



**U.S. States and Territories Modifying Requirements for Telehealth in Response to COVID-19**  
*(Out-of-state physicians; preexisting provider-patient relationships; audio-only requirements; etc.)*

Last Updated: **May 24, 2023**

<b>States with Waivers: 2</b>
<i>States with Waivers, not allowing new applications: 1</i>
States without Waivers (or closed waivers): 47 + DC
<u>States with long-term or permanent interstate telemedicine: 21 + GU + CNMI + PR + USVI</u>

On April 10, 2023, President Biden [signed a resolution](#) formally ending the coronavirus national emergency that began in March 2020. However, the COVID Public Health Emergency (PHE), will continue until May 11, 2023, as was previously announced by the administration.

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Following the conclusion of the federal PHE on May 11, many other states followed suit, including Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Oregon and Washington. As of May 24, only two states – New York and Texas – have active states of emergency related to the pandemic.

State	Note	Citation
Alabama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Medical Licensure Commission of Alabama hereby finds that the need for qualified physicians to provide medical services in Alabama warrants the emergency adoption of this rule to provide for the issuance of an emergency license to physicians licensed in other states who may assist with this health emergency. The intent of this rule is to provide for the expedited issuance of medical licenses to qualified physicians who desire to provide health care to citizens of Alabama suffering from and affected by the 2019 novel coronavirus known as COVID-19. The Medical Licensure Commission hereby finds that physicians who obtain an emergency certificate of qualification by endorsement from the State Board of Medical Examiners are eligible for an emergency medical license... An emergency license issued under this rule shall expire 120 days after the effective date of this rule, or when the Governor of Alabama proclaims the termination of the state’s public health emergency, whichever is sooner. An emergency license shall not be renewed. Applicants for an emergency license shall not be required to pay a fee.</li> <li>Re: Alabama Medicaid - The extension of telemedicine services is effective March 16, 2020. This extension allows clinicians to provide medically necessary services that can be appropriately delivered via telecommunication services including telephone consultations... These actions will be effective for one month, expiring on dates of service April 16, 2020. It will be reevaluated for a continuance as needed.</li> <li>Re: controlled substances - If you have a current DEA registration in any jurisdiction, upon issuance of the Temporary Emergency Medical License, you will receive an Alabama Controlled Substances Certificate for the sole purpose of treating patients suffering from and affected by COVID-19. The Alabama Controlled Substances Certificate will specifically prohibit the prescribing of controlled substances via telemedicine.</li> <li>[6/8/21 Update] - It is not the case that a physician may practice telemedicine in any state as long as there is a license in at least one other state. <b>To practice telemedicine in Alabama, the physician must hold one of the Alabama medical licenses that are available</b> (Alabama full traditional license, a license via the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, or special purpose license to practice medicine across state lines).</li> </ul>	<p align="center"> <a href="#">ALBME Emergency Rule Statement</a>   <a href="#">ALBME Telemedicine Guidance</a>   <a href="#">Initial Emergency License Instructions</a> </p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re: <del>Special purpose [interstate] license</del> — However, the Alabama Board of Medical Examiners does issue a license “limited solely to the <del>practice of medicine or osteopathy across state lines via telecommunications</del>. These licensees are not authorized to provide in-person treatment in Alabama.”</li> <li>• [5/18/22 Update] re: Special purpose licenses abolished - On Apr. 12, 2022, Governor Kay Ivey signed <a href="#">Act No. 2022-302</a> effectively abolishing the SPL which allowed the practice of medicine and osteopathy across state lines via telemedicine. No new SPL applications will be accepted after <b>May 26, 2022</b>. Currently active Special Purpose licenses will remain active until their natural expiration date. No Special Purpose licenses will be renewed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physicians desiring to continue to practice telemedicine in Alabama will be required to obtain a <a href="#">full license</a> or a license through the <a href="#">Interstate Medical Licensure Compact</a>. (<a href="#">ALBME Guidance</a>).</li> <li>• [7/12/22 Update] re: <b>infrequent</b> interstate telemedicine – However, as part of that legislation, there is an exception for physicians “who provide [telemedicine] services on an irregular or infrequent basis (defined as fewer than 10 days or 10 patients per calendar year), or when the services are provided in consultation with a physician licensed in the state. The bill also explicitly allows a physician-patient relationship to be established without an in-person exam, and prescribing can include controlled substances under certain circumstances.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive, <a href="#">waivers currently rescinded</a></b> - On July 20, 2020, the Board and Commission extended the expiration of existing and new emergency licenses to <b>November 17, 2020</b>. All temporary emergency licensees that wish to continue practicing in Alabama after November 17, 2020, should apply now for permanent licensure through <a href="#">the Board</a> (typically 2-3 months) or the <a href="#">Interstate Medical Licensure Compact</a> (within 30 days). It is anticipated that licenses should be issued within 48 hours of receipt of application.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Temporary License Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">Guidance re: AL Medicaid</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Alaska</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On April 10, 2021, Gov. Dunleavy signed SB 241, which says, in part, "... during the public health disaster emergency declared by the governor... on March 11, 2020... [Alaska Statutes] do not apply to a health care provider who is providing treatment; rendering a diagnosis; or prescribing, dispensing, or administering a prescription, excluding a controlled substance... through an audio-visual, real-time, two-way interactive communication system, without first conducting an in-person physical examination, <b>if (1) the health care provider is licensed, permitted, or certified to provide health care services in another jurisdiction and is in good standing in the jurisdiction...</b>"</li> <li>• For as long as the Secretary’s designation of a public health emergency remains in effect, DEA-registered practitioners may issue prescriptions for controlled substances to patients for whom they have not conducted an in-person medical evaluation, provided all of the following conditions are met: 1) The prescription is issued for a legitimate medical purpose by a practitioner acting in the usual course of his/her professional practice 2) Is conducted using an audio-visual, real-time, two-way interactive communication system. 3) The practitioner is acting in accordance with applicable federal and state law.</li> <li>• Re: opioid use disorder treatment - On May 7, 2020, the State Medical Board adopted, as emergency regulations, changes in 12 AAC 40, to allow a physician or PA to examine, diagnose and treat a patient for an opioid use disorder without a healthcare provider present with the patient, during a public health emergency disaster declared by the governor.</li> <li>• [2/16/21 Update] Re: expiration of state of emergency - Alaska on [February 14] became one of two states in the United States without a formal COVID-19 public health disaster declaration and the only state without any disaster-related provisions, at least right now.</li> <li>• [2/19/21 Update] Re: waivers - While certain authorities under the DD have expired, the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) is making every effort to minimize potential disruption to interactions between Alaskans and DHSS as we transition out of the DD. DHSS will continue to operate its COVID-19 response under the same guidance and direction that had previously been provided, <b>which includes all prior waived or suspended statutes and regulations</b>.</li> <li>• [6/30/21 Update] re: Interstate telemedicine — Alaska offers <a href="#">Emergency Courtesy Licenses</a> for physicians licensed in other jurisdictions, which are valid for 6 months, and can be renewed for 6 months “if the board has determined the urgent situation still exists.” (<a href="#">Article</a>). (<a href="#">State Medical Board guidance</a>).</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: Interstate telemedicine – The practice of telehealth/telemedicine on a patient located in Alaska <b>requires an Alaska license</b>. (<a href="#">Telehealth &amp; Licensing During COVID-19</a>).</li> <li>• [11/3/22 Update] re: Interstate telemedicine – Although treating a patient in Alaska via telemedicine requires an Alaska license, HB 265 (2022) includes a provision that allows Alaskans with suspected or diagnosed life-threatening conditions, such as cancer, to be</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">AK SB 241</a></p> <p><a href="#">Courtesy License Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Regulation</a></p> <p><a href="#">Telehealth &amp; Licensing During COVID-19</a></p> <p><a href="#">Bulletin 20-07 re: Telehealth Coverage</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Waiver expiration</a></p> <p><a href="#">DHSS Guidance re: Waivers</a></p> <p><a href="#">AK HB 76</a></p>

	<p>treated by an out-of-state physician as long as they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Have a referral from their Alaska-licensed physician.</li> <li>○ Have an existing patient-physician relationship with the out-of-state physician.</li> <li>○ And the out-of-state physician has previously conducted an in-person visit with the patient.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Status – Inactive.</b> AK HB 76, which was signed April 30, formally ended Alaska’s state of emergency. (<a href="#">Article</a>). According to the <a href="#">4/30 Public Health Order</a>, no interstate licensing waivers are included. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>However</b>, SB 241 allows a licensed health care provider in good standing in another jurisdiction to provide services via telemedicine to Alaska patients, with the exception of prescribing controlled substances (see above) <b>during a declared state of emergency</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">4/30 PHO</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Arizona</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● [MDs]: The Arizona Medical Board (AMB) announces the following available temporary emergency licenses for Physicians (MDs) to practice in Arizona and the extension of the time frame for renewal of MD licenses during the COVID-19 State of Emergency: MDs licensed in another state are eligible to apply for temporary licensure in the State of Arizona using the emergency temporary licensure application... All MD temporary emergency licenses expire after 90 days, or at the time the State of Emergency is declared to be over whichever shall occur first.</li> <li>● [DOs]: In accordance with Arizona Revised Code, individuals can apply for a temporary license with the Board to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19 in Arizona.</li> <li>● Re: Telemedicine coverage - Gov. Ducey [on March 25, 2020] issued an Executive Order [EO 2020-15] requiring health care insurance companies to expand telemedicine coverage for all services that would normally be covered for an in-person visit... It remains in effect until the termination of the declared public health emergency... Includes all electronic means of delivering telehealth including telephone and video calls; Ensures that a patient’s home is considered an approved location to receive telemedicine services; ... And prohibits a regulatory board from requiring a medical professional who is authorized to write prescriptions to conduct an in-person examination of a patient prior to the issuance of a prescription.</li> <li>● [5/5/21 Update] – Re: interstate telemedicine - On June 5, 2021, <a href="#">AZ HB 2454</a> was signed, <b>which permanently allows health care providers licensed in another jurisdiction</b>, in good standing and not subject to current or past disciplinary actions; <b>to practice telemedicine with Arizona patients</b>. Licensees must register with the act in compliance with Arizona laws including scope of practice and liability insurance, among others. The venue for any violation is that of the resident.</li> <li>● <b>Status – Inactive</b>, on May 5, Gov. Ducey issued <a href="#">EO 2021-13</a>, rescinding prior telemedicine-related executive orders, and referencing the comprehensive HB 2454. However, Arizona offers interstate telemedicine via Registration system, see above.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">AZ DHS Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 2020-15</a></p> <p><a href="#">Press Release re: Telemedicine Coverage</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 2020-07</a></p> <p><a href="#">AZ HB 2454</a></p> <p><a href="#">Temporary MD License</a></p> <p><a href="#">Temporary DO License</a></p> <p><a href="#">Status of AHCCCS Emergency Authority Requests</a></p> <p><a href="#">Universal License Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Arkansas</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In response to the current health crisis and Gov. Hutchinson’s Executive Order 20-16, the ASMB voted to grant a Border State Emergency Temporary License to physicians that are currently practicing in any of the six bordering states [Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana] and also holds an active and unrestricted medical license in that state with the understanding that this is for telemedicine <b>only for already established Arkansas patients</b>.</li> <li>● Re: establishing patient/physician relationship - Gov. Hutchinson is waiving the requirement for in-person/face-to-face meetings to establish relationships. “Physicians licensed in Arkansas who have access to a patient’s personal health record maintained by a physician may establish a professional relationship with a patient using any technology deemed appropriate by a provider, including the telephone... to diagnose, treat, and if clinically appropriate, prescribe.”</li> <li>● Re: controlled substances – The Arkansas State Medical Board voted to allow prescribers to see patients and prescribe controlled substance medications via telemedicine for a six-month period during the public health emergency, so long as the prescription is a refill only and not a change to the current medication.</li> <li>● [5/21/21 Update] – Re: Recission of State of Emergency - Gov. Asa Hutchinson on [5/20/21] said he won’t seek another extension of the emergency he declared because of the coronavirus pandemic, allowing it to expire at the end of the month. Hutchinson said the declaration that he first issued March 11, 2020, because of the pandemic will <b>expire May 30</b>.</li> <li>● [8/3/21 Update] re: <b>New</b> State of Emergency Declaration - Hutchinson said the declaration will allow the Arkansas Department of Emergency Management to seek staffing assistance from health workers outside the state. It also eases the process for retired health workers to re-enter the workforce and for medical students to become licensed. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Border State Emergency License Instructions &amp; Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-16</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-05</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">EO 21-14</a>: The Arkansas Division of Emergency Management is hereby ordered to seek necessary staffing assistance... through available avenues to include the Emergency Management Assistance Compact... the Arkansas Dept. of Health is ordered to identify any regulatory statutes, orders, or rules related to licensure of healthcare professionals that may be preventing, hindering, or delaying necessary action for coping with this emergency... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ The <a href="#">Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)</a> is a congressionally ratified interstate mutual aid mechanism (Public Law 104-321) that is supported through legislation enacted by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It provides a general framework (and legal basis) for interstate coordination and mutual aid during Governor-declared emergencies or disasters... including <b>Licensure and permit waivers for medical and other professionals</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• [9/29/21 Update] re: Emergency declaration recission - Arkansas Gov. Asa Hutchinson on [9/28/21] said he'd allowed the state's public health emergency for the coronavirus pandemic to end, saying he didn't need any additional powers to respond to it. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - Healthcare providers must be fully licensed or certified in Arkansas to provide services in the state unless the out-of-state provider is only providing episodic consultation services. (<a href="#">AR Code 17-80-404(d)</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the state's emergency declaration <b>expired September 27, 2021</b> (see above).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">ASMB Telemedicine Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: SoE recission</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
California	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Broad provision in <a href="#">Executive Order</a>) - Any out-of-state personnel, including, but not limited to, medical personnel, entering California to assist in preparing for, responding to, mitigating the effects of, and recovering from COVID-19 shall be permitted to provide services in the same manner as prescribed in Government Code section 179.5, with respect to licensing and certification. Permission for any such individual rendering service is subject to the approval of the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority for medical personnel and the Director of the Office of Emergency Services for nonmedical personnel and shall be in effect for a period of time not to exceed the duration of this emergency.</li> <li>• [EMSA Guidance] - A medical facility, telehealth agency or staffing agency which desires to utilize medical professionals with out-of-state certifications or licenses during the COVID-19 State of Emergency shall submit the following to the EMS Authority prior to receiving approval: (A) A complete and signed "Request for Temporary Recognition of Out-Of-State Medical Personnel During a State of Emergency" form. (B) Email the temporary recognition form and supporting documents to the <a href="#">EMS Authority</a>. (C) The California EMS Authority shall review and make a written determination... (D)The duration of the approval shall continue until the termination of the State of Emergency or the end date on the temporary recognition form, whichever comes first.</li> <li>• On April 4, Gov. Newsom signed Executive Order N-43-20 expanding protections to medical providers as they amplify the use of video chats and similar applications to provide routine and non-emergency medical appointments in an effort to minimize patient exposure to COVID-19. The order relaxes certain state privacy and security laws for medical providers, so they can provide telehealth services without the risk of being penalized.</li> <li>• The requirements related to the responsibility of a health care provider to obtain verbal or written consent before the use of telehealth services and to document that consent, as well as any implementing regulations, are suspended. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ [10/5/21 Update] - California Governor Gavin Newsom has extended an Executive Order enabling physicians to conduct routine and non-emergency telehealth services without risk of being penalized for the inadvertent release of patient data. (<a href="#">Executive Order N-16-21</a>).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• [8/10/21 Update] re: Continuing telehealth flexibilities - The main telehealth update came with the Governor's signing of <a href="#">AB 133</a> on July 27th, which extends California's temporary COVID-19 telehealth flexibilities <b>until the end of 2022</b>. The extension ensures <i>payment parity for all telehealth modalities, including audio-only, and all providers, including federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) and rural health clinics (RHCs)</i>.</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - Physicians using telehealth technologies to provide care to patients located in California must be licensed in California. Physicians are held to the same standard of care, and retain the same responsibilities of providing informed consent, ensuring the privacy of medical information, and any other duties associated with practicing medicine regardless of whether they are practicing via telehealth or face-to-face, in-person visits. (<a href="#">Medical Board of California Telehealth Resources</a>).</li> <li>• [10/18/22 Update] re: State of Emergency recission – On October 17, 2022, Gov. Newsom announced that California's emergency declaration will end on <b>February 28, 2023</b>. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, California's state of emergency expired <b>February 28, 2023</b> (see above).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Emergency Declaration</a></p> <p><a href="#">EMSA Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Temporary License Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO N-43-20</a></p> <p><a href="#">CA AB 133 Fact Sheet (CCHP)</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing law allows a physician who is not currently licensed in Colorado to provide medical</li> </ul>	

