



Serving Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington DC and West Virginia

PCO National Committee Webinar

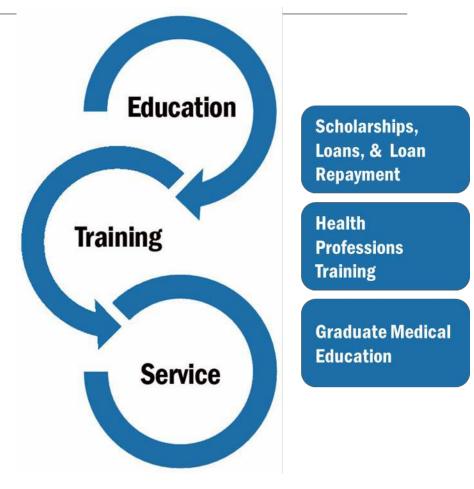
July 18, 2018

The Intersection of Workforce Incentive Programs and Telehealth Policy

Bureau of Health Workforce (BHW)

VISION – From education and training to service, BHW will make a positive and sustained impact on health care delivery for underserved communities.

MISSION – Improve the health of underserved and vulnerable populations by strengthening the health workforce and connecting skilled professionals to communities in need.



Advancing the Mission for Improved Outcomes

- Advancing changes in health professions training that are responsive to the evolving needs of the health care system
- Encouraging the use of telehealth technologies to improve access in underserved communities
- Removing telehealth barriers for NHSC

Change is in the Air

NHSC Guidance | FY 2018

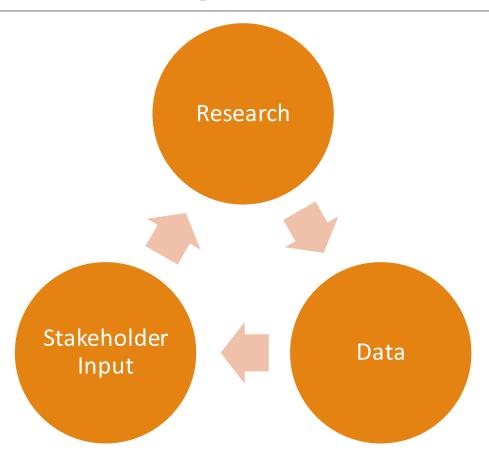
Telehealth Restrictions Removed:

Prior Guidance: Limitation of 8 hours or 20% telehealth encounters

New Guidance: Threshold lifted to allow up to 100%

- All originating sites (location of patient) and distant sites (location of NHSC clinician) must be located in a HPSA and NHSC-approved.
- NHSC clinicians must be available (at the discretion of the NHSC-approved site) to provide in-person care
- Self-employed clinicians are not eligible for service credit for telehealth services
- Telehealth services are defined as two-way, real time interactive audio and video communications

What's Driving the Efforts



Looking to the Future

Collaborative Opportunities

Area Health Education Centers Program (AHEC)

Distribution. Diversity. Practice Transformation.

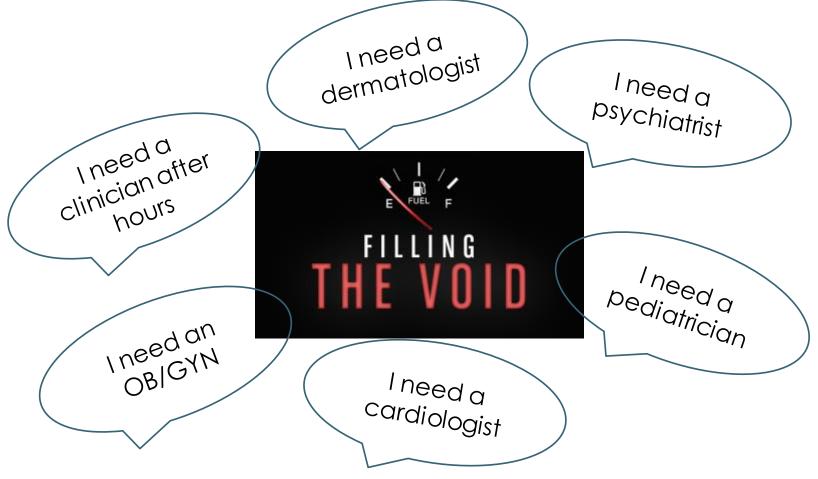
Additional Models Demonstrating the Impact of Telehealth:

Telehealth Resource Center Program (TRC)



Opportunities

Reasons for Adoption Abound





Opportunities

Reasons for Adoption Abound

Access to Patient Education Improved Chronic Disease Management

Access to Preventive Screening



IMPROVED HEALTH OUTCOMES

Increased
Treatment
Compliance

Access to Best Practices for Patient Safety

Access to Clinician Continuing Ed Access to Interprofessional Care



Opportunities

Reasons for Adoption Abound





Challenges

But The Struggle Is Real



"I want you to find a bold and innovative way to do everything exactly the same way it's been done for 25 years!"

