The Physician’s Guide to Telemedicine in 2017
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Introduction to Telemedicine

Telemedicine is the remote treatment of patients by medical professionals through the use of telecommunication tools such as telephones, smartphones, and computers. Predicted to be worth more than $34 billion by the end of 2020, the convenient and efficient nature of telemedicine makes it a profitable and worthwhile venture for healthcare leaders and professionals to invest in.

According to The New England Journal of Medicine, it takes an average of 20 days to secure an appointment with a physician, wherein only 20 minutes out of two hours will actually be spent with the physician and the remaining time is allotted for travel and waiting. In contrast, there is no travel nor wait time with telemedicine. In an effort to help healthcare institutions run more efficiently and reduce needless costs and foregone revenue associated with seeing and diagnosing patients, telemedicine has the ability to deliver services to the 20% of persons who account for 80% of health care expenditures. As stated by the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, “Traditionally telehealth has been viewed as a tool to improve access to services, but interest is growing to see if telehealth has the potential to reduce health care costs.” Through advanced communications and monitoring technologies, the healthcare industry can adopt a more patient-centric approach by practicing telemedicine.

Telemedicine has the ability to deliver services to the 20% of persons who account for 80% of health care expenditures.

If a healthcare practitioner or patient is interested in utilizing telemedicine and its services click here to see conditions that must be met according to the Center for Connected Health Policy.

History of Telemedicine

The use of telemedicine in the United States has progressively grown and is now being integrated into the daily operations of hospitals, home health agencies, private physician offices, specialty offices, and patient’s homes and workplaces. Telemedicine enables patients to have access to their healthcare professional at any time. Due to its wide range of benefits, telemedicine has developed into a multi-billion-dollar industry that several major hospital and healthcare systems are adopting and viewing as a tool that has the potential to reinvent healthcare. According to
Introduction to Telemedicine

a market research report by Mordor Intelligence, “The global market for telemedicine will be worth more than $34 billion by the end of 2020”. Currently, North America accounts for more than 40% of the global market. Telemedicine is still growing and expected to be completely adopted by 2020. Telemedicine is the future and will transform the U.S healthcare system.

Telemedicine was made possible through a series of electrical inventions, such as the telephone, that have made communication and technology an integral part of everyday life. This allows for telemedicine to be a process that is welcome and used by many individuals.

In April 1924, the magazine “Radio News” imagined a “radio doctor,” who is a doctor that listens to a patient through sound and live picture. In 1959, clinicians began finding medical uses for video communication. They used two-way television to transmit neurological examinations across campus to other students, where they established a link with the State Hospital to provide diagnosis of difficult cases, research seminars, and neurological exams. These programs arose because people that lived in remote populations did not have the luxury of different health services.

However, it began to be adopted among urban lines as well. In 1967, University of Miami physicians used voice radio channels to transfer electrocardiographic rhythms from fire units to hospitals in rescue situations. Additionally, telemedicine is especially useful for nursing home patients or non-physician providers in ambulatory care clinics. The US Department of Health and Human Services, NASA, and more supported and invested in the application of telemedicine. One of the ways they did so was to sponsor STARPAHC, which provided medical services to astronauts and to residents of an isolated Indian reservation by transmitting medical information. However, because transmission costs were very high, telemedicine did not seem like a liable idea, and so telemedicine was not truly valued until the end of the 1980s, due to improved technologies and lower costs.

Telemedicine is now rapidly expanding because of the advantages with using the Internet and technology to quickly be in contact with a provider/patient at no additional cost instead of traditionally visiting a hospital. Providers are viewing telemedicine as the new way to expand markets even to an international level and to grow in a changing healthcare environment.
Benefits of Telemedicine

Benefits for Health Providers

Telemedicine is helping health providers, employers, and patients get connected electronically. Telemedicine is a speedy way to share medical services directly from patient to practitioner, which allows for patients to contact providers that may be thousands of miles away. One way that this may be useful is in the case of rural patients, because this services permits for them to connect with specialists in bigger hospitals and in faraway regions that may not be accessible otherwise. Another benefit is that it allows providers to make additional income for providing telemedicine services at their convenience by seeing patients remotely via telemedicine communication channels.

Benefits for Patients

Telemedicine is also beneficial for patients because of its convenient health care, increased specialty access, and extended provider access. It allows patients to access their provider without the cost of travel and time, and offers a greater variety of specialties for specific diseases without needing to travel far distances. For simple tasks, such as contacting a doctor about over the counter treatment, getting a prescription for something that’s easily and readily identifiable, or getting an expired prescription re-authorized, it can be advantageous to be with a telemedicine provider. In addition to this, patients can consult their providers and gain a treatment plan in minutes when in critical need as compared to traveling to their doctor.

