### 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: August 23, 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States with Waivers: 17 + DC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States with Waivers, not allowing new applications: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States without Waivers (or closed waivers): 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States with long-term or permanent interstate telemedicine: 6 + GU + CNMI + PR + USVI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Alabama | • 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.  
• 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.  
• 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.  
• [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. **To practice telemedicine in Alabama, the physician must hold one of the Alabama medical licenses that are available** (Alabama full traditional license, a license via the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, or special purpose license to practice medicine across state lines).  
• **Status – Inactive, waivers currently rescinded** - On July 20, 2020, the Board and Commission extended the expiration of existing and new emergency licenses to **November 17, 2020**. All temporary emergency licensees that wish to continue practicing in Alabama after November 17 should apply now for permanent licensure through the Board (typically 2-3 months) or the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact (within 30 days). It is anticipated that licenses should be issued within 48 hours of receipt of application. | ALBME Emergency Rule Statement  
ALBME Telemedicine Guidance  
Initial Emergency License Instructions  
Temporary License Application  
Guidance re: AL Medicaid  
State Resource Page |
| Alaska | • On April 10, 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, 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...” | AK SB 241  
Courtesy License Application |
### Arizona

- 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.

- 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 declared by the governor.

- [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.

- [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, which includes all prior waived or suspended statutes and regulations.

- [6/30/21 Update] re: Interstate telemedicine – Alaska offers Emergency Courtesy Licenses 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.” ([Article](https://www.alaska.gov/health/dhss/healthcare-professionals/telemedicine-courtesy-licences.html)). (State Medical Board guidance).

- **Status – Inactive.** AK HB 76, which was signed April 30, formally ended Alaska’s state of emergency. ([Article](https://www.alaska.gov/health/dhss/healthcare-professionals/telemedicine-courtesy-licences.html)). According to the [4/30 Public Health Order](https://www.alaska.gov/gov/gov-and-the-aakg/gov/pdf/gov getOrder/4-30-21-order ppl-telehealth-licensing-04262020-free-final.pdf), no interstate licensing waivers are included.

### Arkansas

- [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.

- [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.

- 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.

- [5/5/21 Update] – On June 6, **AZ HB 2454** was signed, which permanently allows health care providers licensed in another jurisdiction, in good standing and not subject to current or past disciplinary actions; to practice telemedicine with Arizona patients. 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.


- 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 only for already established Arkansas patients.

- 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
California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/4/2021</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>EO N-43-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/27/21</td>
<td>The main telehealth update came with the Governor’s signing of AB 133 on July 27th, which extends California’s temporary COVID-19 telehealth flexibilities until the end of 2022. The extension ensures payment parity for all telehealth modalities, including audio-only, and all providers, including federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) and rural health clinics (RHCs).</td>
<td>CA AB 133 Fact Sheet (CCHP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Colorado

- **Status – Active**, EMS Authority’s ability to accept out-of-state personnel, as well as increased telehealth access and reimbursement, will be active for the duration of the emergency.

- Existing law allows a physician who is not currently licensed in Colorado to provide medical 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.

- 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.

- Re: permanent telehealth changes - On June 7, Colorado Governor Jared Polis signed SB 20-212, 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.

- **Status – Inactive**, Colorado’s State of Emergency was rescinded on July 8, 2021, per 7/8 announcement.

### Connecticut

- [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).
  - 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. [CT.gov]

- 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)

- Re: originating sites - Waiving the homebound requirements for all otherwise coverable medical telemedicine services; Addition of specified “New Patient” Evaluation and Management (E&M) Services; and Waiving the originating site requirements for psychiatric diagnostic evaluations.

- [EO 7G] Re: telemedicine modality - The order expands Medicaid and commercial health insurance telehealth coverage to audio-only telephone.

- Re: State of Emergency extension – On July 14, 2020, Gov. Lamont signed Executive Order 7HHH, which extends the suspension of the requirements for licensure of physicians and PAs for six months [January 14, 2021] unless earlier modified or terminated.

- 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.


- [5/14/21 Update] re: two year waiver extension – On May 10, 2021, Gov. Lamont signed CT HB 5596, which, among other things, allows for physicians licensed out of state to provide services via telemedicine to Connecticut residents for two years. 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].

