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1 VA TELEHEALTH DURING AND BEYOND COVID-19: 2 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN RURAL AMERICA 3 4 WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 2020 5 United States Senate, 6 Committee on Veterans' Affairs, 7 Washington, D.C. 8 The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:03 p.m., in 9 Room SD-G50, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Jerry 10 Moran, Chairman of the Committee, presiding. 11 Present: Senators Moran, Boozman, Cassidy, Loeffler, 12 Tester, Hirono, and Sinema. OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN MORAN 13 14 Chairman Moran. Good afternoon, everyone. The 15 committee will come to order. We are here today in this hearing to discuss the 16 17 Department of Veterans Affairs' use of telehealth as a 18 modality to deliver care to veterans, especially those in 19 parts of America that are rural, highly rural, or Tribal 20 lands. For my entire time that I have been a Member of 21 22 Congress, I have been a proponent of telehealth as a way to 23 deliver care to veterans and, in fact, to all patients, 24 particularly those in Kansas, and especially those who live 25 in rural areas. It has great potential.

1 Currently, we see these capabilities being utilized for 2 an even greater share of veterans due to the pandemic of 3 COVID-19.

4 COVID-19 has unexpectedly accelerated the process of 5 expanding the VA's use of telehealth. In recent years, the 6 VA had advanced its capabilities, but in the spring of this 7 year, as the country and the VA prepared for the anticipated 8 spread of the novel coronavirus, telehealth was often the 9 only safe option to provide care.

10 The consolidation of resources at VA medical centers, 11 postponing non-urgent in-person care, and restrictions 12 placed on referrals to Community Care fueled a more 13 widespread use of telemedicine.

As we continue to move toward a new normal, it is essential that the VA optimize the use of telehealth delivery where it works best, build on the lessons learned where it can be enhanced, and recognize the limits of its utilization.

19 Telehealth has great promise, and the unexpected 20 expansion of telehealth has yielded great knowledge in the 21 last few months. There are many times where it is practical 22 for a veteran to see their provider through VA Video Connect 23 or even through just a conversation by phone. While this 24 flexible and time-saving modality can be great in many ways, 25 we know telehealth cannot entirely replace the need for 1 face-to-face medical appointments. This is true as it 2 relates to access to care in the community, and the VA must 3 ensure the full implementation of the MISSION Act to 4 increase access to Community Care is pursued.

5 The limitations of telehealth are also amplified for 6 those living in rural America or Indian Country. VA Video 7 Connect only works when you have a broadband connection at a 8 certain speed. In many parts of our country, that reliable 9 broadband service simply is not an option.

I am disappointed the VA chose not to participate in a recent listening session led by this committee with key stakeholders from across the medical community, telecommunications industry, VSOs, and other Federal agencies.

As of 2019, rural veterans make up approximately onethird of VHA enrollees and are, on the average, older than their urban veteran peers, tend to experience higher degrees of financial instability, and often live with a greater number of complex medical health needs and co-morbidities. Many veterans in rural America and Indian Country live prohibitively far from VA facilities, which underscores both the need for innovative solutions on how to reach them and the importance of access to Community Care.

For rural and tribal veterans, the geographic barriers to VA care often go hand-in-hand with poor or nonexistent connectivity to broadband necessary for high-quality care
 via telehealth. I applaud the VA's outside-the-box thinking
 with regard to creative partnerships with the private sector
 and VSO community and the distribution of wireless devices
 to isolated veterans.

Additionally, I am interested in learning from our witnesses today, the progress the Department has made on forming agreements with telecommunications companies to provide subsidized short-term internet access to rural veterans. This was a provision I was proud to champion in the CARES Act in an effort to better serve the mental health care needs of rural veterans, especially during a time of social isolation during COVID-19, and look forward to hearing the progress the VA has made on this front.

It is also important to note, in addition to skyrocketing numbers of telehealth appointments, the VA has also been called on to fulfill its Fourth Mission across 46 States, including my home State of Kansas, as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Navajo Nation. As we look forward to both the near-term needs and long-term goals, the VA should make certain that the innovation of telehealth is utilized in the most efficient and appropriate way.

I look forward to hearing from all of our witnesses today on these challenges and opportunities and how we can work together to best leverage this modality to address
 long-standing access to care issues.

I understand that it has not been easy to adjust how the VA delivers care, especially at the rapid pace the COVID-19 pandemic has required. I thank the VA for its work, and I thank them for being here today.

And I want to yield now to my colleague, Senator
8 Tester, who may be in the Indian Affairs Committee, where I
9 am also supposed to be.

10 Senator Tester?

11 OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR TESTER

12 Senator Tester. No. I have got a few minutes before 13 either one of us have to get there, but I want to thank you, 14 Mr. Chairman, for holding this hearing.

15 Chairman Moran. Jon, we need greater volume.

Senator Tester. Good God. That is always a problem, 17 but I will work on it.

18 I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman.

19 Chairman Moran. I am glad we raised the volume and 20 allow you to say that. I have never asked you to speak 21 louder to me before.

22 Senator Tester. Can you hear me now? I feel like an 23 internet provider.

24 Chairman Moran. I can hear you now.

25 Senator Tester. You can hear me?

1 Chairman Moran. Yes.

2 Senator Tester. Good deal.

3 Well, I will say it for the third time. I want to 4 thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I also want to thank our 5 witnesses for being here today.

6 VA's recent efforts to expand telehealth options 7 deserve a lot of praise. The Department has prioritized the health and well-being of its patients while working to keep 8 its workforce safe, and for that, you need to be commended. 9 However, a 75 percent increase in daily telehealth 10 appointments as of May has not been without its challenges. 11 Today's hearing is going to offer us an opportunity to take 12 13 stock of where the VA is now and to discuss further steps 14 that can be made to improve the care provided to veterans. 15 I want to hear directly from the VA, the Nation's largest integrated health care system, about the challenges 16 17 that it is facing and what it is doing to address them. 18 In Montana, many vets, especially those in highly rural 19 areas, are accustomed to virtual appointments, but we need to remember that not all veterans have access to smart 20 21 telephone technology or reliable internet access. To 22 address these technological shortcomings, I know the VA has 23 conducted nearly 6 million more telephone appointments with 24 veterans compared to the same period last year. What more 25 can we be doing to make these visits more valuable for the

1 patients and the providers, and how are providers coping 2 with a change in practice? We need to ensure that VA staff 3 is supported and have the tools that they need to adequately 4 care for our vets.

5 We especially need management to work with employees in 6 good faith to hear what the folks on the ground think about 7 virtual or telephone care and what suggestions they have for improvement. That effort by the VA leadership will pay off 8 9 greatly, particularly when the health care system is 10 experiencing increased demand and has a staff at risk of 11 burning out as the coronavirus pandemic continues to rate. 12 As VA begins to reopen certain service lines in some 13 facilities, it will be important to monitor the shift from 14 telehealth appointments to in-person appointments. Many 15 veterans may still feel uncomfortable seeing their providers face-to-face and will want to continue to utilize telehealth 16 17 services. We need to make sure that that opportunity and 18 the resources for that ongoing care are available.

And as hotspots and surges move from one location to another, VA's ability to expand and retract its telehealth capabilities will be critical. Therefore, it will be important to monitor whether the CARES Act funding is adequate to meet ongoing telehealth demand or if the successor COVID packages will need to include additional emergency funding to provide these services to veterans, and we will need a good accounting of where the appropriated
 funds are being spent in order to make informed decisions on
 a path forward.

I want to again thank the Chairman, and I want to thank
the VA team for being here and being a part of this
conversation. I look forward to this hearing.