	<p>care in connection with an emergency so long as such services are “gratuitous,” that is, free of charge via § 12-240-107(3)(a), C.R.S. The Medical Practice Act also currently allows for a physician licensed and lawfully practicing medicine in another state or territory without restrictions to provide occasional services in Colorado through § 12-240-107(3)(b). This provision does require that the physician not have a regular practice in Colorado and maintain malpractice insurance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspension of requirements that patients must be located in Colorado at time of consultation to expand treatment for traveling Colorado citizens, as currently required under § 12-240-107(1)(g), C.R.S., which defines telemedicine as the practice of medicine requiring a Colorado license to practice telemedicine on patients located in Colorado at time of consultation.</li> <li>• Re: permanent telehealth changes - On July 6, Colorado Governor Jared Polis signed <a href="#">SB 20-212</a>, expanding access to telehealth for Colorado residents by prohibiting insurers from requiring an established in-person practitioner/patient relationship or imposing location or additional licensure requirements, as well as preventing limitations on the use of HIPAA-compliant technologies to deliver telehealth.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, Colorado’s State of Emergency was <b>rescinded on July 8, 2021</b>, per <a href="#">7/8 announcement</a>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">DORA Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Telehealth changes</a></p> <p><a href="#">CO SB 20-212</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: SB 212</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Connecticut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [EO 7G] - Suspends the licensure/certification/registration requirements in § 19a-906(a)(12) – which establishes who may qualify as a “telehealth provider” in Connecticut – for telehealth providers enrolled in Medicaid or in-network in fully-insured commercial plans, in accordance with orders issued by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Health (DPH). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Section 5(b) of Executive Order 7G allows a clinician licensed in another state to treat someone in CT through telehealth without getting a license in CT. [<a href="#">CT.gov</a>]</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Re: licensure by endorsement - Existing Connecticut law provides that “Department of Public Health may establish a process of accepting an applicant’s license from another state and may issue that applicant a license to practice medicine in the state without examination, if certain conditions are met” (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 20-12)</li> <li>• Re: originating sites - Waiving the homebound requirements for all otherwise coverable medical telemedicine services; Addition of specified “New Patient” Evaluation and Management (E&amp;M) Services; and Waiving the originating site requirements for psychiatric diagnostic evaluations.</li> <li>• [EO 7G] Re: telemedicine modality - The order expands Medicaid and commercial health insurance telehealth coverage to audio-only telephone.</li> <li>• Re: State of Emergency extension – On July 14, 2020, Gov. Lamont signed Executive Order 7HHH, which extends the suspension of the requirements of licensure for physicians and PAs for six months [January 14, 2021] unless earlier modified or terminated.</li> <li>• Re: telemedicine waiver extensions - CT HB 6001, which was signed into law July 31, 2020, extends Gov. Lamont’s emergency orders regarding telemedicine until March 15, 2021, including expanding the type of healthcare professionals that can provide telehealth services to dentists, genetic counselors, and occupational or physical therapist assistants, among others; allowing audio-only telemedicine modalities, and prohibiting insurers from reducing reimbursement for telemedicine services.</li> <li>• [3/16/21 Update] re: telemedicine waiver extensions – On March 14, 2021, Gov. Lamont issued <a href="#">Executive Order No. 10C</a> that extends the act's expiration date to April 20, 2021.</li> <li>• <del>[5/14/21 Update] re: two-year waiver extension – On May 10, 2021, Gov. Lamont signed <a href="#">CT HB 5596</a>, which, among other things, allows for physicians licensed out of state to provide services via telemedicine to Connecticut residents <b>for two years</b>. Requires any Connecticut entity, institution, or provider who contracting with an out-of-state provider to verify the provider’s credentials and confirm they have professional liability insurance. Bill allows audio-only modalities when appropriate, also limited to a two-year time frame. (Article).</del></li> <li>• [7/27/21 Update] re: status of waivers - The executive order that allowed a physician or PA licensed in another state to practice in Connecticut without a Connecticut license <b>expired on July 20, 2021. The order did not distinguish between in-person and telehealth.</b> <a href="#">Public Act 21-9 (HB 5596)</a> authorizes the Commissioner of Public Health to issue an order allowing an out of state licensed physician or PA to provide services via telehealth without obtaining a Connecticut license through June 30, 2023. <b>However, there is no such order in place at this time.</b></li> <li>• [12/23/21 Update] re: new waivers - As COVID-19 cases and hospitalizations rise, the Connecticut Department of Public Health is waiving state license requirements for certain out-of-state health care workers looking to practice in Connecticut in an effort to combat staffing shortages... This order will suspend for 60 days the state's requirements for</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Article re: Telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 7G</a></p> <p><a href="#">Conn. Gen. Stat. § 20-12)</a></p> <p><a href="#">CMAP Telemedicine Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">CT HB 6001</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: 2<sup>nd</sup> Telemedicine Extension</a></p> <p><a href="#">CT HB 5596</a></p>

	<p>licensure, certification or registration requirements for health care workers who have the appropriate credentials in another U.S. state or territory. It will not extend past February 15 if the state's public health emergency is not extended... Applies to: <b>physicians, PAs, APRNs...</b> (<a href="#">Article</a>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [4/15/22 Update] re: rescission of waiver – “In accord with Special Act 22-1, Executive Order 14 D will <b>expire on April 15, 2022</b>, ending the modification of various provisions of the General Statutes governing the licensure, permitting of health care professionals and supervision of various health care professionals. The following statutory requirements modified by the Executive Order shall no longer be modified and will be in full effect on April 15, 2022.” (<a href="#">DPH Guidance</a>).</li> <li>• [3/1/23 Update] re: out-of-state mental and behavioral health care providers – “I hereby authorize the following health care providers appropriately licensed, certified or registered in another state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to deliver mental health and behavioral health care and services via telehealth... psychologists, marital and family therapists, marital and family therapy associates, clinical social workers... [APRNs]... certified as a Psychiatric-Mental Health Nurse Practitioner... [PAs]... with a Certificate of Added Qualifications in Psychiatry...” OOS providers must register with CT DPH, follow CT law, and submit an application within 30 days of enrolling. (<a href="#">DPH Commissioner’s Order 11/2/22</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the out-of-state waiver expired <b>April 15, 2022</b>, “The Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) has further extended its temporary waiver of the state’s license requirements for certain out-of-state health care professionals looking to practice in Connecticut to April 15. (<a href="#">DPH Guidance</a>).</li> <li>• However, OOS mental and behavioral health care providers that are registered with the state’s Department of Public Health may practice via telemedicine until <b>September 30, 2023</b> per <a href="#">DPH Commissioner’s Order 11/2/22</a>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 7HHH</a></p> <p><a href="#">DPH Commissioner’s Order 11/2/22</a></p> <p><a href="#">DPH Commissioner’s Orders</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Delaware</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurses, doctors, mental health care providers, pharmacists and other health care professionals who have active licenses or certificates of good standing in any U.S. jurisdiction are authorized to provide in-person health care services in Delaware throughout the emergency, as well as telemedicine services.</li> <li>• All out of state mental health providers with an active license in good standing in any United States jurisdiction... are hereby authorized to provide in-person and telemedicine mental health services in Delaware.</li> <li>• Any in-person requirement prior to telemedicine services under Title 24 is waived. Regulation 19 on Telemedicine, including audio-visual requirements are suspended.</li> <li>• DE HB 348, signed into law July 16, <b>eliminated authorization for out-of-state practitioners to practice telemedicine and telehealth in Delaware with the exception of mental health care providers</b>. It retains the suspension of certain regulations which limit the practice of telemedicine (e.g., audio-only telemedicine, no pre-existing patient provider relationship necessary, prescribing opioids) that had been instituted with executive order waivers, until July 1, 2021.</li> <li>• [6/25/21 Update] On June 23, 2021, Delaware Governor John Carney signed the Telehealth Access Preservation and Modernization Act of 2021 into law. This legislation allows the first-time encounter to establish the physician/patient relationship to occur via telehealth and allows for audio-only telehealth visits. The law will also bring Delaware into the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, which makes it easier for physicians to practice in multiple states. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• [10/26/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine – On October 15, <a href="#">HB 334</a> was signed into law, which “Allows practitioners licensed outside of Delaware to render services to Delaware patients by telemedicine so long as their license in good standing in all jurisdictions in which they are licensed, not under investigation or subject to an administrative complaint, and they first obtain an interstate telehealth registration from the Division of Professional Regulation. Delaware retains jurisdictional authority for medicine practiced in the state, and "may report any discipline to the National Practitioner Database, as well as to every jurisdiction in which the health-care provider holds a license."</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, out-of-state telemedicine waivers rescinded, with the exception of mental health care providers, per HB 348. In October, 2022, HB 334 provides an opportunity for OOS providers to render services in the state. See above for more details.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Gov.’s Press Release</a></p> <p><a href="#">DEMA/DPH Order</a></p> <p><a href="#">Med Board Reg. 19</a></p> <p><a href="#">Out of State Medical Personnel Form</a></p> <p><a href="#">DE HB 348</a></p> <p><a href="#">DE HB 334</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Florida</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On March 16, 2020, Florida’s Surgeon General issued an Emergency Order that allows certain out-of-state health care professionals to temporarily provide telehealth services to persons in Florida in order to prepare for, respond to, or mitigate the effects of COVID-19. The Order also allows certain Florida licensed physicians to use telehealth services instead of in-person examinations in limited circumstances.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Article re: Telemedicine</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For purposes of preparing for, responding to, and mitigating any effect of COVID-19, health care professionals not licensed in this state may provide health care services to a patient in this state using telehealth... for a period not to exceed 30 days unless extended by order of the State Surgeon General. In addition to the allowed professions under Department of Health Emergency Order 20-002, this exemption shall apply to the following out of state health care professionals holding a valid, clear, and unrestricted license in another state or territory in the United States who are not currently under investigation or prosecution in any disciplinary proceeding in any of the states in which they hold a license... physicians, osteopathic physicians, PAs, and APRNs licensed in Florida... designated... as a controlled substance prescribing practitioner... may issue a renewal prescription for a controlled substance listed as Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV... only for an existing patient for the purpose of treating chronic nonmalignant pain without the need to conduct a physical examination of the patient. These practitioners may only substitute telehealth services for the physical examination.</li> <li>• During the 2019 legislative session, Florida passed a law authorizing out-of-state health care practitioners to perform telehealth services for patients in Florida. Signed by the Governor on June 25, 2019, this law became effective on July 1, 2019.</li> <li>• [6/29/21 Update] re: Recission of waivers - But after Gov. Ron DeSantis let an executive order declaring a public-health emergency expire [6/26/21], many regulatory flexibilities that health-care providers received during the pandemic, including flexibilities related to telehealth, also expired. As of 6/26, <b>telephones no longer are an acceptable platform for delivering telehealth services to non-Medicare patients</b> in Florida. Physicians also <b>cannot use telehealth to prescribe controlled substances to existing patients</b> for treating chronic non-malignant pain. Also, physicians <b>cannot use telehealth to recertify medical-marijuana patients.</b> (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• [7/1/21 Update] re: waiver recission - Out-of-state health care practitioners are no longer authorized to perform telehealth services for patients in Florida unless they become licensed or registered in Florida. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Qualified physicians are required to conduct an in-person physical examination to issue a physician certification for any patient.</li> <li>○ Controlled substance prescribers are required to conduct an in-person physical examination to issue a renewal prescription for a controlled substance. (<a href="#">FBOM Guidance</a>).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Florida Law § 2019-137: (a) A health care professional not licensed in this state may provide health care services to a patient located in this state using telehealth if the health care professional registers with the applicable board, or the department if there is no board, and provides health care services within the applicable scope of practice established by Florida law or rule.</li> <li>• <b>Status</b> – Florida’s temporary waivers are <b>inactive</b>, because Florida’s State of Emergency expired <b>June 26, 2021</b> (<a href="#">EO 21-94</a>). However, <b>out-of-state professionals</b> can provide telemedicine services to Florida residents <b>if they are registered with the Medical Board</b> per Florida Law § 2019-137.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">DOH EO 20-002</a></p> <p><a href="#">DOH EO 20-003</a></p> <p><a href="#">DOH EO No. 20-004</a></p> <p><a href="#">FL DOH Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Telemedicine Waivers Rescinded</a></p> <p><a href="#">§ 2019-137 re: Permanent OOS Telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">Additional FL OOS Telemedicine FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Georgia</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical Board Emergency Practice Permits for Telemedicine: On March 5, 2020, the Georgia Composite Medical Board announced that it would issue emergency practice permits to previously unlicensed physicians, physician assistants, advance practice registered nurses, and respiratory care professionals who wish to practice medicine during the COVID-19 emergency response with the Board’s approval of the application; valid for 90 days or when the governor lifts the statement of emergency.</li> <li>• Re: <b>permanent out-of-state telemedicine</b> - Existing Georgia law provides that “The [Medical] Board is authorized to issue telemedicine licenses to physicians who are licensed in other states but not licensed in Georgia if... (1) Hold a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in another state; (2) Not have had any disciplinary or other action taken against him or her by any other state or jurisdiction; and (3) Meet such other requirements established by the board pursuant to subsection (c) of this Code section as deemed necessary by the board to ensure patient safety. (<a href="#">GA Code § 43-34-31.1</a>).</li> <li>• The Board issued Ga. R &amp; Regs. § 360-3-0.10-.08 allowing for electronic prescribing during the emergency. This modification allows DEA registered practitioners to issue prescriptions for controlled substances for patients for whom they have not conducted an in-person medical evaluation.</li> <li>• [6/25/21 Update] re: establishing patient-physician relationship and prescribing - In May, 2021, Governor Kemp enacted legislation to prevent insurance companies from mandating a patient receive an in-person consultation before seeing a health care provider virtually. The law also says insurers can’t place additional restrictions on prescribing medications through</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Article re: Telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">GA Code § 43-34-31.1</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Practice Application</a></p>

	<p>telehealth visits. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [8/10/21 Update] re: license flexibility – “...Georgia Composite Medical Board is authorized to grant temporary licenses to physicians who apply for a temporary medical license and are currently licensed as a physician in good standing by equivalent boards in other states to assist with the needs of the State of Emergency for Continued COVID-19 Economic Recovery” per <a href="#">EO 7.22.21.02</a>.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, licensing waivers expired on <b>April 15, 2022</b>, with the expiration of Georgia’s State of Emergency. However, Georgia issues telemedicine licenses for OOS physicians, see above for more information.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">GA Executive Orders</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<a href="#">Guam</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing Guam Code allows physicians that are licensed somewhere in the United States to practice telemedicine (10 GCA § 12202(b)).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">10 GCA § 12202(b) Territory Resource Page</a></p>
Hawaii	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [EO 20-02] - The suspension of the following laws:... Section 453-1.3, HRS, practice of telehealth, to the extent necessary to allow individuals currently and actively licensed... to engage in telehealth without an in-person consultation or a prior existing physician-patient relationship; and to the extent necessary to enable out-of-state physicians, osteopathic physicians, and physician assistants with a current and active license, or those who were previously licensed... but who are no longer current and active, to engage in telehealth in Hawai’i without a license, in person consultation, or prior existing physician-patient relationship, provided that they have never had their license revoked or suspended and are hired by a state or county agency or facility or by a hospital, including related clinics and rehabilitation hospitals, nursing home, hospice, pharmacy, or clinical laboratory.</li> <li>• [6/22/21 Update] re: Establishing patient-physician relationship - <a href="#">SB 970</a>, which was signed into law on June 10, authorizes the establishment of a physician-patient relationships via a telehealth interaction <i>if the physician is licensed to practice in the state</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, Hawaii’s public health emergency expired on <b>March 25, 2022</b>. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-02</a></p> <p><a href="#">HI SB 970</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Idaho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursuant to the Board’s Proclamation, issued March 18, 2020, out-of-state physicians, and physician assistants with a license in good standing in another state will not need an Idaho license to provide telehealth to patients located in Idaho during the response to COVID-19. Prescribing controlled substances via telehealth must always comply with Federal law and HHS guidance related to COVID-19.</li> <li>• Temporary Suspension of rules: 57 - Idaho Telehealth Access Act 54-5705 [preexisting provider-patient relationship not required before initiating telemedicine services]; 54-5707 [prescribing prescription drugs via telemedicine is allowable - but not controlled substances].</li> <li>• [Article re: Changes] - Idaho Gov. Little [on June 22] signed an executive order [<a href="#">EO 20-13</a>] [proposing] making permanent more than 150 emergency rules enacted since March to address the coronavirus pandemic.... such as allowing the use of Zoom, Facetime and other applications and making it easier for providers to offer telehealth services... allowing out-of-state providers with valid licenses to treat Idaho residents through telehealth...</li> <li>• [<a href="#">EO 20-13</a>] - If a state agency determines that the regulation is required by law to remain in place or that permanently suspending the regulation would be deleterious to public health or safety, the agency head shall submit a signed letter to the administrator of DFM no later than July 24, 2020 outlining the law that compels the specific regulation, or the substantiated consumer health and safety issues that arose from suspending the rule during the declared emergency, and any other information that justifies the continuation of the original regulation...</li> <li>• The <a href="#">BOM’s Summer [2021] Newsletter</a> states: “When Governor Little lifts the Emergency Declaration, <b>all out-of-state practitioners (MDs, DOs, PAs, and RTs) must be fully licensed in Idaho to continue practicing in person or via telemedicine</b>. For those out-of-state practitioners who plan to discontinue their Idaho practice, please timely transition your patients to an Idaho-licensed provider to ensure continuity of care. Any practitioner who is practicing in Idaho or providing telemedicine services to Idaho residents without an active Idaho license after the Emergency Declaration is lifted may be disciplined by the Board. The Board is no longer issuing new temporary licenses to retired and inactive practitioners for COVID-19 purposes.”</li> <li>• [3/9/22 Update] re: license reciprocity - Where permitted by law, an applicant, in good standing with no restrictions upon or actions taken against their license to practice in a state, territory or district of the United States or Canada is eligible for licensure by endorsement to practice medicine in Idaho. (<a href="#">IDAPA 24 - General Provisions of the Board of Medicine</a>).</li> <li>• [9/27/22 Update] re: waivers <b>open</b>: The <a href="#">BOM’s Summer 2022</a> newsletter states “The state of Idaho is under a <b>federal</b> emergency declaration... <b>Any healthcare professional</b> may provide telehealth services in or into Idaho, so long as the healthcare professional is licensed or registered and in good standing with another U.S. state or jurisdiction and acting in good</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Board of Med Proc.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Gov’s Proc. (4/3)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Idaho Telehealth Access Act</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Changes</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 20-13</a></p> <p><a href="#">Gov’s Proc. (6/11)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Idaho Admin. Rules (Board of Medicine)</a></p> <p><a href="#">BOM Summer '21 Newsletter re: Rescinding Waivers</a></p> <p><a href="#">BOM Summer '22 Newsletter re: Reopening waivers</a></p> <p><a href="#">Temp Licensure App.</a></p> <p><a href="#">ID Executive Orders</a></p>