- [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 expired on July 20, 2021. The order did not distinguish between in-person and telehealth. Public Act 21-9 (HB 5596) 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. However,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Delaware      | • 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.  
• 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.  
• Any in-person requirement prior to telemedicine services under Title 24 is waived. Regulation 19 on Telemedicine, including audio-visual requirements are suspended.  
• DE HB 348, signed into law July 16, eliminated authorization for out-of-state practitioners to practice telemedicine and telehealth in Delaware with the exception of mental health care providers. 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.  
• [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. (Article).  
• Status – Inactive, out-of-state telemedicine privileges rescinded, with the exception of mental health care providers, per HB 348. | Gov.’s Press Release  
DEMA/DPH Order  
Med Board Reg. 19  
Out of State Medical Personnel Form  
DE HB 348  
State Resource Page |
| Florida       | • 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.  
• 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.  
• 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.  
• [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, telephones no longer are an acceptable platform for delivering telehealth services to non-Medicare patients in Florida. Physicians also cannot use telehealth to prescribe controlled substances to existing patients for treating chronic non-malignant pain. Also, physicians cannot use telehealth to recertify medical-marijuana patients. (Article).  
• [7/1/21 Update] re: waiver recession - 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.  
  o Qualified physicians are required to conduct an in-person physical examination to issue a physician certification for any patient.  
  o Controlled substance prescribers are required to conduct an in-person physical examination to issue a renewal prescription for a controlled substance. (FBOM Guidance). | Article re: Telemedicine  
DOH EO 20-002  
DOH EO 20-003  
DOH EO No. 20-004  
FL DOH Guidance  
Article re: Telemedicine Waivers Rescinded  
§ 2019-137 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia</strong></td>
<td>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. <strong>[6/25/21 Update] re: establishing patient-physician relationship and prescribing</strong> - 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 telehealth visits. <strong>[8/10/21 Update] re: license flexibility</strong> – “…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="https://sos.georgia.gov/executive_orders">EO 7.22.21.02</a>. <strong>Status – Active</strong>, licensing waivers are currently scheduled to expire <a href="https://sos.georgia.gov/executive_orders">September 19, 2021</a>, according to <a href="https://sos.georgia.gov/executive_orders">EO 8.19.21.02</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guam</strong></td>
<td>Existing Guam Code allows physicians that are licensed somewhere in the United States to practice telemedicine (10 GCA § 12202(b)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hawaii</strong></td>
<td>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. <strong>[6/22/21 Update] re: Establishing patient-physician relationship</strong> - SB 970, which was signed into law on June 10, authorizes the establishment of a physician-patient relationships via a telehealth interaction if the physician is licensed to practice in the state. <strong>Status – Active</strong>, until the end of the COVID-19 emergency, which is currently scheduled to expire October 4, 2021 according to the Governor’s 8/6 Proclamation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Idaho** | 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. **Temporary Suspension of rules**: 57 - Idaho Telehealth Access Act 54-5705 [preexisting provider-patient relationship not required before initiating telemedicine services]; 54-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Regulations</th>
<th>Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>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 previously established provider/patient relationship. The Department deems such a provider to be &quot;authorized to practice in the State of Illinois&quot; pursuant to Section 5 of the Executive Order without further need to obtain licensure in Illinois.</td>
<td>Article re: Changes of the original regulation... The Department deems such a provider to be &quot;authorized to practice in the State of Illinois&quot; pursuant to Section 5 of the Executive Order without further need to obtain licensure in Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“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.</td>
<td>IDFPR Clarification Article re: Telehealth Article re: Origination Site IL Executive Orders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Article re: Changes of the original regulation... The Department deems such a provider to be &quot;authorized to practice in the State of Illinois&quot; pursuant to Section 5 of the Executive Order without further need to obtain licensure in Illinois.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Status – Active</strong>, until end of Disaster Proclamation, for established patients only, currently scheduled to expire September 18, 2021, per EO 2021-19.</td>
<td>State Resource Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>(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.</td>
<td>Executive Order 20-05 PLA Guidance Initial Telemedicine Provider Certification Request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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. Note however, that a provider that practices predominantly in Indiana is not required to file this certification.</td>
<td>IC § 25-1-9.5-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Article re: Chronic pain, controlled substances and telemedicine guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Article re: Chronic pain, controlled substances and telemedicine guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5707 [prescribing prescription drugs via telemedicine is allowable - but not controlled substances].

- [Article re: Changes] - Idaho Gov. Little [on June 22] signed an executive order [EO 20-13] [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...

- [EO 20-13] - 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...

