FEDERAL & STATE TELEHEALTH POLICY UPDATE

NORTHWEST TELEHEALTH RESOURCE CENTER CONFERENCE October 2, 2018

877-707-7172 cchpca.org

CENTER FOR CONNECTED HEALTH POLICY

Mei Wa Kwong, JD Executive Director

DISCLAIMERS

- Any information provided in today's talk is not to be regarded as legal advice. Today's talk is purely for informational purposes.
- Always consult with legal counsel.
- CCHP has no relevant financial interest, arrangement, or affiliation with any organizations related to commercial products or services discussed in this program.



CCHP is an independent, *public interest* organization that strives to advance state and national telehealth policies that promote better systems of care improved health outcomes and provide greater *health equity of access to quality, affordable care and services.*





TelehealthResourceCenter.org







TELEHEALTH STATE-BY-STATE POLICIES, LAWS & REGULATIONS



Home » Telehealth Policy » National Policy » State Laws and Reimbursement Policies

State Laws and Reimbursement Policies

The Center for Connected Health Policy helps you stay informed about telehealthrelated laws, regulations, and Medicaid programs. We cover current and pending rules and regulations for the U.S. and all fifty states.



Q Law and Policies by State:



CENTER FOR CONNECTED HEALTH POLICY

Telehealth Advancement Act

Calendar

Government Health Care Congress 2015 ; Medicaid Summit »

JULY 14-16, 2015

Arlington, Virginia

Don't miss the opportunity to hear CCHP's executive director, Mario Gutierrez, speak at the 2015 Government Health Care Congress; Medicaid Summit! Health insurance executives, state and federal officials will gather across three summits to discuss the future of Medicaid expansion, Medicare regulations, access to care, cost savings and Dual Eligible demonstrations. For more information or to register for this

MEDICARE

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT OF 1835(m) or 42 USC 1395m

- Only Live Video reimbursed
- Store & Forward (Asynchronous) only for Alaska & Hawaii demonstration pilots
- Specific list of providers eligible for reimbursement
- Limited to rural HPSA, non-MSA, or telehealth demonstration projects
- Limited types of facilities eligible
- Limited list of reimbursable services, but CMS decides what can be delivered via telehealth and reimbursed

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE SOLUTIONS

• HR 2550 (Thompson & Harper) - Medicare Telehealth Parity Act of 2017

- Expands under Medicare eligible facilities and a phased-in approach to eliminate geographic restrictions
- Allow FQHCs and RHCs to act as distant sites
- Expand list of eligible providers
- Include RPM

HR 2291 (Duffy) - Helping Expand Access to Rural Telemedicine (HEART) Act of 2017

- For Medicare, allow S&F for CAHs, RHCs and sole community hospitals
- Allow for RPM under certain circumstances
- Distant site can be an RHC
- Adds sole community hospital to originating site
- Expands list of eligible providers to some allied professionals (PT, OT, etc.)

• HR 3360 - Telehealth Enhancement Act Of 2017

- Exempt new sites from Medicare's current geographical restrictions (CAHs, sole community hospitals, home)
- Allow for S&F for CAHs and sole community hospitals
- Encourages but not mandates use of telehealth in certain programs such as authority to CMS to contract with State Medicaid agencies to coordinate care through a home health for patients with chronic conditions and requires provider to report a plan for use of RPM

FEDERAL UPDATE

- Current Legislation
 - Opioid bills that include telehealth elements
 - Changes to originating sites/geographic limits
 - Increased flexibility to Ryan Haight Act
 - Existing legislation that continues to look at expanding the utilization of telehealth, but has not moved
 - VA legislation
- RAND ECHO report
- FCC Pilot for Low-Income Americans \$100 million for telehealth
- AMA new CPT codes for RPM & interprofessional internet consultation codes



CMS & TELEHEALTH • PROPOSED CHANGES CY 2019 PFS

- Brief Communication Technology-based Service, e.g. Virtual Check-in -Would include check-in services used to evaluate whether or not an office visit or other service is necessary.
- Remote Evaluation of Pre-Recorded Patient Information Would create a specific new code to describe remote professional evaluation of patient-transmitted information conducted via pre-recorded "store and forward" video or image technology.
- Interprofessional Internet Consultation Would cover consultations between professionals performed via communications technology such as telephone or Internet.
- A call for comments for the concept of CMS is considering developing separate bundled payment for an episode of care for treatment of Substance Use Disorders (SUD), which can include elements of Medication Assisted Therapy (MAT), including potentially web-based routine counseling.