7 Chairman Moran. Senator Tester, thank you very much. 8 We are going to take a pause. So we will stand in 9 recess just for a moment while we fix one of our own 10 technical glitches so we can hear our witnesses who are 11 appearing virtually.

12 [Recess.]

13 Chairman Moran. So the committee will resume its work.
14 Thank you, Senator Tester, for your comments, and let
15 me now introduce the witnesses from the Department of
16 Veterans Affairs.

Dr. Kameron Matthews is the Assistant Under Secretary for Health for Community Care, Veterans Health Administration. Dr. Kevin Galpin is the executive director of Telehealth Services, Office of Connected Care, Veterans Health Administration; Dr. Thomas Klobucar, executive director, Office of Rural Health, Veterans Health Administration; and Mr. Eddie Pool, the executive director, Solutions Delivery, IT Operations and Services, Office of Information and Technology, Department of Veterans Affairs.

I thank you all for being here in person or virtually 2 by connectivity, and we are grateful for your presence. Dr. Matthews, I understand you are speaking for the 4 group of VA witnesses today instead of individual statements 5 from each of our witnesses. As such, you are now recognized 6 for 5 minutes to delivery your testimony.

1 STATEMENT OF KAMERON MATTHEWS, MD, ASSISTANT 2 UNDERSECRETARY FOR HEALTH FOR COMMUNITY CARE, 3 VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION; ACCOMPANIED BY 4 KEVIN GALPIN, MD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF TELEHEALTH 5 SERVICES, VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION; THOMAS 6 KLOBUCAR, PhD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF RURAL 7 HEALTH, VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION; AND EDDIE POOL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SOLUTION DELIVERY, IT 8 9 OPERATIONS AND SERVICES, OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS 10 Dr. Matthews. Thank you so much, sir. 11

Good afternoon, Chairman Moran, Ranking Member Tester, and distinguished members of the committee. I appreciate the opportunity to discuss VA's telehealth activities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

I am accompanied today by Dr. Kevin Galpin, executive and director of Telehealth Services in the Offices of Connected R Care; Dr. Thomas Klobucar, executive director of the Office of Rural Health; and Mr. Eddie Pool, executive director, Office of Information and Technology.

This is a transformational time in U.S. health care, accelerated by the unprecedented challenge of the COVID-19 andemic. VA is proud to be leading the response to COVID-19 beside our Federal partners. As a result of early proactive planning and the unmatched dedication and 1 resilience of the VA workforce, we are continuing to deliver 2 excellence for the more than 9 million veterans who entrust 3 us with their care.

In addition, we consider it a privilege to be the backstop to the Nation's health care system, serving veteran and civilian Americans in 46 States and the District of Columbia through our Fourth Mission, providing testing and supplies, and deploying more than 1,000 personnel in support of community facilities in areas of the Nation most severely affected by COVID-19.

11 VA has been open throughout the pandemic for all in-12 person care where clinical urgency rises above the risk of 13 COVID-19, and we are now expanding in-person services are 14 more than 100 sites.

We are grateful for the opportunity today to discuss a key area where VA's early and proactive commitment to innovation and health care delivery is paying significant dividends for those we serve; that is, telehealth. VA has long been recognized as a national leader in telehealth, and together with our strategic partners, we are rapidly advancing our vision to leverage telehealth to enhance the accessibility, capacity, quality, and experience of VA health care for veterans, their family members, and their caregivers anywhere in the country.

25 Continued expansion and deep integration of telehealth

1 into clinical and technical operations is an essential
2 element of our strategy. Telehealth can make it easy and
3 enjoyable for veterans to partner with VA in optimizing
4 health, and it can enhance the delivery of health care,
5 enabling expert consultation, facilitating remote management
6 of acute and chronic conditions, and enhancing coordination
7 of care.

8 VA's early investment in virtual technologies, 9 including our patient portal, My HealtheVet, provided a 10 solid foundation for VA's agile and effective response to 11 COVID-19. More than 60 percent of primary care and mental 12 health providers had already used video telehealth prior to 13 the pandemic, and VA delivered more than 2 million episodes 14 of care through telehealth in fiscal year 2019, with 15 approximately a third of the veterans served living in rural 16 areas.

In a matter of weeks, at the beginning of this pandemic, that solid foundation enabled us to increase video telehealth delivery to veterans' homes by more than 1,000 percent. We have delivered more than 9 million additional virtual care interactions this year over last year, and the numbers continue to grow.

Achieving this progress required strong crossfunctional partnerships. The Veterans Health Administration and the Office of Information and Technology have worked 1 closely at all levels of the organization to address and 2 stay ahead of the anticipated increase in demand for virtual 3 care. Our IT colleagues strengthen and enhance the existing 4 environment and are continuously monitoring and optimizing 5 its performance. New and enhanced capabilities improve 6 telehealth visit performance and quality, and new scalable 7 options expanded access, tripling the concurrent use of 8 capacity of VA's video telehealth platform and enabling care 9 delivery in a location of a veteran's choosing, such as at 10 home.

Inportantly, amidst the collective stress of this time, It this capacity has allowed VA to provide over 1.5 million It telemental health visits to more than 400,000 veterans so If far this year. We want each veteran to know that VA is here for them, that we will meet them where they are, and that we le believe in their resilience.

Expanded capacity has also advanced our other critical operations, including the tele-Intensive Care Unit program, which brings remote monitoring and consultation to augment care teams at the bedside of critically ill patients, and meaningfully, the benefits of added technical capacity are not just clinical. This also enables personal connectedness for veterans residing in community living centers or even hospitalized to connect with loved ones.

25 VA has continued to work with Tribes and Indian Health

Service to develop standardized processes to ensure that
 veterans who require care among the various health care
 systems receive one coordinated approach in getting the
 services they need in the environment they choose. VA is
 planning a Tribal Consultation later this summer with the
 Tribes to deploy the approved plan.

7 VA appreciates the continued support of Congress 8 regarding telehealth, including through the recent 9 Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act, which 10 provided the supplemental funding needed for VA to invest in 11 enhancing and expanding our systems and technology.

12 Recent legislation such as the MISSION Act, which 13 authorized Anywhere to Anywhere telehealth, has also been 14 pivotal to that advancement.

VA is committed to providing excellence for each veteran in our care, even and especially during these unprecedented times. We will continue to lead the way forward, and we are grateful for your continued support, as it is essential to provide care for veterans and their families.

This concludes my testimony. My colleagues and I are prepared to answer any questions that you may have. [The prepared statement of Dr. Matthews follows:] [The prepared statement of Dr. Matthews follows:]

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Chairman Moran. Doctor, thank you very, very much, and
 thank you to your colleagues for joining you.

3 I want to ask my question to Dr. Galpin, at least my 4 initial question.

5 Could you detail for the committee the amount of CARES 6 Act funding that has been spent to date on the total 7 allocated for VA telehealth services?

8 And in addition to that, I have been exploring with the 9 VA for several months now, the issue of the amount of money 10 that was allocated to the VA in the CARES Act, which gave 11 the VA authority to form agreements with telecommunication 12 companies to provide short-term complimentary internet 13 services to rural veterans, and generally, when I have those 14 conversations--let me get an answer to your first question, 15 and then I will follow up with my second one related to that 16 topic.

So total amount of money spent compared to what was allocated under the CARES Act?