- **Status – Inactive**, the state’s emergency declaration expired April 24, 2021, per 5/23 proclamation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Iowa        | 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. [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. **All rules which require face-to-face interactions with healthcare providers**, and impose requirements for residential and outpatient substance use disorder treatment and for face-to-face visitsations, **continue to be suspended.** **Status – Active**, but out-of-state waivers are currently scheduled to expire September 19, 2021 per 8/19 Emergency Proclamation. | Board of Med Emergency Declaration (3/16 & 4/27)  
Governor’s Press Release  
State Resource Page |
| Kansas      | Gov. Laura Kelly on March 19 announced she had issued executive orders 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.  
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.  
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 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…”  
[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) **without conducting an in-person examination.** It also extends the ability for out-of-state practitioners in good standing and without disciplinary or investigatory 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. (Article).  
**Status – Inactive**, the Kansas state of emergency expired June 15, 2021. (Article). | Executive Order 20-08  
Telemedicine Application  
KS HB 2016  
KS SB 14  
State Resource Page |
| Kentucky    | (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. | KBML Guidance |
• 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.

• 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.

• Status – Active, unless end of Kentucky State of Emergency.

---

**Louisiana**

• 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 LSBME has a list of approved out-of-state telemedicine permits, implying it is allowed.

• [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.

• [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.

• Status – Active, and note that temporary licenses will expire 90 days after the PHE, currently scheduled to expire on September 1, 2021, per 145 JBE 2021. “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 until 90 days after the termination of the declared health care emergency, whenever that is determined by the governor or the judicial branch of the state of Louisiana.” (LBSME Guidance).

---

**Maine**

• 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.

• [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.

• Re: Telemedicine waivers - Maximize the use of telemedicine and telehealth and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Events and Legal Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Maryland** | **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.  
<p>| <strong>Massachusetts</strong> | 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” |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Michigan</strong></th>
<th><strong>Minnesota</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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="https://michiganlawinfo.state.mi.us/mcl/333.16171">MCL § 333.16171</a>). This provision does not require an individual apply for or be granted an exemption by the Department.</td>
<td>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 of the United States or the District of Columbia... [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...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Re: out-of-state telemedicine - 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="https://www.revisor.mn.gov/revisor/Statute/147.032">MN Stat. § 147.032</a>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[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 June 15, [2021], Gov. Charlie Baker announced late [May 17]. (<a href="https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/2021/05/17/gov-charlie-baker-announced-late-may-17-end-state-emergency/article-2701f66e-3061-11eb-870d-4b05d01c2777.html">Article</a>).</td>
<td>Re: establishing patient-physician relationship – Minnesota law provides “that a physician-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mississippi | • Re: telemedicine - 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).  
• 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.  
• 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.  
• Status – Inactive, as of May 6, 2021, out-of-state telehealth registration applications will no longer be processed. ([Minnesota Board of Behavioral Health and Therapy Guidance](https://www.dhl.gov.page/telehealth)). |
| Missouri | • 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.  
• Re: documentation waivers - The executive order temporarily suspends rules requiring a physical exam and maintaining a contemporaneous record.  
• 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.  
• Status – Active, until the end of the COVID-19 emergency, currently scheduled to expire August 31, 2021 per [EO 21-07](https://www.governor.mo.gov/press-release/21-07). |
| Montana | • 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.  
• 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 [Montana Code](https://legis.mt.gov/laws/).  |

