

States that Mandate Colorectal Screening Coverage & States with Health Department Recommendation, if no State Law

Updated January 28, 2020

State	State Link	Consumers Covered	Services Covered	Guidelines
Alabama (AL S 403)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Alabama</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 50 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 50 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	Mandates coverage to include colorectal cancer examinations as recommended by American Cancer Society guidelines	American Cancer Society
Alaska (21.42.395)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Alaska</u>	Persons at least 50 years of age, or less than 50 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer. Choice of option determined by the covered individual in consultation with the health care provider	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fecal occult blood test annually 2. Flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years 3. Colonoscopy every 10 years 4. Double contrast Barium Enema 5. Any additional medically recognized screening tests for colorectal cancer as required by the commissioner of health and social services 	American Cancer Society
Arizona Health Department Recommendation	<u>Arizona CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>		AZ State Health Department initiative encouraging residents to get screening fecal occult blood test and colonoscopy	American Cancer Society
Arkansas (HB 271, Act 2236)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Arkansas</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 50 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 50 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fecal occult blood test annually 2. Flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years 3. Colonoscopy every 10 years 4. Double contrast Barium Enema 5. Any additional medically recognized screening tests for colorectal cancer as required by the commissioner of health and social services 	American Cancer Society
California (AB-1763)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of California</u>	All covered individuals	Mandate covers ALL medically accepted cancer screening tests as recommended by U.S. Preventive Task Force	U.S. Preventive Task Force
Colorado (Title 10 § 10-16-04)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Colorado</u>	In addition to covered persons eligible for colorectal cancer screening coverage in accordance with A or B recommendations of the task force, colorectal cancer screening coverage required by this subparagraph (V) shall also be provided to covered persons who are at high risk for colorectal cancer, including covered persons who have a family medical history of colorectal cancer; a prior occurrence of cancer or precursor neoplastic polyps; a prior occurrence of a chronic digestive disease condition such as inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, or ulcerative colitis; or other predisposing factors as determined by the provider	Mandates colorectal cancer screening coverage for tests in the early detection of colorectal cancer and adenomatous polyps as per U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	U.S. Preventive Task Force
Connecticut (Public Act No. 01-171)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Connecticut</u>	Coverage for colorectal cancer screening based on American Cancer Society guidelines for age and family history	Fecal occult blood test annually, flexible sigmoidoscopy, Colonoscopy or radiologic imaging, in accordance with the recommendations established by the American College of Gastroenterology, after consultation with the American Cancer Society	American Cancer Society
Delaware (Title 18 Chap 32, Sub Chap III §3562)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Delaware</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 50 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 50 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	Added Virtual Colonoscopy for colorectal cancer screening on December 1, 2009	American Cancer Society/ U.S. Preventive Task Force

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District of Columbia (31-2931)	<u>CRC Screening Law: District of Columbia</u>	In accordance with guidelines of American Cancer Society	In accordance with guidelines of American Cancer Society	American Cancer Society
Florida Health Department Recommendation	<u>Florida CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>		The Colorectal Cancer Control Program's purpose is to increase colorectal cancer (CRC) screening rates among a defined target population of persons 50-75 years of age by implementing evidence-based interventions and other strategies in partnership with health systems to institute organized screening programs	National Colorectal Cancer Roundtable Initiative
Georgia (33-24-56.3)	<u>CRC Screening Law: State of Georgia</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	Every benefit plan shall provide coverage for colorectal screening in accordance with most recently published guidelines and recommendations established by the American Cancer Society, in consultation with the American College of Radiology	American Cancer Society / American College of Radiology
Hawaii (SB 2599)	<u>CRC Screening Law: State of Hawaii</u>	Individuals age 50-75	In accordance with the evidence-based recommendations established by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	U.S. Preventive Task Force
Idaho Health Department Recommendation	<u>Idaho CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>	Comprehensive Cancer Control of Idaho	U.S. Preventive Task Force recommendations	U.S. Preventive Task Force
Illinois (SB 1417)	<u>CRC Screening Law: State of Illinois</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	Every benefit plan shall provide coverage for colorectal screening in accordance with most recently published guidelines and recommendations established by the American Cancer Society, in consultation with the American College of Radiology	American Cancer Society/ American College of Radiology
Indiana (HB 1293)	<u>CRC Screening Law: State of Indiana</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 45 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 45 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	American Cancer Society colorectal screening guidelines	American Cancer Society
Iowa Department of Health	<u>Iowa CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>	Iowa Get Screened	Describes programs and directs residents to screening centers	American Cancer Society
Kansas Health Department	<u>Kansas CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>	Kansas Health Matters - Archived data	Fecal occult blood testing by mail available	No guideline reference
Kentucky (304.17A-257)	<u>CRC Screening Law: State of Kentucky</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 45 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 45 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	American Cancer Society colorectal screening guidelines	American Cancer Society
Louisiana (HB 36 Act 505)	<u>CRC Screening Law: State of Louisiana</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	Fecal occult blood test, Flexible Sigmoidoscopy, Colonoscopy, in accordance with the most recent published recommendations established by the American College of Gastroenterologists, in consultation with the American Cancer Society	American Cancer Society