Benefits for Employers

For employers, telemedicine is an affordable alternative to visiting the doctor’s office, and also has the potential to improve employee productivity and reduce absences. This is because a telemedicine visit is less time consuming than usual doctor visits by reducing factors such as transportation and wait time. One such case is 9-year-old Aeon Strange, who traveled 200 miles every quarter year to visit his psychiatrist for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Each time, Strange had to miss a day of school and one of his parent’s would have to miss work. Through the telepsychology program, Strange and his family were able to utilize the remote connectivity technology to reduce the time loss on travel, and just receive behavioral health exams from video. Telemedicine technology can also address a variety of needs, from common ailments such as colds to also assist monitoring more serious medical conditions such as diabetes.
Affordability
Telemedicine can create value for patients by decreasing patient travel and wait time, increasing the reach of healthcare services, and promoting the potential for 24/7 coverage. This makes telemedicine and its capabilities an attractive prospect for people who care about those values and may increase customer satisfaction. Thus, some states are passing parity laws that require health plans to cover specialties through telemedicine that would be otherwise covered through their policy, such as in New York.
Federal Stance on Telemedicine

Federal law has not yet been established to define each state. There is currently progress on defining telemedicine. On February 3rd 2015, federal legislation HR 691 (Telehealth Modernization act of 2015) was introduced to Congress. This legislation seeks to establish a federal telehealth standard and serve as guidance for states. To become law, this legislation needs to pass through the House of Representatives, pass Congress, and signed into law by the President of the United States of America. This legislation has only been introduced in the House of Representatives but has yet to pass.

The Center for Connected Health Policy has broken down what current federal laws are in place and what the legislation proposes [here](#).

The full version of the legislation can be found [here](#).

For information on parity laws in a specific state, please refer to the state regulations beginning on page 10.
Telemedicine Regulations by State
Telemedicine in Alaska

Parity Laws
Alaska has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: psychiatric, counseling, psychotherapy

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse midwife, and mental health professional.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Alaska needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but restricted by the following: drug is not a controlled substance, physician is located within the state, and the person consents to sending a copy of all records.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/alaska
Telemedicine in Arizona

Parity Laws
Arizona has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: cardiology, dermatology, endocrinology, hematology, neurology, oncology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, pathology, psychiatry, pulmonary, radiology, rheumatology, and urology.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physician, registered nurse practitioner, certified nurse midwife, clinical psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, licensed marriage/ family therapist and licensed professional counselor.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Arizona needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are not allowed.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/arizona
• http://telemedicine.arizona.edu/clinical-services/specialties
Telemedicine in Alabama

Parity Laws
Alabama has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: general consultations, office or other outpatient visits, individual psychotherapy, psychiatric diagnostic services, and neurobehavioral status exams.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: all physicians with an Alabama license.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video. Remote patient monitoring is allowed when the patient has diabetes or congestive heart failure.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are not stated.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Special purpose license to practice across state lines may be issued.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source
• http://Medicaid.alabama.gov/documents/6.0_Providers/6.7_Manuals/6.7.2_Provider_Manuals_2016/6.7.2.3_July_2016/provman.pdf
**Telemedicine in Arkansas**

**Parity Laws**  
Arkansas has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

**Specialties Covered**  
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: general consultations, fetal echography, echocardiography, and telepsychiatry.

**Eligible healthcare providers**  
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

**Reimbursement Policy**  
Reimbursement is allowed for live video and diabetic retinopathy screening permits store and forward.

**Reimbursement Rate**  
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

**Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing**  
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

**Informed Patient Consent**  
Written consent is required.

**E-prescriptions**  
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patients must have a prior physical examination before receiving medication.

**Pending Legislation**  
No pending legislation.

**Source**  
- [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/arkansas](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/arkansas)
Telemedicine in California

Parity Laws
California has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: psychiatric, teledermatology, teleophthalmology, teledentistry, and speech language therapy.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, registered dietitians, nutrition professionals, nurse midwives, registered nurse anesthetists, psychologists, and social workers.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in California needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/california
• http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/provgovpart/Pages/Telehealth.aspx
• State Telehealth Policies and Reimbursement Schedules
• http://www.caltrc.org/
• Medicaid.gov Telemedicine
• Senate Bill No. 1665
Telemedicine in Colorado

Parity Laws
Colorado has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: speech therapy and behavioral health.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, registered dietitians, nutrition professionals, nurse midwives, registered nurse anesthetists, psychologists, and social workers.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Colorado needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are not allowed.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/colorado
Telemedicine in Connecticut

**Parity Laws**
Connecticut has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under Medicaid.

**Specialties Covered**
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: case management behavioral health services.

