

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

Current as of: July 24, 2020

The following is a list of states that have declared a state of emergency in response to the COVID-19 outbreak, and the states that have chosen to make certain temporary changes to professional licensure requirements as a result.

EBG is continuing to monitor developments and will update this chart as new information becomes available.

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
Alabama	Maybe (Need to apply for courtesy licensure)	<p>"All healthcare professionals and assisting personnel executing the alternative standards-of-care plans in good faith are hereby declared to be 'Emergency Management Workers' of the State of Alabama" and may practice in the state without Alabama licensure.</p> <p>Physicians possessing a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in another state, the District of Columbia, a territory of the U.S., or a province of Canada that meets certain other requirements are eligible to apply for a Temporary Emergency Medical License in the State of Alabama, which will expire on November 17, 2020, or when the Governor proclaims the termination of the state's public health emergency.</p> <p>The Alabama Board of Medical Examiners & Medical Licensure Commission established a temporary emergency Alabama reinstatement process to authorize physicians who hold Alabama licenses that expired by operation of law and were active during 2017, 2018, and 2019 to provide COVID-19 related health care.</p> <p>From the Board of Psychology: An individual who is licensed or registered to practice psychology independently in another jurisdiction may practice psychology in Alabama in response to an officially declared Level I emergency or disaster for no more than 60 days per year without applying for a license, upon proper notification to the Board. Please refer to Ala. Code 34-26-41(g) [Alabama psychologist licensing statutory provisions] and Rule 750-X-2.08(7) [Alabama psychologist licensing regulations] for specific information regarding Emergency Practice.</p> <p>Per 850-X-04-.02(4) [Alabama social work licensing regulations], reciprocity filed under a State of Emergency proclaimed by the Governor of Alabama upon request a person with a valid and active social work license may be issued a temporary license to practice in this state as long as the State of Emergency is in effect.</p> <p>Alabama's State of Emergency Proclamation states that the above waiver of licensure for healthcare professionals will remain in effect for the duration of the public health emergency, unless rescinded or extended by proclamation. No such proclamation has been made as of July 24, 2020.</p> <p>Alabama's Eighth Emergency Proclamation, issued on May 8th, states that healthcare providers and businesses shall not be liable for any acts or omissions relating to COVID-19 response activity occurring from</p>	<p>Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		March 13, 2020 until the state public health emergency is terminated (unless the claimant can show wanton, reckless or intentional misconduct).	
Alaska	Maybe (Need to apply for courtesy licensure)	<p>On March 10, Alaska Governor signed SB0241 into law which states:</p> <p>"[Alaska licensing and telehealth regulations] 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 that issued the license, permit, or certification; (2) the health care services provided without an in-person examination are within the practitioner's authorized scope of practice in the jurisdiction that issued the license, permit, or certification; (3) unless the health care provider has a preexisting provider-patient relationship with a patient that is unrelated to COVID-19, the health care services provided are limited to services related to screening for, diagnosing, or treating COVID; and (4) in the event that the health care provider determines that the encounter will extend beyond the scope of practice or scope of services provided for in this section, the health care provider advises the patient that the health care provider is not authorized to provide the services to the patient, recommends that a patient contact a health care provider licensed in the state, and terminates the encounter." <p>SB 241 is effective through March 12, 2021. See: Link</p> <p>Out-of-state providers should fill out a courtesy license application which can be found here. The Alaska State Medical Board has provided an updated Medical Emergency Courtesy License Application available here. As of July 24, 2020 guidance titled Telehealth & Licensing During COVID-19, there have been no changes to the State Medical Board licensure process.</p> 	Link
Arizona	Maybe (Need temporary licensure)	<p>Licensing requirements are being waived to provide healthcare officials with assistance in delivering services during times of heightened demand.</p> <p>MDs licensed in another state are eligible to apply for temporary licensure in the State of Arizona using the emergency temporary licensure application.</p>	Link Link Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>According to a statement made by the Arizona Medical Board, all MD temporary emergency licenses expire after 90 days of the date of issuance, or at the time the State of Emergency is declared to be over whichever shall occur first. A renewal process may be established if the State of Emergency continues beyond 90 days. As of July 24, 2020, the state has not lifted the State of Emergency.</p> <p>Similarly, the Arizona State Board of Nursing is offering a 90-day temporary waiver to eligible RNs, LPNs, and APRNs licensed and/or certified in other states. 48-hour emergency temporary licenses for RNs and LPNs who have an active, unencumbered license in another state.</p> <p>Interested providers can apply here.</p>	
Arkansas	No	<p>[No reference to changes in licensure requirements at the time of emergency declaration.]</p> <p>Note: Executive Order 20-05 addresses telehealth in light of COVID-19, but does not alter licensure requirements during the public health emergency. Executive Order 20-05 was extended for sixty (60) days, through August 17, 2020, by way of Executive Order 20-37. Available at this link.</p>	Link
California	Maybe	<p>“Any out-of-state personnel, including, but not limited to, medical personnel, entering California to assist in preparation for, responding to, mitigating the effects of, and recovering from COVID-19 shall be permitted to provide services in the same manner as prescribed in [the California Emergency Management Assistance Compact], with respect to licensing and certification. Permission for any such individual rendering service is subject to the approval of the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority for medical personnel...and shall be in effect for a period of time not to exceed the duration of this emergency.”</p> <p>“The EMS Authority will only accept requests for out-of-state medical personnel approval from a California medical facility, telehealth agency contracted with a California medical facility or staffing agency providing staffing to California medical facilities, that intends to utilize these resources.”</p> <p>The Authorization Request Form to be sent to the EMS Authority can be found here. As of July 24, 2020, the EMS Authority continues to accept requests for out-of-state medical personnel to provide services in the state. No expiration of this provision has been indicated.</p>	Link Link
Colorado	Yes (for U.S. licensed physicians or physician in training); Maybe (for Foreign Medical	<p>“A physician or physician-in-training may temporarily practice without a Colorado license or physician training license under the following provisions of C.R.S. 12-240-107(3) [Colorado practice of medicine regulations]: The physician is licensed and lawfully practicing medicine in another state or territory of the United States without restrictions or conditions; does not otherwise have an established or regularly used medical staff membership or clinical privileges in Colorado; [and] is not party to any contract, agreement or understanding to provide services in the state on a regular our routine basis.”</p>	Link Link Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
	Graduates and other licensees)	<p>According to Rule 145 issued by the Colorado Medical Board, the Board may issue temporary medical licenses to foreign medical graduates with 1 year of postgraduate training beginning on May 1, 2020 and for 120 days thereafter. The temporary license will be effective from the date of issuance until December 31, 2020.</p> <p>“A nurse who is part of the Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact (eNLC) can work in Colorado without the need to obtain a license. The eNLC nurse must notify the board within 30 days of their arrival, but can still work without a Colorado license as long as they’re a member of the eNLC compact.”</p> <p>The requirement that psychologists, marriage and family therapists, clinical social workers, professional counselors, and addiction counselors licensed in other states does not exceed 20 days per year of performing activities or services in Colorado is temporarily suspended. This waiver is set to expire August 26, 2020, and as of July 24, 2020 has not been extended.</p>	
Connecticut	Yes	<p>The Connecticut governor has ordered “the temporary suspension for a period of sixty consecutive days, of the requirements for licensure, certification or registration....Any Connecticut business or medical entity which engages or contracts with any such out-of-state provider shall be required to verify the credentials of such provider in the state in which he or she is licensed, certified, or registered, ensure that such provider is in good standing in the state, and confirm the required insurance coverage.”</p> <p>This applies to emergency medical workers, physicians and surgeons, nurses, nurse’s aides, respiratory care workers, psychologists, marriage and family therapists, professional counselors, social workers, and pharmacists.</p> <p>Emergency Order Issued by the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health extends the above waivers through January 13, 2020.</p>	Link
