapter 229 commitment and is placed in a residential or other treatment facility, the county in which the residential or other treatment facility is located.

“Crisis navigation” means activities to ensure that an individual in crisis is able to access appropriate crisis services in a timely manner and to transition an individual from crisis services to postcrisis care. This includes but is not limited to bed finding, coordination of transportation, system navigation, coordination of warm handoffs, and securing placements appropriate to meet individual needs.

“Crisis services” means services that focus on the immediate de-escalation and relief of the distress associated with a behavioral health crisis, reduce the risk that an individual in a crisis harms themselves or

others, and provide aftercare and connection to ongoing follow-up to ensure postcrisis stabilization and reduce the reliance on high-acuity care or more restrictive environments.

“District” means a substate geographic area determined by the department to define the geographic boundaries of the behavioral health service system.

“District behavioral health service system plan” or *“district plan”* means a plan developed by the district BH-ASO and approved by the department to ensure access to behavioral health care and behavioral health services throughout a district.

“District contract” means a contract between the department and a BH-ASO. These contracts shall meet all applicable requirements of state and federal law.

“Early intervention” means intervention, service, or support provided to at-risk individuals to ameliorate or relieve early presenting symptoms prior to the development of a behavioral health condition or disorder.

“Education” means disseminating behavioral health knowledge or building resiliency skills through structured learning processes, including support of critical life and social skills such as decision-making, peer resistance and refusal, coping with stress, problem-solving, interpersonal communication, and improving judgment capabilities.

“Indicated prevention” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 225A.1.

“Judicial district” means the same as described in Iowa Code section 602.6107.

“Minimum access standards” means standards to ensure equitable access to behavioral health services provided through the behavioral health service system, including but not limited to when and where services are made available, service and funding eligibility criteria, and behavioral health safety net service provider requirements.

“Prevention” means information dissemination; prevention education; alternative activities; wellness promotion; organizing, planning, and enhancing community-based processes; developing environmental approaches; and problem identification and referral designed to prevent the onset, reduce the impact, and mitigate the effects of a behavioral health condition.

“Primary substance use prevention” or *“universal prevention”* means activities designed to address the total population for the purpose of preventing exposures to hazards that cause disease or injury; altering unhealthy or unsafe behaviors that can lead to disease, disorder, or injury; and increasing resistance to disease, disorder, or injury should exposure occur.

“Provider contract” means a contract between a BH-ASO and a provider of behavioral health services. These contracts shall meet all applicable requirements of state and federal law.

“Recovery supports” means nonclinical assistance that facilitates recovery, wellness, and connection between individuals in recovery, service providers, and other supports known to enhance people’s quality of life, including system navigation, peer recovery coaching, and peer support.

“Selective prevention” means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 225A.1.

“Special populations,” for the purposes of the substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery services block grant (SUPTRS BG), means pregnant women, women with dependent children, individuals who use drugs through intravenous injection, and individuals who use substances and have tuberculosis.

“State behavioral health service system plan” or *“state behavioral health plan”* means the same as defined in Iowa Code section 225A.1.

“System navigation” means in-person, online, and telephonic support for problem-solving and navigation of the services and supports available. System navigators ensure individuals and families who encounter barriers in accessing services and support are able to navigate health care, social services, and legal systems.

“Treatment” means clinical inpatient, outpatient, and residential care for individuals with a behavioral health condition or disorder diagnosed utilizing the criteria provided in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) (published 2013, with all changes and updates approved by the APA through July 1, 2025, incorporated herein). The type, length, and intensity/frequency of interventions used by a behavioral health provider are based on the presenting symptoms of the individual.

“Underinsured” means an individual who has insurance coverage, but coverage limitations render reimbursement for behavioral health services ordered by a behavioral health service provider unavailable. Underinsured does not mean insurance coverage that has denied authorization of a service, denied payment of a covered service, or recouped a claim paid.

“Uninsured” means an individual who does not have insurance or whose insurance coverage is terminated for short periods of time.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 225A and 229.

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