**Eligible healthcare providers**
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

**Reimbursement Policy**
The Medicaid commissioner will determine if a telehealth service is appropriate to be provided through telemedicine for live video.

**Reimbursement Rate**
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

**Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing**
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the following conditions: Department of Public Health may accept applicant's license.

**Informed Patient Consent**
Verbal, visual or written consent is required.

**E-prescriptions**
E-prescriptions are not allowed.

**Pending Legislation**
No pending legislation.

**Source**
- State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies
- State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
- [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/connecticut](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/connecticut)
Telemedicine in Delaware

Parity Laws
Delaware has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: mental and behavioral services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, nurse midwife, clinical nurse specialist, clinical psychologist, psychiatrist, clinical social worker, and registered dietitian or nutrition professional.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement policies are not stated.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in needs Delaware a license from the state and must be enrolled in the Delaware Medical Assistance Program.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal or written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are not allowed.

Pending Legislation
- [http://cchpca.org/de-rule-board-examiners-optometry-telehealth](http://cchpca.org/de-rule-board-examiners-optometry-telehealth)
- [http://cchpca.org/de-rule-board-examiners-speech-language-pathologists](http://cchpca.org/de-rule-board-examiners-speech-language-pathologists)

Source
- [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/delaware?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/delaware?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105)
- [State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/delaware?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105)
- [State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis](http://www.dmap.state.de.us/downloads/manuals.html)
Telemedicine in Florida

**Parity Laws**
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

**Specialties Covered**
Currently no specialties have been stated.

**Eligible healthcare providers**
Currently no eligible healthcare providers stated.

**Reimbursement Policy**
Reimbursement is only allowed for live video.

**Reimbursement Rate**
Reimbursement rates are not stated in legislation but regulation states some private and Medicaid providers reimburse for pre-approved services.

**Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing**
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Florida needs a license from the state.

**Informed Patient Consent**
Consent requirements are not stated.

**E-prescriptions**
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patients must have a prior physical examination.

**Pending Legislation**
- [http://www.cqstatetrack.com/texis/redir?id=5690be2c7ce](http://www.cqstatetrack.com/texis/redir?id=5690be2c7ce)
- [http://www.cqstatetrack.com/texis/redir?id=5694b41e1f48](http://www.cqstatetrack.com/texis/redir?id=5694b41e1f48)

**Source**
- [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/florida](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/florida)
Telemedicine in Georgia

Parity Laws
Georgia has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Currently no specialties have been stated.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include:

Eligible healthcare providers for eligible originating sites to practice telemedicine include: Provider offices, Hospitals; Critical Access Hospitals (CAH), Rural Health Clinics (RHC), Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC), Skilled nursing facilities, Community mental health centers GA public health clinics and School-based clinics.

Eligible distant sites include Provider offices, Hospitals, Critical Access Hospitals (CAH), Rural Health Clinics (RHC), Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC), Skilled nursing facilities, Community mental health centers, GA public health clinics.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Georgia needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Consent requirements are not stated for private insurance. Written consent is required for Medicaid.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are not allowed.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/georgia
Telemedicine in Hawaii

Parity Laws
Hawaii has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Currently no specialties have been stated.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: primary care providers, mental health practitioners, oral health, physicians, osteopathic physicians, registered nurses, psychologists, and dentists.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Hawaii needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: provider-patient relationship is required.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source
•  http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/hawaii
Telemedicine in Idaho

Parity Laws
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: psychotherapy and psychiatric.

Eligible healthcare providers
Currently no eligible healthcare providers stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Idaho needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: any medication associated with abortions is prohibited.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source
•  http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/utah
•  State Telehealth Policies and Reimbursement Schedules
Telemedicine in Illinois

Parity Laws
Illinois does not have active parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine. However, pending legislation is being introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: tele-psychology if the provider is a Physician, and all other licensed health care.

Stated specialties not covered include: group psychotherapy.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers for Medicaid include: physicians, podiatrists, advanced practice nurses, professional or other licensed clinicians, and mental health professionals.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, which allows interstate licensing if all requirements are met.