Delaware	Yes	<p>“Out-of-state health care providers who would be permitted to provide telemedicine and telehealth services in Delaware if they were licensed under Title 24 [Delaware Professionals and Occupations statutes] may provide such services to a Delaware resident if they hold an active license in another jurisdiction[...] [t]his provision applies to all telehealth and telemedicine services, not just those provided in connection with the testing and treatment of COVID-19.”</p> <p>The above referenced Governor's State of Emergency Order "remains in effect until further notice."</p>	Link Link Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
Florida	Yes	<p>“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 licensed in this state using telehealth, notwithstanding the requirements of section 456.47(4)(a) through (c), (h), and (i), Florida Statutes, [Florida telehealth statutes] for a period not to exceed 30 days unless extended by order of the State Surgeon General.”</p> <p>All agencies are directed to suspend licensing and registration renewal requirements for 30 days for existing professional licenses.</p> <p>Executive Order 20-166 extended the duration of the previous Executive Order 20-52 for sixty days, which indicates that the above licensure waivers are now set to expire on September 7, 2020.</p>	Link
Georgia	Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)	<p>“The 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 this public health emergency.”</p> <p>“The Georgia Board of Nursing is authorized to grant temporary licenses to nurses who apply for a temporary license and are currently licensed in good standing as an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, Licensed Practical Nurse, or Registered Professional Nurse by an equivalent board in another state to assist with the needs of this public health emergency.”</p> <p>“The Georgia Composite Medical Board shall immediately adopt emergency rules to provide telemedicine licenses pursuant to Code Section 43-34-31.1,”</p> <p>“The regulatory provisions and implementing administrative rules which prohibit the practice of medicine, surgery, osteopathic medicine, and osteopathic surgery, by a licensee whose license is inactive or has lapsed shall not be enforced. Suspension of these provisions is limited to licenses which have lapsed or expired within the five (5) years prior to this Executive Order.”</p> <p>“The Georgia Board of Nursing is authorized to grant temporary licenses to practice to graduate registered nurses and graduate practical nurses who have yet to take their respective licensing exam.”</p> <p>On June 29th, the Declaration of Public Health Emergency was extended until August 11th, 2020.</p>	Link
Hawaii	Yes	<p>“Chapter 453, HRS, [Hawaii’s medicine and surgery statutes], and chapters 16-85 [Hawaii’s medical examiner administrative rules] and 16-93, HAR, [Hawaii’s osteopath administrative rules], medical examiners and osteopaths, [are temporarily extended] to the extent necessary to allow out-of-state physicians, osteopathic physicians, and physician assistants with a current and active license, or those previously licensed pursuant</p>	Link Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>to chapter 453, HRS, but who are no longer current and active, to participate in Hawai'i without a license 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."</p> <p>"Chapter 457, HRS, [Hawaii's nursing statutes], and chapter 16-89, HAR, [Hawaii's nursing administrative rules] [are temporarily suspended], to the extent necessary to allow out-of-state licensed practical nurses, registered nurses, advanced practice registered nurses, and advance practice registered nurses with prescriptive authority with a current and active license, or those previously licensed pursuant to chapter 457, HRS, but who are no longer current and active, to practice in Hawai'i without a license; 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."</p> <p>While the March 4 proclamation (referenced above) stated that the disaster emergency relief period was set to expire on May 15, 2020, the tenth supplementary emergency proclamation says the disaster emergency relief period will expire on August 31, 2020. The eighth supplementary proclamation restates the above licensure exemptions.</p>	
Idaho	Yes	<p>MDs, DOs, PAs, and RTs holding a license in good standing from another state or country are permitted to treat patients in Idaho without an Idaho license. Out-of-state practitioners treating Idaho patients are encouraged to notify the Board of their intent to practice in Idaho.</p> <p>Note that on June 22, 2020, Governor Little signed an executive order making the telehealth regulations that have been relaxed during the COVID-19 pandemic permanent.</p>	<p>Link Link Link</p>
Illinois	Maybe (need to apply for a practice permit)	<p>The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulations ("IDFPR") "has issued a proclamation to allow out-of-state physicians, nurses, physician assistants, and respiratory care therapists to provide care to Illinois residents affected by COVID-19...Out-of-state physicians, nurses, physician assistants, and respiratory care therapists may practice in Illinois if they are licensed in another state and are in good standing. These licensees must be operating under the authority of [the IL Department of Public Health] or at a long-term care facility, hospital or [federally qualified health center]...They must provide contact information and dates of arrival and departure on forms provided by IDFPR. This temporary practice approval expires on September 30, 2020."</p> <p>The out-of-state practice permit can be found here. FAQs issued by the IDFPR confirm the Temporary Practice Permits expire on September 30, 2020.</p>	<p>Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
Indiana	Yes	<p>Indiana “[s]uspen[ded] the requirement that a health care 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.”</p> <p>Executive Order 20-38 extended the duration of the previous Executive Order 20-05 which is now set to expire on September 2, 2020.</p>	Link
Iowa	Yes	<p>“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.”</p> <p>“All rules which establish preconditions, limitations, or restrictions on the provision of telehealth or telemedicine services in Iowa are temporarily suspended. All rules which require face-to-face interactions with health care providers, and impose requirements for residential and outpatient substance use disorder treatment and for face-to-face visitations, are temporarily suspended.”</p> <p>“A physician whose Iowa medical license lapsed or expired in good standing within five (5) years of the date of the Proclamation may provide medical care and treatment of victims of this public health emergency for the duration of the Proclamation.”</p> <p>“An individual who has graduated from an accredited medical school but has not obtained an initial Iowa medical license may seek an emergency medical license from the Board. The Board may grant an emergency medical license if it determines that the individual has completed sufficient education. An individual who has been granted an emergency medical license, shall practice in accordance with any guidance provided by the Board.”</p> <p>“If a medical school graduate would like to apply for an Emergency Medical License they should go to the Iowa Board of Medicine’s website and use the Resident license application and indicate that they are applying for an Emergency Medical License.”</p> <p>“All requirements for in-person continuing medical education and all deadlines and other requirements for continuing medical education that are unable to be satisfied due to the health emergency, are temporarily suspended during the period of this health emergency. If a licensee is unable to complete the required continuing medical education required for renewal of their Iowa medical license due to the health emergency, they should note that on their next renewal application.”</p>	Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>“All license renewal requirements and deadlines are temporarily suspended during the period of this health emergency. If a licensee had an active Iowa medical license on March 22, 2020, the expiration date will be automatically extended for the duration of this health emergency.”</p> <p>The Governor issued a Proclamation of Disaster Emergency on July 24, 2020, which indicates that the above licensure waivers are now set to expire on August 23, 2020.</p>	
<p>Kansas</p>	<p>Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)</p>	<p>The Kansas State Board of Healing Arts is “accepting applicants seeking temporary licensure for the purpose of preparing for, responding to, and mitigating any effect of COVID-19.”</p> <p>“The Emergency Temporary License for the COVID-19 response is available for all health care professions regulated by the Board. Those who hold an emergency temporary license are limited to engaging in the practice of their profession for healthcare services relating to COVID-19 response efforts and/or mitigating any effect of COVID-19.” This includes, but is not limited to, MDs, DOs, occupational therapists, respiratory therapists, physical therapists, and physician assistants.</p> <p>The form to apply for temporary licensure can be found here.</p> <p>Executive Order 20-35, issued on May 26, 2020, expands on the previous Executive Order 20-08 and orders the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kansas State Board of Healing Arts will not enforce any statute, rule or regulation that would require physicians to conduct in-person examinations of patient prior to the issuance of a prescription or order the administration of medication; • All physicians are encouraged to use telemedicine services; • Out-of-state physicians may utilize telemedicine when treating patients in Kansas without the necessity of securing a license to practice medicine in the state, provided the out of-state physician advises the Board of the physician’s practice in the state via telemedicine in writing in a manner to be determined by the Board and he/she holds an unrestricted license to practice medicine in the state in which the physician practices and is not the subject of an investigation or disciplinary proceeding; • Physicians under self-quarantine are permitted to practice telemedicine; • Every physician treating a patient through telemedicine shall conduct an appropriate assessment and evaluation of the patient’s condition and document the appropriate medical indication for any prescription issued; • The Board is authorized to grant a temporary emergency license to practice any profession regulated by the Board to an applicant whose qualifications the Board determines to be sufficient to protect public safety and welfare within the scope of professional practice permitted by the temporary 	<p>Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>emergency licensed for the purpose of preparing for, responding to and mitigating any effect of COVID19.</p> <p>Executive Order 20-39 extends the duration of Executive Order 20-35 and shall remain in force until September 15, 2020.</p>	