CMS & TELEHEALTH PROPOSED CHANGES CY 2019 PFS

 FQHC/RHCs - CMS in the last few years have approved codes that would allow FQHCs and RHCs to bill for the CCM codes though those services are not the type of services these organizations are able to bill due to how a "visit" is defined. This trend is continuing as CMS in the aforementioned FY 2019 proposal for Virtual Check-in and Remote Evaluation of Pre-Recorded Patient Information allows for specific codes to be used by FQHCs and RHCs.

STATE TELEHEALTH PROGRAMS – NO TWO ARE ALIKE!

45 states have a definition

for telemedicine

36 states (and DC) have a definition for telehealth

1 states Alabama has no definition for either



CENTER FOR CONNECTED HEALTH POLICY

As of April 2018

MEDICAID REIMBURSEMENT BY SERVICE MODALITY

Live Video

49 states and DC

Store and Forward Only in 15 states

Remote Patient Monitoring 20 states



CENTER FOR CONNECTED HEALTH POLICY

As of April 2018

PARITY IN PAYMENT WITH IN-PERSON

38 states and DC have telehealth private payer laws *Some go into effect at a later date.* This is the most common policy change at the state level!

Parity is difficult to determine:

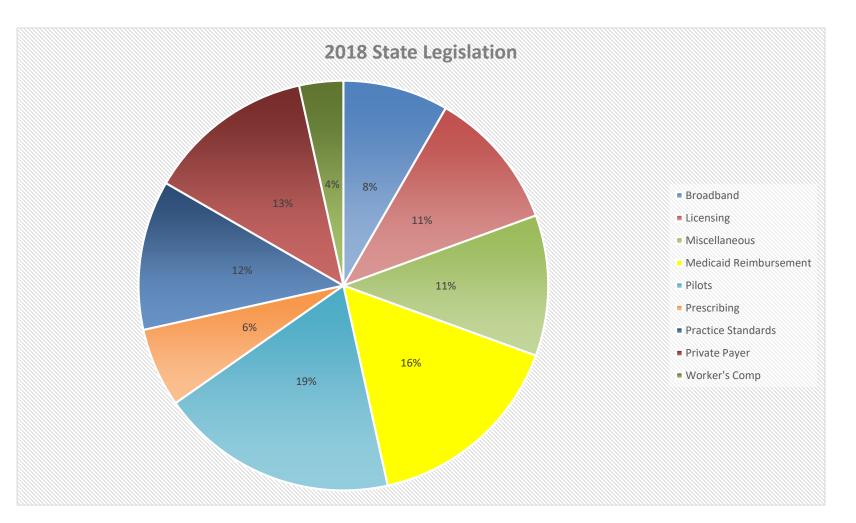
-Parity in services covered vs. parity in payment -many states make their telehealth private payer laws "subject to the terms and conditions of the contract"



CENTER FOR CONNECTED HEALTH POLICY

As of April 2018

2018 LEGISLATIVE TRENDS



OTHER COMMON THEMES

- Allowing schools to be originating sites
- Prohibiting insurers from limiting reimbursement to a specific technology
- Allowing telehealth to meet network adequacy standards
- Pilots related to incorporating telehealth into substance use treatment programs
- Licensure Compacts

LICENSING COMPACTS

- Interstate Medical Licensure Compact
 - Not a multi-state license; it's an expedited process to get a license
 - State needs to pass legislation to join Compact
 - 22 states have adopted
- Enhanced Nurses Licensure Compact
 - One license, multiple states
 - 31 states have adopted
- Other Compacts:
 - Physical Therapy Interstate Licensure Compact (21 states)
 - PSYPACT Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact

PHYSICAL THERAPY INTERSTATE LICENSURE COMPACT

- 21 states are members of the Compact
- 5 states issuing and accepting compact privileges
- Scope of practice PT/PTA follows in the one where patient is located
- Compact Privilege
 - Allows a provider licensed in one compact state to practice in another member state after receiving "compact privilege."
 - For PTs and PTAs
 - Can still get a license in another compact member state