Informed Patient Consent
Consent requirements are not stated.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation

Source
•  http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/illinois
Telemedicine in Indiana

Parity Laws
Indiana has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: consultations, office or other outpatient visit, individual psychotherapy, psychiatric diagnostic interview, pharmacologic management, and end-stage renal disease (ESRD) services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers for Medicaid include: QHC, Rural Health Clinic, Community Mental Health Centers, and Critical Access Hospital providers

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video and remote patient monitoring. For Medicaid reimbursement, the reason must be medically necessary and the hub and spoke must be 20 miles apart. No reimbursements are offered for ambulatory surgical centers, outpatient surgical services, home health agencies or services, radiological services, laboratory services, long-term care facilities, including nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, or community residential facilities for the developmentally disabled, anesthesia services or nurse anesthetist services, audiological services, chiropractic services, care coordination services, durable medical equipment, medical supplies, hearing aids, or oxygen, optical or optometric services, podiatric services, services billed by school corporations, physical or speech therapy services, transportation services, services provided under a Medicaid waiver.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates. This excludes vision and dental for private insurance.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
The provider may not establish a patient relationship with an individual in Indiana unless the provider agrees to be subject to jurisdiction of the Indiana court of law.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patient evaluation is required and there is a pilot program in place to provide e-prescriptions without a doctor establishing a doctor-patient relationship.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/indiana?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105
Telemedicine in Iowa

Parity Laws
Iowa does not have parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine.

Specialties Covered
Currently no specialties have been stated.

Eligible healthcare providers
Currently, no providers have been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement policy is not specified.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates under law.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Iowa is part of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact which allows interstate licensing if all requirements are met.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: a patient evaluation and a patient-provider relationship.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/iowa
Telemedicine in Kansas

**Parity Laws**
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

**Specialties Covered**
Specialties covered by Medicaid include: general office visits, individual psychotherapy, pharmacological management services.

**Eligible healthcare providers**
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

**Reimbursement Policy**
Reimbursement is allowed for live video and remote patient monitoring.

**Reimbursement Rate**
Reimbursement rates are not stated.

**Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing**
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact which allows interstate licensing if all requirements are met.

**Informed Patient Consent**
Written consent is required.

**E-prescriptions**
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: must first establish a patient-physician relationship.

**Pending Legislation**
No pending legislation

**Source:**
- [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/kansas](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/kansas)
Telemedicine in Kentucky

Parity Laws
Kentucky has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: consultation, mental health evaluation and management services, individual and group psychotherapy, pharmacologic management, psychiatric/psychological/mental health diagnostic interview examinations, and individual medical nutrition services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers for Medicaid include: physicians, chiropractors, nurses, dentists, dieticians, pharmacists, psychologists, occupational therapists, behavioral analysts, physical therapists, speech language pathologists or audiologists, social workers, and marriage/family therapists.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is only allowed for live video.

However, legislation has been introduced stating the following, “Not later than July 1, 2017 the department must establish a pilot project which creates coverage provisions and reimbursement criteria for telemonitoring services.”

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent in to in-person rates except for services performed by Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners or Community Mental Health Clinics.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Kentucky needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent must be obtained.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: in-person examination is first performed.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/kentucky
Telemedicine in Louisiana

Parity Laws
Louisiana has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Currently no specialties have been stated.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include:

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Louisiana needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patients must have a prior physical examination before receiving medication.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/louisiana
Telemedicine in Maine

Parity Laws
Maine has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
All specialties are permitted except for: cosmetology, oncology, and psychotherapy.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers under Medicaid include: all.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Maine needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: telepharmacy services are to dispense medications to a remote site. Pharmacies using telepharmacy must follow all State and Federal regulations just the same as a regular pharmacy, which includes having a qualified telepharmacy staff.

Pending Legislation
• http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/oms/rules/proposed.shtml#anchor699657

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/mainen
• State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies
• https://www.healthcarelawtoday.com/2015/08/03/maine-welcomes-telemedicine-with-new-board-guidelines/
• State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in Maryland

Parity Laws
Maryland has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: all.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, and providers can bill for telemedicine.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the Maryland Medicaid program which allows interstate licensing in the adjoining states of Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania if they have an agreement set with an eligible originating site in Maryland.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/maryland?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105
• State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in Massachusetts

Parity Laws
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Specialties Covered
Currently no applicable specialties have been stated.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, nurse midwife, clinical nurse specialist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker and registered dietitian or nutrition professional.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is only allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Massachusetts needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are not allowed.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/massachusetts
• State Telehealth Policies and Reimbursement Schedules
Telemedicine in Michigan

Parity Laws
Michigan has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: inpatient consults, office or other outpatient consults, psychiatric diagnostic procedures, subsequent hospital care, training services, diabetes, end stage renal disease (ESRD) related services, behavior change intervention, individual, behavior health and/or substance use disorder treatment, education service, and nursing facility subsequent care.

