

D R A F T  
FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

## Telehealth Act

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Uniform Law Commission

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June ~~7~~ 28, 2021

## **Telehealth Act**

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# **Telehealth Act**

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# Telehealth Act

## Prefatory Note

In recent years, improvements in telecommunication technologies have transformed the delivery of health care. Practitioners have increasingly turned to telehealth, the use of synchronous and asynchronous telecommunications technology to provide health care services to a patient at a different physical location. As the provision of telehealth services has increased, states have adopted statutes that define telehealth and impose requirements with respect to its use. These statutes have evolved over time, often becoming less restrictive. The arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic greatly expanded patient demand for telehealth services, accelerating this evolution. To meet patient needs, many states chose to relax licensure and other requirements that served as barriers to the delivery of telehealth services. In the aftermath of the pandemic, many states are re-examining laws related to telehealth, often with an eye toward expanding access to care while maintaining protections for patients.

This Telehealth Act reflects this evolutionary trend. It has two broad goals. The first is to make clear that as a general matter, health care services may be provided through telehealth, if doing so is consistent with the applicable professional practice standard ~~of care~~ and the practitioner's scope of practice, as defined by the state in which the patient is located. The act emphasizes the parallels between the delivery of telehealth services and the delivery of traditional, in-person services. A physician required to obtain informed consent for in-person care must also obtain informed consent for comparable telehealth care. A practitioner providing telehealth services to a patient located in the state must adhere to the same privacy and confidentiality laws that would apply if the care were provided in person in the state. A professional practice standard that requires that a physician maintain records documenting care applies regardless of whether the care is provided in person or via telehealth. A professional practice standard ~~of care~~ that requires follow-up ~~followup~~ treatment would similarly apply regardless of whether the initial care is provided in person or via telehealth. If state law prohibits the provision of a type of care, that prohibition will apply to both care provided in person and care provided through telehealth.

The Telehealth Act acknowledges that there may be circumstances when provision of telehealth services is not permitted, even if equivalent in-person services are permitted. Section 3(a) makes clear that state law may prohibit the provision of certain services via telehealth. Section 4(c) permits state boards to adopt rules that limit the prescription of controlled substances via telehealth. Ordinarily, however, a practitioner may provide services through telehealth, if doing so is consistent with the applicable professional practice standard ~~of care~~.

The Telehealth Act's second goal is to establish a registration system for out-of-state practitioners. This act permits a practitioner licensed elsewhere to provide telehealth services to patients located in the state adopting the act. In many respects, the registration system the act creates resembles a licensure system. The act allows a board to decline to register a practitioner if it would decline to license the practitioner, as a result of a disciplinary action in another state. It ensures that a registered practitioner, like a licensed practitioner, is subject to disciplinary actions within the state. It also extends requirements for insurance coverage applicable to

1 licensed practitioners to registered practitioners.  
2

3         While the act's registration system imposes some obligations on practitioners, its overall  
4 impact is to reduce the burden on practitioners that might otherwise be subject to differing  
5 licensure requirements in multiple states. Registered providers are only subject to licensure-  
6 related requirements in the state or states in which they hold licenses, not in states in which they  
7 are registered. By reducing the licensure-related barriers to providing care across state lines, a  
8 registration system may help to expand state residents' access to health care services.

# Telehealth Act

## Section 1. Title

This [act] may be cited as the Telehealth Act.

## Section 2. Definitions

In this [act]:

(1) “Board” means an entity responsible for licensing, certifying, or disciplining practitioners.

~~(2)~~ “Electronic” means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

~~(3)~~ “Out-of-state practitioner” means an individual licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized by law to provide health care services in another state.

~~(34)~~ “Practitioner” means an individual licensed or certified under [cite to applicable statutes], or otherwise authorized by law, including through the registration process established under Section 6, to provide health care services in this state.

~~(45)~~ “Registered practitioner” means an out-of-state practitioner registered under Section 6.

~~(56)~~ “Registering board” means a board that registers practitioners under Section 6.

~~(67)~~ “State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any other territory or possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes a federally recognized Indian tribe.

~~(78)~~ “Telecommunication technology” means a technology that supports communication through electronic means. The term is not limited to a regulated technology or a

technology associated with a regulated industry.

(89) “Telehealth” means use of synchronous or asynchronous telecommunication technology to provide health care services to a patient at a different physical location than the practitioner.

(910) “Telehealth service” means a health care service provided through telehealth.

**Legislative Note:** *In paragraph (3), a state should cite to the statutes that provide for licensure or certification of the types of providers whose provision of telehealth services will be subject to this act.*

### Comment

The term “telecommunication technology” includes both landline and cellular telephones.

### **Section 3. Scope**

This Act does not apply to health care services regulated by [cite to statutes regulating health care services excluded from the scope of this [act].]

**Legislative Note:** Include this section if a state intends to exclude particular regulated health care services, such as abortion-related services, from the scope of this act.

### **Section 4. Telehealth Authorization**

(a) A practitioner may provide a telehealth service if to do so:

(1) is consistent with the applicable professional practice standard ~~of care~~ in this state and the practitioner’s scope of practice in this state; and

(2) is not otherwise prohibited by law.