<p>Kentucky</p>	<p>Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)</p>	<p>The Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure and the Kentucky Board of Nursing will “accept and review licenses for volunteer health practitioners and confirm that they have an active license in good standing to perform health services during the state of emergency regarding COVID-19. Medical and Osteopathic physicians not already licensed to practice in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, may register to practice within Kentucky during this state of emergency as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete and submit the Emergency System Application for Health Practitioner provided on the Board's website • No fee is required for this type of registration <p>Once your application is received and this Board has verified that you have an active license(s) in good standing in other state(s), you will be sent a written letter stating your enrollment on the registry and will be able to practice within the Commonwealth of Kentucky during the state of emergency.”</p> <p>The form to apply for temporary licensure can be found here.</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, the above guidance remains on the Governors’ website, and the application for temporary licensure is active. The provision of these emergency licenses will expire when the State of Emergency Proclamation is lifted. As of July 24, 2020, no expiration of this provision has been indicated.</p>	<p>Link</p>
<p>Louisiana</p>	<p>Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)</p>	<p>The Louisiana state licensure laws, rules, and regulations for medical professionals and personnel “are hereby suspended for those medical professionals and personnel from other states or other countries offering medical services in Louisiana to those needing medical services as a result of or in connection with this disaster, provided that said out-of-state or out-of-country medical professionals and personnel possess a current medical license in good standing in their respective state or country of licensure, practice in good faith and within the scope of practice limitations set forth in La. R.S. 29:788 [Provision of volunteer health services], and cease practicing in Louisiana upon the termination or rescission of this Order, or any extension thereof.”</p> <p>A. The individual must be duly licensed and in good standing in another state.</p>	<p>Link Link Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>B. The individual must practice in good faith and within the scope of practice limitations set forth in La. R.S. 29:788 [Provision of volunteer health services].</p> <p>C. The individual must cease practicing in Louisiana upon the termination or rescission of this Order, or any extension thereof.”</p> <p>The Louisiana executive order provides for the temporary appointment, licensing or credentialing of health care providers who are willing to assist in responding to the public health emergency.</p> <p>RS 29:760, the Louisiana Health Emergency Powers Act is referenced, which says, in part “(9) Provide for the temporary appointment, licensing or credentialing of health care providers who are willing to assist in responding to the public health emergency.”</p> <p>To facilitate the provision of telehealth services where available and appropriate, the following guidelines are in place:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The requirement of La. R.S. 40:1223.4 that each state agency or professional or occupational licensing board or commission that regulates the practice of a healthcare provider promulgate any rules necessary to provide for, promote, and regulate the use of telehealth in the delivery of healthcare services within the scope of practice regulated by the licensing entity hereby remains suspended during the term of this emergency declaration; 2) All licensing boards are encouraged to maintain emergency rules, if necessary, so that it will not be considered unethical nor a violation of any licensing standards of the healthcare provider, solely as a result of the provision of such care via telehealth; 3) The practice of the healthcare provider administered via telehealth must be within the scope of the provider's license, skill, training and experience. The services provided to the patient must meet the standard of care that would be provided if the patient were treated on an in-person basis; and 4) Prescribing of any controlled substances via telehealth must be medically appropriate, well-documented and continue to conform to rules applicable to the prescription of such medications. <p>The form to apply for temporary licensure can be found here.</p> <p>While the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners has a list of approved out-of-state telemedicine permits, there is no explicit mention of telemedicine in the emergency temporary permit application.</p>	

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		Louisiana's most recent State of Emergency Renewal Proclamation states that the above waiver of licensure for healthcare professionals will remain in effect for the duration of the public health emergency, which is currently due to expire on August 7, 2020, 2020 unless rescinded or further extended by proclamation.	
Maine	Maybe (need to apply for emergency licensure)	<p>"A physician, physician assistant, or nurse who is licensed in good standing in another state and who has no disciplinary or adverse action in the past ten years involving the loss of a 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. [These professions] may provide health care services in-person in Maine or across state lines into Maine using telemedicine or telehealth."</p> <p>The form to apply for temporary licensure can be found here.</p> <p>The above referenced Executive Order went into effect March 20, 2020 and "shall remain in effect until rescinded or until the State of Civil Emergency to Protect Public Health is terminated, whichever comes first."</p> <p>The Maine State of Civil Emergency to Protect Public Health has been extended through August 7, 2020. See: Link</p>	Link
Maryland	Yes	<p>"Any person who holds a valid, unexpired license as a health care practitioner that is issued by another state may, at a health care facility in Maryland, engage in the activities authorized under such license without first obtaining a license or practice letter from the applicable Maryland licensing agency or board, if [...] doing so is necessary to allow the health care facility to meet required staffing ratios or otherwise ensure the continued and safe delivery of health care services; and if the Health Occupations Article allows the issuance of a temporary health care license to such person: the person could not reasonably obtain a temporary health care license in sufficient time to meet such needs of the health care facility; and the person applies for such temporary health care license within 10 days after first working at a health care facility in Maryland in reliance on this paragraph IV."</p> <p>"Any inactive practitioner may, at a health care facility in Maryland, engage in activities that would have been authorized under his/her inactive license without first reinstating his/her inactive license, if: qualified supervisory personnel at the health care facility reasonably conclude that the inactive practitioner can competently engage in such activities; doing so is necessary to allow the health care facility to meet required staffing ratios or otherwise ensure the continued and safe delivery of health care services; and the person could not reasonably reinstate his/her inactive license in sufficient time to meet such needs of the health care facility."</p>	Link Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>The Maryland Board of Physicians issued a notice on March 20, 2020 allowing physicians or allied health practitioners who hold valid, unexpired licenses issued by an adjoining state (or the District of Columbia) to practice telehealth “to the extent authorized by the home state license without obtaining a Maryland license to treat existing Maryland patients to provide continuity of care during the state of emergency.”</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, the Board is not issuing temporary licenses, and is still allowing for out-of-state practitioners in Maryland and will be doing so for the duration of the emergency proclamation. As of July 24, 2020, there has been no set date for when the proclamation will be lifted.</p>	