Dr. Galpin. [inaudible] --providers during the pandemic. So far, since March 1st and through July 15th, we have spent over \$69 million on COVID-related requirements, of which \$57.8 million came from the CARES Act funding. We have used that to provide over 30,000 4G-connected iPads to veterans. For providers, we have bought 12,000 iPads, 24,000 webcams, 22,000 headsets, 10,000 speakers. We 1 have expanded our help desk. That was a big challenge for 2 us early on. It was just the amount of calls we were 3 getting to the help desk as we expanded. We practically 4 quadrupled the staff there.

5 We are funding some research to make sure we learn from 6 this event, and we are expanding our telecritical care 7 program with that funding as well. So, yeah, that has been 8 critical, but the number, I think you are looking for is 9 just over \$57 million so far.

10 Chairman Moran. \$57 million so far out of the amount 11 that was appropriated which was what?

Dr. Galpin. Ours was about \$250 million. It included 13 teleradiology as well, and a large chuck of that was for the 14 telecritical expansion, which we are just about to 15 undertake.

16 Chairman Moran. Thank you very much.

The second part of this question is, when I have raised these topics before, I generally hear about iPads and Walmart. What I have not found an answer to is, How did the VA utilize that provision to create agreements with telecommunications company to provide services to rural veterans?

Dr. Galpin. Yeah, it is a great question. Fortunately, we have an office, a Strategic Partnership Office, and we have been working really for a while now to 1 develop partnerships with organizations, with internet

2 service providers or cellular providers to try and expand 3 connectivity to veterans in rural communities, wherever they 4 may be.

5 In telehealth, we realized when we were trying 6 launching our Anywhere to Anywhere initiative that that was 7 critical. We could build these fantastic programs, but if a 8 veteran cannot receive it on the other end, it does not make 9 a difference.

10 So we already have partnerships with T-Mobile, with 11 Sprint which is owned by T-Mobile, with Verizon, with 12 SafeLink by TracFone help support veterans. We are using VA 13 Video Connect to make data.

As you know, as you mentioned, we have partnerships with Walmart, with veterans service organizations, and with Philips to develop our ATLAS sites in rural communities where veterans do not have internet access or therapeutic environment.

We have partnerships with Microsoft. Microsoft is helping us outline the areas in the country using both our data and FCC data when we have a population of veterans that do not have access to internet, and then they are going to help us go and identify additional partnerships to bring in Airband internet into those areas and help with digital scaling. Following the CARES Act, we did actually get some companies from the committee who are interested in partnering with us. We have met with those. A lot of them are interested in helping out with the ATLAS program. I think that seems to be a real strong concept that people want to support.

7 The other area, which is great, is helping us co-8 promote the FCC Lifeline program. FCC Lifeline is a program 9 a lot of veterans qualify for. We think it may be 10 underutilized in the veteran population, and so we want to 11 make sure veterans get that benefit. It is a subsidy of 12 \$9.25 a month for their internet or phone service, but if 13 they are in Tribal or Native land, they can get up to \$34.25 14 a month.

So we are trying to reach out to more partnerships. In the next couple weeks, we are going to be releasing an RFI, Request for Information, to go out publicly to look for other companies that want to partner with us. We feel there p is probably more people out there than we have been able to identify so far that would like to help out the scenario. I mean, it is amazing. Honestly, since we started the work with the Partnership Office, many companies are just absolutely ready to say yes when we talk about supporting veterans in the digital divide. It is an issue that people recognize really needs a broad coalition and a lot of 1 support.

2 Chairman Moran. Thank you, Dr. Galpin.

3 Let me ask you. I assume that if I ask my staff to 4 delve deeper into the details of those partnerships, you and 5 your team would be cooperative in providing us that 6 information.

7 Dr. Galpin. Yeah. We would love to collaborate with 8 you and your team on this. Again, this is a big issue and 9 very important to us.

10 Chairman Moran. Thank you for your efforts and your 11 testimony.

Let me ask just a question that is worth more than the 13 time I have. But, Dr. Matthews, can you explain how 14 expanded telehealth services will impact access standards 15 for community care?

16 Dr. Matthews. Sure. This was--

17 Chairman Moran. Go ahead.

18 Dr. Matthews. Sorry.

19 Chairman Moran. You anticipated my question.

20 Dr. Matthews. Yeah. This was actually a very early 21 conversation, actually, that I had with Dr. Galpin and 22 others in VA, how could--how should, actually, we approach 23 the eligibility standards.

Currently, telehealth, unfortunately, does not impact them, and unfortunately, I mean, in the sense that it 1 actually would take some regulatory change, so we could not 2 do really any quick changes during the pandemic.

The idea is that telehealth is offered. If a veteran accepts that care, it will, of course, be coordinated, but otherwise it does not affect their eligibility. Eligibility is only determined by face-to-face services at this point.

7 Chairman Moran. Thank you very much.

8 When you say at this point, you are suggesting there is 9 a change coming?

10 Dr. Matthews. There is always at least

11 reconsideration. I think you would expect us to continue to 12 improve upon how we provide access, and if telehealth--13 especially in specialty services is available and especially 14 with our quality of care and when, of course, it is 15 clinically appropriate. I think there is always going to be 16 consideration that perhaps telehealth would be a major, 17 meaning primary form of delivery. It could never replace 18 face-to-face 100 percent. That is in no way the concept 19 there, but perhaps initial consultation, follow-up visits, 20 and the like. So it would be actually as the MISSION Act 21 promotes more of an integrated platform with face-to-face 22 care in the community.

23 Chairman Moran. Thank you.

24 Senator Manchin?

25 Senator Manchin. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I

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1 appreciate it very much, and thank you, Doctor, for being 2 here.

I have introduced the HOTSPOTS bill, which would expand our Government's ability to purchase and distribute internet-connected devices to libraries and low income in rural areas, and I encourage my Senate colleagues really to look into this. And, hopefully, we get this into the next package we are working on right now for the COVID relief package.

10 So many rural areas, especially rural Appalachia, does 11 not have any connectivity whatsoever, but we have been able 12 to hotwire, basically, a wireline into all rural libraries. 13 This would allow--if a hotspot could be given to a veteran, 14 they would be able to connect for telehealth. Right now, 15 they cannot. All they are doing is audio health.

So my question, can you give me a sense of where all these--you spent \$38.9 million, I am understanding, from the RCARES Act on telehealth initiatives and equipment for both yeterans and providers. You all reported distributing more than 46,000 iPads to veterans and providers for accessing and facilitating telehealth appointments and also reported an additional 22,000 iPads are on order.

23 So my question would be, Can you give me a sense of 24 where all the devices are going? Are they all network-25 enabled? I want to make sure that, hopefully, my State of

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1 West Virginia is getting its fair share, and can you share a
2 report of where they have been distributed?

3 Can anybody speak to that?

4 Dr. Galpin. I can speak to that. I do not have that 5 data with me, but we have--we can get that breakdown for you 6 after the hearing, if we can take that back for the record 7 as to where they are distributed.

8 Senator Manchin. Can you also determine where the VA 9 telehealth infrastructure resources are going and how you 10 are helping veterans with high-speed internet access? That 11 is what we are having problems with. There is no use to 12 have an iPad if you have no connectivity. So I hope you are 13 looking at--

14 Dr. Galpin. Correct.

15 Senator Manchin. --the challenges that we have. 16 Whether it is rural West Virginia, rural Arkansas, rural 17 North Carolina, rural Kansas, wherever it may be, we have 18 got problems, and to get quickly to help these people, 19 HOTSPOTS would be the quickest way we can get them set up to 20 something.

21 Dr. Galpin. Yeah. Let me provide some feedback on 22 that. I think that was a question about what we are doing. 23 So let me go through the broader list because you are 24 absolutely right. This is a critical issue for us, and it 25 is impossible for us to deliver telehealth services where 1 there is not internet connectivity.

