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## National Council of Insurance Legislators (NCOIL)

### Telemedicine Authorization and Reimbursement Act (TARA)

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*\*Sponsored by Asw. Pam Hunter (NY)*

*\*Discussion Draft as of August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2020*

*\*To be introduced and discussed during the NCOIL Health Insurance & Long Term Care Issues Committee meeting on September 26, 2020*

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#### Section 1. Title.

This act shall be known as and may be cited as the Telemedicine Authorization and Reimbursement Act.

#### Section 2. Purpose

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:

(A) The advancements and continued development of medical and communications technology have had a profound impact on the practice of medicine and offer opportunities for improving the delivery and accessibility of health care, particularly in the area of telemedicine.

(B) Geography, weather, availability of specialists, transportation, and other factors can create barriers to accessing appropriate health care, including behavioral health care, and one way to provide, ensure, or enhance access to care given these barriers is through the appropriate use of technology to allow health care consumers access to qualified health care providers.

(C) There is a need in this state to embrace efforts that will encourage health insurers and health care providers to support the use of telemedicine and that will also encourage all state agencies to evaluate and amend their policies and rules to remove any regulatory barriers prohibiting the use of telemedicine services.

(D) The need to access health care services is compounded by the challenges associated with COVID-19, as consumers are experiencing the negative effects the pandemic has on physical, mental, and emotional health that will extend into future years.

(E) Access to telemedicine is vital to ensuring the continuity of physical, mental, and behavioral health care for consumers during **and after** the COVID-19 pandemic and responding to any future outbreaks ~~of the virus.~~

### Section 3. Definitions

~~(A) "Telehealth" means a mode of delivering healthcare services through the use of telecommunications technologies, including but not limited to asynchronous and synchronous technology, and remote patient monitoring technology, by a healthcare practitioner to a patient or a practitioner at a different physical location than the healthcare practitioner.~~

~~(A) "Telemedicine" means the delivery of clinical health care services by means of real time audio only telephonic conversation, two way electronic audio visual communications, including the application of secure video conferencing or store and forward technology to provide or support healthcare delivery, which facilitate the assessment, diagnosis, consultation, treatment, education, care management and self management of a patient's health care while such patient is at an originating site and the health care provider is at a distant site; consistent with applicable federal law and regulations; unless the term is otherwise defined by law with respect to the provision in which it is used.~~

~~(B) "Telehealth" means delivering health care services by means of information and communications technologies consisting of telephones, remote patient monitoring devices or other electronic means which facilitate the assessment, diagnosis, consultation, treatment, education, care management and self management of a patient's health care while such patient is at the originating site and the health care provider is at the distant site; consistent with applicable federal law and regulations; unless the term is otherwise defined by law with respect to the provision in which it is used.~~

~~(B) "Asynchronous" means an exchange of information regarding a patient that does not occur in real time, including the secure collection and transmission of a patient's medical information, clinical data, clinical images, laboratory results, or a self-reported medical history.~~

~~(C) "Synchronous" means an exchange of information regarding a patient occurring in real time.~~

(D) "Remote patient monitoring" means the remote monitoring of a patient's vital signs, biometric data, or other objective or subjective data by a device which transmits such data electronically to a healthcare practitioner.

↻ "Store and forward" transfer means the transmission of a patient's medical information from an originating site to the provider at the distant site without the patient being present.

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**Commented [SS1]:** This may be really splitting hairs—but the originating site definition is where the patient is located. What if a provider wants to use S&F for provider-to-provider transmission of patient data when the patient is not there?

Also, if they go with the ATA definition, this does not need to be defined.

(D) “Distant site” means a site at which a health care provider is located while providing health care services by means of telemedicine or telehealth; unless the term is otherwise defined with respect to the provision in which it is used.

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(E) “Originating site” means a site at which a patient is located at the time health care services are provided to him or her by means of telemedicine or telehealth, unless the term is otherwise defined with respect to the provision in which it is used; provided, however, notwithstanding any other provision of law, insurers and providers may agree to alternative siting arrangements deemed appropriate by the parties.