However, there must be at least one in-person visit per month, by a physician, nurse practitioner, or physician’s assistant, to examine the vascular site for ESRD services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: board certified behavior analysts, board certified assistant behavior analysts, licensed psychologists, limited licensed psychologists, and qualified behavioral health professionals.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is only allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Michigan needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent is accepted

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patient-provider relationship has been established.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/michigan
Telemedicine in Minnesota

**Parity Laws**
Minnesota has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private medicine and Medicaid.

**Specialties Covered**
Specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: psychiatry.

**Eligible healthcare providers**
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

**Reimbursement Policy**
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

**Reimbursement Rate**
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

**Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing**
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, which allows interstate licensing if all requirements are met.

**Informed Patient Consent**
Consent requirements are not stated.

**E-prescriptions**
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: an in-person evaluation must be performed first.

**Pending Legislation**
No pending legislation

**Source:**
- [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/minnesota](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/minnesota)
Telemedicine in Missouri

Parity Laws
Missouri has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private medicine and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: consultations, echocardiography, non-emergency check ups, and telepsychiatry.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, nurse practitioners, and psychologists.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patient-provider relationship needs to be established.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/missouri
Telemedicine in Mississippi

Parity Laws
Mississippi has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Currently no specialties have been stated

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers for Medicaid include: the office of a physician or practitioner. Eligible healthcare providers for private insurance have not been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for store and forward, remote patient monitoring, and live video for private insurance

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursements for telemedicine are equal to in-person visits under law.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in needs a license from that state unless requested by a licensed Mississippi physician who has already established a doctor-patient relationship

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: only permitted after a telemedical examination.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/mississippi
Telemedicine in Montana

Parity Laws
Montana has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Currently no specialties have been stated.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers have not been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video and store and forward.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Montana needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are not allowed.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• State Telehealth Policies and Reimbursement Schedules
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/montana
Telemedicine in Nebraska

Parity Laws
Nebraska does not have active parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine. However, pending legislation is being introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: teleradiology and urgent care (when accessing in-person services at less than 30 miles poses a significant hardship on the patient, due to a medical condition or disability)

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Nebraska needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: proper patient-physician relationship must first be established.

Pending Legislation
- http://dhhs.ne.gov/Pages/reg_hearings.aspx#MAY2

Source:
- http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/nebraska
Telemedicine in Nevada

Parity Laws
Nevada has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: osteopathy.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, and nurse midwife.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursements for telemedicine are equal to in-person visits under law.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Nevada needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: online prescriptions must follow standard Nevada prescribing laws.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
- http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/nevada
- http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/nevada
- State Telehealth Policies and Reimbursement Schedules
Telemedicine in New Hampshire

Parity Laws
New Hampshire has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: all specialties except for home rehabilitation and home health monitoring services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement policies are not stated

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in needs a license from that state. However, out-of-state physicians without a full New Hampshire medical license can provide consultations to other physicians in-state.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patient-physician relationship required, except when writing admission orders for a newly hospitalized patient, a patient of another provider for whom the prescriber is taking call, a prescription for a patient who has been examined by a physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or other licensed practitioner, and medication on a short-term basis for a new patient prior to the patient’s first appointment, and when providing limited treatment to a family member in accordance with the American Medical Association Code of Medical Ethics.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
- State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies
- http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/new-hampshire
- State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in New Jersey

Parity Laws
New Jersey does not have active parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine. However, pending legislation is being introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: telepsychiatry when used with video and when the patient is at a mental health clinic or outpatient hospital.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: psychiatrists.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in needs a license from that state.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent is accepted.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: practitioner writing a prescription for online must be licensed in New Jersey.

Pending Legislation
- http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2016/Bills/S0500/291_I1.HTM
- http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bills/BillView.asp

Source:
- http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/new-jersey
- State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in New Mexico

Parity Laws
New Mexico has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private medicine and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: behavior analyst, addiction/substance specialist, counseling, social work, and home rehabilitation, and dentistry.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include:

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video and store and forward.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed but distant sites must obtain a license from New Mexico to practice telemedicine and must hold a full, unrestricted license in another state or meet federal requirements for Indian Health Service or tribal contract facilities.

Informed Patient Consent
Consent is not required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patient-provider relationship has been established.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/new-mexico
Telemedicine in New York

Parity Laws
New York has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: all.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physician specialists, psychiatrists, psychologists, dentists, nurse practitioners, genetic counselors, licensed clinical social workers, and certified diabetes/asthma educators.

Reimbursement Policy
Medicaid and private providers both provide live video. Private care plans may cover telemedicine at their own option and establish payment guidelines.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the following conditions: New York extends licensure reciprocity to bordering tri-states (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut).

Informed Patient Consent
Consent requirements are not stated.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation
- http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?bn=A02527&term=2015

Source:
- State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies
- State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in North Carolina

Parity Laws
North Carolina has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under Medicaid, but not private insurance. Many private payers still cover telemedicine even though there’s no legal requirement.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: live video medical services and telepsychiatry services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, and physician’s assistants.