(b) A practitioner-patient relationship may be established through telehealth.

### Comment

This Section is intended to make clear that as a general matter, health care services may be provided through telehealth, if doing so is consistent with the applicable professional practice standard ~~of care~~ and the practitioner’s scope of practice. However, state law may prohibit the

1 provision of particular types of telehealth services. For example, state statutes restricting or  
2 prohibiting the prescription of abortion-inducing medications or other controlled substances  
3 through telehealth will continue to apply. In no case can an out-of-state practitioner utilizing  
4 telehealth provide services that are prohibited to a comparably credentialed in-state practitioner.  
5 For example, if nurses are not allowed to prescribe medication in a state, then a nurse in another  
6 state may not use telehealth to prescribe in the first state.

#### 8 **Section 4.5. Professional Practice ~~Standard of Care~~**

9 (a) A practitioner who provides telehealth services shall do so consistent with the  
10 professional practice ~~standard of care~~ applicable to a practitioner who provides a comparable  
11 health care service in person in this state. Professional practice standards and law applicable to  
12 the provision of health care services, including standards and law related to identity verification,  
13 documentation, informed consent, confidentiality, privacy, and security, apply to the provision of  
14 telehealth services.

15 (b) A board or other state agency may not adopt a rule that establishes a separate  
16 professional practice ~~standard of care~~ for telehealth services or limits the form of  
17 telecommunication technology that may be used for telehealth services, except as authorized in  
18 subsection (c).

19 (c) A board or other state agency may adopt a rule that prohibits a practitioner from  
20 prescribing, or limits the practitioner's ability to prescribe, a [controlled substance] if the  
21 practitioner's encounters with a patient have occurred solely or predominantly through  
22 telehealth.

23 (d) A practitioner who prescribes a [controlled substance] is subject to a requirement,  
24 limitation, or prohibition in federal or state law relating to prescription of a [controlled  
25 substance], including a reporting requirement in this state.

26 ***Legislative Note:*** A state may use the general term "controlled substance" or replace this term  
27 with a reference to a substance identified as a dangerous controlled substance in a state statute.  
28

1 **Comment**

2  
3 This section applies to all practitioners who provide telehealth services to patients located  
4 in this state, regardless of the location of the practitioner. A practitioner physically located  
5 outside this state who provides telehealth services to a patient in this state is subject to the same  
6 professional practice standard ~~of care~~, limitations on prescribing, and limitations on scope of  
7 practice as a practitioner physically located in this state who holds a substantially similar license  
8 in this state.  
9

10 **Section ~~56~~. Out-of-State Practitioner**

11 (a) An out-of-state practitioner may provide a service through telehealth to a patient  
12 located in this state if the practitioner:

13 (1) holds the appropriate license or certification to provide the service in this state  
14 or is otherwise authorized to provide the service in this state, including through a multistate  
15 compact of which this state is a member;

16 (2) registers under Section 6 with the board responsible for licensing or certifying  
17 practitioners who provide the type of service the out-of-state practitioner provides;

18 (3) provides the service in consultation with a practitioner licensed in this state; or

19 (4) is located outside this state, does not have an office in this state, and:

20 (A) is providing a telehealth service as follow-up care to treatment  
21 provided in person in the practitioner's state of licensure; and

22 (B) the follow-up care is infrequent or episodic and occurs not later than  
23 one year after the previously provided in-person treatment.

24 (b) A requirement for licensure applicable to a practitioner who supervises a practitioner  
25 providing a telehealth service may be satisfied through registration under Section 6.

26 [(c) A requirement for licensure applicable to a practitioner who controls or is otherwise  
27 associated with an entity that provides health care services to a patient located in this state may  
28 be satisfied through registration under Section 6, if the entity does not provide in-person health

care services to a patient located in this state.]

**Legislative Note:** *A state that requires an entity that provides health care services to be controlled by or otherwise associated with a licensed practitioner may adopt subsection (c).*

#### Comment

Out-of-state practitioners may provide telehealth services if they are “otherwise authorized to provide care in this state,” even if they are not licensed or registered in this state. For example, under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, under certain circumstances practitioners can provide services in a state without having obtained a license in that state. If a state permits pharmacists employed by a licensed pharmacy to provide health care services in a state without obtaining a professional license in the state, such pharmacists could provide telehealth services to patients in the state without obtaining a license or registration. States may have exempted from licensure requirements students in training programs, certain practitioners providing care at the scene of an emergency, or practitioners providing services for individuals participating in athletic events, among others. If a practitioner providing telehealth services satisfies all requirements for an exemption, the practitioner may provide those services without obtaining a license or registering under this [act].

Additionally, registration under this section is sufficient to satisfy any requirement that a practitioner be licensed in order to act as a supervisor of another practitioner providing telehealth services. Similarly, registration will satisfy any licensure requirement for serving as a medical director or other controlling person of an entity providing telehealth services.