#### Section 4. Coverage of Telemedicine Services

(A) Each insurer proposing to issue individual or group accident and sickness insurance policies providing hospital, medical and surgical, or major medical coverage on an expense-incurred basis; each corporation providing individual or group accident and sickness subscription contracts; and each health maintenance organization providing a health care plan for health care services shall provide coverage for the cost of such health care services provided through telemedicine services, as provided in this section.

(B) An insurer, corporation, or health maintenance organization shall not exclude a service for coverage solely because the service is provided through telemedicine services and is not provided through in-person consultation or contact between a health care provider and a patient for services appropriately provided through telemedicine services.

Commented [SS2]: If they keep their definitions above, they should continue to reference “telemedicine,” “telehealth” and perhaps that additional language about definition each time something like this is stated.

(C) An insurer, corporation, or health maintenance organization shall not require a covered person to have a previously established patient-provider relationship with a specific provider in order for the covered person to receive health care services provided through telemedicine services; ~~however, the establishment of a patient-provider relationship shall not occur via an audio-only telephonic conversation.~~

Commented [KZ3]: This seems unnecessarily prescriptive

Commented [SS4R3]: Not the end of the world if this is included but agreed. It’s not necessary

(D) An insurer, corporation, or health maintenance organization shall reimburse the treating provider or the consulting provider for the diagnosis, consultation, or treatment of the insured delivered through telemedicine services on the same basis that the insurer, corporation, or health maintenance organization is responsible for coverage for the provision of the same service through in-person consultation or contact.

(E) An insurer, corporation, or health maintenance organization may offer a health plan containing a deductible, copayment, or coinsurance requirement for a health care service provided through telemedicine services; however, such deductible, copayment, or coinsurance shall be combined with the deductible, copayment, or coinsurance applicable to the same services provided through in-person diagnosis, consultation, or treatment.

(F) No insurer, corporation, or health maintenance organization shall impose any annual or lifetime dollar maximum on coverage for telemedicine services other than an annual or lifetime dollar maximum that applies in the aggregate to all items and services covered

under the policy, or impose upon any person receiving benefits pursuant to this section any copayment, coinsurance, or deductible amounts, or any policy year, calendar year, lifetime, or other durational benefit limitation or maximum for benefits or services, that is not equally imposed upon all terms and services covered under the policy, contract, or plan.

(G) The requirements of this section shall apply to all insurance policies, contracts, and plans delivered, issued for delivery, reissued, or extended in [State] on and after January 1, 20, or at any time thereafter when any term of the policy, contract, or plan is changed or any premium adjustment is made.

Commented [SS5]: ?

(H) This section shall not apply to short-term travel, accident-only, limited or specified disease, or individual conversion policies or contracts, nor to policies or contracts designed for issuance to persons eligible for coverage under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, known as Medicare, or any other similar coverage under state or federal governmental plans.

(I) Nothing shall preclude the insurer, corporation, or health maintenance organization from undertaking utilization review to determine the appropriateness of telemedicine services, provided that such appropriateness is made in the same manner as those determinations are made for the treatment of any other illness, condition, or disorder covered by such policy, contract, or plan. Any such utilization review shall not require prior authorization of emergent telemedicine services.

Commented [SS6]: Flagging this as problematic potentially. The language around "provide that such appropriateness" seems it should be followed by something like "is made in the same manner as services provided in-person. Seems odd they are differentiating by disease, condition, etc. Generally, I think we would say the provider and patient should determine appropriateness. If this type of language exists, it should read that the appropriateness review is the same as any in-person service. I think.

## Section 5. Limited Telemedicine License

An applicant who has an unrestricted license in good standing in another state and maintains an unencumbered certification in a recognized specialty area; or is eligible for such certification and indicates a residence and a practice outside [State] but proposes to practice telemedicine only across state lines on patients within the physical boundaries of [State], shall be issued a license limited to telemedicine by the [State] Medical Board. The holder of such limited license shall be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the [State] Medical board in the same manner as if (s)he held a full license to practice medicine.

## Section 6. Rules

The [chief State insurance regulator and the chief medical licensing regulator] may adopt rules regulating that are consistent with this Act.

## Section 7. Effective Date

This Act shall become effective immediately upon being enacted into law.

**Section 8. Severability**

If any provision of this Act is held by a court to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of this Act, and to this end the provisions of this Act are hereby declared severable.