Challenges

Reimbursement



Who Is the Payer?



Self-Pay Public:

- Medicare
- Medicaid

Private:

- Commercial State Licensed
- Self-Insured Employer Plan

What Mode of Telehealth?

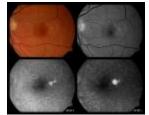
Synchronous "Live Video"*





Asynchronous "Store and Forward"







What Mode of Telehealth?

Remote Monitoring





Mobile Health "mHealth"

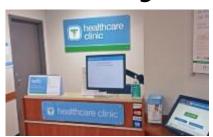






Where Is the Patient? (Originating Site)

At a Health Care Facility*



At A Non-Health Care Location**





What Type of Facility and Where Is It Located?

*For NHSC, facility must be in a HPSA

Who is Getting the Consult?

Telemedicine
Consult
"Clinician to
Patient" Either
Asynchronous or
Synchronous



E-Consult
"Clinician to
Clinician"
Asynchronous



Project ECHO "Clinician to Clinician" Synchronous



What Type of Provider?

Speech Therapist

Doctor or Nurse Practitioner





EMT



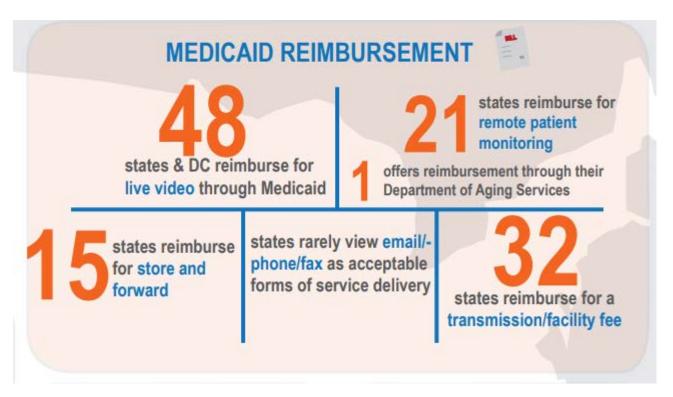
Diabetes Educator



What Type of Service?



Medicaid



- Each State is different States can determine their own policies related to telehealth
- Fee for service Medicaid is often different from Medicaid Managed care

Center for Connected STATE TELEHEALTH LAWS AND REIMBURSEMENT POLICIES A COMPREHENSIVE SCAN OF THE 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

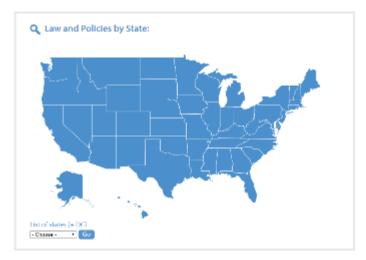
http://www.cchpca.org/laws/list

Medicaid

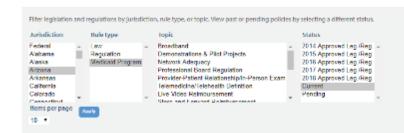
State Laws and Reimbursement Policies

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





Laws and Reimbursement Policies: Advanced Search



Commercial Plans

States with Parity Laws for Private Insurance Coverage of Telemedicine (2018)



States with the year of enactment: Alaska (2016)*, Arizona (2013)*, Arkansas (2015), California (1996), Colorado (2001), Connecticut (2015), Delaware (2015), Georgia (2006), Hawaii (1999), Indiana (2015), Kentucky (2000), Louisiana (1995), Maine (2009), Maryland (2012), Michigan (2012), Minnesota (2015), Mississippi (2013), Missouri (2013), Montana (2013), Nebraska (2017), Nevada (2015), New Hampshire (2009), New Jersey (2017), New Mexico (2013), New York (2014), North Dakota (2017), Oklahoma (1997), Oregon (2009), Rhode Island (2016), Tennessee (2014), Texas (1997), Vermont (2012), Virginia (2010), Washington (2015) and the District of Columbia (2013)

States with proposed legislation: In 2018, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania West Virginia

*Coverage applies to certain health services

- Some laws do not apply to self-insured plans
- Some laws pertain to equity in reimbursement, but not necessarily equity in payment

"PLACE" Restrictions

Patient must receive services at one of these types of health care facilities

- Provider offices
- Hospitals
- Critical access hospitals
- Rural health clinics
- Federally qualified health centers

- Skilled nursing facilities
- Community mental health centers
- Hospital-based or critical access hospital-based renal dialysis centers

AND the facility must be located in either
A Non-Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)
OR
Rural Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA)

https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/tools/analyzers/geo/Telehealth.aspx

Service and Provider Restrictions

Telemedicine
Consult
"Clinician to
Patient"