Massachusetts	Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)	<p>The Massachusetts 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.” Also, “[a]ll physicians whose licenses have or will come up for renewal during the State of Emergency, which was declared on March 10, 2020, shall have their renewal date extended until 90 days after the end of the Emergency.”</p> <p>The form to apply for temporary licensure can be found here.</p> <p>The Massachusetts Board of Registration in Nursing updated its policies to provide 1-business day expedited processing of reciprocal license applications for nurses that are licensed in another jurisdiction, during the declared state of emergency.</p> <p>An Emergency Temporary License will be valid for the duration of Executive Order No. 591, Declaration of a State of Emergency to Respond to COVID-19, and will be valid until Executive Order No. 591 is rescinded by the Governor or until the State of Emergency is terminated, whichever occurs first. See: Link</p> <p>The State of Emergency is to remain in effect until notice is given by the Governor that the State of Emergency no longer exists. See: Link</p>	Link
Michigan	Yes	<p>The Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulation issued a clarification stating that “Under...MCL 333.16171 [exemptions to Michigan’s professional licensing rules]...An individual who by education, training, or experience substantially meets the requirements of this article for licensure [is permissible] while rendering medical care in a time of disaster or to an ill or injured individual at the scene of an emergency...This provision does not require an individual apply for or be granted an exemption by the Department.” A “time of disaster” can be defined by the state declaring a state of emergency.</p>	Link Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>The Board may also renew a license to practice regardless of whether the licensee has satisfied the continuing education requirement. It will also recognize hours worked toward responding to the COVID-19 emergency as hours towards continuing education.</p> <p>Michigan is also temporarily suspending scope of practice, supervision, and delegation requirements “to the extent necessary to allow licensed, registered, or certified health care professionals to provide, within a designated health care facility at which the professional is employed or contracted to work, medical services that are necessary to support the facility’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic and are appropriate to the professional’s education, training, and experience, as determined by the facility in consultation with the facility’s medical leadership.” A designated health care facility means the following facilities, including those which may operate under shared or joint ownership: The entities listed in section 20106(1) of the Public Health Code, MCL 333.20106(1) [Michigan’s facilities and agencies statutes]; State-owned surgical centers; State-operated outpatient facilities; State-operated veteran’s facilities; and Entities used as surge capacity by any of the entities listed here.</p> <p>Executive Order 2020-86 issued on May 14, 2020 and in effect during any state of emergency or state of disaster arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic ordered the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urged all health care providers to use telehealth services when medically appropriate and upon obtaining patient consent. To facilitate the provision of telehealth services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Written consent for treatment is not required, a provider may obtain verbal consent; ○ Health care providers may use asynchronous store-and-forward technology or real-time two-way audio in combination with asynchronous store and forward technology; ○ A physician is not required to conduct an in-person exam before prescribing medication or order the administration of medication, including controlled substances; ○ The restrictions of MCL 500.3476 requiring telehealth services to be provided by a health care professional who is licensed, registered, or otherwise authorized to engage in his or her health care profession in the state where the patient is located is hereby suspended to the extent necessary to allow a medical professional licensed and in good standing to practice in a state other than Michigan to use telehealth when treating patients in Michigan without a license to practice medicine in Michigan. A license that has been suspended or revoked is not considered a license in good standing, and a 4 licensee with pending disciplinary action is not considered to have a license in good standing. A license that is subject to a limitation or restriction in another state is subject to the same limitation or restriction in this state. 	

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>Executive Order 2020-61, which was extended by Executive Order 2020-100 until the end of the States of Emergency and Disaster arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic, ordered the following:</p> <p>Any and all provisions in Article 15 of the Public Health Code, MCL 333.16101 et seq., are temporarily suspended, in whole or part, to the extent necessary to allow health care professionals licensed and in good standing in any state or territory in the United States to practice in Michigan without criminal, civil, or administrative penalty related to lack of licensure. A license that has been suspended or revoked is not considered a license in good standing, and a licensee with pending disciplinary action is not considered to have a license in good standing. Any license that is subject to a limitation in another state is subject to the same limitation in this state.</p> <p>Executive Order 2020-138, which applies until the end of the States of Emergency and Disaster arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic, ordered the following:</p> <p>Acting under the Michigan Constitution of 1963 and Michigan law, I order the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All health care providers are authorized and encouraged to use telehealth services when medically appropriate and upon obtaining patient consent. To facilitate the provision of telehealth services: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Written consent for treatment is not required. A health care provider may obtain verbal consent for telehealth services and must document such consent in the patient's file before providing telehealth services. b. A physician is not required to conduct an in-person examination before prescribing medication or ordering the administration of medication, including controlled substances except for methadone. c. Strict compliance with MCL 500.3476 is suspended only to the extent necessary to effectuate this section. 2. Health care providers must abide by applicable guidance issued by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration ("SAMHSA"), the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS"), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ("CDC"), and the Drug Enforcement Agency ("DEA") when providing telehealth services. Strict compliance with Rules of the Michigan Administrative Code that apply to substance use disorder services programs licensed under part 62 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, as amended, MCL 333.6230 et seq., is temporarily suspended only to the extent necessary to effectuate this section. 3. A controlled substance license issued is sufficient to authorize a licensee to prescribe, administer, or dispense a controlled substance to treat a drug-dependent person enrolled in a drug treatment and rehabilitation program, regardless of whether the program is in-patient, out-patient, office-based, or another format. Strict compliance with article 7 of the Public Health Code, 1978 PA 368, as amended, 	

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>MCL 333.7101 et seq., and Rules 338.3132(1)(f), 338.3163(1)(a), and 338.3170(2) of the Michigan Administrative Code is suspended only to the extent necessary to effectuate this section.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Upon a determination by a health care provider that an in-person evaluation, examination, or visitation is not feasible due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of two-way interactive video technology satisfies the requirement of an in-person evaluation, examination, or visitation. If no two-way interactive video technology is available, and a health care provider determines that another remote participation tool is clinically appropriate, the use of that remote participation tool satisfies this requirement. 5. The restrictions of MCL 500.3476 requiring telehealth services to be provided by a health care professional who is licensed, registered, or otherwise authorized to engage in his or her health care profession in the state where the patient is located is hereby suspended to the extent necessary to allow a medical professional licensed and in good standing to practice in a state other than Michigan to use telehealth when treating patients in Michigan without a license to practice medicine in Michigan. A license that has been suspended or revoked is not considered a license in good standing, and a licensee with pending disciplinary action is not considered to have a license in good standing. A license that is subject to a limitation or restriction in another state is subject to the same limitation or restriction in this state. 6. Strict compliance with sections 3(a)(1) and 3(q)(2) of the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act, Initiated Law 1 of 2008, MCL 26423(a)(1) and (q)(2), is suspended only to the extent necessary to allow relevant medical evaluations to be conducted via telemedicine. <p>Executive Order 2020-151 extends the State of Emergency through August 11, 2020.</p>	