---

[- Emergency Executive Order 20-28](#)  
[- Article re: Medicaid/Waivers](#)  
[- Laws 2020, ch. 115, art. 2, § 30](#)  
[- State Resource Page](#)  
[- 10/26 Proclamation](#)  
[- Supplemental Proclamation 4/5](#)  
[- Amended Proc. 3/24](#)  
[- Emer. Telemedicine Licensure Form](#)  
[- State Resource Page](#)  
[- Article re: Telehealth](#)  
[- Executive Order 20-04](#)  
[- MO HB 1682](#)  
[- MO Executive Orders](#)  
[- State Resource Page](#)  
[- 3/20 Directive on Telehealth](#)  
[- MCA § 10-3-118](#)  
[- Gubernatorial Directive (4/21)](#)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| New Hampshire | 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.  
• 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.”  
• Status – Inactive, the Montana State of Emergency was rescinded on June 30, 2021, per EO 2021-10. | EO 2021-10 re; Recission of SoE  
State Resource Page |
| Nebraska | 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.  
• Status – Inactive, waivers expired 30 days after the end of the COVID-19 emergency, which was rescinded on June 30, 2021, per Gov. Rickett’s 6/28 announcement, meaning the waivers expired July 30, 2021. | DHHS Guidance  
Executive Order 20-10  
State Resource Page |
| Nevada | 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, 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.  
• [6/22/21 Update] re: audio-only telemedicine/establishing patient-physician relationship – SB 5, 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.  
• Status – Active until the end of the ongoing COVID-19 emergency, per ED 34. | Emergency Directive 011  
NV SB 5  
[MDs]: Emergency License Application  
[DoS]: Emergency License Application  
State Resource Page |
| New Hampshire | (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...  
• 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  
• 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/RHHCs, and community mental health centers.  
• 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...  
• 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.  
• Re: permanent telehealth changes – NH HB 1623, signed into law July 22, amends the | Emergency Order #15  
Executive Order #8  
Exhibit H to EO #29  
Board of Mental Health Practice Guidance  
NH HB 1623  
Article re: HB 1623 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Jersey</th>
<th>New Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • 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 licensures and provide services to New Jersey patients either through telemedicine, pursuant to P.L. 2017, c. 117, 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.
| • 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.”
| • 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.
| • 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.
| • 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 licensures and provide services to New Jersey patients either through telemedicine, pursuant to P.L. 2017, c. 117, 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.
| • 6/29/21 Update] re: permanent interstate telemedicine – On April 6, 2021, Gov. Lujan Grisham signed SB 279 into law, which, among other things, states “The [Medical] board shall issue a licensed physician a telemedicine license to allow the practice of medicine across state lines to an applicant who holds a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in another state or territory of the United States.”
<p>| • Status – Inactive, the NH State of Emergency expired June 11, 2021. [Article]. |
| • Status – Inactive, “This notice is to advise you that the Division of Consumer Affairs is modifying the previously announced terms of the Temporary Emergency Reciprocity Licensure Program for out-of-state licensed health care practitioners. Specifically, all licenses that have previously been issued – all of which are currently scheduled to expire on February 28, 2021 – will have their expiration date extended through June 30, 2021, provided that the Public Health Emergency remains in place. However, the PHE expired June 4, 2021, per EO 244, so the waivers are now inactive. |
| • Status – Inactive, Temporary licenses issued in June 2020 or were active until July 1, 2021 per Federal Emergency Licensure FAQs. In addition, SB 279 creates a process that allows... |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| New York      | • [EO 202.5] (Broad provision in Executive Order): Sections 6512 through 6516, and 6524 of the Education Law and Part 6o 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.  
• 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.  
• State Department of Financial Services will require insurance companies to waive co-pays for telehealth visits related to Covid-19.  
• 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.  
• 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.  
• [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.”  
Executive Order 202  
Statement on Co-Pay Waived (3/14)  
NYC Health Advisory 5/29  
NYSED FAQs  
NY SB 8416  
NY SB 2507  
NYSED COVID EO Directory  
State Resource Page |
| North Carolina| • 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.  
• 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.  
• **Status – Active**, expires 30 days after the end of the COVID-19 emergency, which is currently ongoing. | Executive Order No. 130  
Executive Order No. 116  
Emergency Disaster License Application  
Article re: Reimbursement  
COVID-19 Telemedicine FAQs  
State Resource Page |
| North Dakota  | • (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 in good standing in other states, as needed to provide health care and behavioral health services, to include telehealth care, for citizens impacted by COVID-19, subject to identification, verification of credentials and other 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...  
• **Status – Inactive**, the North Dakota state of emergency was rescinded on April 30, 2021. | Executive Order 2020-05.1  
State Resource Page |
Northern Mariana Islands  
- 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).

Ohio  
- 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, **which is necessary to practice in Ohio** (and, by extension, to practice telemedicine with Ohio residents).
- 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) **Physicians in contiguous states that have existing patient relationships with Ohio residents**.
- 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.”
- 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).
  - [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 voted to resume enforcement of these rules and prioritize continuity of care for Ohio patients. Enforcement of these rules were to begin three months after the lifting of the state declaration of emergency. 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 **September 17, 2021**.
- 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.
- Re: permanent changes to telehealth (Medicaid) - The rule changes 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...
- [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 **September 17, 2021**. OSMB will post more detail on these changes. (Article).
- **Ohio licensure required during the state of emergency** - The Medical Board has received many inquiries regarding temporary licensure during the state emergency. **Please be aware, Ohio law does not currently offer emergency or temporary licensure for out-of-state physicians.** Unless an exemption applies (Ohio Revised Code §4731.36), physicians must hold an active Ohio license to practice medicine in the state of Ohio.
- **Status** – Ohio has no waivers for license reciprocity.