Specific set of CPT/HCPCS codes
 new codes can be requested
 and are reviewed each year.
 Additions are announced as
 part of the Physicians Fee
 Schedule each year

<u>Provider Restriction</u>: Only the following list of distant site providers qualify to deliver services and receive reimbursement via telehealth through Medicare:

- Physicians
- Nurse practitioners
- Physician assistants
- Nurse midwives
- Clinical nurse specialists

- Clinical psychologists and clinical social workers
- Registered dietitians or nutrition professionals

Billing for Telehealth

- Use the "02" Place of Service (POS) Code to indicate a synchronous service took place via telehealth
 - The POS code replaced the GT modifier, EXCEPT for distance site providers billing CAH Method II
- Use the GQ modifier to indicate an asynchronous (store and forward) service if you are in a demonstration program in Alaska or Hawaii
- To request that CMS consider a new CPT/HCPCS code for telehealth, see guidance for submitting requests at:

https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-General-Information/Telehealth/Telehealth-Codes.html

Changes are reflected in the Physician Fee Schedule published November 1 of each year.

Proposed Changes for 2019

- Virtual Check-In
 - New code to pay providers for a virtual check in (only for established patients)
- Store and Forward
 - New code for remote evaluation of pre-recorded "store and forward" videos/images (not considered "telehealth" so will bypass geographic restrictions)
- Interprofessional Care
 - New code for virtual interprofessional consultation
- Preventive Services
 - New telehealth codes for prolonged preventive services

Some Exceptions

- Demonstration/Pilot Programs
- Waiver Programs (e.g., Dual Enrollee)
- 2nd Generation ACOs (now), All ACOs (beginning 2020)
- Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement (bundled payment)
- Medicare Advantage Plans (beginning 2020)
- Remote Monitoring in the context of Chronic Care Management (not considered "telehealth" so bypasses geographic restrictions)

Challenges

Interstate Licensure



Challenges



 Determination of criteria, issuance and enforcement of health professional licensure is a right delegated to the states

 Other than for Veterans' Health Administration providers, there is no true physician licensure portability

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Health Administration

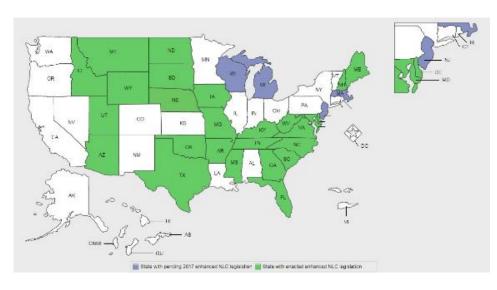
 A provider must hold a valid license in the state WHERE THE PATIENT IS PHYSICALLY LOCATED AT THE TIME OF SERVICE

Interstate Medical Licensure Compact



- Language drafted by the Federation of State Medical Board
- Offers expedited process to obtain physician license in Compact state
- Enacted in 22 states and DC, with 3 additional states who have proposed legislation

Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact



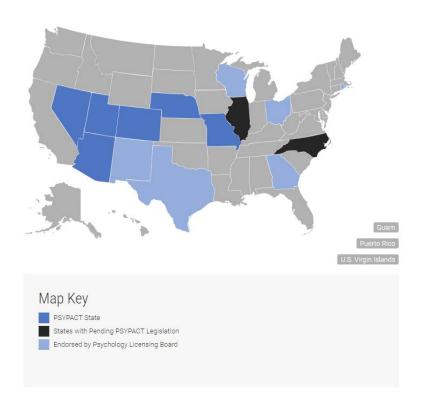
- Allows true reciprocity for RNs, LPNs and Licensed Vocational Nurses
- Adopted by 26 states, with 5 additional states who have proposed legislation

The National Council of State Boards of Nursing have approved the creation of a new interstate compact for advance practice nurses.



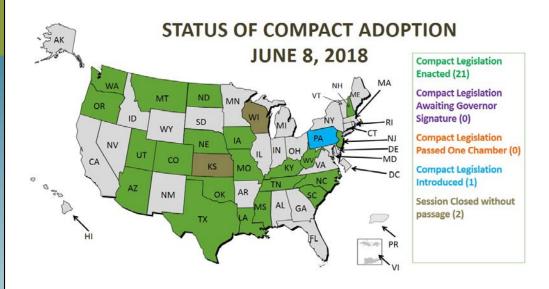
PSYPACT

The Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards



- Allows telehealth and temporary in-person face-to-face practice across jurisdictional boundaries
- Enacted in 6 states, with 2 additional states who have proposed legislation and 5 whose licensing boards have endorsed it

Physical Therapy Licensure Compact



- True reciprocity
- Enacted in 21
 states, with 3
 additional stated
 who have
 proposed
 legislation



Resources



TRCs are funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Office for the Advancement of Telehealth, which is part of the Office of Rural Health Policy.



Here to Help!

TelehealthResourceCenters.org







Contact

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