2 There was an FCC report that was released last year 3 that was released last year that said 2.2 million veteran 4 households do not have fixed or mobile broadband internet. 5 Senator Manchin. First of all, if I can correct you on 6 one thing. We have proven the FCC maps are totally 7 incorrect. They are totally incorrect. That is why we are 8 holding up some of their money until they get the maps 9 corrected. So I hope you are not working off of their old 10 maps because they have even agreed they are incorrect. Dr. Galpin. Well, I think irrespective of whether we 11 12 are looking at the maps, we recognize that this is a 13 problem. I mean, for the reason that you just described, 14 when we talk to our providers and get their satisfaction 15 surveys back--we just had one from one of our VISNs where 16 they interviewed or got feedback from 1,600 providers, and 17 one of the biggest challenges they face is the veteran not 18 have the internet or the equipment on their end. And that 19 is, again, why we launched an initiative to bridge the 20 digital divide for veterans.

I can tell you it is something we cannot do alone. I mean, this is a huge issue, and the VA is not going to solve alone. That is why we need cross-administration, collaboration with Congress, public-private sectors. There is a tremendous amount of work to do. 1 Senator Manchin. Well, I know you have all used 2 solutions. One of your solutions was offering veterans to 3 use store for telehealth options at places like Walmart, 4 VFWs, American Legion halls through the ATLAS technology. 5 The idea is that since a veteran does not have access to 6 broadband at home, their local Walmart, VFW, American Legion 7 would have better broadband.

8 While it sounds promising, you have only opened six9 ATLAS sites in five States, and unfortunately--

10 Dr. Galpin. That is correct. So--

Senator Manchin. So what is the VA's plan to expand these telehealth sites?

Dr. Galpin. So the ATLAS program, we think is very Apromising. Again, that is a public-private partnership that we have been working on.

16 What we have done--and going back to your library 17 concept--we have created a scheduling package, a scheduling 18 system so that we can identify if there is an ATLAS site 19 near a veteran. So we can set up libraries via a set of 20 sites, Walmart sites. Wherever we have a therapeutic 21 environment, internet connection, and veterans in that area, 22 we can establish this.

Now, we were beginning to open these sites, and we had a plan to get, I think, 11 prior to COVID. We did temporarily shut them down due to infectious disease 1 concerns. We are now beginning to open them back up. The 2 first one that opened was in Eureka, Montana. The Walmart 3 sites are expected to open up by mid-August, and then we 4 will continue on with the progression.

5 But we agree. I mean, this is a huge issue. We need 6 to get the services out there, and there is a lot of 7 veterans that either do not have the connectivity in their 8 home or the home is not a therapeutic environment. And 9 these type of ATLAS locations that can be in their 10 community, if not their home, would serve both needs.

11 So this is a huge issue for us, and we are on the same 12 page, as we need to solve it.

13 Senator Manchin. Well, let me just say as a State with 14 a high percentage, one of the highest percentages of 15 veterans, and a very patriotic State like all of our States 16 are, but West Virginia has a very high percentage. If you 17 want to try something and see if it works, try West Virginia 18 because if it will work in our hills and mountains and 19 valleys, it will work anywhere.

20 Dr. Galpin. I appreciate that. Thank you.

21 Chairman Moran. Senator Manchin, thank you.

22 I recognize Senator Boozman.

Senator Boozman. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thankyou all for being here with your testimony.

25 I want to give you a pat on the back. I believe in

1 Central Arkansas, the VA there, it is up 1,000 percent, and 2 the Veterans Health Care System of the Ozarks, I think it is 3 up approximately almost 4,400 percent in regard to their 4 ability to do telemedicine. So they truly are leading in 5 the area, and we appreciate your support as we go forward. 6 Senator Manchin was talking about the partnerships and 7 things. Dr. Galpin, in the areas where the partnerships 8 exist, even though there is not that many, are you seeing an increase in veterans using VHA to receive their health care? 10 Is it working in the areas that are actually set up? 11 [No response.] 12 Senator Boozman. Maybe our technology is not working. 13 Chairman Moran. Dr. Galpin, are you there? 14 [No response.] 15 Chairman Moran. Dr. Matthews? 16 Senator Boozman. Yes. 17 Dr. Matthews. I unfortunately cannot speak to numbers. 18 Dr. Galpin. I do not know if anyone is having an 19 issue, but we have not heard the questions or any of the comments in the last few minutes. 20 21 Mr. Klobucar. I have not either. 22 Chairman Moran. Can you hear now? 23 Mr. Klobucar. I have not heard this time. 24 Chairman Moran. Can you hear now? 25 Senator Boozman. It is the story of my life.

1 Dr. Galpin. Yes.

2 Mr. Klobucar. We got it now. We can hear now.

3 Senator Boozman. Okay. Good enough.

What I was saying was that, first of all, we have had a tremendous increase in Arkansas. We are very proud of that. They are doing a great job, and we just appreciate all that is being done in that area.

8 Senator Manchin talked about the partnerships. We 9 would like to have more. In the areas, though, that we are 10 actually doing the partnerships, what are the results? Are 11 we seeing a significant increase in veterans using VHA as a 12 result of that to get their health care?

Dr. Galpin. I think I can address that, that question.Senator Boozman. Yes.

Dr. Galpin. The partnerships for the past couple years have been focused on getting more video telehealth services out to veterans, and we had a strong program prior to this year. Last year, we did over 2.6 million episodes of telehealth care to over 900,000 veterans.

But what you have seen happen this year has been just incredible growth with the pandemic. So already this year-and as we all know, this year is not over yet--we have already done 3.6 million episodes of care to 1.2 million veterans. We have seen our use of Video Connect into the home, which is our platform that does deliver the video 1 telehealth to the veteran. We have seen that grow by about 2 2,000 encounters a day to over, now touching, 32,000 3 encounters a day. It is over 1,000 percent increase.

Fortunately, with the public-private partnerships, we have been able to advertise. We have been able to purchase more equipment. So we are seeing the growth out there. We are seeing that veterans are adopting the technology.

8 We had some really nice feedback. The Veterans 9 Experience Office just interviews several veterans, about 43 10 in hour-long interviews. Overwhelmingly like telehealth, 11 they prefer it over telephone because it makes them feel 12 more connected to their providers and more comfortable with 13 the visit.

14 So I think we are getting the word out there. The 15 public-private partnerships have been critical in helping us 16 communicate, to advertise, and again, getting the veterans 17 some of the services that they otherwise might struggle to 18 get.

Senator Boozman. Right. So you are truly the industry leader in the sense of doing telehealth and doing a great yob. Your numbers are way up.

I guess my next question--and you partly addressed it--23 do we have enough data? Do we have the metrics? Not just 24 the--you know, I like this on-the-phone type approach, but 25 do we have the metrics on telehealth services to know that 1 the quality of care and the outcomes of that care are
2 better, worse, or equivalent to traditional in-person care?
3 Dr. Galpin. Yeah. There has been a good amount of
4 research on this. So when you look at an area that I think
5 is really important to us like telemental health, there is
6 consistent research that shows that the quality of the
7 telemental health visit is equivalent to care in person, and
8 that crosses populations in the studies from civilians to
9 yeterans.

We also have regular feedback from our veterans. So we do veteran satisfaction surveys to see how their experience is, and that is a little different than the outcome.

But, in general, particularly pre-COVID, we saw very high satisfaction scores in telehealth: 96.9 percent in quality this year prior to March 1st, 87.9 in overall satisfaction, 87.3 in trust.