#### **Section 67. Board Registration of Out-of-State Practitioner**

(a) A board established under [cite to relevant state statutes] shall register an out-of-state practitioner not licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized to provide the practitioner’s services in this state if the practitioner:

(1) completes an application in the form prescribed by the registering board;

(2) holds an active, unrestricted license in another state that is substantially similar to a license issued by this state to provide health care services;

(3) during the five-year period immediately before the submission of the application, has not been the subject of disciplinary action by a board, other than an action relating to a fee payment or continuing education requirement that subsequently was addressed to the satisfaction of the board that took the disciplinary action;

(4) has never been subject to a disciplinary action that the registering board determines would be the basis for denying a license in this state;

(5) identifies a duly appointed [registered][statutory] agent for service of process in this state in the form prescribed by the registering board;

(6) demonstrates to the registering board that the practitioner has professional liability insurance that includes coverage for telehealth services provided to patients located in this state in an amount equal to or greater than the requirement for a licensed practitioner providing the same services in this state; and

(7) pays the registration fee.

(b) A registering board may charge a registration fee that reflects the expected cost of maintaining the registry and taking disciplinary action against or conducting other activity with respect to registered practitioners.

(c) The registering board shall make available to the public information about registered practitioners in the same manner it makes available information about licensed practitioners.

### **Section 78. Disciplinary Action by Registering Board**

(a) A registering board may take disciplinary action against a registered practitioner who:

(1) fails to provide a notification required by Section 8;

(2) holds a license that has been restricted in a state;

(3) has been the subject of disciplinary action by a board in a state, other than an action relating to a fee payment or continuing education requirement that is addressed to the satisfaction of the board that took the disciplinary action;

(4) violates a requirement of this [act]; or

(5) commits an act that is ground for disciplinary action under the rules applicable

1 to a licensed practitioner who provides comparable services in this state.

2 (b) Disciplinary action by a registering board against a registered practitioner may  
3 include suspension or revocation of the practitioner’s registration or any other action the board  
4 may take against a licensed practitioner who provides comparable services in this state.

5 **Section 89. Registered Practitioner**

6 (a) A registered practitioner:

7 (1) shall, not later than seven days after a board in a state places a restriction on  
8 the practitioner’s license, notifies the practitioner of an investigation, or takes a disciplinary  
9 action against the practitioner, notify the registering board of the restriction, investigation, or  
10 action;

11 (2) shall maintain professional liability insurance that includes coverage for  
12 telehealth services provided to patients located in this state in an amount equal to or greater than  
13 the requirements for a licensed practitioner providing the same services in this state; and

14 (3) may not open an office in this state or provide in-person health care services to  
15 a patient located in this state.

16 (b) For the purpose of this [act], the provision of health care services occurs where the  
17 patient is located at the time of provision or in the patient’s county of residence. A civil action  
18 arising out of a registered practitioner’s provision of telehealth services to a patient located in  
19 this state may be brought in the patient’s county of residence in this state or in another location  
20 authorized by law.

21 **Comment**

22  
23 Subsection (b) permits a patient to sue a registered practitioner in the patient’s county of  
24 residence as well as “in another location authorized by law.” This subsection makes clear that a  
25 venue provision in state law will apply to suits arising out of telehealth services provided to a  
26 patient located in the state, just as it would to services delivered in-person in the state.

1 [Section ~~9~~10. See Memo]

2 [Section ~~10~~11. Rulemaking Authority

3 Except as provided in Section 4(b), a board may adopt rules under [cite to state  
4 administrative procedure act] to administer, enforce, implement, or interpret this [act].]

5 *Legislative Note: A state should include this section only if the state's administrative procedure*  
6 *act does not provide adequate rulemaking authority to the board.*

7  
8 **Section ~~11~~12. Uniformity of Application and Construction**

9 In applying and construing this uniform act, a court shall consider the promotion of  
10 uniformity of the law among jurisdictions that enact it.

11 ~~[Section 12.]~~**Section 13. Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National**  
12 **Commerce Act**

13 This [act] modifies, limits, or supersedes the Electronic Signatures in Global and National  
14 Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 7001 et seq.[, as amended], but does not modify, limit, or  
15 supersede 15 U.S.C. Section 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices  
16 described in 15 U.S.C. Section 7003(b).

17 *Legislative Note: It is the intent of this act to incorporate future amendments to the cited federal*  
18 *law. A state in which the constitution or other law does not permit incorporation of future*  
19 *amendments when a federal statute is incorporated into state law should omit the phrase “, as*  
20 *amended”.* *A state in which, in the absence of a legislative declaration, future amendments are*  
21 *incorporated into state law also should omit the phrase.*

22  
23 **Section 14. Severability**

24 If a provision of this [act] or its application to a person or circumstance is held invalid,  
25 the invalidity does not affect another provision or application that can be given effect without the  
26 invalid provision.]

27 *Legislative Note: Include this section only if the state lacks a general severability statute or a*  
28 *decision by the highest court of the state stating a general rule of severability.*

29  
30 **[Section ~~13~~15. Repeals; Conforming Amendments**

1 (a) . . .

2 (b) . . .]

3 ***Legislative Note:*** *A state should examine its statutes to determine whether conforming revisions*  
4 *are required by provisions of this act relating to { }. See Section { }.*

5

6 **Section ~~14~~16. Effective Date**

7 This [act] takes effect . . .