	<p>faith... with no active or pending disciplinary action... must possess the necessary education, training, and experience for the services being provided... the Division enforcement discretion is in place until <b>January 1, 2023</b>, unless extended by DOPL announcement. To ensure continuity of patient care after the waiver ends, healthcare professionals providing telehealth services should pursue Idaho licensure <b>or</b> prepare a transition plan for patient care.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the state’s waiver <b>expired January 1, 2023</b> (see above).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IDFPR interprets Executive Order 2020-9 to permit an out-of-state health care provider not licensed in Illinois to continue to provide health care services to an Illinois patient via telehealth where there is a <b>previously established provider/patient relationship</b>. The Department deems such a provider to be "authorized to practice in the State of Illinois" pursuant to Section 5 of the Executive Order without further need to obtain licensure in Illinois.</li> <li>• “Telehealth Services” are expanded to include all health care, psychiatry, mental health treatment, substance use disorder treatment, and related services provided to a patient regardless of the patient’s location via electronic or telephonic methods including, for example, FaceTime, Facebook Messenger, Google Hangouts, or Skype.</li> <li>• Re: Origination sites - Under the amended rules, any site that allows for the patient to use a communication or technology system as defined above may be an originating site, including a patient’s place of residence located within the state of Illinois or other temporary location within or outside the state of Illinois.</li> <li>• Re: insurers - Health insurers (“Insurers”) may not impose: Utilization review requirements... Prior authorization requirements for in-network providers providing Telehealth Services related to COVID-19... Cost-sharing obligations for Telehealth Services provided by in-network providers. Insurers must cover the costs of Telehealth Services rendered by in-network providers for medically necessary covered services... May establish reasonable requirements and parameters for Telehealth Services.</li> <li>• [1/4/22 Update] - Re: interstate telemedicine - Must have an IL medical license. An out-of-state person providing a service to a patient in IL through telemedicine submits himself or herself to the jurisdiction of the courts of IL. IL Compiled Statutes, Chapter 225, 60/49.5(e).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, according to the <a href="#">1/10/22 IDFPR Guidance</a>, the out-of-state telehealth waiver, <i>for established patients only</i>, expired <b>May 31, 2022</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">IDFPR Clarification</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 2020-09</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Telehealth</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Origination Site</a></p> <p><a href="#">IL Executive Orders</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p>Indiana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Broad provision in Executive Order 20-05) - Suspension of the requirement that a healthcare provider hold an Indiana license if he or she: (1) has an equivalent license from another State, and (2) is not suspended or barred from practice in that State or any State.</li> <li>• The Initial Telemedicine Provider Certification Request must be completed and filed with the Indiana Professional Licensing Agency before the provider may establish a provider-patient relationship or issue a prescription under IC 25-1-9.5-8 for an individual located in Indiana. <i>Note however, that a provider that practices predominantly in Indiana is not required to file this certification.</i></li> <li>• Re: Mental health - Pursuant to Executive Order 20-05, all licensed mental health professionals in the State of Indiana are permitted to conduct their work via telehealth. All statutes and rules that are applicable during remote practice must still be observed; however the requirement that the patient be physically present with the professional is suspended until the end of the public health crisis.</li> <li>• Re: chronic pain, controlled substances and telemedicine guidelines - The directive also waives the prohibition against audio-only telemedicine services and allows for physical, speech and occupational therapists to provide telemedicine services, but only when using secure videoconferencing, interactive store and forward technology or remote patient monitoring technology. In addition, those DEA-registered providers who have not conducted an in-person medical evaluation of a patient may issue a prescription to that patient for any schedule II-V controlled substance as long as the prescription is issued for a legitimate medical purpose, the telemedicine communication is conducted using an audio-visual, real-time, two-way interactive communication system and all other applicable state and federal laws are followed.</li> <li>• [EO 20-45] - As provided by Executive Orders 20-13... any individual... who received an initial and/ or subsequent 90-day temporary authorization to provide health care in the State of Indiana in response to this public health emergency because he or she was not currently licensed to practice in the state, either because their Indiana license is no longer active or they are licensed by another state, is granted an additional 90-day authorization to continue to provide health care services during this public health emergency. <b>All application procedures for reinstatement or approval will be reinstated and must be followed upon expiration of these temporary licenses or the lifting of the COVID-19 public health</b></li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-05</a></p> <p><a href="#">PLA Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Initial Telemedicine Provider Certification Request</a></p> <p><a href="#">IC § 25-1-9.5-8</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Chronic pain, controlled substances and telemedicine guidelines</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-13</a></p>

	<p><b>emergency.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re: out-of-state registry - According to the <a href="#">IPLA</a>, “The State of Indiana has created a registry of individuals who do not hold a valid license to practice in Indiana but can be mobilized to help fight COVID-19 by issuing temporary permits to practice. <b>Any individual who utilizes the registry may work initially for 90 days (extendable in 30-day increments) or until the public health emergency is over.</b> Once the emergency is over, their license will expire, and all existing application procedures must be followed such as taking the appropriate licensure exam and passing a criminal background check. This registry will be open to: <b>Out-of-state healthcare practitioners</b>; retired healthcare professionals; and recent graduates of accredited medical, registered nursing, pharmacy, physician assistant, and respiratory care programs.”</li> <li>• [1/6/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine – Indiana code provides for out-of-state physicians to provide care for Indiana patients – “A practitioner who is <b>physically located outside Indiana</b> is engaged in the provision of health care services in Indiana when the practitioner: (1) establishes a provider-patient relationship under this chapter with; or (2) determines whether to issue a prescription under this chapter for an individual who is located in Indiana. (b) A practitioner described in subsection (a) may not establish a provider-patient relationship... [unless they] <b>have certified in writing to the Indiana professional licensing agency</b>, in a manner specified by the Indiana professional licensing agency, that the practitioner and the practitioner's employer or practitioner's contractor agree to be subject to: (1) the jurisdiction of the courts of law of Indiana; and (2) Indiana substantive and procedural laws... (<a href="#">IC 25-1-9.5-9</a>).</li> <li>• [3/31/22 Update] re: Emergency License Registry – On March 21, 2022, Indiana’s Professional Licensing Agency (PLA) issued a <a href="#">bulletin</a> clarifying that the recently signed <a href="#">HB 1003</a> extends the <b>[out-of-state] healthcare registry through the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency</b> declared by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.”</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the state’s healthcare registry ended with the conclusion of the national PHE, which expired on <b>May 11, 2023</b> (see above).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-45</a></p> <p><a href="#">IC 25-1-9.5-9 (re: interstate telemedicine)</a></p> <p><a href="#">IN PLA Telemedicine Registry</a></p> <p><a href="#">IN Executive Orders</a></p> <p><a href="#">IPLA Bulletin re: Registry Extension</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Iowa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A physician may practice medicine/telemedicine in Iowa without an Iowa medical license on a temporary basis to aid in the emergency, if a physician holds at least one active medical license in another United State jurisdiction, and all medical licenses held by a physician in other United States jurisdictions are in good standing, without restrictions or conditions. All rules which establish preconditions, limitations, or restrictions on the provision of telehealth or telemedicine services in Iowa are temporarily suspended...</li> <li>• [Covid-19 Emergency Proclamation] - Telemedicine and Telehealth Services: All rules which establish preconditions, limitations, or restrictions on the provision of telehealth or telemedicine services in Iowa, including the use of audio-only telephone transmissions, continue to be suspended. <b>All rules which require face-to-face interactions with health care providers</b>, and impose requirements for residential and outpatient substance use disorder treatment and for face-to-face visitations, <b>continue to be suspended</b>.</li> <li>• [3/7/22 Update] re: grace period - The Iowa Board of Medicine announced that although the emergency proclamation expired on February 15, the Board is authorizing a grace period to avoid disruptions in staffing and patient care. Physicians have 90 days (<b>May 17, 2022</b>) to obtain licensure in Iowa to comply with the Board’s normal licensure requirements. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, out-of-state waivers <b>expired February 15, 2022</b>, per <a href="#">Gov. Reynolds' 2/3 Announcement</a>. However, there is a grace period in effect until May 17, 2022; please see above.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Board of Med Emergency Declaration (3/16 &amp; 4/27)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Governor’s Press Release</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Kansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gov. Laura Kelly on March 19 announced she had issued executive orders <a href="#">[EO 20-08]</a> to expand the use of telemedicine and waive restrictions on motor carriers who are delivering relief for COVID-19. Out-of-state doctors may provide telemedicine services in Kansas if they are licensed in another state, provided the physician holds an unrestricted license and is in good standing. All physicians are encouraged to utilize telemedicine, including those under self-quarantine.</li> <li>• Every physician treating a patient through telemedicine shall conduct an appropriate assessment and evaluation of the patient’s current condition and document the appropriate medical indication for any prescription issued.</li> <li>• Passed and signed KS HB 2016, which says, in part “A physician may issue a prescription for or order the administration of medication, including a controlled substance, for a patient without conducting an in-person examination of such patient. (b) A physician under quarantine, including self-imposed quarantine, may practice telemedicine. (c) (1) A physician holding a license issued by the applicable licensing agency of another state may practice telemedicine to treat patients located in the state of Kansas, if such out-of-state physician: (A) Advises the state board of healing arts of such practice in writing and in a manner</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Article re: Executive Orders</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-08</a></p> <p><a href="#">(NEW) Telemedicine Waiver</a></p>

	<p>determined by the state board of healing arts; and (B) holds an unrestricted license to practice medicine and surgery in the other state and is not the subject of any investigation or disciplinary action by the applicable licensing agency...”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [1/22/21 Update] Re: controlled substances, establishing physician/patient relationship – SB 14, signed into law January 25, allows physicians to issue prescriptions (including for controlled substances) <b>without conducting an in-person examination</b>. It also extends the ability for out-of-state practitioners in good standing and without disciplinary or investigation actions to practice telemedicine on Kansas patients until March 31, 2021, provided that they notify the Board in writing in a manner determined by the Board. Lastly, the bill gives the Board flexibility to extend these waivers to other healthcare professionals. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• [9/14/21 Update] re: Permanent out-of-state telemedicine – “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, <b>a physician holding a license issued by the applicable licensing agency of another state</b> or who otherwise meets the requirements of this section may <b>practice telemedicine</b> to treat patients located in the state of Kansas, if such physician <b>receives a telemedicine waiver issued by the state board of healing arts</b>. The state board of healing arts shall issue such a waiver within 15 days from receipt of a complete application...” [<a href="#">KS HB 2208</a>].</li> <li>• [1/19/22 Update] re: reinstated waivers – “Any and all provisions in Kansas law are temporarily suspended... to the extent necessary to allow health care professionals licensed and in good standing in any state or territory in the United States...” [<a href="#">EO 22-01</a>].</li> <li>• [2/22/22 Update] re: long term waiver extension – On January 21, 2022, Gov. Laura Kelly signed <a href="#">HB 2477</a> into law, which, among other things, “Notwithstanding any statute to the contrary, a healthcare professional <b>licensed and in good standing in another state</b> may practice such profession in the state of Kansas for the purpose of preparing for, responding to or mitigating any effect of COVID-19...”</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the reinstated Kansas state of emergency expired <b>January 20, 2023</b>, per <a href="#">HB 2477</a>. (See above).</li> <li>• Further, Kansas allows for OOS telemedicine for physicians that register with the state Board of Healing Arts, for more information, see above. According to the Telemedicine Waiver, “If your waiver was issued before May 1, you will be required to renew during that year’s renewal period. If your waiver is issued after May 1, you will not be required to renew until the following calendar year. Renewal begins May 15 of each year. All Telemedicine Waivers cancel August 1, if not renewed.”</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">KS HB 2016</a></p> <p><a href="#">KS SB 14</a></p> <p><a href="#">KS HB 2208 re: Permanent OOS Telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">KS HB 2477</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p>Kentucky</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Broad provision in Executive Order) - Medical and Osteopathic physicians not already licensed to practice in the Commonwealth of Kentucky may register to practice within Kentucky during the state of emergency declared by Governor Beshear.</li> <li>• Additionally, the law [KY SB 150] waives requirements of in-person examination for establishing a provider-patient relationship for the purposes of providing telehealth (to the extent this complies with federal law). It also gives the Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure, the Kentucky Board of Emergency Medical Services, and the Board of Nursing the ability to waive or modify state statutes and regulations: ... (f) For standards that are not necessary for the applicable standards of care to establish a patient-provider relationship, diagnose, and deliver treatment recommendations utilizing telehealth technologies.</li> <li>• Other temporary changes DMS has made to the 1915(c) HCBS (Medicaid) waivers include: ... Expanding the provider base by waiving requirements that out of state providers be licensed and located in Kentucky as long as they are licensed by another state’s Medicaid agency.</li> <li>• DMS is allowing providers to deliver services via phone and telehealth, as is appropriate.</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - A provider must be licensed in Kentucky with the exception of persons who, being nonresidents of Kentucky and lawfully licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy in their states of actual residence, <b>infrequently engage in the practice of medicine or osteopathy within this state</b>, when called to see or attend particular patients in consultation and association with a Kentucky-licensed physician. (<a href="#">KY Rev. Stat. § 311.560</a>).</li> <li>• [2/22/22 Update] – re: extension of waivers – On January 14, 2022, Kentucky Gov. Andy Beshear signed SB 25 into law, which, among other things, “Extend(s) 2020 SB 150... until April 14, 2022...”</li> <li>• The extension of SB 150 also thereby extends the “Temporary Telehealth Registry” (the registry for out-of-state health care providers to provide telehealth services to patients in Kentucky during the COVID-19 declared State of Emergency) to May 15, 2022, which provides a grace period for out-of-state providers to refer their Kentucky patients to providers who are licensed to practice in Kentucky. (<a href="#">Link</a>).</li> <li>• [4/15/22 Update] re: rescission of waiver/State of Emergency – Despite SB 25 setting Kentucky’s SoE end date to April 14; on March 22, 2022, Kentucky’s legislature overrode Gov.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">EO 2020-215</a></p> <p><a href="#">KBML Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">OOS Registration Form</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: OOS Licensing</a></p> <p><a href="#">KY SB 150</a></p> <p><a href="#">CFHS Guidance (4/1)</a></p> <p><a href="#">CFHS Guidance (3/13)</a></p>