Oklahoma  
- 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
**Oregon**

- 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.
- 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.

---

**Pennsylvania**

- 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.
- 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.
- [8/10/21 Update] re: telemedicine prescriptions - [Physicians providing Prescriptions](https://www.healthycommons.org/blog/physicians-providing-prescriptions): 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. **Expiring: September 30**
- **Buprenorphine Treatment Via Telemedicine Expands Access to Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder**: 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. **Expiring: September 30**
- **Status - Active until September 30, 2021**, per HB 854. ([Board of Medicine Guidance](https://www.paboh.org/)).

---

**Puerto Rico**

- 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...”

---

[Ar]icle re: Preexisting Relationship

[MDs]: Application for Emergency Licensure

[DOs]: Emergency Temporary License Application

[EO 2021-11](https://www.paboh.org/)

State Resource Page

Board of Med Guidance

Emergency Application

State Resource Page

Press Release

PA Dept. of State Guidance

PA Dept. of State Guidance 9/4

PA DOS Waived and Suspended Licensing Regulations

PA Proclamations

State Resource Page

P.R. Laws tit. 20, §133g
### Rhode Island

| 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)

### South Carolina

- 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 to their established Rhode Island patients. 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.
- [1/21/21 Update] - 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.
- Re: insurance - Health insurers must cover telemedicine for primary care, specialty care and mental and behavioral health care.
- [6/22/21 Update] - 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.
- [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 EO 21-76.
- Status – Inactive, the waiver allowing out-of-state physicians to practice telemedicine with RI established patients, was rescinded by EO 21-76.

### Maryland

- 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.
- 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.
- Re: medication-assisted treatment - Practitioners previously approved by the Board may, in accordance with state and federal law, initiate MAT treatment for patients diagnosed...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| South Dakota | • Pursuant to [South Dakota Code], [Gov. Noem] will grant full recognition to the licenses held by a professional in any compact 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.  
• 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.  
• Emergency Management Assistance Compact - On March 23, 2020, Gov. Noem issued Executive Order 2020-07 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 (SDCL 36-4), Physicians Assistants (SDCL 36-4A)...  
• [EO 2020-16] – 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...  
• [1/21/21 Update] - South Dakota Gov. Kristi Noem announced plans 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 “make permanent the recognition of certain out-of-state healthcare licenses.”... Whether Noem is calling for license recognition only during an emergency or at all times will depend on how the bills are phrased.  
• Status – Inactive, the South Dakota State of Emergency expired June 30, 2021, per EO 2020-34 and was not renewed. |
| Tennessee   | • 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.  
• Statutory restrictions on telehealth with respect to pain management clinics and chronic nonmalignant pain treatment are suspended.  
• 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.  
• 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.  
• 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.  
• Status – Inactive, waivers allowing out-of-state healthcare professionals were not included in EO 81. |
| Texas       | • (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.

- 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.

- [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.

- [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 treatment of chronic pain and curbing the spread of COVID-19. The suspension is in effect until June 6, 2020.

- [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 at 11:59 p.m. per 4/30/21 TMB Guidance).

- [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.

- 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.

- Status – Active, until 30 days after the end of the Texas State of Emergency, which is currently scheduled to August 31, 2021 per 7/30 Proclamation. (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.)

**Utah**

- Utah law provides: “An out-of-state physician may practice without a Utah license if: (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.” (UT Code Annotated § 58-67-305(7)).

- A medical provider that pursuant to this Order offers telehealth services that do not