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Maine (24-A M.R.S. § 2763)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Maine</u>	Individuals 50 years and older; or less than 50 and high risk for colorectal cancer based on American Cancer Society guidelines	Screening tests as recommended by healthcare provider in accordance with the most recently published guidelines of American Cancer Society	American Cancer Society
Maryland (HB 190/SB 100)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Maryland</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	DNA Stool test and CT Colonography added to screening menu effective September 15, 2008	National Cancer Institute
Massachusetts Health Department Recommendation	<u>Massachusetts CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>	Men and women who are 50 or older; If you have a personal or family history of polyps or colon cancer, you may need to start getting screened earlier; African Americans have a greater risk for colon cancer. If you're African American, it is especially important to be screened	Fecal occult blood test or fecal immunochemical test (FIT)	No guideline reference
Michigan Health Department Recommendation	<u>Michigan CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>	Men and women: Aged 50-64 years, Low income (\leq 250% of the Federal Poverty Level), Who have no symptoms, Who are underinsured or uninsured	Colonoscopy for average and increased-risk clients; Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT), optional for average-risk clients	Michigan Department of Health and Human Services has developed a guide to navigation utilizing evidence-based strategies in colorectal cancer screening
Minnesota (62A.30)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Minnesota</u>	Individuals defined by the standard practice of medicine	In accordance to standard practices of medicine	No guideline reference
Mississippi Health Department Recommendation	<u>Mississippi CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>	Recommend residents over 50 be screened	Identifies screening tests: fecal occult blood test, colonoscopy and virtual colonoscopy	No guideline reference
Missouri (376.1250)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Missouri</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	Screening tests as recommended by healthcare provider in accordance with the most recently published guidelines of NCS	National Cancer Institute
Montana (HB 0325)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Montana</u>	Individuals 50 and older, those less than 50 at risk for colon cancer	American Cancer Society recommendations	American Cancer Society
Nebraska (44-7, 102)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Nebraska</u>	Individuals over 50	Such screening coverage shall include a maximum of 1 screening fecal occult blood test annually and a flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years, a colonoscopy every 10 years, or a barium enema every 5 to 10 years, or any combination, or the most reliable, medically recognized screening test available	No guideline reference
Nevada (NRS 695G.168)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Nevada</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	Screening tests as recommended by healthcare provider in accordance with the most recently published guidelines of NCS	National Cancer Institute
New Hampshire Health Department Recommendation	<u>New Hampshire CRC Health Department Recommendation</u>	Recommend residents over 50 be screened	NHCRCS is working with healthcare systems, employers, healthcare plans, media and community organizations to implement proven evidence-based initiatives to impact colorectal cancer in NH	No guideline reference