Additionally, certain providers can perform telepsychiatry such as physicians, advanced practice psychiatric nurse practitioners, advanced practice psychiatric clinical nurse specialists, licensed psychologists Ph.D. level, licensed clinical social workers (LCSW), and community diagnostic assessment agencies.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video and tele-psychiatry services under Medicaid.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in needs a license from that state.

Informed Patient Consent
Consent requirements are not stated.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation.

Source:
- State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies
- [http://www.ncmedboard.org/resources-information/professional-resources/laws-rules-position-statements/position-statements/telemedicine](http://www.ncmedboard.org/resources-information/professional-resources/laws-rules-position-statements/position-statements/telemedicine)
- State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in North Dakota

**Parity Laws**
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

**Specialties Covered**
Specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: psychotherapy and general consultations.

**Eligible healthcare providers**
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

**Reimbursement Policy**
Reimbursement is only allowed for live video.

**Reimbursement Rate**
Reimbursement rates are not enforced.

**Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing**
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under discretion of the North Dakota medical board.

**Informed Patient Consent**
Consent requirements are not stated.

**E-prescriptions**
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: in-person evaluation is required before prescribing drugs.

**Pending Legislation**
No pending legislation.

**Source:**
- [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/north-dakota](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/north-dakota)
Telemedicine in Ohio

Parity Laws
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Specialties Covered
Currently no specialties have been stated.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians and psychologists.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video. Store and forward is only allowed for speech pathology.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are not stated.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed by issuing certificates to practice telemedicine in or out of the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patients must be physically examined before e-prescriptions are allowed.

Pending Legislation
• [http://www.cqstatetrack.com/texis/redir?id=54daab7c4](http://www.cqstatetrack.com/texis/redir?id=54daab7c4)

Source:
• [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/ohio](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/ohio)
Telemedicine in Oklahoma

Parity Laws
Oklahoma has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: general consultations, teleradiology, telepathology, and psychotherapy.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include:

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is only allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Oklahoma needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: Sufficient examination and the establishment of a valid physician-patient relationship before administering the drug is required.

However, regulation allows telemedicine physicians who meet certain criteria to not be subject to the face-to-face requirement to establish a physician-patient relationship before prescribing a drug.

Pending Legislation

Source:
• [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/oklahoma](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/oklahoma)
Telemedicine in Oregon

Parity Laws
Oregon has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: psychiatry, rehab and counseling.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers have not been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is only allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are not enforced.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Oregon needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: a physician-patient relationship must be established prior to prescribing drugs.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
- http://www.ortelehealth.org/content/patient-settings-demographics-and-geography-relative-reimbursement
- http://www.ortelehealth.org/content/eligible-providers-and-services-relating-reimbursement
Telemedicine in Pennsylvania

Parity Laws
Pennsylvania has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: psychotherapy. Currently no legislation has been introduced for private.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, certified registered nurse practitioners, and certified nurse midwives.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates for tele-psychiatry outpatient services (psychiatric diagnostic evaluations, psychological evaluations, pharmacological management consultations, and psychotherapy.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the conditions that Pennsylvania issues licenses to physicians on the state boundary or whose practice extends into Pennsylvania. They grant this license based on how available medical care is in the specified area, and whether the state grants similar privileges to Pennsylvania physicians.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation

Source:
- [State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/pennsylvania?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105)
- [Telemedicine Survey Guidelines and Department of Health Survey Policy - Pennsylvania Department of Health](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/pennsylvania?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105)
- [State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/pennsylvania?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105)
Telemedicine in Rhode Island

Parity Laws
Rhode Island has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
All specialties are permitted.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement policies are not stated.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement policies are not stated.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the following conditions: Rhode Island allows physicians in other states to act as consult with physicians licensed in Rhode Island via telemedicine. The physicians must have an existing relationship with the patient.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/rhode-island?field_law_type_tid=All&field_status_tid=105
• State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies
• State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in South Dakota

Parity Laws
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: patient office consultation, inpatient hospital consultation, pharmacologic management, office or other outpatient visit, and diabetes outpatient self-management education services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physician or practitioner.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video and remote patient monitoring if the patient demonstrates a need for long-term support.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates for Medicaid are equivalent to in-person rates and not enforced for private insurance.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under discretion of South Dakota Medical Board.