Now, we have seen some dips in some of those
satisfaction scores since COVID in the 3 to 5 percent range,
but we had some action to help out with that going forward
that we are excited about.

In addition, we just, at one of our VISNs, interviewed providers and asked about the quality there as well, and I think it was about 77.4 of the providers that do telehealth care was equivalent or better quality than delivering care in person with masks, and 81 percent felt that the care was 1 more efficient or equal to delivering care in person with 2 masks. And that actually exceeded the efficiency, exceeded 3 care via telephone.

4 So there are a lot of people that have studied this in 5 the area--particularly in the area of mental health, and 6 they do see that it is equivalent to traditional in-person 7 care.

8 Senator Boozman. Thank you, Dr. Galvin.

9 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

10 Chairman Moran. Thank you, Senator Boozman.

11 Senator Hirono?

Senator Hirono. I was just listening to you, Dr.
Galpin, talking about surveying veterans. Have you surveyed
any veterans in Hawaii as to how they feel about telehealth?
Dr. Galpin. I am fairly positive we have. We
distribute surveys after our video visits. I do not have
the breakdown here, but we can provide a breakdown. I think
it is by VISN facility. So we can certainly get that

20 Senator Hirono. I would be curious to know, because I 21 remember when the veterans are first given the option of 22 doing remote telemedicine or some fashion of it. And I 23 remember talking with veterans, albeit this was maybe a 24 decade ago, and a number of them were quite resistant. And 25 I think that what you are seeing, what you are telling me is 1 that more of them are becoming used to this form of getting 2 care, and that they consider it to be good, if not adequate. 3 Dr. Galpin. Yeah. Again, I will point to that 4 Veterans Experience Office survey. That the veterans they 5 interviewed, again, it was a small number, and I do not 6 think that survey included anyone in Hawaii, but there was 7 an overwhelming positive response to telehealth. Again,

8 they preferred it over telephone because it made them feel
9 more connected to the providers.

In general, I would say that this pandemic has been eye-opening to people, I think providers and veterans alike. I mean, we have had thousands of providers do this for the first time, thousands--hundreds of thousands of veterans do it for their first time, and I think people have recognized the value. And they appreciate the type of services you get through the video modality.

17 Senator Hirono. So Senator Joni Ernst and I really 18 pushed for telehealth across State lines, so providers 19 across State lines could provide those services, and that 20 this provision was included in the MISSION Act.

This is for Dr. Matthews. In your testimony, you noted that this authority to go across State lines to provide services is pivotal for telehealth delivery for veterans.

24 So could you provide a little bit more detail on how 25 this kind of authority has extended access to health care, 1 and is there any particular type of health care that 2 particularly benefits from telehealth? And how many 3 providers across State lines have utilized this authority to 4 provide services to people outside of the State in which 5 they practice? Dr. Matthews?

6 Dr. Matthews. Sure. I will definitely need to defer 7 the majority of that question back to Dr. Galpin, but 8 overall, just to note within the Community Care program, we 9 had at the onset of the pandemic in similar timing with CMS, 10 did extend telehealth coverage within our Community Care 11 episodes of care. So while we are also organizing it at 12 massive quantities within the VA, it is available through 13 our Community Care network as well too, including urgent 14 care.

But, Dr. Galpin, if you want to speak more about the for provider concerns?

Dr. Galpin. Yes, absolutely. And I will start out by just saying that the MISSION Act was absolutely critical for allowing us to move forward. That authority, which we call our Anywhere to Anywhere authority, allows us to feel comfortable delivering care on and off Federal property. So when we look at VA Video Connect, irrespective of the State laws, our providers are able to deliver care into a veteran's home. So it allows us to make care more accessible. It allows us to take the care that was being 1 delivered in a community outpatient clinic and do it at that
2 Walmart site, take it to the veteran's home, help them get
3 health care in the community.

4 The other big thing, though, and--oh, go ahead.

5 Senator Hirono. Well, I wanted to know. Do you have a 6 sense of how many providers are doing, providing this kind 7 of care across State lines?

8 Dr. Galpin. I do not have that number specifically.

9 Senator Hirono. Are there participants?

10 Dr. Galpin. I do not have that--

11 Senator Hirono. Do you know whether there are 12 thousands? If you have some idea? But if you do not, we 13 move on because the fact is that it has expanded, telehealth 14 accessibility.

15 So for Dr. Matthews again--I am sorry.

Did you want to add something else before I go on to the next question? If not, I am going to the next question. One of the questions I have--I think I am running out of time. So if you do not mind. Citizens of the Freely Associated States--that would be the Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau-they serve in the U.S. military, and do so and retire then like the U.S. citizens, yet the VA cannot provide direct services to these veterans because they are prohibited from doing so in foreign nations, that this includes prohibition 1 against providing telehealth services.

2 So I would like to know. I mean, we need to do a 3 statutory change in order to enable at least telehealth 4 services to be provided to these citizens; is that correct? 5 And have you--

6 Dr. Galpin. Yes.

7 Senator Hirono. --considered the feasibility of making 8 that statutory change so at least telehealth services can be 9 provided?

Dr. Galpin. So I can address that. So, yes, it would require statutory change, starting with USC 1724. At present, we are prohibited from providing care internationally, and that is any type of care.

We have thousands of veterans who utilize the VA system, who live internationally. They come to a State or to a Territory to get care, but then they return home. And to those veterans, we cannot provide the same type of service that we provide to a veteran in a State. They have to come for care in a State. So it would require--

20 Senator Hirono. Yes, I understand all that.

21 Dr. Galpin. --statutory change.

22 Senator Hirono. Would you support--would the VA 23 support a statutory change to enable this kind of service to 24 be provided?

25 Dr. Galpin. I can tell you that we have certainly

1 looked at it. I really cannot get ahead of the Department's
2 opinion on it. So I think that is something we would have
3 to take back and have a broader discussion with our
4 leadership on.

5 Senator Hirono. Please do that because I think it is 6 what we owe the citizens of these countries to provide them 7 some level of health care.

8 So one more question. I do not know what my time is,9 Mr. Chairman.

10 Senator Boozman. [Presiding.] It is out.

11 Senator Hirono. Well, there you go.

12 Do you mind if I just ask one more short question, Mr. 13 Chairman?

14 Senator Boozman. One really short one. Thank you.
15 Go ahead.

Senator Hirono. This is for Dr. Klobucar about connectivity in Pacific Islands, and while that has improved, many communities in the Pacific--while it has improved, many communities--sorry--in the Pacific Islands still lack sufficient connectivity for telehealth. What is the VA doing to improve internet connectivity for extremely remote and rural island locations like those in the Pacific Islands? Very briefly, are you doing anything to address that concern?

25 Mr. Klobucar. Hi. I am hoping you can hear me.

As Dr. Galpin outlined before, we are seeking to work with community partners to make an attempt to do that and also investigating the possibility for local hotspots.

4 Senator Hirono. Uh-huh.

5 Mr. Klobucar. But that work is ongoing, and I do not 6 know, Dr. Galpin, if you can elaborate any more on that. 7 Dr. Galpin. I do not have too much to offer beyond 8 what you said.

9 I think the key is that this really needs a broad 10 leadership coalition. I do not think we can take this on 11 and get to where we need to be for veterans. I think we 12 need to collaborate with Congress, committee, across 13 administration, other Federal agencies to really reach the 14 end zone on this really critical issue.