	<p>Beshear’s veto of <a href="#">SJR 150</a> effectively ending the state of emergency immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, Kentucky’s State of Emergency expired on March 22, 2022, and the one-month grace period means that out-of-state telemedicine privileges expired <b>April 21, 2022</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<u>Louisiana</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">[18 JBE 2022]</a> - Louisiana state licensure laws, rules, and regulations for medical professionals and personnel hereby remain suspended for those medical professionals and personnel from other states or other countries offering medical services in Louisiana to those needing medical services as a result of this disaster <b>provided that said out-of-state or out-of-country medical professionals and personnel possess a current medical license in good standing in their respective state or country of licensure</b> and that they practice in good faith and within the reasonable scope of his or her skills, training, or ability.</li> <li>• The Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners has an emergency temporary permit application on their website for licensed out-of-state medical professionals seeking a temporary, voluntary license for an emergency event in the state of Louisiana. While there is no explicit mention of telemedicine, the <a href="#">LSBME has a list of approved out-of-state telemedicine permits</a>, implying it is allowed.</li> <li>• [Proc. 2020-32] - There is a need to allow for additional telehealth opportunities. To facilitate the provision of telehealth services where available and appropriate, the following guidelines are adopted: (A) The requirement that each state agency or occupational licensing board... regulate the use of telehealth in the delivery of healthcare services within the scope of practice regulated by said agency is suspended. (B) It will not be considered a violation of licensing standards... to provide a service via telehealth. (C) The practice of the provider... must be within the scope of the provider’s license, skill, training... (D) Prescribing of any controlled substance via telehealth must be medically appropriate, well-documented and continue to conform to rules applicable to the prescription of such medications.</li> <li>• [LDH Guidance] Re: modality, origination site - Providers offering services via telemedicine/telehealth must use a secure, HIPAA-compliant platform, if available. If not available, providers may use everyday communication technologies, including audio-only delivery of telemedicine/telehealth services (e.g., telephone) or use of videoconferencing (e.g., Skype, FaceTime) programs that have reasonable security measures, with each recipient’s permission. Audio-only delivery is allowed only in situations where an audio/video system is not available or not feasible... There is currently no formal limitation on the originating site (i.e., where the recipient is located) and this can include, but is not limited to, a healthcare facility, a school or the recipient’s home. Regardless of the originating site, providers must maintain adequate medical documentation to support reimbursement of the visit.</li> <li>• [1/4/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - The board <b>shall issue a telemedicine license</b> to allow the practice of medicine across state lines to an applicant who <b>holds a full and unrestricted license</b> to practice medicine in another state or territory of the United States. The board shall establish by rule in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act the requirements for licensure including not opening an office in Louisiana, not meeting with patients in Louisiana, and not receiving calls in Louisiana from patients. The physician, when examining a patient by telemedicine, shall establish a bona fide physician-patient relationship by: (A) Conducting an appropriate examination of the patient as determined by the board. (B) Establishing a diagnosis through the use of accepted medical practices including but not limited to patient history, mental status, and appropriate diagnostic and laboratory testing. (C) Discussing with the patient any diagnosis as well as the risks and benefits of various treatment options. (D) Ensuring the availability for appropriate follow-up care. (E) Fulfilling any other requirements as deemed appropriate and necessary by the board. (<a href="#">LA Revised Statutes § 37:1276.1</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, Louisiana’s State of Emergency expired on <b>March 16, 2022</b>, per Gov. Bel Edward’s <a href="#">3/14 statement</a>. However, the waivers did not immediately close “For an orderly transition and continuity of care for Louisiana citizens, the LSBME will extend the duration of all temporary permits issued during the Covid public health emergency <b>until 90 days after the termination of the declared health care emergency</b>, whenever that is determined by the governor or the judicial branch of the state of Louisiana.” (<a href="#">LBSME Guidance</a>). Therefore, temporary licenses <b>expired June 14, 2022</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">LSBME OOS Telemedicine Permits</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Temporary Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">Proclamation 2020-32</a></p> <p><a href="#">LDH Guidance 3/20</a></p> <p><a href="#">Telehealth Guidance During COVID-19 Pandemic</a></p> <p><a href="#">LSBME Guidance re: Covid Changes</a></p> <p><a href="#">LA Emergency Proclamations</a></p> <p><a href="#">LA Revised Statutes § 37:1276.1 (re: interstate license)</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<u>Maine</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The order signed by Gov. Mills gives greater flexibility to physicians, physician assistants and nurses to practice in Maine. According to the order, those who are licensed in these professions in other states and in good standing can now: (1) Receive an emergency license to provide health care services via telehealth to Maine people with no application fee; (2) See patients via telehealth without obtaining a license if already serving those patients at out-of-state locations; (3) Get their licenses automatically renewed during the state of emergency if their active license is about to expire.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">3/20 Executive Order</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: OOS Licensing</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [3/20 EO] – A physician, physician assistant, or nurse who is licensed and in good standing in another state and has no disciplinary or adverse action in the last ten years involving loss of license, probation, restriction or limitation, and who seeks immediate licensure to assist in the health care response to COVID-19, shall forthwith be issued an emergency Maine license that shall remain valid during the state of emergency. All physicians, physician assistants, or nurses licensed under this provision may provide health care services in-person in Maine or across state lines into Maine using telemedicine or telehealth.</li> <li>• Re: Telemedicine waivers - Maximize the use of telemedicine and telehealth and eliminates the need for some in-person patient visits for the duration of the emergency by: (1) Allowing voice-only technology to be used; and (2) Suspending any laws or rules related to state medical record privacy and HIPAA that would interfere with the use of telemedicine and telehealth technology.</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - A physician not licensed to practice medicine in this State <b>may provide consultative services</b> through interstate telehealth to a patient located in this State if the physician is registered... (<a href="#">Maine Rev. Stat. Ann., Tit. 32, § 3300-D</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the Maine State of Emergency <b>expired June 30, 2021</b>, per <a href="#">6/11 Proclamation</a>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Supplemental Order 3/20</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 3/24</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Maryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passed SB 1080, which, among other things, authorizes the Governor to establish or waive telehealth protocols for COVID-19, including authorizing health care professionals licensed out-of-state to provide telehealth to patients in the State, and to order the Department of Health to reimburse synchronous and asynchronous telehealth services for COVID-19 provided to a patient, without regard to whether the patient is at a clinical site, if the service is covered by Medicaid, provided by a participating Medicaid provider, and authorized under the health care provider’s scope of practice.</li> <li>• [Maryland BOP Telehealth FAQs] - For the duration of the Maryland State of Emergency, health care practitioners who have an active license in good standing in another state or the District of Columbia may practice telehealth without a Maryland license to provide continuity of care to existing Maryland patients.</li> <li>• Re: preexisting relationships - <a href="#">SB 402</a> and <a href="#">HB 448</a> authorized certain health care practitioners the ability to establish a practitioner-patient relationship through telehealth interactions. Require a health care practitioner provide telehealth services to be held to the same standards of practice that are applicable to in-person settings and, if clinically appropriate, provide or refer a patient for in-patient services or another type of telehealth service.</li> <li>• Re: prescribing controlled substances – Maryland law requires that licensed healthcare practitioners have a Maryland controlled dangerous substances (CDS) registration in order to prescribe CDS... Federal law also requires that licensed healthcare practitioners have a DEA registration to prescribe CDS... the DEA has waived the requirement registration in each state in which the practitioner practices for the duration of the PHE... Accordingly, the MDOH interprets the order to allow out-of-state practitioners to practice in Maryland... <b>to be allowed to prescribe CDS in Maryland without obtaining a Maryland CDS registration.</b></li> <li>• Re: privacy requirements - The requirement that a link must be a secure and private telehealth connection in accordance with state and federal law and the required use of encryption has been relaxed during the Federal and Maryland states of emergency. During the Federal and Maryland states of emergency a provider shall make good faith efforts to prevent access to data by unauthorized persons.</li> <li>• Re: opioids - Yes, during the state of emergency, prescriptions for Opioids may be prescribed for pain. Please see the Office of Controlled Substances Administration frequently asked questions for more details about prescribing Controlled Dangerous Substances during the State of Emergency</li> <li>• Re: real-time evaluations - One of the bills Gov. Hogan is signing expands the list of doctors and practitioners who can make use of telehealth platforms, and it allows evaluations to be done in real time. It also allows for a physician to perform an evaluation after data is collected via a telehealth meeting... Another bill allows mental health providers to use telehealth to deliver services directly to a patient in their home.</li> <li>• Re: audio-only calls - A health care practitioner authorized to use telehealth or audio-only calls or conversations may establish a practitioner–patient relationship through an exchange of information between a patient and a health care practitioner, if: (A) The health care practitioner: (i) Verifies the identity of the patient receiving health care services through telehealth or audio-only calls or conversations; (ii) Discloses to the patient the health care practitioner’s name, contact information, and the type of health occupation license held by the health care practitioner; (iii) Obtains oral or written consent from the patient or from the patient’s parent or guardian if state law requires the consent of a parent or guardian; and (B) Any audio-only calls or conversation occur in real time.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Maryland SB 1080</a></p> <p><a href="#">Maryland BOP Telehealth FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">Notice re: CDS prescription (5/8)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Telemedicine Expansion</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order (4/1)</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19 Pandemic: Orders and Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Board of Physicians Guidance re: End of the Maryland State of Emergency</a></p> <p><a href="#">MD Health Occ Code § 14-302 re: Reciprocal Licensing</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 22-01-04-01 (re:</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [1/10/22 Update] re: interstate reciprocity – “Any person who holds a valid, unexpired license as a health care practitioner that is issued by another state may, at a Health Care Facility, engage in the activities authorized under such license without first obtaining a license or practice letter from the applicable Maryland licensing agency or board... b. The Secretary, and all boards and commissions responsible for the licensing of health care practitioners, are ordered to expedite all applications for temporary licenses and temporary practice letters from health care practitioners licensed in other states...” (EO 22-01-04-01).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, out-of-state waivers were reinstated January 4, 2022, but <b>expired on February 3, 2022</b>, when the public health emergency expired, per <a href="#">2/3/22 Memo</a>.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">reinstating waivers</a>  <a href="#">State Resource Page</a>
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Massachusetts’ Order offers broad credentialing privileges: “With the Governor declaring a State of Emergency, the Board of Registration in Medicine has established an Emergency Temporary License Application for out-of-state physicians to assist in meeting the increased demand for physician services in Massachusetts. To qualify for an Emergency Temporary License a physician must hold an active full, unlimited and unrestricted medical license in good standing in another U.S. state/territory/district. "Good standing" shall not include a license that has been revoked, cancelled, surrendered, suspended, or is subject to disciplinary restrictions.”</li> <li>• Re: preexisting relationships - The new rule approved by the board makes it explicit that a doctor can treat a patient whom he or she has never seen in person as long as the physician considers it best for the patient during the health crisis.</li> <li>• Re: coverage rates - Gov. Charlie Baker ordered all commercial insurers, self-insured plans and state health plans to cover all clinically appropriate telehealth services and at the same rate as in-person care. The order specifies that all payers in the state “are required to allow all in-network providers to deliver clinically appropriate, medically necessary covered services to members via telehealth.”</li> <li>• Re: uninsured populations - Doctor on Demand has struck a deal with the state of Massachusetts to provide free telehealth visits to the state's uninsured during the coronavirus pandemic... Uninsured and Medicaid patients with symptoms of COVID-19 or have been targeted as needing care as the result of contact tracing are eligible to receive the service, which will be available 24/7, at no charge.</li> <li>• [5/18/21 Update] Re: end of State of emergency - And the state of emergency that's been in place since March 10, 2020, will be lifted <b>June 15, [2021]</b>, Gov. Charlie Baker announced [May 17]. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the state of emergency was <b>rescinded on June 15, 2021</b>, ending the temporary license waiver. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> </ul>	<a href="#">BORIM Press Release</a>  <a href="#">Expedited License Application</a>  <a href="#">Article re: Preexisting relationship requirements</a>  <a href="#">Article re: Coverage</a>  <a href="#">Article re: Uninsured</a>  <a href="#">PHE Order #2022-09 re: waivers in effect</a>  <a href="#">State Resource Page</a>
Michigan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Michigan law provides: “Under the circumstances and subject to the limitations stated in each case, the following individuals are not required to have a license issued under this article for practice of a health profession in this state: (c) An individual who by education, training, or experience substantially meets the requirements of this article for licensure while rendering medical care in a time of disaster...” (<a href="#">MCL § 333.16171</a>). This provision does not require an individual apply for or be granted an exemption by the Department.</li> <li>• Re: origination site - Michigan’s governor called on health plans to do more to encourage the use of telehealth and ordered the state Medicaid program to include the home as a telehealth site.</li> <li>• [EO 2020-86] All health care providers are authorized and encouraged to use telehealth services when medically appropriate and upon obtaining patient consent. To facilitate the provision of telehealth services: (a) Written consent for treatment is not required. A health care provider may obtain verbal consent... (b) Health care providers engaging in telehealth services may use asynchronous store and-forward technology for the transmission of medical information... (c) Remote patient monitoring, which may or may not take place in real-time, may be conducted as part of telehealth services... (d) A physician is not required to conduct an in-person examination before prescribing medication or ordering the administration of medication, including controlled substances except for methadone...</li> <li>• Re: Rescinding out of state waivers - On July 13, 2020, Gov. Whitmer issued Executive Order 2020-150 to rescind a previous order (<a href="#">Executive Order 2020-61</a>) that had permitted... <b>health care professionals who are licensed in good standing in other states or United States territories to practice in Michigan</b> without criminal, civil or administrative/licensure penalties for lack of Michigan licensure.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, out-of-state practice privileges rescinded per EO 2020-150.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">LARA Clarification</a>  <a href="#">Article re: Origination site</a>  <a href="#">Executive Order 2020-86</a>  <a href="#">Article re: Rescinding waivers</a>  <a href="#">Executive Order 2020-150</a>  <a href="#">State Resource Page</a>
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minnesota’s April 25 Executive Order provides: “qualified out-of-state healthcare professionals to render aid in Minnesota to meet the healthcare needs of Minnesotans during the COVID 19 peacetime emergency... (2) Out-of-State Healthcare Professionals who hold an active, relevant license, certificate, or other permit in good standing issued by a state</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Press Release re: OOS Waivers</a>

	<p>of the United States or the District of Columbia... (3) Before rendering any aid... [providers] must be engaged with a healthcare system or provider, such as a hospital, clinic, or other healthcare entity, in Minnesota. (4) A [Minnesota] healthcare system or provider must verify that each Out-of-State Healthcare Professional holds an active, relevant license, certificate, or other permit in good standing...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re: <b>out-of-state telemedicine</b> - Minnesota law provides: “A physician licensed in another state can provide telemedicine services to a patient in Minnesota if their license has never been revoked or restricted in any state, they agree to not open an office in Minnesota, meet with patients in Minnesota, or receive calls in Minnesota from patients and they register with the state’s board. These requirements do not apply in response to emergency medical conditions, the services are on an irregular or infrequent basis, or the physician provides interstate telemedicine services in consultation with a physician licensed in Minnesota” (<a href="#">MN Stat. § 147.032</a>).</li> <li>• Re: establishing patient-physician relationship – Minnesota law provides “that a physician-patient relationship may be established through telemedicine, and that physicians who provide services by telemedicine are held to the same standards of practice and conduct as apply to the provision of in-person services. (MN Stat. § 147.033).</li> <li>• Re: telemental health - On April 6, Gov. Walz authorized out-of-state mental health providers to provide telehealth services to Minnesota patients (this waiver appears to be explicitly limited to mental health professionals).</li> <li>• Re: Medicaid waivers - On March 27, 2020, CMS approved Minnesota’s state Medicaid waiver request allowing certain flexibilities, including: Temporarily waiving the requirement that out-of-state providers be licensed in Minnesota. The temporary waiver still requires minimum data collection about the out-of-state provider, exclusion screening, and no payments to providers who temporarily enrolled six months after the Public Health Emergency ends.</li> <li>• Re: SUD treatment – Minnesota’s legislature passed a law that “allows the examination requirement for prescribing drugs to treat substance use disorder to be met if the prescribing practitioner performs a telemedicine examination.” This provision is time-limited and terminates 60 days after the peacetime emergency ends (Laws 2020, ch. 115, art. 2, § 30).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, as of <b>May 6, 2021</b>, out-of-state telehealth registration applications will no longer be processed. (<a href="#">Minnesota Board of Behavioral Health and Therapy Guidance</a>). However, <b>out-of-state professionals can provide telemedicine services to Minnesota residents if they are registered</b> with the Medical Board per Minnesota Statute § 147.032.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-46</a></p> <p><a href="#">MN Statute § 147.032</a></p> <p><a href="#">MN Statute § 147.033</a></p> <p><a href="#">Governor’s Press Release</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Executive Order 20-28</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Medicaid/Waivers</a></p> <p><a href="#">Laws 2020, ch. 115, art. 2, § 30</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [10/26/20 Proc.] – As to those out-of-state physicians who currently hold an emergency license to treat Mississippi patients via telemedicine, such licenses shall remain in force and effect until January 31, 2021... those wishing to continue to provide care must submit an application for a full, unrestricted license on or before December 31, 2020.</li> <li>• [4/5/20 Proc.] - The Board hereby waives any and all Mississippi licensing requirements for out of state physicians whose specialty services are determined to be necessary by MSDH [<b>specifically pulmonologists and nephrologists</b>], provided the out of state physician holds an unrestricted license to practice medicine in the state in which the physician practices and currently is not the subject of an investigation or disciplinary proceeding.</li> <li>• [3/24/20 Proc.] - Out-of-state physicians <b>may only utilize telemedicine when treating patients in Mississippi with whom they have a pre-existing doctor-patient relationship</b>.</li> <li>• Re: pre-existing relationships - The requirement for a preexisting doctor-patient relationship does not apply for in-state physicians.</li> <li>• Re: controlled substances – As to those holding a valid unrestricted license to practice medicine in Mississippi, the emergency telemedicine waiver of the prohibition against prescribing controlled substances shall remain in effect [10/26/20 Proc.]</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - No person shall engage in the practice of medicine across state lines (telemedicine) in this state, hold himself out as qualified to do the same, or use any title, word or abbreviation to indicate to or induce others to believe that he is duly licensed to practice medicine across state lines in this state unless he has first obtained a license to do so from the State Board of Medical Licensure... (<a href="#">MS Code § 73-25-34</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive, waivers expired January 31, 2021</b>, for out-of-state physicians <i>currently holding an emergency license</i>, per <a href="#">10/26/20 Proclamation</a>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">10/26/20 Proclamation</a></p> <p><a href="#">Supplemental Proclamation 4/5/20</a></p> <p><a href="#">Amended Proc. 3/24/20</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emer. Telemedicine Licensure Form</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During this state of emergency in Missouri, physicians and surgeons licensed in another state can provide care to Missouri citizens, in person or using telehealth options, as long as they are actively licensed in another state and their license has not been disciplined.</li> <li>• Re: documentation waivers - The executive order temporarily suspends rules requiring a</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Article re: Telehealth</a></p>