Minnesota	Maybe	<p>The Executive Order from Minnesota’s Governor states:</p> <p>“During this peacetime emergency, compliance with licensing and continuing education requirements has become burdensome and, in some cases, impossible, as many of the facilities tasked with operations related to testing and education are not currently open or offering these services. I have concluded that during this peacetime emergency and to ensure that our health-related professionals can fully support Minnesotans during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Minnesota health-related licensing boards and the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board must have authority to appropriately modify licensing and continuing education requirements given the present constraints on the licensing and continuing education process.”</p> <p>“I authorize the Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board, established pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 2019, section 144E.01 [Minnesota’s emergency services regulatory board statutes], to extend the March 31, 2020 expiration date for any registrations or certificates issued by the board to June 30, 2020, and to allow for such registration or certificate holders to complete their continuing education requirements through distance learning.”</p>	<p>Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>"I authorize the Minnesota Board of Nursing to renew or extend the 60-day expiration period for temporary permits issued by the board to applicants for licensure by endorsement under Minnesota Statutes 2019, section 148.212 [the temporary permit provision within Minnesota's nursing statutes], subdivision 1, until termination of the peacetime emergency declared in Executive Order 20-01."</p> <p>Executive Order 20-78 extended the duration of the peacetime emergency declared in Executive Order 20-01 until August 12, 2020.</p> <p>Executive Order 20-46 authorizes out-of-state healthcare professionals to render aid in Minnesota to meet health care needs of Minnesotans during the COVID-19 peacetime emergency, which was extended until June 12, 2020 pursuant to Executive Order 20-53. The Order includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EO 20-46 applies only to out-of-state healthcare professionals who, to practice in their profession in Minnesota, would otherwise be required to obtain a license from the Minnesota Board of Medical Practice ("BMP") or the Minnesota Board of Nursing ("BON"). In EO 20-46, such healthcare professionals are referred to as "Out-of-State Healthcare Professionals." • Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 2019, section 12.42, EO 20-46, 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 are authorized to render aid in Minnesota during the peacetime emergency. • Before rendering any aid in Minnesota, Out-of-State Healthcare Professionals must be engaged with a healthcare system or provider, such as a hospital, clinic, or other healthcare entity, in Minnesota. • A healthcare system or provider that engages an Out-of-State Healthcare Professional must verify that each Out-of-State Healthcare Professional authorized to practice under EO 20-46 holds an active, relevant license, certificate, or other permit in good standing issued by a state of the United States or the District of Columbia evidencing qualifications for the aid and professional work to be rendered in Minnesota. • A healthcare system or provider that engages an Out-of-State Healthcare Professional pursuant to EO 20-46 must file a report with the Minnesota Department of Health, no later than 60 days after termination of the peacetime emergency, that includes the number of Out-of-State Healthcare Professionals engaged, license type, and length of engagement. • When rendering aid under EO 20-46, an Out-of-State Healthcare Professional's license, certificate, or other permit has the same force and effect as if issued in Minnesota. • By rendering aid in Minnesota, Out-of-State Healthcare Professionals who would otherwise need to obtain a license from BMP or BON, must submit to the jurisdiction of that Minnesota Board, and that Board may revoke the authorization provided by EO 20-46 from any Out-of-State Healthcare Professional under the relevant Board's jurisdiction. 	

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		EO 20-46 does NOT require a Board process, such as an application, registration, or verification. The ability for an Out-of-State Healthcare Professional to render aid in Minnesota is reliant on engagement with a healthcare system or provider.	
Mississippi	Maybe (if provider has pre-existing patient relationship or provides certain specialty services)	<p>“[U]ntil action is taken by the Governor of the state of Mississippi to lift the declared emergency, out-of-state physicians may utilize telemedicine when treating patients in Mississippi without the necessity of securing a license to practice medicine in the state, provided the out of state physician holds an unrestricted license to practice medicine in the state in which the physician practices and currently is not the subject of an investigation or disciplinary proceeding and so advises the Board.” The state has made it clear that this is restricted to pre-existing patient-provider relationships only unless the out-of-state physicians provide specialty services that are determined necessary by the Mississippi State Department of Health.</p> <p>Though the Mississippi Board of Medicine is not issuing licensure waivers or temporary licenses, Executive Order 1503 extended the duration of the previous Executive Order 1471, indicating that the above licensure waivers are now set to expire on July 31, 2020 unless modified, amended, rescinded, or superseded.</p>	Link Link Link Link
Missouri	Yes	<p>Missouri has approved a waiver granting full reciprocity for physicians, surgeons, and physical therapists from other states who wish to assist Missourians during the COVID-19 crisis.</p> <p>The Missouri Board of Registration for the Healing Arts previously issued COVID-19 waivers, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowing physician to practice in the state of Missouri via telehealth if licensed in another state and his or her license has not be disciplined by the another state. <p>The telemedicine waiver made pursuant to Executive Order 20-04 will remain in place pursuant to until December 31, 2020 (see Executive Order 20-12) unless extended in whole or in party.</p>	Link
Montana	Maybe	<p>“Healthcare practitioners shall be allowed to perform health care services using all modes of telehealth, including video and audio, audio-only, or other electronic media, to treat the residents of the state of Montana for all medically necessary and appropriate services.”</p> <p>“The Department of Labor and Industry, Business Standards Division (BSD), has implemented an interstate licensure recognition registration process to allow expedited registration of health care professionals who hold an active, unrestricted license in another state to allow them to begin working in Montana as soon as possible.”</p>	Link Link Link Link Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>“Consistent with the Directive on expanded telehealth, health care professionals shall be allowed to perform health care services using all modes of telehealth, including video and audio, audio only, or other electronic media, to treat the residents of the State of Montana for all medically necessary and appropriate services.”</p> <p>“Licensees providing client services or patient care from out of state to persons located in Montana must either hold a Montana license or register through the Emergency Interstate Registration. Licensees using telemedicine in the treatment and care of patients or clients in Montana must adhere to the same standards of care and standards of professional conduct required for in-person settings.” See Link for application.</p> <p>According to a May 19th Directive, the directive providing for increased access to telehealth services and coverage remains in effect and will expire at the end of the emergency. Montana’s state of emergency will run concurrent to the emergency declaration of the President of the United States.</p>	
Nebraska	Yes	<p>“The provisions of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 38-121 [Nebraska’s Uniform Credentialing Act] regarding credentialing, and its implementing regulations, are hereby temporarily suspended in order to permit individuals who are properly and lawfully licensed to engage in advanced practice nursing, emergency medical services, medicine and surgery, mental health practice, nursing, osteopathy, perfusion, pharmacy, psychology, respiratory care, and surgical assisting in a U.S. state or territory to work in Nebraska during the state of emergency so long as they are in good standing and free from disciplinary action in the states where they are licensed.”</p> <p>According to Executive Order 20-10, this waiver shall remain in effect for 30 days after the state lifts the State of Emergency Declaration. As of July 24, 2020, State of Emergency Declaration has not been lifted.</p>	Link
Nevada	Maybe (must complete a form)	<p>“The waiver of licensing provision of NRS 414.110 [Nevada’s immunity and exemption provision of the emergency management chapter of the Military Affairs and Civil Emergencies title] is hereby invoked. 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. For the purposes of this Directive, a provider of medical services includes all categories of skilled personnel deemed necessary by the Governor’s COVID-19 Medical Advisory Team to augment and bolster Nevada’s healthcare workforce to the levels necessary to combat this pandemic, including without limitation, medical doctors, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, advanced practice registered nurses, registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, emergency medical technicians, advanced emergency medical technicians, respiratory care practitioners, paramedics, pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, medical students, nursing students, medical laboratory directors or technicians, and licensed or certified behavioral health professionals.”</p>	Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>“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.”</p> <p>All individuals practicing under the waiver must complete a form available at: http://medboard.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/medboardnv.gov/content/Forms/NotificationOfLicenseWaiver.pdf</p> <p>According to Declaration of Emergency Directive 011, the above waiver shall remain in effect until specifically modified or terminated by a subsequent Directive. As of July 24, 2020, no such Directive has been made. See full list of directives here: http://gov.nv.gov/News/EmergencyOrders/EmergencyOrders/.</p>	