15 So we would look forward to working with you all more 16 on this, again, to get to where we need to be.

17 Senator Hirono. Thank you very much.

18 Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

19 Senator Boozman. Thank you, Senator Hirono.

20 Senator Cassidy?

21 Senator Cassidy. Thank you all.

22 Dr. Galpin, I am interested in the--we have spoken 23 about outcomes. An earlier question was about the outcomes 24 of telemental health, for example, versus those in person. 25 In some institutions, I know there has been a real
1 problem with missed appointments, and I am interested 2 whether compliance has actually improved or not. Is the 3 reason for the noncompliance formally because someone just 4 could not get there on time, but now they have taken care of 5 that with telemental health, or is it just that their life 6 is too disorganized to show up on time for anything? What 7 have you all learned about that?

8 Dr. Galpin. There is probably a good amount of studies 9 on that, that I cannot quite today, but that is something we 10 could find for you and bring back for the record.

I was just going to look up--because I know we did a study for our tablet program, and let me just provide some of the data here that I have in my notes. So tablet recipients experienced an increase of 1.94; for psychotherapy encounters, an increase of 1.05; medication management visits, an 18.5 percent increase; and their likelihood of receiving recommended mental health care necessary or continued care in the 20.24 percent increase in their missed opportunity rate in a 6-month period following the receipt of a tablet.

21 Senator Cassidy. I am sorry. So there is an increased 22 missed opportunity rate or a decreased missed opportunity 23 rate?

24 Dr. Galpin. Decrease. I am sorry. I misquoted my own 25 reading here. Decrease, 20.24 percent decrease in their 1 missed opportunity rate in that 6-month period.

2 Senator Cassidy. Now, is there any--

3 Dr. Galpin. So, you know, again, their--

4 Senator Cassidy. It is pretty soon to tell, but I 5 would be curious. Clearly, veteran suicide has been a risk, 6 and we have had different strategies of how to reach people. 7 The ability to reach online might be something which would 8 augment a telephone hotline. Has there been any effort to 9 look at that, or is it too soon? But any kind of 10 implications regarding that issue?

Dr. Galpin. Well, I think the one thing we can say is that to help improve and decrease veteran suicide, we need to get the care to the veteran, and so however the veteran wants to get care, I think we need to provide as many options as possible. So, you know, telehealth is a great option--

17 Senator Cassidy. I accept that. I am just wondering 18 if this is--if all--if all avenues of providing care are 19 created equal, and I think that is what we are trying to 20 figure out here is the--empirically, on some of our biggest 21 public health issues, suicide, for example, among veterans, 22 is this something which just sounds good, or is it really 23 going to pan out? But it may just be that it is too soon. 24 Let me ask you as well, and this may be for you or Dr. 25 Klobucar. We have obviously put a lot of money to expand 1 the telehealth mental--the infrastructure. My hope is that 2 that would decrease your unit cost of delivering care. It 3 is a lot cheaper to have somebody in an office looking at a 4 computer screen and going very efficiently one patient to 5 the next than having a big waiting room and having all the 6 attendant costs of clerks and aides, et cetera.

So is there any chance that this initial investment will result in cost reduction opportunities after next fiscal year?

Mr. Klobucar. Hi. Yes. I cannot really speak to cost reduction, although we can find out what that looks like and get back with you with those data.

I think it is important to note and just to briefly refer back to what you said earlier that there are a number of programs that are Web-based programs that provide support for veterans online that are suffering from depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, and we have seen some significant uptake in that area. These are relatively new programs that the VA started in FY19 or FY18. So we expect those to continue to grow, particularly as our younger veterans grow older and our veteran population grows younger over time.

23 So we are making a significant effort with several 24 online programs that we hope will have some advantage in 25 helping those veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder. As far as the numbers and the data and the cost per
unit, I will definitely look into that for you and get back.
Senator Cassidy. Maybe one last question. Are there
any telehealth visits that are not appropriate? I am a
physician. So, immediately, I think of the physical exam.
You are quite limited what you can do for a physical exam,
but are there any visits in which--somebody told me they
want to do orthodontia by telehealth. How do you do
orthodontia by telehealth?

10 So what is out there that we kind of learned, "Oh, it 11 is better to have the people seen in person"?

Dr. Galpin. The way we approach that--and I would say that every specialty could add a telehealth component now. Some specialties can do more of the care through telehealth, so telemental health. One of the reasons why it is so successful is they can do the vast majority of their care by that route. If you look at surgery, they can do pre-visit, spost visit, obviously not the surgery itself.

19 So it is less about that we find a specialty or type of 20 care that we cannot delivery through telehealth. It is more 21 about what portion of that care can we deliver through 22 telehealth.

Senator Cassidy. And let me ask you-Dr. Galpin. So there is really no absolute-Senator Cassidy. --one more question.

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1 Dr. Galpin. --yes or no.

2 Senator Cassidy. Doctor, one more thing, I am a 3 gastroenterologist. I think I knew at one time, the VA 4 required somebody to drive in to be consented. Even if they 5 lived 100 miles away, they would have to drive in, get 6 consented, return home, and then come back from the 7 colonoscopy. It seemed very impractical, as anyone who has 8 taken a colonoscopy prep can imagine.

9 So the question is, Will VA regulations allow people to 10 be consented for a procedure like a colonoscopy remotely by 11 a telehealth visit as opposed to having to drive in?

Dr. Galpin. I believe the answer is yes to that, but I need to check back and make sure I am being consistent with the regulation. But, yes, I believe the answer is yes to that.

16 Senator Cassidy. Please let us know that.

17 Okay. Thank you.

18 I yield back. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

19 Senator Boozman. Thank you.

20 Senator Blumenthal?

21 Senator Blumenthal. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We have a vote, which I understand has been called. So 23 I am going to try to be brief.

I know that the VA has provided some national statistics. Specifically, the telehealth video visits have 1 increased by 1,132 percent since February, rising from about 2 11,000 to 138,700 appointments per week between February and 3 June 2020, which is quite remarkable. Do you have 4 statistics State by State specifically for Connecticut?

5 Dr. Galpin. I do not with me for this hearing. I 6 believe we can get those State by State.

7 Senator Blumenthal. Yeah.

8 Dr. Galpin. I believe we can.

9 Senator Blumenthal. That would be great.

Can you tell me--maybe you will have to get back to me about this one too--how well Connecticut is doing, VA in Connecticut is doing in terms of telehealth?

13 Dr. Galpin. Again, I do not have State-specific 14 information with us today.

Senator Blumenthal. Okay. Can you tell me what--I know that you answered the question about generally the need to form a coalition to get different groups together to bridge the digital divide. My guess is it affects veterans not only in rural areas, but throughout the country, because it affects our general population throughout the country. It affects school students, the homework gap.

I have been a major advocate of extending the Lifeline program, funding it more adequately. Commerce Committees had hearings on this issue.

25 Is the VA working with the FCC on this issue?

Dr. Galpin. Yeah. The Lifeline program is actually
 something that we are very excited about. We have talked to
 them. We have had FCC representatives at our meeting.

One of the things we are going to be doing in the next month is lodging a digital divide consult. So when a provider identifies that a veteran does not have technology or internet access, they can refer that veteran to a social worker.

9 And one of those tools a social worker will have in 10 their tool but is the Lifeline program. They are going to 11 do an assessment, assuming the veteran is interested, to see 12 whether the veteran qualifies and then help them get 13 connected to those benefits. Again, it is \$9.25 a month for 14 veterans, and if you are on Native land or Tribal land, it 15 is \$34.25.

We would be interested in discussing what you are describing there as potentially an expansion of the benefits for veterans. That is something we would love to gollaborate on and work together to discuss.