	<p>physical exam and maintaining a contemporaneous record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re: establishing physician/patient relationship – HB 1682, signed July 13, allows physicians to establish physician-patient relationship via a telemedicine encounter, if the standard of care does not require an in-person encounter, and in accordance with evidence-based standards of practice and telemedicine practice guidelines.</li> <li>• [8/30/21 Update] re: Renewed waivers: I do hereby order suspension of certain statutory and regulatory provisions related to telemedicine, and I further vest state agencies and executive boards and commissions with authority to waive or suspend statutory or regulatory requirements, subject to my approval, where strict compliance would hinder the State’s recovery from COVID-19, and to ease licensing requirements to eliminate barriers to the provision of health care services and other professions. [EO 21-09].</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - In order to treat patients in this state through the use of telemedicine or telehealth, health care providers shall be fully licensed to practice in this state... (MO Rev. Stat. Ch. 191 § 191.1145).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, waivers expired <b>December 31, 2021</b>, per <a href="#">EO 21-09</a>, and have not been renewed. (<a href="#">Press Release</a>).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-04</a></p> <p><a href="#">MO HB 1682</a></p> <p><a href="#">MO Executive Orders</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Montana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursuant to § 10-3-118, MCA, the Montana Department of Labor and Industry may provide interstate licensure recognition whenever a state of emergency or disaster is in effect by registering professionals who possesses an active, unrestricted license in another state. Health care practitioners shall be allowed to perform health care services using all modes of telehealth, including video and audio, audio-only, or other electronic media... Strict adherence to the following requirements of board specific telehealth requirements for these practitioners is suspended.</li> <li>• Strict compliance with [Montana Code] is suspended to the extent that providers are not limited for the duration of the emergency to the use of any specific technologies to deliver telemedicine, telehealth, or telepractice services, and may provide such services using secure portal messaging, secure instant messaging, telephone conversations, or audio-visual conversations. To the extent any of these provisions prevent providers from delivering telemedicine, telehealth, or telepractice services from their or their patients’ homes, work, or other appropriate venue, strict compliance with those provisions is suspended, provided: (A) To the extent possible, providers must ensure that patients have the same rights to confidentiality and security as provided during traditional office visits. (B) Providers must follow consent and patient protocol consistent with those followed during in-person visits... a pre-existing provider/patient relationship is not required to provide telemedicine, telehealth, or telepractice services.</li> <li>• Re: payment parity - The coverage for health care services delivered by telemedicine “must be equivalent to the coverage for services that are provided in person.”</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the Montana State of Emergency was rescinded on <b>June 30, 2021</b>, per <a href="#">EO 2021-10</a>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">3/20 Executive Directive on Telehealth</a></p> <p><a href="#">MCA § 10-3-118</a></p> <p><a href="#">Gubernatorial Directive (4/21)</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 2021-10 re: Recission of SoE</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Nebraska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Out-of-state providers who work in Nebraska pursuant to Executive Order 20-10, Coronavirus, Additional Healthcare Workforce Capacity, are authorized to use telehealth under the same statutory provisions that permit Nebraska health care providers to use telehealth... Because a declared state of emergency related to the coronavirus (COVID-19) is in effect, health care providers are not required to obtain a patient’s signature on a written agreement prior to providing telehealth services, and insurance claims for telehealth will not be denied solely on the basis of lack of a signed written statement.</li> <li>• [EO 20-10] – “The provisions of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 38-121 regarding credentialing, and its implementing regulations, are hereby temporarily suspended in order to permit individuals who are properly and lawfully licensed to engage in advanced practice nursing, emergency medical services, medicine and surgery, mental health practice, nursing, osteopathy, perfusion, pharmacy, psychology, respiratory care, and surgical assisting in a U.S. state or territory to work in Nebraska during the state of emergency so long as they are in good standing and free from disciplinary action in the states where they are licensed...”</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, waivers <a href="#">expired 30 days after the end of the COVID-19 emergency</a>, which was <b>rescinded on June 30, 2021</b>, per Gov. Rickett’s <a href="#">6/28 announcement</a>, meaning the waivers <b>expired July 30, 2021</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">DHHS Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-10</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Nevada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professional licensing boards regulating providers of medical services shall temporarily waive certain licensing requirements to allow the practice of currently unlicensed skilled medical professionals during the pendency of the COVID-19 crisis... including without limitation, medical doctors, physician assistants... The waiver and exemption of professional licensing requirements shall apply to qualified providers of medical services during this declared emergency who currently hold a valid license in good standing in another state, providers of medical services whose licenses currently stand suspended for licensing fee delinquencies,</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Emergency Directive 011</a></p> <p><a href="#">NV SB 5</a></p>

	<p>providers of medical services whose licenses currently stand suspended for failure to meet continuing medical education requirements, and providers of medical services who have retired from their practice in any state with their license in good standing. These waivers and exemptions shall not apply to persons whose licenses have been revoked or voluntarily surrendered as a result of disciplinary proceedings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [6/22/21 Update] re: audio-only telemedicine/establishing patient-physician relationship – <a href="#">SB 5</a>, which was signed into law on June 4, 2021, allows the delivery of telehealth services through audio-only interactions and allows providers to establish a patient relationship through telehealth, among other actions.</li> <li>• [9/8/21 Update] re: Special licensure – Nevada statute provides for <b>Special Purpose Medical Licenses</b> that “can be issued to a physician who is licensed in another state to perform any of the acts described in <a href="#">subsections 1 and 2 of NRS 630.020</a> by using [telemedicine] if the physician: i) Holds a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in that state; ii) Has not had any disciplinary or other action taken against him or her by any state or other jurisdiction; and iii) Is certified by a specialty board of the American Board of Medical Specialties or its successor. (<a href="#">NRS 630.261</a>).</li> <li>• [5/13/22 Update] re: End of State of Emergency – On May 6, Nevada Gov. Steve Sisolak announced that he will end Nevada’s state of emergency on <b>May 20, 2022</b>. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, Nevada’s state of emergency was rescinded <b>May 20, 2022</b>, per Gov. Sisolak’s 5/6 announcement (see above). (<a href="#">Article</a> re: ending emergency).</li> </ul>	<p>[MDs]: <a href="#">Emergency License Application</a></p> <p>[DOs]: <a href="#">Emergency License Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">NRS 630.261 re: Special Purpose License</a></p> <p><a href="#">Gov. Sisolak rescinds SoE</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><i>New Hampshire</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Broad provision in Executive Order) - Temporary authorization for out of state medical providers to provide medically necessary services and provide services through telehealth... any out-of-state medical provider whose profession is licensed within this State shall be allowed to perform any medically necessary service as if the medical provider were licensed to perform such service within the state of New Hampshire subject to the following conditions: (a) The medical provider is licensed and in good standing in another United States jurisdiction. (b) The medical services provided within New Hampshire are in-person or through appropriate forms of telehealth, c) ...Such medical providers shall be issued an emergency New Hampshire license at no cost, which shall remain valid during the declared state of emergency...</li> <li>• Re: modality - Allowed to perform health care services through the use of all modes of telehealth, including video and audio, audio-only, and/or other electronic media</li> <li>• Re: reimbursement - All carriers shall cover, without any cost-sharing (i.e. copayments, deductibles, or coinsurance), medically necessary treatment delivered via telehealth related to COVID-19 by in-network providers. There shall be no restriction on eligible originating sites for telehealth services... including locations such as a practitioner’s office, a patient’s home, schools, hospitals including critical access hospitals and those with renal dialysis centers, skilled nursing facilities, FQHCs/RHCs, and community mental health centers.</li> <li>• Re: controlled substances - The prohibition... of prescribing schedule II through IV controlled drugs by means of telemedicine is hereby suspended for the duration of the State of Emergency...</li> <li>• Re: telemental health – A New Hampshire licensed mental health provider will not be disciplined in New Hampshire for providing inter-state services through telehealth, consistent with the requirements for telehealth... Before providing such services, licensees shall review the laws and rules of the jurisdiction where the client is receiving the services to determine whether the licensee needs to also be licensed in that jurisdiction.</li> <li>• Re: permanent telehealth changes – NH HB 1623, signed into law July 22, amends the state’s definition of telemedicine to include audio-only modalities, requires Medicaid and private payers to reimburse for telehealth services on the same basis as for in-person care, ends restrictions on originating and distant sites for telehealth services, expands the list of care providers able to use telehealth to encompass physicians, PAs, APRNs, psychologists, dentists, and mental health practitioners, among others; and enables access to medication assisted treatment (MAT) in specific settings by telemedicine.</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - An out-of-state physician providing services via telemedicine or teleradiology shall be deemed to be in the practice of medicine and required to be licensed in New Hampshire. This does not apply to physicians who provide consultation services. (<a href="#">NH Rev. Stat. Ann. 329:1-d-II</a>).</li> <li>• [6/13/22 Update] re: extending temporary healthcare licenses – On June 7, 2022, <a href="#">NH SB 277</a> was signed into law, which, among other things, makes valid emergency or temporary healthcare licenses issued during the COVID-19 pandemic <b>prior to January 31, 2022</b> until <b>June 30, 2023</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Active</b>, only for holders of temporary/emergency licenses issued on or prior to <i>January 31, 2022</i>, until <b>June 30, 2023</b> (please see above). Otherwise, the NH State of</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Emergency Order #15</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order #8</a></p> <p><a href="#">Exhibit H to EO #29</a></p> <p><a href="#">Board of Mental Health Practice Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">NH HB 1623</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: HB 1623</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>

	Emergency expired June 11, 2021. ( <a href="#">Article</a> ).	
New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In response to the on-going COVID-19 state of emergency, the State of New Jersey has waived certain regulatory provisions regarding licensure of health care practitioners through reciprocity. These waivers will allow health care providers licensed in other states to obtain New Jersey temporary licensure and provide services to New Jersey patients either through <b>telemedicine</b>, pursuant to <a href="#">P.L. 2017, c. 117</a>, or in-person. The following boards have temporarily waived criminal history background check and fee for licensure requirements, among other requirements: State Board of Medical Examiners</li> <li>New Jersey will waive a host of regulatory requirements for healthcare professionals licensed in other jurisdictions to become licensed in New Jersey and offer services to New Jersey residents, including telemedicine and telehealth services. The waivers will apply during the public health emergency related to COVID-19.</li> <li>Re: telehealth Reimbursement/Coverage Expansion: Increased access to telehealth under state Medicaid and direct third-party insurance administrators to inform beneficiaries about the availability of telemedicine and telehealth services.</li> <li>Re: controlled substances – An Administrative Order signed [August 11] by the Acting Director of the Division temporarily waives certain regulatory requirements for in-person medical evaluations when providers prescribe controlled dangerous substances (“CDS”) in the treatment of chronic pain or authorize medical marijuana. It is effective immediately... The Order will remain in effect... [until] the end of the state of emergency or public health emergency...</li> <li>Re: continuity of care - On July 1, Gov. Murphy signed NJ S. 2467, which ensures that out-of-state healthcare practitioners may continue to provide telemedicine to New Jersey residents until 90 days following the public health emergency.</li> <li>Re: telemedicine providers - The state’s Division of Consumer Affairs last month adopted standards for telehealth use by audiologists, speech language pathologists, acupuncturists, physical therapists, psychologists, social workers, genetic counselors and nurses. The new rules will remain in effect for the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency.</li> <li>[1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - Any health care provider who uses telemedicine or engages in telehealth while providing health care services to a patient, shall: Be validly licensed, certified, or registered, pursuant to Title 45 of the Revised Statutes, to provide such services in the State of New Jersey... (<a href="#">NJ Statute C.45:1-62(2)(b)</a>).</li> <li>[1/12/22 Update] re: <a href="#">EO 281</a> reinstating waivers – “Authorizes individuals licensed in other states to practice in New Jersey without a New Jersey license. Allow health care providers licensed in other states to obtain New Jersey temporary licensure and provide services to New Jersey patients either through <b>telemedicine</b> or in-person.”</li> <li>[1/20/22 Update] re: temporary emergency licensure – On January 12, 2022, Gov. Murphy <a href="#">signed S. 4139</a>, which extends the temporary authorization to practice (including through telemedicine) for licensed, out-of-state health care professionals, as well as recently graduated health care workers, until <b>June 30, 2022</b>, as well as a 60 day grace period after the conclusion of the federal public health emergency.</li> <li><b>Status – Inactive</b>, practitioners with temporary licenses <b>expired August 31, 2022</b>, when the NJ <a href="#">Division of Consumer Affairs</a> discontinued the Temporary Emergency Reciprocity Licensure (TERL) Program, for all professions <i>other than</i> respiratory therapists.</li> <li>Further NJ DCA <a href="#">guidance</a>: The Division continues to urge all TERL holders who wish to continue providing health care in the State of New Jersey after August 31, 2022 to apply for a plenary license in the State of New Jersey. To that end, the Division is authorizing a "bridge program" to plenary licensure available to all TERL holders. Any TERL holder who files a complete application for a plenary license in New Jersey (using the electronic application process available on the board websites) by 11:59 p.m. on August 31, 2022 will qualify for the "bridge program," and will be authorized to continue practicing in New Jersey under the TERL until the earliest of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The date of issuance of a New Jersey license;</li> <li>The date of notification of denial of an application for a plenary license in New Jersey;</li> <li>The end of the day on March 31, 2023.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<a href="#">NJ DCA Guidance</a>  <a href="#">AG Guidance</a>  <a href="#">Temp. License Application</a>  <a href="#">Telehealth Insurance Bulletin (3/10)</a>  <a href="#">Press Release re: CDS</a>  <a href="#">NJ S. 2467</a>  <a href="#">Article re: professions</a>  <a href="#">NJ S 4139</a>  <a href="#">EO 292 re: rescinded SoE</a>  <a href="#">State Resource Page</a>
<a href="#">New Mexico</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Mexico’s order offers broad credentialing privileges: “The Department of Health and the Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management shall credential out-of-state professionals who can render aid and necessary services during the pendency of this order. NMSA 1978 §§ 12-10-10.1 through 12-10-13.”</li> <li>NM Stat § 12-10-11: During an emergency, a person who holds a license, certificate or other permit that is issued by a state or territory of the United States and that evidences the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical or other skills may be credentialed, if appropriate and approved by the department of health or the homeland security and</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Emergency Declaration</a>  <a href="#">NM Stat § 12-10-11</a>  <a href="#">Instructions and</a>

	<p>emergency management department, to render aid involving those skills to meet an emergency, subject to limitations and conditions as the governor may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of electronic means (internet, texting, phone, email) to assess and provide responsible care during emergency will not be considered unethical or a violation of Medical Board rules.</li> <li>• [6/29/21 Update] re: permanent interstate telemedicine – On April 6, 2021, Gov. Lujan Grisham signed <a href="#">SB 279</a> into law, which, among other things, states “The [Medical] board shall issue a licensed physician <b>a telemedicine license</b> to allow the practice of medicine across state lines <b>to an applicant who holds a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in another state or territory of the United States.</b></li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, Temporary licenses issued in June 2020 were active until <b>July 1, 2021</b> per <a href="#">Federal Emergency Licensure FAQs</a>. However, SB 279 creates a process that allows physicians licensed in other jurisdictions to provide services via telemedicine to New Mexico residents, please see above for more information.</li> <li>• Further, the Board of Osteopathic medicine offers a limited telemedicine license that allows an osteopathic physician located outside New Mexico to practice osteopathic medicine on patients located in New Mexico. The annual fee is \$100. (<a href="#">NMAC 16.17.2.7 &amp; .8.</a>)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Application for Temporary Licensure</a></p> <p><a href="#">NMMB Guidance re: Electronic Means</a></p> <p><a href="#">SB 279 (Interstate Telemedicine)</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p>New York</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [EO 202.5] (Broad provision in Executive Order): Sections 6512 through 6516, and 6524 of the Education Law and Part 60 of Title 8 of the NYCRR, to the extent necessary to allow physicians licensed and in current good standing in any state in the United States to practice medicine in New York State without civil or criminal penalty related to lack of licensure; Section 6502 of the Education Law and Part 59.8 of Title 8 of the NYCRR, to the extent necessary to allow physicians licensed and in current good standing in New York State but not registered in New York State to practice in New York State without civil or criminal penalty related to lack of registration.</li> <li>• Section 596 of Title 14 of the NYCRR to the extent necessary to allow for rapid approval of the use of the telemental health services, including the requirements for in-person initial assessment prior to the delivery of telemental health services, limitations on who can deliver telemental health services, requirements for who must be present while telemental health services are delivered, and a recipient's right to refuse telemental health services.</li> <li>• State Department of Financial Services will require insurance companies to waive co-pays for telehealth visits related to Covid-19.</li> <li>• Re: encouraging continued telehealth use - Providers should continue to use telephone, telehealth, and electronic communications as much as is feasible and limit in-person visits to essential medical services that cannot be provided remotely. Providers can help patients weigh the benefits of seeking in-person medical care against the potential risks of leaving home. This is especially important for patients who have urgent medical needs but are reluctant to seek care due to fear of COVID-19.</li> <li>• Re: audio-only telehealth – On July 12, 2021, Gov. Cuomo signed SB 8416, which added audio-only forms of telehealth (e.g., telephone) to the state’s definition of telehealth and telemedicine.</li> <li>• [8/10/21 Update] re: distant sites – On April 19, 2021, Gov. Cuomo signed SB 2507, which amends the definition of "distant site" so that "any site within the United States or United States' territories is eligible to be a distant site for delivery and payment purposes.”</li> <li>• [10/4/21 Update] re: waivers reinstated - Governor Kathy Hochul [Sept. 27] signed an executive order to alleviate potential staffing shortages in hospitals and other health care facilities statewide. The executive order significantly expands the eligible health care workforce and allows additional health care workers to administer COVID-19 testing and vaccinations. (<a href="#">Press Release</a>). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">EO #4</a> - Effective September 27, 2021</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Temporary Suspension and Modification of Education law and Regulations, to the extent necessary <b>to allow physicians licensed and in current good standing in any state in the United States</b> to practice medicine in New York State without civil or criminal penalty related to lack of licensure, and to allow physicians <b>licensed and in current good standing in any province or territory of Canada, or any other country as approved</b> by the Department of Health to practice medicine in New York State without civil or criminal penalty related to lack of licensure... to the extent necessary allow physicians licensed and in current good standing in New York State but not registered in New York State to practice in New York State without civil or criminal penalty related to lack of registration... to allow physician assistants licensed and in current good standing in any state in the United States to practice in New York State...</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, waivers expired <b>October 27, 2022</b>, per <a href="#">EO #4.13</a>. On September 12, 2022, Gov. Hochul <a href="#">announced</a> the NY SoE would expire on September 28. However, according to the <a href="#">NYSED COVID EO Directory</a>, EO #4.13 stayed in effect until the above date.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 202.5</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 202</a></p> <p><a href="#">Statement on Co-Pay Waived (3/14)</a></p> <p><a href="#">NYC Health Advisory 5/29</a></p> <p><a href="#">NYSED FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">NY SB 8416</a></p> <p><a href="#">NY SB 2507</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 4 re: Reinstating Waivers</a></p> <p><a href="#">NYSED COVID EO Directory</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>