Informed Patient Consent
Consent requirements are not stated.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/south-dakota
Telemedicine in Tennessee

Parity Laws
Tennessee has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: teledentistry.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video for private insurance and limited for Medicaid.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates for private insurance. Reimbursement rates are only allowed for crisis situations for Medicaid.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in needs a license from that state.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent accepted.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: appropriate history and physical examination is performed, a diagnosis is made, a therapeutic plan is discussed, and there is follow-up care.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
- http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/tennessee
Telemedicine in Texas

Parity Laws
Texas has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: consultations, office or other outpatient visits, psychiatric diagnostic interviews, pharmacologic management, psychotherapy, and data transmissions.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible originating (patient) site providers include physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, and outpatient hospitals.

Eligible distant site providers include: physician certified nutrition specialist, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, certified nurse, midwife, licensed professional counselors, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed clinical social worker, psychologist, licensed psychological associate, provisionally licensed psychologist, and licensed dietician.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed by for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: patient-provider relationship has been established.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/texas
Telemedicine in Utah

Parity Laws
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: psychiatry.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video and store and forward.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Utah needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Consent requirements are not stated.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are not allowed.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
• http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/utah
• State Telehealth Policies and Reimbursement Schedules
Telemedicine in Vermont

Parity Laws
Vermont has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: ophthalmology, dermatology, and mental/behavioral health services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, nurse midwife, clinical nurse specialist, clinical psychologist, clinical social worker, and registered dietitian or nutrition professional.

Reimbursement Policy
Private payers and Medicaid are required to cover live video telemedicine. Medicaid covers remote patient monitoring reimbursement if it is for patients who have serious medical conditions. The parity law allows, but doesn't require, private payer reimbursement for some store-and-forward. Private payers may reimburse for store-and-forward if the service is tele-ophthalmology or tele-dermatology, but it is not required.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in Vermont needs a license from the state.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: providers can prescribe treatment if they examined the patient first in person or by instruments that takes images or medical records to be transmitted electronically.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
- [http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/vermont](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/vermont)
- [State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis](http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/vermont)
Telemedicine in Virginia

Parity Laws
Virginia has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: office visits, individual psychotherapy psychiatric diagnostic interview examinations, pharmacologic management, colposcopy, obstetric ultrasound, fetal echocardiography, cardiology interpretation and report only, echocardiography, speech Therapy Services, dermatology, diabetic retinopathy, psychiatry, obstetric/gynecological service, colposcopy, and speech therapy.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, clinical psychologists, clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, and speech pathologists.

Reimbursement Policy
Live video reimbursement for private and Medicaid insurers. Virginia allows store and forward and remote patient monitoring for Medicaid insurers.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in needs a license from that state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: physicians must agree to obtain a medical or drug history, inform the patient about the benefits and risks of the drug, and conduct a patient exam, in person or via telemedicine. Additional requirements apply for the prescription of Schedule VI controlled substances.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
- State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies
- State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in Washington

Parity Laws
Washington has parity laws in place that allow coverage of telemedicine under private insurance and Medicaid.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: consultations, psychiatry, psychotherapy, drug monitoring, and home telehealth.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, psychiatrists and advanced registered nurse practitioners.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video, store and forward and remote patient monitoring.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is not allowed. Any doctor wanting to practice telemedicine in needs a license from that state.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: documented patient evaluation must be on file, including history and physical evaluations appropriate enough to diagnose and identify conditions to the treatment provided.

Pending Legislation

Source:
- [https://evisit.com/washington-telemedicine-regulations/](https://evisit.com/washington-telemedicine-regulations/)
Telemedicine in West Virginia

Parity Laws
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: medical consultations, nutrition/exercise services, and behavioral health consultations.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers include: physicians, physician assistants, advanced practice registered nurses, nurse practitioners, certified nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, licensed psychologists, and licensed independent clinical social worker.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement policies are not stated.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement is allowed under Medicaid for live video.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact which allows interstate licensing if all requirements are met.

Informed Patient Consent
Verbal, visual or written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: providers in West Virginia must establish an ongoing physician-patient relationship in order to issue a prescription.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
- State Telehealth Laws and Medicaid Program Policies
- https://wvbom.wv.gov/download_resource.asp?id=43
- http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/west-virginia
- State Telemedicine Gaps Analysis
Telemedicine in Wisconsin

Parity Laws
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by Medicaid include: office or other outpatient services, office or other outpatient consults, initial inpatient consults, outpatient mental health services, health and behavior assessment/intervention, end stage renal disease-related services, and outpatient substance abuse services.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers for Medicaid include: physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, psychiatrists, and Ph.D. psychologists.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are not stated.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact which allows interstate licensing if all requirements are met.

Informed Patient Consent
Consent requirements are not stated.

E-prescriptions
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Pending Legislation

Source:
•  http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/wisconsin
Telemedicine in Wyoming

Parity Laws
Currently no applicable legislation has been introduced.