20 Senator Blumenthal. Do you have an estimate as to what 21 percentage of the veteran population lack connectivity? We 22 hear about telehealth, but does the VA have an estimate on 23 the percentage of its constituency?

Dr. Galpin. Yeah. So we have the data that the FCC provided last year in their report. In that report, they 1 talked about 2.2 million veterans of the veteran population 2 they had as 18 million not having access to fixed or mobile 3 internet in their home. About 15 percent of veteran 4 households do not subscribe to it, and there is about 5 364,000 veterans, about 0.2 percent of the veteran 6 population that live in an area where they cannot get fixed 7 or mobile broadband or fixed or mobile internet at 8 sufficient speeds.

9 So it is a large population out there, which is why it 10 is a big concern for us.

Senator Blumenthal. And just going back to the line of questions that Senator Cassidy asked, specifically concerning veteran suicide, does telehealth offer potential means of reaching out, providing counseling that so far have not been used as well as they should?

Dr. Galpin. Well, I think specifically telehealth is one of the ways that we can make mental health care more accessible. Again, it is a lot about can we get services out to the veterans who need them in a way that they want to receive them.

For some veterans, taking time off work is challenging, trying to find child care, to get to appointments, traveling the long distances. So telehealth is one of the ways that we can create quality visits where they can feel connected to their provider, but we can do it in an accessible way so 1 that we are really lowering the activation energy threshold 2 for a veteran to seek help.

3 There is also value in the sense that some veterans, 4 they do not want to get care in their community. They might 5 be concerned about getting care from the mental health 6 provider that they are going to see in a store. This allows 7 them to get care at a distance in a therapeutic environment.

8 So I think it is a huge way that we can get mental 9 health care out to the veterans in a way that they want it. 10 It does not mean it is going to work for everyone. Some 11 people will prefer to come in, in person. Some people are 12 going to prefer telephone, but again, we want to make sure 13 all veterans have that option so they can get the care when 14 they need it and they want it.

Senator Blumenthal. Thank you. These topics are very, lowery important. My time has expired. Thank you for having this hearing, Mr. Chairman.

18 Senator Boozman. Thank you, Senator Blumenthal.

19 Senator Blackburn?

20 [No response.]

21 Senator Boozman. Senator Sinema?

22 [No response.]

23 Senator Boozman. We have got a vote going on. So we
24 may have people who have left and will come back.

25 Senator Loeffler?

1 Senator Loeffler. Hi. Can you hear me?

2 Senator Boozman. Yes, perfectly.

3 Senator Loeffler. Wonderful. Thank you so much, and 4 thank you all for being here for this really important 5 topic.

6 Obviously, the COVID-19 pandemic really demonstrated 7 the value of telehealth across the VA throughout so many 8 areas in the health care system and continues to, and it is 9 vitally important we continue to ensure that veterans regain 10 access to the full spectrum of in-person care. But, 11 obviously, for now, the demand for telehealth will continue 12 to remain high, and that is why it is imperative that 13 residents, fellows, interns, and other VA health care 14 trainees are given the chance to experience the needed 15 ability to provide care vis telehealth during their 16 supervised training instead of having to learn on the job or 17 in person.

And that is why I partnered with my Georgia colleague, Representative Buddy Carter, to introduce the VA MISSION Telehealth Clarification Act. It is a basic bill that allows supervised training to utilize telehealth technology throughout the delivery of care, and my version goes a step further by providing additional clarity on the types of qualified VA providers that can actually provide care through telehealth under the law. So it helps expand the VHA's capacity to provide much needed care through its
 existing workforce. So I want to thank Congressman Carter
 for his partnership on that.

My question really relates to, Dr. Galpin, if you could comment on any of the steps that are being taken by VHA to ensure that providers are trained to provide care, effective care really, through telehealth as well as any limiting factors that we need to be aware of as we start to integrate elehealth more into our delivery of health care to our veterans to go forward.

Dr. Galpin. I appreciate that question and certainly appreciate the bill that has been proposed.

Regarding your question about how we are working with providers to make them capable of doing telehealth, just to provide some context, last year as part of our Anywhere to Anywhere initiative, we set an objective that by the end of this year, 2020--this is pre-COVID--that all of our primary care clinicians and our mental health clinicians would be gapable of offering video to the home.

Last year, we got to about 60 percent, and now we are at just about 90 percent in both categories. The goal is always to have all of our ambulatory care providers capable of delivering video to home by the end of the next year.

24 So what we are doing to that, we have national 25 trainings the providers are taking. We are purchasing equipment for them. We are making sure their schedulers are
 capable of doing it, and so solely--well, not solely
 anymore, but we are moving toward, again, 100 percent
 capability there.

5 When you talk about some of the things that we need to 6 do, we still have a lot of work to do on enhancing the 7 experience. We want to make this as simple as possible for 8 both veterans and providers. So we are taking feedback from 9 both groups and making sure we are updating our processes, 10 updating our software to make sure it works for everyone.

Some of the challenges, I think, you mentioned, what is hard, what needs to be done, this is an area where I think, again, we need collaboration with Congress. We are still navigating a very complex legal environment, despite the MISSION Act. Even with the MISSION Act, Clarity Act, which would be outstanding in letting us use all of our clinical resources, all of our clinicians to participate in lettehealth, there is still a challenging combination of Federal and State laws that limit us in providing comprehensive care to veterans through the modality or are confusing to our providers and so in some ways makes it challenging for them to participate in certain types of care where they would otherwise like to.

24 So I appreciate the question. I hope that I answered 25 it and see if there is a follow-up. 1 Senator Loeffler. That is very helpful. Thank you, 2 Doctor, and obviously, we would be interested to learn about 3 some of the challenges as they relate to Federal laws that 4 would limit your ability to deliver care. So thanks so much 5 for everything.

6 I yield my time.

7 Senator Moran. [Presiding.] If I understand where we 8 are at, at the moment, it is Senator Sinema. Senator 9 Sinema?

10 Senator Sinema. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and 11 Ranking Member Tester, for holding this hearing. And thank 12 you to all of our witnesses for being here today.

13 Since the start of the pandemic, the CDC and health 14 experts have emphasized the need to social distance, wear 15 face coverings, and wash hands frequently to minimize the 16 spread of the disease. Our daily lives look very different 17 now than they did earlier this year.

Increased telework, distance learning, socializing, and telehealth have become more commonplace, but for many, access to broadband and devices still remains a challenge. In Arizona, the VA health system covers a lot of rural areas, and access to telehealth can be a major resource for so many in these areas, but telehealth cannot work without access to broadband.

25 In addition to being a cosponsor of the Access to

Broadband Act that was passed by the Commerce Committee a
 few months ago, I have repeatedly highlighted the importance
 of expanding broadband services, particularly during this
 pandemic.

5 So my first question is for Dr. Klobucar. According to 6 the Department of Commerce, 22 percent of American 7 households do not have access to the internet from home, and 8 this issue disproportionately affects Indian Country where 9 53 percent of homes do not have access to broadband 10 networks.

As VA expands telehealth services during the pandemic, what is the VA learning about broadband needs in rural and Tribal areas, and are barriers to access due to limitations of broadband a lack of devices or other critical

15 infrastructure needs?

16 Mr. Klobucar. Thank you for that question, Senator 17 Sinema.

I think as Dr. Galpin indicated before, this is an area that is a constant challenge for us in VA, especially when we talk about Tribal areas. We have expanded telehealth services into some Tribal facilities across the country, but those opportunities present themselves locally as local VA medical centers look for solutions to deliver care to these Tribal communities.