New Hampshire	Yes	<p>“Any out-of-state personnel, including, but not limited to, medical personnel, entering New Hampshire to assist in preparing for, responding to, mitigating the effects of, and recovering from COVID-19 shall be permitted to provide services in the same manner as prescribed in RSA 21-P:41 [New Hampshire’s Homeland Security and Emergency Management statutes] and any other applicable statutory authority with respect to licensing and certification regarding mutual aid during emergencies for a period of time not to exceed the duration of this emergency.”</p> <p>The Executive Order should remain in effect until the State of Emergency is terminated, or this Order is rescinded, whichever shall happen first. See: Link.</p> <p>Executive Order 2020-15 extended the above referenced Executive Order until August 7, 2020.</p>	Link
New Jersey	Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)	<p>NJ Executive Order 112 provides the Dept. of Consumer Affairs (“DCA”) with the authority to, among other things:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “[R]eactivate, on a temporary basis for the duration of the State of Emergency or Public Health Emergency, whichever is longer, the license of any healthcare professional previously licensed to practice in New Jersey who retired from active practice within the last five years, either by electing to place their license in inactive status or by allowing their license to lapse, provided that such healthcare professional submits an application on a form adopted by the Director of the DCA (the “Director”) for such purpose and containing such information and certifications as the Director may 	Link Link Link Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>require, and the Director or the relevant licensing board determines that such application should be granted...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="699 440 1738 630">2. Issue a license to practice medicine and/or surgery, on a temporary basis for the duration of the State of Emergency or Public Health Emergency, whichever is longer, to any physician (including any medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, or the plenary-licensed equivalent in another country) who is licensed, in good standing, in another country, provided that such physician submits an application on a form adopted by the DCA for such purpose and containing such information and certifications as the Director may require, and the Director or the relevant licensing board determines that such application should be granted.... <li data-bbox="699 659 1738 987">3. For the duration of the State of Emergency or Public Health Emergency, whichever is longer, the following statutory provisions that may serve to limit the scope of practice of advanced practice nurses are suspended and waived, and compliance with such provisions will not be required, for advanced practice nurses acting within the scope of their education, training, experience, and competence, to the extent that such provisions would otherwise require an advanced practice nurse to: a. Enter into a joint protocol with an individual collaborating physician who is present or readily available through electronic communication...; b. Include the name, address, and telephone number of a collaborating physician on prescriptions or orders...; c. Review patient charts and records with the collaborating physician; and d. Obtain the authorization or written approval from a collaborating physician in order to dispense narcotic drugs for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment or to determine the medical necessity for services for treatment of substance use disorder.... <p>The provisions of <u>N.J.S.A. 45:9-27.17</u> relating to physicians' supervisory responsibility are suspended and waived as they apply to both physicians and physician assistants, to the extent that they would otherwise apply, for the same duration."</p> <p>"Any individual granted a temporary license, certificate, registration or certification to practice a healthcare profession or occupation in connection with the State's COVID-19 response [...] shall be immune from civil liability for any damages alleged to have been sustained as a result of the individual's acts or omissions undertaken in good faith, whether or not within the scope of the licensee's practice, in the course of providing healthcare services in support of the State's COVID-19 response, whether or not such immunity is otherwise available under current law. Such immunity shall not extend to acts or omissions that constitute a crime, actual fraud, actual malice, gross negligence or willful misconduct."</p>	

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>“Any individual holding a license, certificate, registration or certification to practice a healthcare profession or occupation in New Jersey, including but not limited to any advanced practice nurse or physician assistant acting outside the scope of their ordinary practice [...] shall be immune from civil liability for any damages alleged to have been sustained as a result of the individual’s acts or omissions undertaken in good faith in the course of providing healthcare services in support of the State’s COVID-19 response, whether or not within the scope of their practice and whether or not such immunity is otherwise available under current law. Such immunity shall not extend to acts or omissions that constitute a crime, actual fraud, actual malice, gross negligence or willful misconduct.”</p> <p>“[I]f an out-of-State provider without a New Jersey license has a pre-existing relationship with a patient/client in New Jersey, the provider may continue to provide care using telehealth to that patient/client during the COVID-19 emergency.</p> <p>In addition, an out-of-State provider without a New Jersey license may provide care using telehealth to a patient/client in New Jersey with whom the provider did not have a pre-existing relationship, subject to several limitations. The limits include that the provider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is licensed or certified (in good standing) in another State; 2) Practices within their scope; and 3) Only provides screening, testing and treatment for COVID-19.” <p>The form to apply for temporary licensure can be found here.</p> <p>In addition, physicians who are licensed in another country but living in the United States can now apply for a temporary emergency license to practice medicine in New Jersey.</p> <p>The form to apply for the temporary emergency foreign physician licensure program can be found here.</p> <p>Accelerated temporary licensure by reciprocity is available for professions governed by the Professional Counselor Examiners Committee, Board of Psychological Examiners, and the Board of Social Work Examiners.</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, this guidance remains on the Governors’ website, and the application for temporary licensure is active.</p>	

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
New Mexico	Maybe (Need to apply for temp. licensure)	<p>“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.”</p> <p>Physicians currently licensed in a state in which a major disaster has been declared may be issued a temporary emergency license to practice in New Mexico. The application and instructions can be found here. The application states that COVID-19 temporary emergency licensure will expire on July 1, 2020. However, the latest Emergency Order extends the Public Health Emergency until July 30, 2020.</p>	<p>Link Link</p>
New York	Yes	<p>New York hereby temporarily modifies or suspends the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections 6512 through 6516, [New York’s statutes regulating unauthorized acts of professions] and 6905, 6906 [New York’s nursing licensing statutes] and 6910 [New York’s nurse practitioner practice statutes] of the Education Law and Part 64 of Title 8 of the NYCRR [New York regulation of nursing’, to the extent necessary to allow registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and nurse practitioners licensed and in current good standing in any state in the United States to practice in New York State without civil or criminal penalty related to lack of licensure; Section 6502 of the Education Law [New York’s statutes regarding duration and registration of a license for professions] and Part 59.8 of Title 8 of the NYCRR [New York’s regulations regarding registration for professional practice] 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; Sections 6512 through 6516, and 6905, 6906 and 6910 of the Education Law and Part 64 of Title 8 of the NYCRR, to the extent necessary to allow registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and nurse practitioners licensed and in current good standing in any state in the United States to practice in New York State without civil or criminal penalty related to lack of licensure; Sections 6512 through 6516, and 6541 [New York’s statutes for licensing requirements of physician’s assistants] of the Education Law and Part 60.8 of Title 8 of the NYCRR [licensure of physician assistants], to the extent necessary to allow physician assistants licensed and in current good standing in any state in the United States to practice in New York State without civil or criminal penalty related to lack of licensure; <p>NY permits “unlicensed individuals, upon completion of training deemed adequate by the Commissioner of Health, to collect throat or nasopharyngeal swab specimens from individuals suspected of being infected by COVID-19, for purposes of testing; and to the extent necessary to permit non-nursing staff, upon completion of training deemed adequate by the Commissioner of Health, to perform tasks, under the supervision of a nurse, otherwise limited to the scope of practice of a licensed or registered nurse.”</p>	<p>Link Link Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		Executive Order 202.5 extended the duration of these provisions until August 5, 2020 unless modified, amended, rescinded, or superseded.	