<p>North Carolina</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any persons licensed in other states, territories, or the District of Columbia who are providing healthcare services under the authority of the first paragraph of section 16 of Executive Order No. 116 may continue to provide those services through April 15, 2020, unless otherwise authorized by a professional healthcare licensure board under the authority delegated in this Subsection... (2) Out-of-state licensees; telehealth. For the pendency of the State of Emergency: (i) a health provider licensed, registered, or certified in good standing in another United States jurisdiction (or reinstated pursuant to emergency action) may apply for an emergency license with the appropriate North Carolina licensing board and, if deemed eligible to be licensed, may deliver services in North Carolina, including through any remote telecommunications technologies (telehealth), provided those services are within the provider’s authorized scope of practice in such other jurisdictions; and (ii) any restrictions under North Carolina state law restricting the use of telehealth... have their enforcement waived.</li> <li>In North Carolina, Blue Cross Blue Shield of North Carolina, the biggest insurance provider in the state, announced March 17 it would cover virtual visits that occur over the phone, as well as video, at the same rates as face-to-face visits.</li> <li><b>Status – Inactive</b>, although North Carolina’s state of emergency expired <b>August 15, 2022</b> (<a href="#">Source</a>), there is a 30 day grace period, so emergency licenses <b>expired September 14, 2022</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order No. 130</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order No. 116</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Disaster License Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Reimbursement</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19 Telemedicine FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p>North Dakota</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(North Dakota’s order offers broad credentialing privileges) - The licensure requirements for health care or behavioral health professionals licensed under the following Chapters of the North Dakota Century Code are hereby suspended... Chapter 43-17 (Physicians and Surgeons)... who are licensed and in good standing in other states, as needed to provide health care and behavioral health services, <b>to include telehealth care</b>, for citizens impacted by COVID-19, subject to identification, verification of credentials and other temporary emergency requirements... certain statutory and regulatory requirements must be suspended... b) the “audio-only” provision... c) insurance carriers shall cover virtual check-ins and e-visits for established patients...</li> <li>[3/9/22 Update] re: reciprocal licenses - The board may also, in its discretion, enter into reciprocal agreements with the licensing agencies of other states or territories or the District of Columbia providing for a reciprocal waiver of further examination or any part thereof. (<a href="#">ND CC § 43-17-21 p. 8</a>).</li> <li><b>Status – Inactive</b>, the North Dakota state of emergency was rescinded on <b>April 30, 2021</b> (<a href="#">Article</a>). <a href="#">EO 2021-09</a> rescinded prior Covid executive orders. However, North Dakota allows reciprocal licensure, please see above.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 2020-05.1</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Northern Mariana Islands</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing CNMI law holds that “A physician licensed to practice in a foreign country other than Canada may be granted a license to practice subject to the requirements and conditions provided in regulations of the Board... (b) The Board shall provide regulation of the practice of a regulated physician in the Commonwealth by a professional licensed to practice in a foreign country with acceptable education, training, examination results and experience comparable to that of a person who is otherwise qualified for licensure under this Chapter...” (Health Care Professions Licensing Act of 2007).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">P.L. 15-105 Health Care Professions Licensing Act of 2007 § 2214</a></p> <p><a href="#">Territory Resource Page</a></p>
<p>Ohio</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Licensure — The Board authorizes board staff to work with the State Emergency Management Agency, or other governmental entities as identified, to effectuate Ohio licensure eligibility for out-of-state doctors who are called upon to respond to the COVID-19 emergency in Ohio, <b>which is necessary to practice in Ohio</b> [and, by extension, to practice telemedicine with Ohio residents].</li> <li>The board has two existing statutory provisions in Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.36 that support out-of-state telemedicine: (1) Physicians treating patients who are visiting Ohio and unable to leave because of the emergency; (2) <b>Physicians in contiguous states that have existing patient relationships with Ohio residents</b>.</li> <li>Beginning immediately, the Medical Board will suspend enforcement of any regulations requiring in-person visits between providers and patients. This exercise of enforcement discretion includes, but is not limited to, enforcement of regulations related to providers prescribing to patients not seen in-person by the physician.”</li> <li>Re: establishing patient-provider relationship – EO 2020-29D extends the waiver on initial in person visits, and allowing any real-time audio/visual communications of such quality as to permit accurate and meaningful interaction between at least two persons, including asynchronous modalities. Lastly, the requirement to provide written documentation of potential risks and obtain written acknowledgment prior to services being rendered is removed (the practitioner is required to describe the potential risks). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[6/22/21 Update] - In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Medical Board temporarily suspended the enforcement of rules that require in-person visits and allowed providers to use telemedicine to safely treat patients. On June 9, the board</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">ODH Telehealth FAQs (May 2020)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Board of Med 4/20 Meeting Summary</a></p> <p><a href="#">Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.36</a></p> <p><a href="#">Med Board Telemedicine Guidance</a></p>

	<p>voted to resume enforcement of these rules and prioritize continuity of care for Ohio patients. Enforcement of these rules were to begin <u>three months after the lifting of the state declaration of emergency</u>. Governor DeWine has announced that the state emergency order will be lifted on Friday, June 18. The board intends to resume enforcement of these rules on <b>September 17, 2021</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re: controlled substances - Effective March 9, 2020, providers can use telemedicine in place of in-person visits. Throughout the declared Covid-19 emergency, the SMBO will not enforce in-person visit requirements normally required in SMBO rules. Suspension of these enforcement requirements includes, but is not limited to: (1) Prescribing controlled substances (2) Prescribing for subacute and chronic pain (3) Prescribing to patients not seen by the provider (4) Pain management (5) Medical marijuana recommendations and renewals (6) Office-based treatment for opioid addiction.</li> <li>• Re: permanent changes to telehealth (Medicaid) - The rule <a href="#">changes</a> to Ohio Administrative Code §5160-1-18 include: Expanding the definition of telehealth to include telephone calls, remote patient monitoring and other electronic communication that does not have both audio and video elements... Fewer restrictions on patient and practitioner site locations... Expanding the types of telehealth services that may be paid for by Medicaid...</li> <li>• <del>[7/1/21 Update] re: reversing pandemic waivers: Ohio State Medical Board (OSMB) — On June 17, the OSMB announced it would revert back to requirements for in-person visits and various telemedicine laws on <b>September 17, 2021</b>. OSMB will post more detail on these changes. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</del></li> <li>• [8/25/21 Update] re: pandemic waivers - At a June meeting, the Medical Board decided to resume enforcing the pre-pandemic telemedicine rules effective September 17, 2021, 90 days after the lifting of the state of emergency order. However, at a subsequent meeting on August 11, 2021, the Medical Board reconsidered and delayed the enforcement date to December 31, 2021. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• [11/11/21 Update] re: prescription drugs/medical marijuana - Ohioans will be able to continue using telemedicine through March 2022 for doctor visits that involve prescribing drugs or renewing medical marijuana cards. The <a href="#">State Medical Board</a> on delayed the scheduled expiration of COVID-19 emergency rules [Dec. 31, 2021] that allow for more liberal use of telemedicine. The extended telemedicine rules will continue to lift in-person visitation requirements for: Prescribing controlled substances, Prescribing for subacute and chronic pain, Prescribing to patients not seen by the provider... Medical marijuana recommendations and renewals, Office-based treatment for opioid addiction. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Ohio licensure required during the state of emergency</b> - The Medical Board has received many inquiries regarding temporary licensure during the state emergency. <b>Please be aware, Ohio law does not currently offer emergency or temporary licensure for out-of-state physicians.</b> Unless an exemption applies (Ohio Revised Code <a href="#">4731.36</a>), physicians must hold an active Ohio license to practice medicine in the state of Ohio.</li> <li>• <b>Status</b> – Ohio has no waivers for license reciprocity.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Article re: EO 2020-29D</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 2020-29D</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Permanent Medicaid changes</a></p> <p><a href="#">OMB Newsletter (re: No license reciprocity)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Reversing waivers</a></p> <p><a href="#">OMB Telemedicine FAQs 8/11/21</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Oklahoma</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oklahoma’s order offers broad credentialing privileges: “Any medical professional who holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state that is a party to the Emergency Management Compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for the practice of certain medical services... shall be deemed license to practice in Oklahoma so long as this order is in effect... b) Any medical professional intending to practice in Oklahoma... must receive approval from appropriate Board; c) It is the responsibility of each Board to verify the license status of any applicant. All occupational licenses... shall be extended so long as this Order is in effect.”</li> <li>• Telemedicine and Telehealth (a) To the extent not already allowed by applicable law, licensed medical doctors, surgeons, and physician assistants may utilize telemedicine or telehealth to provide care for new or existing patients. (b) Subsection (a) shall not be construed to allow licensed medical doctors, surgeons, or physician assistants to prescribe opiates and other controlled dangerous substances COVID - 19 Emergency Rules Adopted by the Oklahoma Medical Board in its Virtual Special Meeting on April 14, 2020 Page 4 of 4 without a preexisting physician-patient relationship...</li> <li>• Re: establishing relationship - Gov. Stitt’s order also waives part of Oklahoma state law requiring an existing doctor-patient relationship before telemedicine consultations can be conducted.</li> <li>• Re: controlled substances – [5<sup>th</sup> Amended EO 2020-20] Telemedicine shall be used to maximum potential and shall be allowed for non-established patients... The preexisting patient relationship requirement for telemedicine... <b>only applies to the prescribing of opiates and other controlled substances...</b></li> <li>• [8/25/21 Update] re: reinstating waivers - The Oklahoma Board of Medical Licensure and</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Amended Executive Order 2020-07</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19 Pandemic Emergency Rules</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Preexisting Relationship</a></p> <p><b>[MDs]:</b> <a href="#">Application for Emergency Licensure</a></p> <p><b>[DOs]:</b> <a href="#">Emergency Temporary License</a></p>

	<p>Supervision and the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners recently passed emergency rules to fast-track temporary, "critical need" licenses for physicians and other medical professionals. The rules approved by Gov. Kevin Stitt allow inactive or <b>out-of-state doctors</b>, respiratory therapists and physician assistants <b>in good standing to quickly qualify for a temporary license to be able to get to work...</b> The temporary licenses aren't reserved solely for physicians treating COVID-19 patients, said Board of Osteopathic Examiners Executive Director Michael Leake Jr. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [1/11/22 Update] re: interstate telehealth - Physician treating patients in OK through telemedicine must be fully licensed in OK. (<a href="#">OK Ad. Code § 435:10-7-13(a)</a>). The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners <b>has the authority to issue a telemedicine license.</b> (<a href="#">OK Stat., Tit. 59, § 633</a>)</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, according to the <a href="#">emergency rules</a>, the temporary, critical need licenses expired <b>September 14, 2022.</b></li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 2021-11</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Oregon</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [Board of Med Guidance] - Physicians and PAs with an active status license to practice medicine in Oregon may provide care via telemedicine to their Oregon patients. Out-of-state physicians with a telemedicine license may provide remote care to their Oregon patients.</li> <li>• Re: controlled substances - Out-of-state Licensees who hold an active license at telemedicine status have the same duties and responsibilities and are subject to the same penalties and sanctions as any other licensed physician in Oregon. Physicians with telemedicine status in Oregon may not act as a dispensing physician, treat a patient for intractable pain, act as a supervising physician of a licensed physician assistant or an Oregon-certified First Responder or Emergency Medical Technician.</li> <li>• [9/8/21 Update] re: Out-of-state license – Upon application, the Oregon Medical Board may issue to an out-of-state physician a license for the practice of medicine across state lines if the physician holds a full, unrestricted license to practice medicine in any other state of the United States, has not been the recipient of a professional sanction by any other state of the United States and otherwise meets the standards for Oregon licensure under this chapter... (4) A license for the practice of medicine across state lines is not a limited license... (5) A license for the practice of medicine across state lines does not permit a physician to practice medicine in this state... (<a href="#">ORS 677.139</a>).</li> <li>• [12/23/21 Update] re: State of Emergency reinstated - Similarly, having the emergency declaration in place has allowed state licensing boards greater flexibility around professional health licensing, ensuring that we have as much flexibility with our healthcare workers as possible. (<a href="#">EO 21-36</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status - Inactive</b>, the Oregon State of Emergency was <b>rescinded April 1, 2022.</b> (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Board of Med Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">ORS 677.139 re: OOS License</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Pennsylvania</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governor Wolf also granted the department's request for a suspension to allow licensed practitioners in other states to provide services to Pennsylvanians via the use of telemedicine, without obtaining a Pennsylvania license, for the duration of the emergency. Out-of-state practitioners must: (1) Be licensed and in good standing in their home state, territory or country; (2) provide the Pennsylvania board from whom they would normally seek licensure with the following information prior to practicing telemedicine with Pennsylvanians: (1) their full name, home or work mailing address, telephone number and email address; and (2) their license type, license number or other identifying information that is unique to that practitioner's license, and the state or other governmental body that issued the license.</li> <li>• Re: Opioid use disorder treatment – The Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs (DDAP) suspended the requirement that licensed Narcotic Treatment Programs (NTPs) make a face-to-face determination before admission to treatment for clients who receive buprenorphine treatment. DDAP also suspended the requirement that NTPs have narcotic treatment physician services onsite. These regulatory suspensions by DDAP will remain in effect for the duration of the COVID-19 disaster emergency in Pennsylvania.</li> <li>• [8/10/21 Update] re: telemedicine prescriptions - <a href="#">Physicians providing Prescriptions</a>: This waiver suspends a State Board of Medicine regulation requiring physicians to provide paper prescriptions within 72 hours of issuing an emergency prescription by telephone. <b>Expiring: September 30</b></li> <li>• <a href="#">Buprenorphine Treatment Via Telemedicine Expands Access to Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder</a>: This waiver suspends the requirement that physician and surgeons must take an initial medical history and physical examination requirement to expand access to buprenorphine treatment to treat opioid use disorder. <b>Expiring: September 30</b></li> <li>• [9/7/21 Update] re: Extraterritorial licenses - Pennsylvania issues extraterritorial licenses that allow practice in Pennsylvania to physicians residing or practicing with unrestricted licenses <b>in an adjoining state</b>, near the Pennsylvania boundary, and whose practice extends into</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Press Release</a></p> <p><a href="#">PA Dept. of State Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">PA Dept. of State Guidance 9/4</a></p> <p><a href="#">PA DOS Waived and Suspended Licensing Regulations</a></p> <p><a href="#">PA Stat. tit. 63, § 422.34 re: Extraterritorial Licenses</a></p>