PSYPACT

- 7 states are members of the Compact (not active as 7th state 1/20 timeline)
- The E. Passport promotes standardization in the criteria of interjurisdictional telepsychology practice and facilitates the process for licensed psychologists to provide telepsychological services across jurisdictional lines in jurisdictions.
- The IPC promotes standardization in criteria for short-term practice and interjurisdictional mobility by facilitating the process for licensed psychologists to provide short-term psychological services across jurisdictional lines without obtaining an additional license (30 work days per year).



NRTRC REGION



- Alaska
- Idaho
- Montana
- Oregon
- Utah
- Washington
- Wyoming



ALASKA

 Private Payers – Required to provide coverage for mental health benefits

Medicaid

- All three modalities covered
- 2017 clarification that office consultation codes (CPT 99241, 99242, 99243, 99244, 99245 & HCPCS D9310) provided via telehealth is only reimbursed when used as a second opinion.
- No geographical limitations
- AK Dept of Commerce, Community and Economic Development is required to adopt regulations for establishing and maintaining a registry of businesses performing telemedicine in the state.

IDAHO

Private Payers – No law

Medicaid

- Live video is covered for specific services:
 - Primary Care Services
 - Specialty services
 - Psychotherapy with evaluation and management
 - Pharmacological management
 - Therapeutic consultation and crisis intervention
 - Interpretive Services
 - OT, PTs & Speech language pathologists may provide services via telehealth

<u>Regulations (Medicaid)</u>

Timely coordination of services with PCP including summary of visit, list of prescriptions, other patient information including orders for additional services

Licensure Compacts

- Physician Licensure Compact
- Nurse Licensure Compact

MONTANA



Medicaid

- Live video is covered for medically necessary services
- Services can be provided in an enrollee's residence

Licensure Compacts

- Member of the Physician Licensure Compact
- Member of Nurse Licensure Compact
- Member of Physical Therapist Licensure Compact (enacted legislation)

OREGON

 Private Payers – Private payer law exists – plans cannot have geographic limitations

Medicaid

- Live video
- Reimburse for phone and email under limited circumstances

Licensure Compacts

 Member of the Physical Therapist Compact (active)



UTAH

- Private Payers Recently passed private payer law to go into effect Jan 1, 2019. Coverage is only for telemental health
- Medicaid
 - Live video specifically calls out substance use disorder treatment
 - Specifically states provider at originating site receives no additional reimbursement if telemedicine is used, likely no facility fee or transmission fee

Licensing – Out-of-state physician may practice in UT without a UT license if:

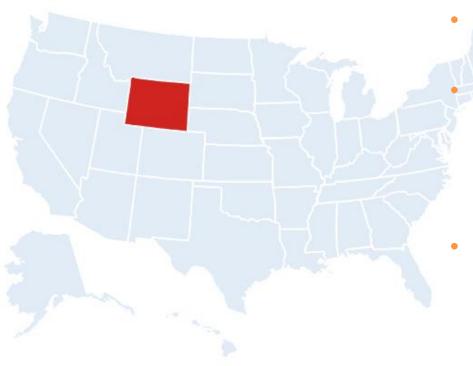
- Licensed in another state with no action pending and at least 10 years experience
- Services rendered as a public service & non commercial purpose
- No fee or charges beyond what is expected to cover proportionate cost of malpractice insurance
- Physician doesn't otherwise engage in unlawful or unprofessional conduct.
- Member of Nurse Licensure Compact
- Member of Physical Therapist Licensure Compact (enacted legislation)
- Member of PSYPACT

WASHINGTON



- Member of the Physician Licensure Compact
- Member of Physical Therapist Licensure Compact (enacted legislation)

WYOMING



Private Payers – No private payer law

Medicaid

- Live video Reimbursed
- Specific list of eligible providers who are reimbursed
- Will reimburse for originating site fees

Licensure Compacts

- Member of the Physician Licensure Compact
- Member of Nurse Licensure Compact

THANK YOU! MEIK@CCHPCA.ORG