North Carolina	Yes (must submit application)	<p>North Carolina “hereby temporarily waives North Carolina licensure requirements for health care and behavioral health care personnel who are licensed in another state, territory, or the District of Columbia to provide health care services within the Emergency Area.”</p> <p>The North Carolina Medical Board offers a pathway that allows physicians to obtain an emergency license within 48 hours. Physicians who are currently licensed in a jurisdiction other than North Carolina may apply for a limited emergency license.</p> <p>All emergency licenses the North Carolina Medical Board issues in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic expire 30 days after the State of Emergency as declared in Governor Cooper’s Executive Order No. 116 has ended. The State of Emergency is currently still in place even though Governor Cooper lifted the Stay at Home Order on May 20 pursuant to Executive Order 141.</p>	<p>Link Link</p>
North Dakota	Yes	<p>“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 43-12.1 (Nurse Practices Act); Chapter 43-15 (Pharmacists); Chapter 43-17 (Physicians and Surgeons); Chapter 43-32 (Psychologists); Chapter 43-30 (Occupational Therapists); Chapter 43-41 (Social Workers); Chapter 43-42 (Respiratory Care Practitioners); Chapter 43-44 (Dietitians and Nutritionists); Chapter 43-45 (Addiction Counselors); Chapter 43-47 (Counselors); Chapter 43-48 (Clinical Laboratory Personnel); Chapter 43-53 (Marriage and Family Therapy Practice); Chapter 43-57 (Integrative Health Care); Chapter 43-58 (Naturopaths); Chapter 43-62 (Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy) and Chapter 23-27 (Emergency Medical Services), and any additional licensure requirements set forth in related sections of the North Dakota Administrative Code, who are licensed and 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 temporary emergency requirements approved by the State Health Officer and the Director of Emergency Services, in consultation with the Executive Director, North Dakota Department of Human Services.”</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, the above guidance remains on the state’s website, and the application for temporary licensure is active.</p>	<p>Link Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
Ohio	No	<p>A provider must hold an Ohio license or have a conditional license.</p> <p>Ohio's emergency telehealth order states "[t]he following practitioners are eligible to render services through the use of telehealth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Physician as defined in Chapter 4731 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for physicians] (b) Psychologist as defined in Chapter 4732 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for psychologists](c) Physician assistant as defined in Chapter 4730 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for physician assistants] (d) Clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner as defined in Chapter 4723 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for nurses] (e) Licensed independent social worker, licensed independent marriage and family therapist, or licensed professional clinical counselor as defined in Chapter 4757 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for counselors, social workers, marriage therapists]. (f) Licensed independent chemical dependency counselor as defined in Chapter 4758. of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for chemical dependency professionals](g) Supervised practitioners and supervised trainees as defined in rule 5160-8-05 of the Administrative code. [Ohio Admin Code for behavioral health services-other licensed professionals] (h) Audiologist as defined in Chapter 4753 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for speech-language pathologist and audiologist] (i) Occupational therapist as defined in Chapter 4755 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for occupation therapy](j) Physical therapist as defined in Chapter 4755 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for physical therapy] (k) Speech-language pathologist as defined in Chapter 4753 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for speech-language pathologist] (l) Occupational therapist assistant as defined in section 4755.04 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for occupational therapist]. (m) Physical therapist assistant as defined in section 4755.40 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for physical therapy] (n) Speech-language pathology aides and audiology aides as defined in section 4753.072 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for speech-language pathology and audiology] (o) An individual holding a conditional license as defined in section 4753.071 of the Revised Code. [Under Ohio's statute for speech-language pathology and audiology] (p) Medicaid school program (MSP) practitioners as described in Chapter 5160-35 of the Administrative Code. [Ohio's Admin Code for Medicaid School Program] (q) Dietitians as defined in Chapter 4759 of the Revised Code. [Ohio's statute for dietetics] (r) Other participating and non-participating providers delivering services in the managed care or fee-for-service (FFS) programs, as designated by the director of the Ohio department of Medicaid (ODM)." 	<p>Link Link Link Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>Existing statutory provisions in ORC 4731.36 permit physicians in contiguous states that have existing patient relationships with Ohio residents to provide services to such patients via telemedicine.</p> <p>Executive Order 2020-09D authorized the Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist Board to promulgate an emergency amendment to its rules.</p> <p>“Under Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4757-1-09, with the permission of the CSWMFT Board, Counselors, Social Workers, and MFTs holding a license to practice in another state may provide teletherapy services to existing clients temporarily located in Ohio. Out of state licensees will be considered in compliance with Rule 4757-1-09 if they contact the Board via an email application.” Those out-of-state licensees approved will have temporary permission to practice in Ohio for 60 days following the end of the emergency declaration.</p>	
Oklahoma	Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)	<p>“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, as more particularly described below, shall be deemed licensed to practice in Oklahoma so long as this Order shall be in effect, subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>a. This shall only apply to Medical (MD) and Allied Licenses issued by the Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision, Licenses issued by State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and Licenses and Certificates issued by the Board of Nursing, all three shall collectively be referred to as "Boards";</p> <p>b. Any medical professional intending to practice in Oklahoma pursuant to this Order, hereinafter referred to as "Applicant," shall first apply with and receive approval from appropriate Board;</p> <p>c. It is the responsibility of each Board to verify the license status of any applicant and, upon verification of good standing, shall issue a temporary license to practice within this State; and</p> <p>d. Any applicant licensed under this Order shall be subject to the oversight and jurisdiction of the licensing Board, which includes the ability of the Board to revoke said license and to initiate any administrative or civil proceeding related to any alleged misconduct of the applicant.”</p> <p>The application for temporary licensure under Executive Order 2020-07 can be found here. The temporary license will be effective for 90 days from the issue date or 14 days following the withdrawal or termination of the Executive Order. As of July 24, 2020, the Executive Order has not been withdrawn or terminated.</p>	Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
Oregon	Maybe (must submit application)	<p>Physicians and physician assistants licensed in another state will be allowed to provide medical care in Oregon upon completion of an authorization application.</p> <p>The Oregon Medical Board has taken the following three emergency actions to increase the physician/PA workforce in Oregon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Emeritus and Locum Tenens physicians and PAs – current administrative restrictions are lifted during this emergency. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Emeritus licensees are no longer restricted to volunteer practice only. During this emergency, they may receive payment for their medical care. b. Locum Tenens licensees are no longer limited to 240 days/biennium of practice in Oregon. During this emergency, they may practice indefinitely in our state. 2. Administrative Medicine/Inactive/Lapsed/Retired physicians and PAs – a new expedited reactivation process is in place during this emergency. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To qualify, a licensee must have been in active clinical practice within the previous three years and must have been in good standing at the time the Oregon license status became Administrative Medicine, Inactive, Lapsed, or Retired. b. To apply, submit the Emergency Reactivation Application and supplemental materials. 3. Out-of-state physicians and PAs coming into Oregon. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To qualify, an out-of-state physician or PA must be actively licensed and in good standing in another state. b. To apply, submit the Emergency Authorization Application and supplemental materials.” <p>Application for Authorization to Practice in Oregon During a Governor-Declared Emergency available here.</p> <p>Executive Order 20-30 extends the state of emergency through September 4, 2020.</p>	<p>Link Link Link Link</p>
Pennsylvania	Maybe (must provide PA Board with info.)	<p>Pennsylvania will “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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be licensed and in good standing in their home state, territory or country. • provide the Pennsylvania board from whom they would normally seek licensure with the following information prior to practicing telemedicine with Pennsylvanians: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ their full name, home or work mailing address, telephone number and email address; and ○ 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.” 	<p>Link Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>Licensed practitioners, among others, include social workers, counselors, and psychologists.</p> <p>See: Link</p> <p>The PA Governor’s Proclamation of Disaster Emergency authorizes the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, in her sole discretion, to suspend or waive any provision of law or regulation which the Pennsylvania Department of Health is authorized by law to administer or enforce, for such length of time as may be necessary to respond to this emergency.</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, the above guidance remains on the State’s website.</p>	
Rhode Island	No	<p>As part of Rhode Island’s preliminary response to (COVID-19), the Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH) relaxed “regulatory enforcement for certain medical professional licensing (including physician licensing) by issuing temporary (90 day) licenses for professionals holding valid out of state licenses.” The following was a link to the Emergency 90-day application.</p> <p>However, the Rhode Island Department of Health subsequently issued a statement (available here) that revokes these temporary licenses. The statement provides, “[a]fter careful review only licensees that are directly treating patients with COVID 19 will be eligible to renew their 90 day emergency license. Those license types are Nursing Assistants, APRN, Registered Nurse, Practical Nurse, Emergency Medical Technician, Emergency Medical Responder and Paramedic. 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.”</p>	<p>Link Link</p>
South Carolina	Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)	<p>South Carolina will issue emergency nursing and medical licenses to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. “The Medical Board can expedite temporary licensure for out-of-state physicians, physician assistants, and respiratory care practitioners within 24 hours.”</p> <p>The form to apply for temporary licensure can be found here.</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, the above guidance remains on the State’s website, and there is no written expiration.</p>	<p>Link</p>
South Dakota	Maybe (if a member of the EMAC)	<p>The Governor of South Dakota will grant “full recognition of to the licenses held by a professional by any compact member state, in accordance with the Uniform Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) should those facilities require additional professionals to meet patient demand during the COVID-19 emergency, whether in-person or by remote means.”</p>	<p>Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		Executive Order 2020-30 extended the duration of the previous Executive Order 2020-15 which indicates that the above licensure waivers are now set to expire on December 30, 2020, unless sooner terminated or extended.	