	<p>Pennsylvania... [based] on the availability of medical care in the area involved, and whether the adjoining state extends similar privileges. (<a href="#">PA Stat. tit. 63, § 422.34</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [10/4/21 Update] re: Waiver extension - <a href="#">Out-of-State Health Care Practitioners</a>: This waiver allows for the issuance of expedited temporary licenses to practitioners in other states to provide services to Pennsylvanians. The suspension applies to the State Board of Medicine, the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, and the State Board of Nursing. <a href="#">Expiring: March 31, 2022</a></li> <li>• [4/4/22 Update] re: Waiver extension - On March 30, 2022, <a href="#">Act 14 of 2022</a> was signed into law, further extending active suspensions until <b>June 30, 2022</b>. Agencies were again provided with the authority to terminate their own waivers and suspensions sooner than June 30.</li> <li>• [5/5/22 Update] – re: End of waivers - The Pennsylvania Department of State <a href="#">announced</a> [May 4<sup>th</sup>] that its professional licensing waivers issued under the COVID-19 disaster declaration will begin expiring in phases starting <b>May 23, 2022</b>. The following waivers will expire <b>June 30, 2022</b>: <a href="#">Licensed Health Care Practitioners providing Telemedicine Services</a>, <a href="#">Buprenorphine Treatment Via Telemedicine Expands Access to Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder</a></li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, waivers <b>expired October 31, 2022</b>, per <a href="#">HB 2401 (2022)</a>. See above for more information on the reciprocity the state offers in the form of “Extraterritorial licenses.”</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">PA Proclamations</a></p> <p><a href="#">PA DOS Announcement re: Ending Waivers</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Puerto Rico</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing PR law provides for broad discretion during emergencies: “The Board may grant a provisional license to any physician who legally practices medicine in other state[s] or jurisdiction[s], contingent upon the request by the physician to the Board and on condition that the physician comes to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to assist in emergency services during a disaster, as authorized by the Department of Justice. The Department of Health shall approve regulations to such effect... (4) The Board may grant a provisional license to any physician who legally practices medicine at a state or jurisdiction, with the purpose of having said physician render gratis and volunteer medical services or assistance in Puerto Rico during a period of time that is not to exceed ninety (90) days a year as of its date of issue. Provided, that this license shall be granted without paying any fees... (4) The Board may grant a provisional license to any physician who legally practices medicine at a state or jurisdiction, with the purpose of having said physician render gratis and volunteer medical services or assistance in Puerto Rico during a period of time that is not to exceed ninety (90) days a year as of its date of issue. Provided, that this license shall be granted without paying any fees.” (P.R. Laws tit. 20, § 133g)</li> <li>• On March 20, 2020, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed Joint Senate Resolution 491, which provides the flexibility for physicians who are authorized to practice in Puerto Rico to use telemedicine and telephone medical consultations as a remote means to care for patients, regardless of whether or not they have telemedicine certification issued by the Medical Licensure and Discipline Board. Under the Joint Resolution, in its relevant part, it is provided that individuals who are authorized to practice the profession in Puerto Rico may invoice for services rendered through telemedicine, telephone consultations, or by any other authorized method, and the health insurers and health service organizations shall have the obligation to pay for such as if it were an in-person consultation for the health services rendered.</li> <li>• <b>Status – N/A</b>. However,</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">P.R. Laws tit. 20, § 133g</a></p> <p><a href="#">Ruling Letter re: Telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">Territory Resource Page</a></p>
<p>Rhode Island</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Board wishes to make clear that it encourages all physicians to use telemedicine to deliver care to their patients and that the Board will not take action against physicians not licensed to practice in Rhode Island who, during the state of emergency, use telemedicine to deliver care <b>to their established Rhode Island patients</b>. The patient location requirement for telemedicine contained in Rhode Island General Laws § 27-81-3 (9) is hereby suspended. Patients may receive telemedicine services at any location. The prohibition against audio-only telephone conversation and the limitations on video conferencing... is hereby suspended. All such clinically appropriate, medically necessary telemedicine services delivered by in-network providers shall be reimbursed at rates not lower than services delivered through traditional (in-person) methods.</li> <li>• <a href="#">[1/21/21 Update]</a> - If you are providing telehealth services to a patient who lives in Rhode Island and you wish to continue providing treatment you must apply for a full Rhode Island license or the patient must obtain treatment from a provider who holds an active Rhode Island license.</li> <li>• Re: insurance - Health insurers must cover telemedicine for primary care, specialty care and mental and behavioral health care.</li> <li>• <a href="#">[6/22/21 Update]</a> - If you are providing telehealth services to a patient who lives in Rhode Island and you wish to continue providing treatment you <b>must apply for a full Rhode Island license or the patient must obtain treatment from a provider who holds an active Rhode Island license</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">RIDOH Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order 20-06 re: Expanded Telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">Press Release re: Coverage</a></p> <p><a href="#">RI Executive Orders</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [7/19/21 Update] EO 20-06 terminated – On July 6, 2021, EO 20-06 (Fourth Supplemental Emergency Declaration - Expanding Access to Telemedicine Services) was rescinded per <a href="#">EO 21-76</a>.</li> <li>• [1/11/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - RI allows physicians who have a license in good standing in another state to consult with RI licensed physician on a singular occasion or provide teaching assistance for no more than seven days unless extended with written permission from the director. (<a href="#">RI Gen. Law, § 5-37-16.2(a)(3)</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the waiver allowing out-of-state physicians to practice telemedicine with RI <i>established patients</i>, was rescinded by EO 21-76.</li> </ul>	<a href="#">State Resource Page</a>
South Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The South Carolina Board of Medical Examiners is temporarily waiving South Carolina licensing requirements for physicians, physician assistants, and respiratory care practitioners licensed and in good standing in another state and whose services are determined to be necessary by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). The Board has indicated that this means South Carolina will permit these categories of out-of-state practitioners to treat South Carolina residents, in person or through telehealth technologies, to screen or treat patients for the coronavirus. The scope of permitted practice and treatment by these practitioners may expand during the course of the coronavirus emergency, subject to additional agency input.</li> <li>• Re: controlled substances - The Board hereby suspends enforcement of the prohibition on prescribing Schedule II and III medications via telemedicine without prior Board approval, subject to certain conditions. Such approval is granted to the following practitioners who are permanently licensed in good standing in South Carolina and physically present in South Carolina at the time care is provided... the Board will enforce all other aspects of the Telemedicine Act... including the practitioner’s participation in the South Carolina Prescription Monitoring Program... and the prohibition on prescribing all other classes of drugs.</li> <li>• Re: medication-assisted treatment - Practitioners previously approved by the Board may, in accordance with state and federal law, initiate MAT treatment for patients diagnosed with an opioid use disorder via telemedicine, without the need for an in-person visit, provided that the initiation of MAT is documented in the patient’s chart and the practitioner sees the patient in-person within sixty) days after the end of the public health state of emergency.</li> <li>• [1/11/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - The physician must be licensed in South Carolina; however, they do not need to reside in South Carolina. (<a href="#">SC Code Ann. § 40-47-37(C)(9)</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the state’s emergency declaration <b>expired June 6, 2021</b>, per <a href="#">EO 2021-25</a>. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Article re: OOS Licensing</a>  <a href="#">BME Order</a>  <a href="#">Temporary License Application</a>  <a href="#">EO 2020-BME-PH-03 re: controlled substances</a>  <a href="#">Emergency Order 2020-BME-PH-05 re: MAT</a>  <a href="#">SC Executive Orders</a>  <a href="#">State Resource Page</a>
South Dakota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursuant to [South Dakota Code], [Gov. Noem] will grant full recognition to the licenses held by a professional by any compact member state, in accordance with the Uniform Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) should those facilities require additional professionals to meet patient demand during the COVID-19 emergency, whether in-person or by remote means.</li> <li>• Pursuant to [S.D. Code], I temporarily suspend the regulatory provisions of [S.D. Regs.], which limit or restrict the provision of telehealth or telemedicine services which require face-to-face treatment, visits, interviews and sessions with providers.</li> <li>• Emergency Management Assistance Compact - On March 23, 2020, Gov. Noem issued <a href="#">Executive Order 2020-07</a> which recognizes the licenses of medical professionals licensed in another state in accordance with the EMAC. The following professions licensed in other states have the authority to practice in SD based on an active license in another state. They do not need to gain another license in SD. The Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners recommends that if you are utilizing the services of one of the professionals licensed in other states that you verify the licensure status of that individual... Physicians and Surgeons (<a href="#">SDCL 36-4</a>), Physicians Assistants (<a href="#">SDCL 36-4A</a>)...</li> <li>• [<a href="#">EO 2020-16</a>] – I hereby suspend... requirements that telehealth may not be utilized without a prior provider-patient relationship... ability to prescribe certain medications based on a telehealth encounter... requiring real-time visual technology or prohibiting audio-only... the statutory provision... requiring healthcare providers to obtain a South Dakota controlled substance license... so long as the individual possesses a federal DEA controlled substance registration...</li> <li>• [1/21/21 Update] - South Dakota Gov. Kristi Noem <a href="#">announced plans</a> to permanently extend emergency telehealth rules enacted during the coronavirus pandemic. The governor announced this week that she would introduce two bills, one to keep in place telehealth access and coverage rules and the other to “<b>make permanent the recognition of certain out-of-state healthcare licenses.</b>”... Whether Noem is calling for license recognition only during</li> </ul>	<a href="#">Executive Order 2020-07</a>  <a href="#">SDMOE Guidance</a>  <a href="#">Article re: Permanent changes</a>  <a href="#">SDAR 20:78:03:12 re: Reciprocal Licenses</a>

	<p>an emergency or at all times will depend on how the bills are phrased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [9/8/21 Update] re: Reciprocal licenses – South Dakota allows “<b>Reciprocity</b>. An applicant who holds a valid medical license issued by another state may be licensed by reciprocity in South Dakota under the provisions of SDCL <a href="#">36-4-19</a> only if i) the applicant has completed a residency program in the United States or Canada; ii) has passed one of the following licensure examinations...; iii) has not had any allegations of misconduct or proceedings instituted for the cancellation, conditioning, suspension or revocation of the applicant's license in any state; and completion of a state and federal criminal background investigation. (<a href="#">SDAR 20:78:03:12</a>)</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, the South Dakota State of Emergency <b>expired June 30, 2021</b>, per <a href="#">EO 2020-34</a> and was not renewed. However, South Dakota does offer a reciprocal license, see above for more information.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Tennessee</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [EO #15] - Out of state health care professionals authorized pursuant to this Order to temporarily practice in Tennessee are permitted to engage in telemedicine with respect to Tennessee patients if scope of practice of applicable professional license would authorize professional to diagnose and treat humans.</li> <li>• Statutory restrictions on telehealth with respect to pain management clinics and chronic nonmalignant pain treatment are suspended.</li> <li>• The provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated... [the establishment of provider-patient relationship], are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to allow telehealth or telemedicine services to be provided by any provider license... regardless of the provider's authority to diagnose. This suspension does not otherwise alter or amend any licensee's scope of practice or record keeping requirements.</li> <li>• The relevant provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated... are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to give the Commissioner of Health the authority to allow persons who have completed a master's degree or doctoral degree in a behavioral or mental health field... to treat diagnosed behavioral or mental health conditions without a license and through use of telemedicine services; provided, that the person is, at all times, supervised by a person licensed... with authorization to diagnose a behavioral or mental health condition.</li> <li>• Re: insurers - Blue Cross Blue Shield of Tennessee has seen telehealth use surge during the coronavirus crisis... The insurer is making its coverage of virtual visits with in-network providers permanent.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, waivers allowing out-of-state healthcare professionals to practice via telemedicine, most recently included in <a href="#">EO 90</a>, <b>expired November 19, 2021</b>, and haven't been renewed.</li> <li>• [1/4/22 Update] re: out-of-state DO telemedicine licensure - <b>The TN Osteopathic Board will issue a telemedicine license</b>. An applicant who has an unrestricted license in good standing in another state and maintains an unencumbered certification in a recognized specialty area; or is eligible for such certification and indicates a residence and a practice outside the State of Tennessee but proposes to practice osteopathic medicine across state lines on patients within the physical boundaries of the State of Tennessee, shall in the discretion of the Board be issued a telemedicine license. See <a href="#">Rule 1050-02-.17</a> for full details.</li> <li>• The Tennessee Medical Board <b>eliminated the telemedicine license</b>. Individuals granted a telemedicine license under the former version of the rule may apply to have the license converted to a full license. Under certain circumstances individuals who do not convert to a full license can retain their telemedicine license. See <a href="#">TN Rule 0880-02-.16. (2)</a>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Article re: OOS Licensing</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order #15</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order #20</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order #24</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO #83 (reaffirming waivers)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency License Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">Tenn. Rule 1050-02-.17 (DO Telemedicine)</a></p> <p><a href="#">TN Executive Orders</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Texas</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Broad provision in Executive Order) - Out-of-state licensed physicians may also receive a Texas limited emergency license or hospital-to-hospital credentialing for no more than 30 days from the date the physician is licensed or until the Disaster Declaration is withdrawn or ends. Additionally, the Governor instructed the TMB and Texas Board of Nursing to “fast-track” licensing for all out-of-state medical professionals.</li> <li>• By utilizing TMB and TBN's disaster emergency licensure rule, Texas will have an increased supply of health care professionals who will be able to provide necessary in-person and telemedicine services to Texans across the state.</li> <li>• [TMB Guidance 4/9] - Re: chronic pain - The extended waiver continues to allow for telephone refill(s) of a valid prescription for treatment of chronic pain by a physician with an established chronic pain patient. The physician(s) remains responsible for meeting the standard of care and all other laws and rules related to the practice of medicine. The standard of care must still be maintained related to the treatment of chronic pain patients.</li> <li>• [TMB Guidance 5/8] - Re: chronic pain extension – On May 8, Gov. Abbott today approved the Texas Medical Board's request to extend the previously issued waiver which temporarily suspends Title 22, Chapter 174.5 (e) (2)(A) of the Texas Administrative Code, as the measure is still necessary to protect public health by providing patients access to ensure on-going</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Article re: OOS Practice</a></p> <p><a href="#">Governor's Press Release</a></p>

	<p>treatment of chronic pain and curbing the spread of COVID-19. The suspension is in effect until June 6, 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [TMB Guidance 6/5] - Re: prescription emergency rule - The Governor previously extended the waiver to temporarily suspend Title 22, Chapter 174.5 (e) (2)(A) of the Texas Administrative Code. That waiver is set to expire later today [June 6]... The adopted rule amends 22 TAC Chapter 174.5, Issuance of Prescriptions, adding the following under §174.5(e):... (A) Treatment of chronic pain with scheduled drugs through use of telemedicine medical services is prohibited, unless: (i) a patient is an established chronic pain patient of the physician and is seeking telephone refill of an existing prescription, and the physician determines that such telemedicine treatment is needed due to the COVID-19 pandemic; or (ii) the treatment is otherwise allowed under federal and state law. (B) If a patient is treated for chronic pain with scheduled drugs through the use of telemedicine medical services as permitted by (A)(i) or (ii) above, the patient's medical records must document the exception and the reason that a telemedicine visit was conducted instead of an in-person visit. (until June 30, 2021, per 4/30/21 <a href="#">TMB Guidance</a>.)</li> <li>• [Article re: Telemedicine] - Re: modality/preexisting relationship - Audio-Only Telemedicine Encounters Temporarily Allowed in Texas: Gov. Abbott approved the Texas Medical Board's request to temporarily allow the use of telephone-only encounters to establish a physician-patient relationship in Texas. Only a patient (or a patient's proxy decision maker) may initiate the audio-only encounters by telephone. The standard of care remains the same whether the encounter is via technology or in-person, and physicians should always attempt to ensure patient continuity of care. A patient must give written or oral consent to the physician via telemedicine. This consent must be documented in the patient's medical record. The Texas Medical Board notes that for the encounter to be eligible for payment, services provided through a telemedicine visit (including audio-only telephone calls) must be medical services that would be billable if provided in person. The Texas Medical Board is indicating that the temporary expanded use of telemedicine may be used for diagnosis, treatment, ordering of tests, and prescribing for all patient conditions.</li> <li>• Re: reimbursement - State-regulated health plans in Texas will continue to reimburse for telehealth services at the same rate as in-person care through the end of the year... a move designed to help care providers dealing with a surge of cases brought about by the coronavirus pandemic. [Gov. Abbott] said the state's Employee Retirement System and Teacher Retirement System would also continue payment parity for telehealth through 2020.</li> <li>• [1/11/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - <b>A telemedicine license may be issued for out of state providers.</b> To qualify for an out-of-state telemedicine license, a person must: (A) Be 21 years of age or older; (B) Be actively licensed to practice medicine in another state which is recognized by the board for purposes of licensure, and not the recipient of a previous disciplinary action by any other state or jurisdiction; (C) Not be the subject of a pending investigation by a state medical board or another state or federal agency; (D) Have passed the Texas Medical Jurisprudence Examination; (E) Complete a board-approved application for an out-of-state telemedicine license for the practice of medicine across state lines and submit the requisite initial fee; and (F) Not be denied based on failure to demonstrate the requisite qualifications. (<a href="#">TX Admin. Code, Tit. 22, § 172.12</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Active, until 30 days after the end of the Texas State of Emergency</b>, which is currently scheduled to expire <b>June 14, 2023</b>, per <a href="#">5/15 Proclamation</a>. Emergency Visiting Practitioner Temporary Permit is valid for no more than thirty (30) days from the date the physician is licensed or until the emergency or disaster declaration has been withdrawn or ended, whichever is longer.)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">TMB Guidance 4/9</a></p> <p><a href="#">TMB Guidance 5/8</a></p> <p><a href="#">TMB Guidance 6/5</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Reimbursement</a></p> <p><a href="#">TX Proclamations</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Utah</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utah law provides: “<b>An out-of-state physician may practice without a Utah license if:</b> (1) The physician is licensed in another state, with no licensing action pending and at least 10 years of professional experience; (2) The services are rendered as a public service and for a noncommercial purpose; (3) No fee or other consideration of value is charged, expected or contemplated, beyond an amount necessary to cover the proportionate cost of malpractice insurance; (4) The physician does not otherwise engage in unlawful or unprofessional conduct.” (<a href="#">UT Code Ann. § 58-67-305(7)</a>).</li> <li>• A medical provider that pursuant to this Order offers telehealth services that do not comply with HIPAA or HITECH, so long as the provider: (1) inform the patient the telehealth service does not comply with those federal acts; (2) give the patient an opportunity to decline use of the telehealth service; and (3) take reasonable care to ensure security and privacy of the telehealth service.</li> <li>• [EO 2020-68] Continues the suspension of certain aspects of the Utah Telehealth Act, including allowing HIPAA exceptions (with proper notice).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, Utah's State of Emergency expired June 1, 2021, according to the <a href="#">National</a></li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">UT Code Ann. § 58-67-305(7) re: Interstate telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">DOPL COVID Resources</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 2020-07</a></p> <p><a href="#">EO 2020-68</a></p> <p><a href="#">DOH Orders and Directives</a></p>

	<p><a href="#">Academy for State Health Policy</a> (NASHP); the state’s licensing waiver persisted much longer, as of April 21, 2022, Utah’s Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing (DOPL) is <a href="#">no longer</a> listing emergency, out-of-state licenses. However, Utah does offer limited, pro bono interstate telemedicine, please see above.</p>	<p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><b>Vermont</b> (osteopathic only)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special provisions for the COVID-19 public health emergency have been passed to facilitate practice in Vermont by healthcare professionals who are not licensed in Vermont. This sets forth information for physicians (MD), physician assistants, and podiatrists. There are two different paths available to be able to practice during the emergency, “deemed” and “emergency”, both are expedited and free.</li> <li>MDs, physician assistants, and podiatrists who meet all the criteria below can be deemed to be licensed to practice in Vermont for practice in the following circumstances: (1) Providing remote services by telemedicine (note that this refers to “telemedicine” in a generic sense, following the guidance in the emergency law and advisories issued by Vermont agencies and federal authorities). (2) As part of the staff of a licensed facility in Vermont.</li> <li>To be deemed licensed to practice in one of the settings specified above, you must: (1) Be licensed in at least one US jurisdiction and be in good standing in all jurisdictions where you are licensed. (2) Not be subject to professional disciplinary proceedings in any other US jurisdiction... (3) Not be barred from practice in Vermont for reasons of fraud or abuse, patient care, or public safety.</li> <li>VT H. 960, which was signed into law on July 6, ensures that physicians licensed out-of-state will be able to practice in-person or provide telemedicine or to Vermont residents until March 31, 2021.</li> <li>VT H. 795, signed into law October 5, extends telehealth waivers including the expansion of telehealth access, provider reimbursement, and audio-only coverage through July 1, 2021.</li> <li>[3/25/22 Update] re: waiver extension – On March 23, 2022, <a href="#">H. 654</a> was signed into law, which extends pandemic-era license waivers until <b>June 30, 2023</b>, including allowing physicians licensed in other jurisdictions to practice telemedicine in Vermont, so long as they are registered with the Office of Professional Regulation or Board of Medical Practice. Bill would also allow for buprenorphine prescriptions via telemedicine without an in-person evaluation until March 31, 2023. Bill would also allow for inactive/retired practitioners (for a period equal to or less than three years) to reactivate their licenses until March 31, 2023.</li> <li>[8/29/22 Update] re: Osteopath <i>only</i> waivers – According to Vermont’s Secretary of State <a href="#">website</a> <b>only osteopaths</b> are eligible for the interim telehealth registration. “These Interim Telehealth Registrations expire on June 30, 2023. A health care professional, who is licensed in good standing in another state and wishes to provide healthcare in Vermont via telehealth after June 30, 2023, will be required to obtain a Telehealth Registration or Telehealth License.”</li> <li>[8/29/22 Update] re: permanent interstate telemedicine - Beginning on July 1, 2023, a health care professional who is not otherwise licensed, certified, or registered to practice in Vermont may obtain a Telehealth Registration to provide health care services in Vermont via telehealth to a total of not more than 10 unique patients or clients for a period of not more than 120 consecutive days from the date the Telehealth Registration was issued. OR they may obtain a Telehealth License to provide healthcare services in Vermont via telehealth to a total of not more than 20 unique patients or clients located in Vermont during the two-year license term.</li> <li><b>Status</b> – Although the Vermont State of Emergency expired on <b>June 15, 2021</b> (<a href="#">Press Release</a>), on March 23, 2021, Gov. Phil Scott signed <a href="#">H. 654</a>, which extends pandemic-related waivers until <b>June 30, 2023</b>; please see above.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Med Board Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Deemed License Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">VT H. 960</a></p> <p><a href="#">VT H. 795</a></p> <p><a href="#">VT S. 117</a></p> <p><a href="#">VT H. 657</a></p> <p><a href="#">VT SOS Guidance: Telehealth, Out-of-State &amp; Expired License Registration</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending legislation states, in part “A physician or health care provider not licensed in this Territory may provide health care services to a patient located in this Territory using telehealth if the health care professional registers with the applicable Board, or the Department if there is no Board, and provides health care services within the applicable scope of practice... if the health care provider (A) Completes an application... (B) Is licensed with an active, unencumbered license that is issued by another state, the District of Columbia... (C) Has not been subject of disciplinary action... during the 5-year period immediately prior...”</li> </ul>	<p>Virgin Islands Telehealth Act</p> <p><a href="#">Territory Resource Page</a></p>
<p><b>Virginia</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>[Board Brief #91] - Governor Northam’s <a href="#">Executive Order 57</a> allowed practice by out-of-state health care professionals and expanded authority for physician assistants, nurse practitioners, interns/residents/fellows/senior medical students...</li> <li>Virginia’s order offers broad credentialing privileges: “During the state of emergency declared in <a href="#">Amended Executive Order 51</a>, a license issued to a health care practitioner by another state, and in good standing with such state, shall be deemed to be an active license issued by the Commonwealth to provide health care or professional services as a health care</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">BOM Board Brief #91 (November 2020)</a></p>