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article re: OOS Practice</th>
<th>Governor’s Press Release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TMB Guidance 4/9</td>
<td>TMB Guidance 5/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMB Guidance 6/5</td>
<td>Article re: Telemedicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article re: Reimbursement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Resource Page</td>
<td>UT Code Annotated § 58-67-305(7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOPL COVID Resources</td>
<td>EO 2020-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Vermont       | • 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.  
  • 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.  
  • 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.  
  • 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 to Vermont residents until March 31, 2021.  
  • 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.  
  • Status – Although the Vermont State of Emergency expired on June 15, 2021 (Press Release), on March 29, 2021, Gov. Phil Scott signed S. 117, which extends pandemic-related waivers until March 31, 2022; including reimbursement parity for audio-only telephone, early prescription refill, authorization to prescribe buprenorphine, and allowing healthcare professionals licensed in other jurisdictions, as well as professionals with inactive licenses, to practice in VT as a volunteer member of the Medical Reserve Corps or as part of the staff of a licensed facility or federally qualified health center. | Med Board Guidance  
|               | **Deemed License Application**                                                                                         | VT H. 960  
|               | **State Resource Page**                                                                                               | VT H. 795  
|               | **State Resource Page**                                                                                               | VT S. 117  |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | • 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.” | Virgin Islands Telehealth Act  
|               | **Territory Resource Page**                                                                                           | Territory Resource Page  |
| Virginia      | • [Board Brief #91] - Governor Northam’s Executive Order 57 allowed practice by out-of-state health care professionals and expanded authority for physician assistants, nurse practitioners, interns/residents/fellows/senior medical students...  
  • Virginia’s order offers broad credentialing privileges: “In response to Governor Northam’s declared state of emergency regarding COVID-19, and as authorized by Executive Order 42, 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 practitioner of the same type for which such license is issued in another state, provided such health care practitioner is engaged by a hospital, licensed nursing facility, or dialysis facility in the Commonwealth for the purpose of assisting that facility with public health and medical disaster response operations. Hospitals, licensed nursing facilities, and dialysis facilities must submit to the applicable licensing authority each out-of-state health care practitioner’s name, license type, state of license, and license identification number within a reasonable time of such healthcare practitioner arriving at the applicable health care facility in the Commonwealth.”  
  • COVID-19 Expedited Licensure: During the declared coronavirus emergency in Virginia, the board of medicine is streamlining its licensing process for the following professions: | BOM Board Brief #91 (November 2020)  
|               | **Board of Medicine Guidance**                                                                                         | Board of Medicine Guidance  
|               | **Executive Order #42**                                                                                               | Executive Order #42 |
**Washington**

- 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.

- 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.”

- [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 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.

- 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).

- **Status – Active** throughout the currently ongoing COVID-19 emergency, per Proclamation 20-05 (citing RCW § 70.15.050 “While an emergency declaration is in effect, a volunteer health practitioner, registered with a registration system... 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.”)

- 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:

---

**Executive Order #57**

**Article re: Adjoining state licensing exceptions**

**Article re: originating sites**

**State Resource Page**

**Medical Commission Guidance**

**Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Application**

**RCW § 70.15.050**

**Emergency Proclamation 20-29**

**State Resource Page**

**Waiver of Licensure Requirements**
(1) the healthcare provider is only providing healthcare services to individuals at a licensed healthcare facility in the District of Columbia; (2) the healthcare provider has an existing relationship with a patient who has returned to the District, providing continuity of services via telehealth.

- 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.
- 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.
- [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. 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... 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 3/18/21 Revised Administrative Order.
- Status – Active, DC’s Public Health Emergency, which governs physician licensure waivers, was terminated on July 25, 2021 per Mayor’s Order 2021-096. However, there is a 60-day grace period for the waivers, which will expire on September 25, 2021.

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.

- West Virginia has expanded the use of audio-visual telehealth for non-emergent E&M services to Medicaid members, for mental health visits and in federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) and rural health clinics (RHCs).
- [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 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 & Medicaid Services increased telehealth reimbursements to equal other audiovisual and in-person visitation reimbursements.
- Status – Active until the end of the ongoing COVID-19 emergency.
- [6/22/21 Update] In addition to the emergency waivers, 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.

[EO 16] - Ill. 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.

- Re: recision 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 Executive Order #72 [3/12/20], including any extensions. On May 11, 2020, EO 72 expired and was replaced by EO 82, which did not adopt EOs #16 & #20 (a modification of EO 16) and thus an out-of-state practitioner is not able to work in Wisconsin through Interstate Reciprocity.
- [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.
- [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). **Out-of-state physicians can also practice telemedicine in Wisconsin with proper notification of DSPS.**

- [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.
- **Status – Inactive**, waivers rescinded with the expiration of EO 105 on April 5, 2021.

---

**Wyoming**

- 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.

- 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.

- 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 [WMB has a list of approved out-of-state telemedicine permits](https://www.wyoming.gov/bm/telemedicine), implying it is allowed.

- 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.

- **Status – Active**, until the end of the COVID-19 emergency.