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New Jersey (17B:26-2.1u)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of New Jersey</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 50 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 50 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fecal occult blood test annually 2. Flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years 3. Colonoscopy every 10 years 4. Double contrast Barium Enema 5. Any additional medically recognized screening tests for colorectal cancer as required by the commissioner of health and social services 	American Cancer Society
New Mexico (59A 22.47)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of New Mexico</u>	For anyone determined by health care provider	In accordance with the evidence-based recommendations established by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force	U.S. Preventive Task Force
New York Health Department Recommendation	<u>New York CRC</u> <u>Health Department</u> <u>Recommendation</u>	Individuals 50 and older, those less than 50 at risk for colon cancer	Identifies the following screening tests: fecal occult blood test, Sigmoidoscopy, Colonoscopy	No guideline reference
North Carolina (§ 58-3-179)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of North Carolina</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 50 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 50 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	Screening tests as recommended by healthcare provider in accordance with the most recently published guidelines of NCS	American Cancer Society
North Dakota Health Department Recommendation	<u>North Dakota CRC</u> <u>Health Department</u> <u>Recommendation</u>	ND Colorectal Cancer Roundtable	Fact sheet with risks and screening recommendations	American Cancer Society
Ohio (HB 556)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Ohio</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 50 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 50 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	American Cancer Society recommendations	American Cancer Society
Oklahoma (§36-6060.8a)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Oklahoma</u>	Individuals defined by American Cancer Society as average and high risk	Plans required to offer coverage for colorectal examinations and laboratory tests in accordance with accepted published medical practice guidelines	American Cancer Society
Oregon (ORS 742A.124)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Oregon</u>	Individuals age 50 and over and high risk as recommended by a physician	In accordance with American Cancer Society screening options	U.S. Preventive Task Force
Pennsylvania (40 P.S. § 764i)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Pennsylvania</u>	Nonsymptomatic covered individuals who are fifty (50) years of age or older	A colonoscopy or any combination of colorectal cancer screening tests in accordance with the American Cancer Society guidelines on screening for colorectal cancer published as of January 1, 2008	American Cancer Society
Rhode Island (§27-18-58)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Rhode Island</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	Screening tests as recommended by healthcare provider in accordance with the most recently published guidelines of NCS	American Cancer Society
South Carolina Health Department Recommendation	<u>South Carolina CRC</u> <u>Health Department</u> <u>Recommendation</u>	Screening should start at age 50 and continue until age 75 for most men and women. Routine screening between ages 76-85 is not recommended	American Cancer Society and U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendations	American Cancer Society/ U.S. Preventive Task Force

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Tennessee (56-7-2363)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Tennessee</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	Screening tests as recommended by healthcare provider in accordance with the most recently published guidelines of NCS	National Cancer Institute
Texas (§1363.001)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Texas</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	DNA Stool test and CT Colonography added to screening menu effective January 30, 2009	American Cancer Society
Utah (R384-200 (d))	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Utah</u>	Not stated	Screening Tests and Procedures: colonoscopy every 10 years, biopsy/polypectomy during colonoscopy, moderate sedation for colonoscopy, the use of propofol only if prior approval is obtained, and office visits related to the tests listed above. The program does not pay for CT Colonography, or virtual colonoscopy, as a primary screening test	American Cancer Society
Vermont (Title 08 Chapter 107, Subchapter 10 §4100g)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Vermont</u>	Persons 50 years or older or otherwise determined as high risk	Annual fecal occult blood testing with a flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years or a colonoscopy every 10 years	No guideline reference
Virginia (§38.2-3418.7:1)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Virginia</u>	Refer to guidelines for recommended ages and family history	Fecal occult blood test, Flexible Sigmoidoscopy, Colonoscopy, in accordance with the most recent published recommendations established by the American College of Gastroenterologists, in consultation with the American Cancer Society	American Cancer Society
Washington (48-43.043)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Washington</u>	Individuals at high risk under 50 years old or anyone over 50 years old	Examinations and laboratory tests consistent with the guidelines or recommendations of the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force or the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	U.S. Preventive Task Force
West Virginia (§33-25A-8e)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of West Virginia</u>	Persons age 50 and over; Symptomatic persons less than 50 years of age when reimbursement or indemnity for laboratory or X-ray services are covered under the policy	Annual fecal occult blood test, flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years, colonoscopy every 10 years and a double contrast barium enema every 5 years	No guideline reference
Wisconsin (SB 163)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Wisconsin</u>	Colorectal cancer examinations for covered persons who are 50 years of age or older, or for persons who are less than 50 years of age and at high risk for colorectal cancer	Screening tests as recommended by healthcare provider in accordance with the most recently published guidelines of NCS	National Cancer Institute
Wyoming (HB0026)	<u>CRC Screening Law:</u> <u>State of Wyoming</u>	Nonsymptomatic individuals	Colorectal cancer examination and laboratory tests	No guideline reference