	<p>practitioner of the same type for which such license is issued in another state, provided such health care practitioner is engaged by a hospital, or an affiliate of such hospital where both share the same corporate parent, licensed nursing facility, or dialysis facility in the Commonwealth for the purpose of assisting that facility with public health and medical disaster response operations.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COVID-19 Expedited Licensure: During the declared coronavirus emergency in Virginia, the board of medicine is streamlining its licensing process for the following professions: medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, physician assistant... in addition, the Board already has an expedited licensure by endorsement process for medicine and osteopathy applicants who: 1) Have practiced in another state for 5 years, 2) Are board certified.</li> <li>• [EO 57] - Health care practitioners with an active license issued by another state may provide continuity of care to their current patients who are Virginia residents through telehealth services. Establishment of a relationship with a new patient requires a Virginia license unless pursuant to [the paragraph above].</li> <li>• Re: <b>adjoining state licensing exceptions</b> – [According to] <a href="#">Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-2901(A)</a>, the requirement that a physician be licensed in the state of Virginia before providing clinical services to a patient located in Virginia does not apply to the rendering of medical advice or information through telecommunications from a physician licensed to practice medicine in Virginia or an adjoining state.</li> <li>• Re: modality - A healthcare practitioner may use any non-public facing audio or remote communication product that is available to communicate with patients. This exercise of discretion applies to telehealth provided for any reason regardless of whether the telehealth service is related to the diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19.</li> <li>• Re: originating site - Virginia Governor Ralph Northam has signed legislation (<a href="#">HB 5046/SB 5080</a>) that amends the Commonwealth’s telehealth laws to eliminate originating site restrictions and the requirement that the patient be accompanied by a care provider during the telehealth session... The bill expands the telehealth platform to allow care providers to treat patients in their own homes or other locations, including businesses, schools and clinics. It also mandates that payers cover telehealth services regardless of the originating site and whether a provider is with the patient and directs the state Medicaid program to continue covering audio-only phone services.</li> <li>• [1/11/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - To practice telemedicine into Virginia requires a license from the Board of Medicine. The Board notes that § 38.2-3418.16 states “Telemedicine services” does not include an audio-only telephone, electronic mail message, facsimile transmission, or online questionnaire. The Board believes that these communications do not constitute telemedicine, and therefore do not require licensure, when used in the follow-up care of a Virginia resident with whom a bona fide practitioner-patient relationship has been previously established. (<a href="#">VA BOM Telemedicine Guidelines 6/24/21</a>).</li> <li>• [1/19/22 Update] re: reactivating waivers – “Healthcare workers across the country are facing severe burnout and exhaustion 22 months into the pandemic. Reinstating both the authorization of out-of-state licensed professionals to provide care to the citizens of the Commonwealth and the availability of telehealth services will assist in meeting that demand...” [<a href="#">EO 84</a>, 1/10/22].</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, Virginia’s state of emergency <b>expired March 22, 2022</b>, per <a href="#">EO 16</a>, and hasn’t been renewed.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Board of Medicine Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order #42</a></p> <p><a href="#">Executive Order #57</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Adjoining state licensing exceptions</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: originating sites</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
<p><u>Washington</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washington offers broad credentialing privileges: “If volunteers are registered in the volunteer health practitioner system and verified to be in good standing in all states where they are licensed, they may practice in Washington without obtaining a Washington license once activated and assigned by DOH... Out-of-state practitioners may: (1) Become volunteers via RCW § 70.15 by registering and completing the Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Application; (2) Out of state MDs and DOs that would like an expedited Washington license and to volunteer, may use the Interstate Medical License Compact and become registered under RCW § 70.15.</li> <li>• RCW § 70.15.050: “(1) While an emergency declaration is in effect, a volunteer health practitioner, registered with a registration system that complies with RCW 70.15.040 and licensed and in good standing in the state upon which the practitioner’s registration is based, may practice in this state to the extent authorized by this chapter as if the practitioner were licensed in this state...”</li> <li>• [Proc. 20-29] - Re: payment parity - I also prohibit the following activities by health carriers to encourage... telemedicine services by providing for payment parity between telemedicine and in-person medical services: (1) Reimbursing in-network providers for telemedicine claims</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Medical Commission Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Application</a></p> <p><a href="#">RCW § 70.15.050</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency</a></p>

	<p>for medically necessary covered services at a rate lower than the contracted rate that would be paid if the services had been delivered through traditional (in-person) methods. (2) Denying a telemedicine claim from an in-network provider for a medically necessary covered service due to an existing provider contract term with that provider that denies reimbursement for services provided through telemedicine. (3) Establishing requirements for the payment of telemedicine services that are inconsistent with the emergency orders, rules or technical advisories to carriers issued by the Office of the Insurance Commissioner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re: establishing relationship – New administrative code rule, WAC 182-551-2040, allows face-to-face requirements for home health care to be met using telemedicine or telehealth services (makes permanent a COVID-19 emergency rule).</li> <li>• [1/11/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - There is no prohibition against the consultation through telemedicine by a practitioner, licensed by another state or territory in which he or she resides, with a practitioner licensed in WA who has responsibility for the diagnosis and treatment of the patient within WA. (<a href="#">RCW 18.71.030(6)</a> &amp; <a href="#">RCW 18.57.040</a>).</li> <li>• [8/25/22 Update] Re: <a href="#">recission announcement</a> – On July 29, 2022, Gov. Inslee announced his intent to rescind 12 Proclamations, including Proclamation 20-32, which have been in place during the COVID-19 public health emergency... To ensure that allopathic physicians (MDs) and physician assistants (PAs) have ample time to resume pre-COVID licensing and regulatory requirements Proclamation 20-32’s rescission will become effective on <b>October 27, 2022</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, waivers expired on <b>October 27, 2022</b>, please see above.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Proclamation 20-29</a></p> <p><a href="#">WA SSB 5423 (2021)</a>   <a href="#">SSB 5423 Bill Summary</a> (re: consultation exemption)</p> <p><a href="#">WMC announcement re: waiver rescission</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Washington, DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any healthcare provider who is licensed in their home jurisdiction in their field of expertise who is providing healthcare to residents of the District shall be deemed temporary agents of the District for the duration of this Order, pursuant to the limitations: (1) the healthcare provider is only providing healthcare services to <b>individuals at a licensed healthcare facility in the District of Columbia</b>; (2) the healthcare provider <b>has an existing relationship with a patient</b> who has returned to the District, providing continuity of services via telehealth.</li> <li>• The use of telehealth does not eliminate the requirement for licensure. The practice of your healthcare profession occurs where the patient is located, so any practitioner providing telehealth services to patients located in the District of Columbia must be licensed in the District of Columbia by their appropriate licensing board.</li> <li>• Existing Washington D.C. law provides that “The provisions of this chapter prohibiting the practice of a health occupation without a District of Columbia license, registration, or certification shall not apply: (1) To an individual who administers treatment or provides advice in any case of emergency... (DC Code § 3–1205.02) – however, according to the Guidance on Telemedicine memo, it does not appear to be invoked.</li> <li>• [7/19/21 Update] re: Valid waivers – A. Licensure, registration or certification requirements, permits and fees be waived for healthcare practitioners appointed as temporary agents of the District of Columbia... C. <b>Any healthcare provider who is licensed in their home jurisdiction in their field of expertise who is providing healthcare to District residents shall be deemed a temporary agents of the District of Columbia...</b> a. The healthcare provider is only providing healthcare services to individuals at a licensed healthcare facility located in the District of Columbia. This includes providing any services via telehealth... per <a href="#">3/18/21 Revised Administrative Order</a>.</li> <li>• [10/29/21 Update] – On October 25, <a href="#">DC B 24-0399</a> was enacted, which amends UEVHPA to allow healthcare professionals licensed in other jurisdictions to practice in DC without a "state" license until <b>August 10, 2022, regardless of whether an emergency declaration is in effect</b>. As it pertains to telemedicine, the law allows for out-of-state telemedicine for “an established patient who has returned to the District... for the purposes of continuity of care.”</li> <li>• [1/7/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine – [Practitioners] Must have license to practice medicine in the District of Columbia. (<a href="#">DC Regs. Sec. 17-4618.1 &amp; .6</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, DC’s Public Health Emergency, which governs physician licensure waivers, was <b>terminated on July 25, 2021</b> per <a href="#">Mayor’s Order 2021-096</a>. The 60-day grace period for the waivers expired on <b>September 23, 2021</b>, per <a href="#">DC DOH website</a>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Waiver of Licensure Requirements</a></p> <p><a href="#">Guidance on use of Telemedicine</a></p> <p><a href="#">DC Code § 3–1205.02</a></p> <p><a href="#">Press Release re: Extension</a></p> <p><a href="#">3/18/21 Revised Administrative Order</a></p> <p><a href="#">District Resource Page</a></p>
<u>West Virginia</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following statutory regulations are to be suspended for the duration of the State of Emergency: Requirement for telemedicine providers to be licensed in West Virginia... provided that such provider possess a license within their own state... requirement that telemedicine be performed by video only.</li> <li>• West Virginia has expanded the use of audio-visual telehealth for non-emergent E&amp;M services to Medicaid members, for mental health visits and in federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) and rural health clinics (RHCs).</li> <li>• [WV BOM Fall 2020 Newsletter] Re: preexisting relationships/audio-only modalities/reimbursements – For the duration of the COVID-19 emergency, the prohibition on establishing a provider-patient relationship via audio-only communication is suspended</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order 07-20</a></p> <p><a href="#">Article re: Audio-only telehealth</a></p>

	<p>temporarily. If audio-only communication satisfies the standard of care for a particular patient presentation, it may be used to establish a provider-patient relationship and to provide patient care. Effective March 1, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and Centers for Medicare &amp; Medicaid Services increased telehealth reimbursements to equal other audiovisual and in-person visitation reimbursements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [6/22/21 Update] WV HB 2024, which was signed into law on May 20, 2021, allows health care practitioners licensed and in good standing in another jurisdiction to pay a fee to become registered with the appropriate medical board (allopathic or osteopathic) and become an “interstate telehealth practitioner” and practice medicine with West Virginia patients. West Virginia holds jurisdictional authority, but the registrant has the responsibility to report any restrictions placed on their license in other jurisdictions to WV boards.</li> <li>• [9/9/22 Update] re: Emergency waivers – According to <a href="#">WVBOM guidance</a>, eligible physicians and physician assistants may register with the Board to practice in West Virginia during the COVID-19 State of Emergency. <i>Providers are only eligible for one emergency registration, which are valid for a period of sixty days or five business days after the declared state of emergency terminates, whichever is sooner.</i></li> <li>• [12/1/22 Update] re: end of SoE - On November 30, 2022, West Virginia Gov. Jim Justice <a href="#">said</a> that the state’s COVID state of emergency would be allowed to expire on <b>January 1, 2023</b>. The SoE has been in effect since March 16, 2020, and allows for a series of waivers, including allowing out-of-state physicians to practice in person and via telemedicine, and expediting the licensure of inactive and retired physicians.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, West Virginia’s State of Emergency <b>expired on January 1, 2023</b>. Please see above for more information. Additionally, West Virginia offers interstate telemedicine registration, please see the 6/22/21 update above.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">WV BOM Fall 2020 Newsletter</a></p> <p><a href="#">WV HB 2024</a></p> <p><a href="#">WV BOM COVID-19 Information</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Order 1-22 (ending SoE)</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Wisconsin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [EO 16] - III. Telemedicine. A. The following is ordered as it relates to telemedicine for Wisconsin residents: 1) A physician providing telemedicine in the diagnosis and treatment of a patient located in this state must have a valid and current license issued by this State, another state, or Canada... 2) A physician practicing under this section cannot be currently under investigation and must not currently have any restrictions or limitations placed on their license by their credentialing state or any other jurisdiction.</li> <li>• Re: rescission of waivers – [Em. O 16; 3/27/20] This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect for the duration of the public health emergency as declared in <a href="#">Executive Order #72</a> [3/12/20], including any extensions. On May 11, 2020, EO 72 expired and was replaced by <a href="#">EO 82</a>, which <b>did not adopt</b> EOs #16 &amp; <a href="#">#20</a> (a modification of EO 16) and thus an out-of-state practitioner is not able to work in Wisconsin through Interstate Reciprocity.</li> <li>• [Wisconsin DSPS Memo] - The legislature did not extend the public health emergency and it ended May 11, 2020. Therefore, your temporary license will expire on June 10, 2020. This temporary license cannot be renewed.</li> <li>• [October 1, 2020 Update] – [The October 1] order provides for temporary interstate license reciprocity for healthcare providers to work in Wisconsin healthcare facilities, extends licenses that may expire during the federal emergency declaration for 30 days after its conclusion, and makes it easier for healthcare providers with a recently lapsed license to apply for a reinstatement with the Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS). <b>Out-of-state physicians can also practice telemedicine in Wisconsin with proper notification of DSPS.</b></li> <li>• [April 5, 2021 Update] – EO 105 expired on April 5, 2021, meaning that Em. Order #2 is no longer in force and Wisconsin is no longer in a state of emergency.</li> <li>• [1/11/22 Update] re: interstate telemedicine - WI medical license required. (<a href="#">WI Admin. Code MED Ch. 24.04</a>).</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, waivers rescinded with the expiration of EO 105 on <b>April 5, 2021</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Executive Order #16</a></p> <p><a href="#">Telemedicine Physician Notification of Healthcare Provision</a></p> <p><a href="#">Wisconsin DSPS Guidance (re: rescission of EOs 16 &amp;20)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Wisconsin DSPS Memo</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Order #2 (reinstating waivers)</a></p> <p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
Wyoming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wyoming offers broad credentialing privileges: “Physicians and physician assistants not licensed in Wyoming may qualify to work here during the declared public health emergency through the “consultation exemption.” If approved to do so, the physician or physician assistant is considered to be “consulting” with the State Health Officer. The exemption from licensure, if approved, will be valid until the earlier of the end of the Public Health Emergency or the termination by the State Health Officer of the physician’s or physician assistant’s “consultation.” Current, full and unrestricted licensure in at least one U.S. jurisdiction or country is required. The exemption is not automatic, requires approval of the Board of Medicine and the State Health Officer, and does not apply to all physicians and physician assistants.</li> <li>• A physician licensed in another state who has been approved for the "consultation exemption" (See above) may initiate a physician-patient relationship with a new patient under the exemption.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Board of Med Guidance</a></p> <p><a href="#">Emergency Licensure Application</a></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Wyoming Medical Board has an emergency temporary permit application on their website for licensed out-of-state medical professionals seeking a temporary, voluntary license. While there is no explicit mention of telemedicine, the <a href="#">WMB has a list of approved out-of-state telemedicine permits</a>, implying it is allowed.</li> <li>• If you have an existing physician-patient relationship established in a face-to-face encounter in your state, and the patient is not able to travel to your state now due to the Public Health Emergency, you may continue that patient’s care via telehealth, including telephone, without a Wyoming physician license. This includes following up on procedures performed in your home state, adjusting medication dosing, prescription refills, ordering diagnostic testing, etc. The telehealth technology must allow you to meet the standard of care at all times. You may not, however, provide care that treats a new diagnosis or condition without a Wyoming physician license if you have not seen the patient for it in a face-to-face encounter in your home state. You also may not provide care beyond such a time as the standard of care dictates that a face-to-face encounter should occur.</li> <li>• <b>Status – Inactive</b>, on February 28, 2022, Gov. Mark Gordon announced the public health emergency declaration will be rescinded on <b>March 14, 2022</b>. (<a href="#">Article</a>).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">State Resource Page</a></p>
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Questions, comments, or corrections? Please contact Andrew Smith (asmith@fsmb.org)