Specialties Covered
Stated specialties covered by both Medicaid and private include: substance abuse and speech therapy.

Eligible healthcare providers
Eligible healthcare providers have not yet been stated.

Reimbursement Policy
Reimbursement is only allowed for live video.

Reimbursement Rate
Reimbursement rates are equivalent to in-person rates.

Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing
Cross-state telemedicine licensing is allowed under the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact which allows interstate licensing if all requirements are met.

Informed Patient Consent
Written consent is required.

E-prescriptions
E-prescriptions are allowed but are restricted by the following: established doctor-patient relationship is required.

Pending Legislation
No pending legislation

Source:
- State Telehealth Policies and Reimbursement Schedules
- http://cchpca.org/jurisdiction/wyoming
Telemedicine with MACRA

Historically, telemedicine has not been required for quality reporting programs such as the Physician Quality Reporting System (PQRS) and Meaningful Use; however, the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA), which calls for replacing these programs, includes a definition of telehealth services for Medicare reimbursement.

MACRA emphasized the need for better value-oriented healthcare and repealed the Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) formula. As the healthcare industry transitions from the traditional fee-for-service model to value-based care, providers are concerned about how this shift will affect their reimbursement.

There are two paths for providers to earn reimbursement under MACRA, the Merit-Based Incentive Payment System (MIPS) and Advanced Alternative Payment Model (APM). The majority of providers will participate in MIPS, which will consolidate all existing quality reporting programs into one, asking providers to report on four categories:

• Quality
• Improvement Activities
• Advancing Care Information
• Cost

The Improvement Activities category lists remote patient monitoring and telehealth in the care coordination subcategory. Telemedicine is also allowed in most APMs, which will likely develop telehealth strategies for the group.

CMS defines a patient-facing encounter “as an instance in which the MIPS eligible clinician or group billed for services such as general office visits, outpatient visits, and procedure codes under [the Physician Fee Schedule].” Telehealth services are included in this definition of patient-facing encounters.
PrognoCIS Telemedicine

PrognoCIS EHR offers a Telemedicine solution that integrates seamlessly with our EMR software and is designed to keep your medical practice running smoothly. This interoperability provides faster and more accurate diagnoses, improved efficiency in care coordination, quicker treatment, and more.

**PrognoCIS Telemedicine Package**

The PrognoCIS EHR Telemedicine Solution integrates works seamlessly with the EMR software. The main components of the package include:

- Web Patient Portal for laptops, tablets and desktops
- Telemedicine app with embedded patient portal app
- Payment Gateway (Integrity Pays)
- Zoom Integration

**PrognoCIS Telemedicine Services**

The standard service package for Telemedicine includes:

- Configuration of user workflow between PrognoCIS EMR and Telemedicine package
- Customization of Telemedicine App to add customer logo and colors and certifying for Android Google Play Store and Apple AppStore

Visit [http://prognocis.com/telemedicine](http://prognocis.com/telemedicine) and see how to add Telemedicine to your practice today.
• **Cross-State Telemedicine Licensing**: Cross-State licensing allows whether or not a registered physician in one state can legally practice telemedicine in another state.

• **Eligible healthcare providers**: Healthcare professionals that are legally allowed by their state to practice Telemedicine.

• **E-prescriptions**: Electronic prescriptions that can be prescribed to patients without the patient being physically present.

• **Informed Patient Consent**: When providing Telemedicine as a service, one has to inform their patient of their rights, risks of Telemedicine and address their concerns written or verbally.

• **Interstate Medical Licensure Compact**: A compact, or an agreement, amongst Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and New Hampshire. This compact allows doctors from compact states to practice across state lines, as long as the reciprocal state is part of the compact.

• **Parity Laws**: Passed legislation that requires payers to reimburse the same way they would for in-person medical treatment.

• **Pending Legislation**: Legislation that has been introduced to the legislative branch of the United States but has yet to be signed into law.

• **Remote Patient Monitoring**: Used when a patient needs to be monitored day to day. For example: measuring blood pressure or tracking weight).

• **Reimbursement Policy**: How physicians will be compensated when practicing telemedicine. This is between an insurance company or Medicaid and the patient.

• **Reimbursement Rate**: The percentage of telemedicine covered under insurance.

• **Specialties Covered**: Explicitly listed in legislation as a permitted specialty under telemedicine.

• **Store and Forward**: Process that allows patients to pre-record themselves for the doctor to review at a later time.
Works Cited

Benefits of Telemedicine: Healthcare Savings for Employers?
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Report predicts $34B telemedicine market by 2020

Telemedicine gives rural patients better access to healthcare
http://www.modernhealthcare.com/article/20140308/magazine/303089979

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