25 Again, as Dr. Galpin said, this is something we cannot

1 do alone. We do need the support of other agencies such as 2 the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service, 3 such as the Federal Communications Commission, and others to 4 try to reach into these Tribal lands where internet,

5 broadband access is limited.

6 The President's Broadband Interagency Working Group 7 that formed about 2 and-a-half years ago was an attempt to 8 address some of those problems, and as a result, the NTIA 9 has established some Web resources for local internet 10 providers to help them access Federal funds, but certainly 11 more is needed.

We are now with FEMA in Regions 1 and 2 to look for solutions in the region, and they are bringing together partnership with VA with USDA and with other national organizations to try to address some of these burning issues. This is an important issue for us, and it is something that we have been working with partners to try to address for a number of years. And we hope that the pandemic has made it increasingly evident that more needs to be done.

21 Senator Sinema. Thank you.

22 Dr. Matthews, my office is hearing from veterans in 23 Arizona who have been seen via telehealth appointment, and 24 they have concerns that they did not get the same level of 25 care they would have gotten in person. How is the VA 1 addressing these concerns among veterans who might be
2 hesitant or concerned about the care they are receiving
3 virtually, and what processes do you have in place to
4 collect feedback from veterans in these appointments so we
5 can improve the process?

6 Dr. Matthews. Thanks so much for that question. I 7 will definitely defer to Dr. Galpin about the different 8 processes the veterans can use to change their different 9 platform.

We have instituted, even during this pandemic, a new Veterans Experience Survey focused on care associated with during this pandemic, and we are collecting that data now regularly. That survey just started July 10th, and we are getting information about their experience, both face-toface care and telehealth, what their preferences would be for next visit and the like.

17 So we will continue to improve upon how veterans' 18 experiences are actually reflected. A lot of the questions 19 even get down to their technology concerns. Were they able 20 to see their provider clearly? Could they hear them 21 clearly? Do they feel that their privacy concerns were 22 addressed?

23 So we are definitely taking the veteran experience into 24 account, but, Dr. Galpin, if you want to go into some of the 25 processes on how veterans can actually receive this care? Dr. Galpin. Yeah. This is a really important area for us. Improving the veteran's experience, the family members, the caregiver's experience, that is part of our vision for telehealth in the VA.

5 We regularly collect--we have surveys that go out to 6 veterans post their telehealth visit. So we can see the 7 data, what the experience is. We can see that for providers 8 as well, and so this is something that we take very 9 seriously.

We are working with the Veterans Experience Office now. They were conducting interviews--I think I mentioned those before--that overwhelmingly veterans like telehealth, and they prefer it over a telephone. But we want to work with them to really map out the entire experience. From the moment that someone talks to them about telehealth and when someone is offering them help with the equipment to ask them do they have the right internet, would they want to do a test call, if things do not work during the appointment, then obviously the experience in the level of care is not going to be good.

So our goal is to keep working on these areas, enhancing the processes, integrating the processes, and enhancing the technology so that we do meet expectations, but ultimately, we want this to be a choice for veterans. We are in a really unusual time right now, but if this 1 is a modality that does not work for an individual veteran,
2 we want there to be an option for them to say, "I want in3 person care. That works better for me," and that is really
4 the right way to treat the individual, allow them to make
5 their health care choices and to find their preferences.

6 Senator Sinema. Thank you.

7 Mr. Chairman, I have additional questions I will submit8 for the record. Thank you. I yield back.

9 Senator Moran. Thank you, Senator Sinema.

I think Senator Tillis is returning for an additional question, and I have a couple of additional questions. And then we will be close to wrapping up.

Let me make certain--that Senator Sinema's question 14 caught my attention, and I want to make certain that the 15 answer is that a veteran who does not feel comfortable, does 16 not want to utilize telehealth is not in any way coerced to 17 do so.

18 Dr. Matthews. Correct, sir.

19 Senator Moran. Thank you.

This would be Dr. Klobucar. Would you speak directly to the challenges the Department faces in providing virtual care to veterans in highly rural and frontier areas? What is the update that you would have on the VA Video Connect for a rural Native veteran project?

25 Mr. Klobucar. Yes, sir. The Office of Rural Health's

1 Veterans Rural health Resource Center in Salt Lake City has 2 established a VA Video Connect project, and the goals behind 3 this are to educate providers on delivering mental health 4 care to Tribal nations, culturally sensitive mental health 5 care, and also to deliver training for veterans who may wish 6 to engage in that care.

7 This is an ongoing program. We have trained dozens of 8 providers so far. It is a relatively new program, and it is 9 designed to enhance the VA Video Connect effort as we expand 10 out into more and more Tribal areas. There is ongoing 11 expansion planned for next year and the following years, and 12 we are seeing positive results already.

13 Senator Moran. Thank you.

Dr. Galpin, I want to understand about the ATLAS telehealth pods. My understanding was they were closed at the start of the pandemic, and do you have an update on when those pods might be reopened?

Dr. Galpin. Yes. The one in Eureka, Montana, has opened. The other ones, the Walmart sites, the plan is to open them in mid-August, and then we have another VSO site that we anticipate or we target for the end of September. As you noted, they were closed down, and we were concerned about infection risk. We have worked with infection control, with Walmart, to make sure that we have new protocols in place. They will maybe feel a little bit 1 different. Hopefully, people will feel safe going to them, 2 and that we do want to then reopen them and expand. But 3 that is the timeline.

4 Senator Moran. Thank you.

5 This is not a filler question while we wait for Senator 6 Tillis question, but I always give--at least I always 7 attempt to give our witnesses an opportunity. Is there 8 anything that you would like to make certain that I and the 9 Committee hears, anything you would like to correct or wish 10 that someone had have asked you that you would now like to 11 answer?

Dr. Matthews. Thank you for this opportunity, sir. I think I just want to echo really what our executive in charge, Dr. Stone, almost builds into his message. He builds a video message every day during the pandemic. It is actually something that has caused a great deal of just positive energy throughout VHA, and one of his messages that is regularly shared is just one of great gratitude for our VA staff.

20 What it took for the administration to really respond 21 to the pandemic, particularly in the March-April time frame 22 of converting to a very acute responsive mode, that took a 23 great deal of energy. Even within my own office, the Office 24 of Community Care is administrative completely. We are 25 nowhere near the front line of actually taking care of 1 patients.

2 My own deputy, three of my staff actually volunteer to 3 go to the front line to assist with emergency management, 4 and that is just one office. There were others as well.

5 So I would be remiss if I did not really recognize on 6 the record just unbelievable commitment of the VA staff 7 during this response.

8 Senator Moran. Doctor, you are right and appropriate 9 to do so, and I would be remiss if I did not agree with what 10 you said and express gratitude on behalf of this committee 11 and members of the United States Senate, but most 12 importantly, our veterans for the efforts that were made to 13 care for them during this time, which we wish would end 14 sooner than it has. But we are grateful for those, and many 15 of them are veterans themselves helping other veterans. So 16 please express our gratitude for that circumstance.

17 Let me see if we are going to conclude this meeting, 18 and I am ready to do so, unless you tell me otherwise. 19 Done.

I thank our witnesses for being here, and thanks for thinging us some education and enlightenment. We have additional questions that would be submitted for the record. I would ask that the VA respond to those as soon as possible. The committee members should have those questions to the committee within 5 days.

1	With	that,	our	hear	ing is	cond	cluded.		
2	[Wher	eupon,	, at	3 : 17	p.m.,	the	committee	was	adjourned.]
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