Tennessee	Yes	<p>“The provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-11-201(20) [Tennessee’s health, safety, and environmental protection statutes], are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to allow health care professionals who would otherwise be subject to licensing requirements to provide localized treatment of patients in temporary residences.”</p> <p>Executive Order No. 50 extended the above waiver which is now set to expire on August 29, 2020.</p>	<p>Link Link</p>
Texas	Maybe (need to apply for temp. licensure)	<p>“Pursuant to Title 22, Chapter 172.20 [Physician Practice and Limited License for Disasters and Emergencies] and 172.21 [Other Health Care Providers Practice and Limited License for Disasters and Emergencies] of the Texas Administrative Code, the Texas Medical Board will allow out-of-state physicians to obtain a Texas limited emergency license or hospital-to-hospital credentialing for no more than thirty (30) days from the date the physician is licensed or until the disaster declaration has been withdrawn or ended, whichever is longer. Other types of out of state health care professionals regulated by TMB may also receive a temporary license under these rules.”</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, Texas has not issued any statements about withdrawing its disaster declaration. Thus, the above continues to remain in effect.</p> <p>For hospital-to-hospital credentialing, “[a] physician who holds a full, unlimited and unrestricted license to practice medicine in another U.S. state, territory or district and has unrestricted hospital credentials and privileges in any U.S. state, territory or district may practice medicine at a hospital that is licensed by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission upon the following terms and conditions being met: (A) the licensed Texas hospital shall verify all physician credentials and privileges; (B) the licensed Texas hospital shall keep a list of all physicians coming to practice and shall provide this list to the Board within ten (10) days of each physician starting practice at the licensed Texas hospital; and (C) the licensed Texas hospital shall also provide the Board a list of when each physician has stopped practicing medicine in Texas under this section within ten (10) days after each physician has stopped practicing medicine under this section.”</p> <p>“A practitioner who holds a full, unlimited and unrestricted license to practice in another U.S. state, territory or district may qualify for a limited emergency license upon the following conditions being met: (A) the Texas sponsoring physician must complete a limited emergency license application; and (B) the Board shall verify that the practitioner holds a full, unlimited and unrestricted license to practice in another U.S. state, territory or district. (c) The Board may limit the sponsored practitioner’s practice locale and scope of practice. (d) The</p>	<p>Link Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>Texas sponsoring physician shall be considered the supervising physician for the sponsored practitioner. (e) The Board shall have jurisdiction over all practitioners practicing under this subchapter for all purposes set forth in or related to Texas Occupations Code, and all other applicable state and federal laws, and such jurisdiction shall continue in effect even after any and all practitioners have stopped practicing under this section related to providing medical services in Texas during the disaster or emergency. (f) A practitioner license issued under this subchapter shall be valid for no more than thirty (30) days from the date the practitioner is licensed or until the emergency or disaster declaration has been withdrawn or ended, whichever is longer. (g) Practitioners holding limited emergency licenses under this subchapter shall not receive any compensation outside of their usual compensation for the provision of medical services during a disaster or emergency.”</p> <p>PAs who currently have an active, pending application on file may be eligible for the Limited Emergency License described below if their pending application lacks the PANCE examination required for NCCPA Certification and/or the DPS/FBI fingerprints only. The PA applicant must obtain a TX Sponsoring Physician and submit a completed Non-Physician Provider - Emergency Visiting Practitioner Temporary Permit.</p>	
Utah	No	At one point in time, due to COVID, Utah was issuing a Time-Limited Emergency License Application to physicians and nurses. However, the application is no longer be accepted as of July 24, 2020.	Link
Vermont	Yes	<p>“Physicians, 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Telemedicine does not require the deemed form. 2. As part of the staff of a licensed facility in Vermont. Those practicing as part of the staff of a licensed facility must submit a small amount of information to identify themselves, provide contact information, and note where practicing. That may be done by hospital staff on behalf of the licensee. A form for MDs, PAs and DPMs has been created for your convenience. <p>Professionals deemed licensed are not required to apply for an emergency license. There is no fee to be deemed licensed. Deemed licenses will be issued for the period while the declared emergency is in effect, but notice may be issued that a deemed license is no longer in effect.</p> <p>To be deemed licensed to practice in one of the settings specified above, you must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be licensed in at least one US jurisdiction and be in good standing in all jurisdictions where you are licensed. 	Link

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>2. Not be subject to professional disciplinary proceedings in any other US jurisdiction (license is not suspended, revoked, or subject to limitations or conditions as a result of a disciplinary action, or formal charges issued. Notice only of an investigation is not disqualifying.</p> <p>3. Not be barred from practice in Vermont for reasons of fraud or abuse, patient care, or public safety.</p> <p>Vermont's State of Emergency has been extended through August 15, 2020. See: here</p>	
Virginia	Maybe	<p>"During the COVID-19 emergency, and in the interest of continuity of care, professionals licensed in other states and the District of Columbia are authorized to provide telemedicine services to Virginia residents with whom they have an established practitioner-patient relationship. Establishing a new relationship with a Virginia resident requires a license from the Virginia Board of Medicine." However, health care practitioners licensed in other states may establish a new relationship with a Virginia resident if the practitioner is engaged by a hospital or another health care facility for the purpose of assisting with public health and medical disaster response operations.</p> <p>Clinical psychologists, professional counselors, marriage and family therapists, and clinical social workers with an active license issued by another state "may be issued a temporary license by endorsement as a health care practitioner of the same type for which such license is issued in another state upon submission of an application and information requested by the applicable licensing board and the board's verification that the applicant's license issued by another state is active in good standing...Such temporary license shall expire ninety (90) days after the state of emergency ends."</p> <p>The temporary psychology application can be found here. The temporary licensed professional counselor application can be found here. The temporary licensed marriage and family therapist application can be found here. The temporary licensed clinical social worker application can be found here.</p> <p>The Governor issued an Executive Order on May 26, declaring that Virginia's state of emergency will continue indefinitely unless amended or rescinded.</p>	<p>Link Link</p>
Washington	Maybe (Need to register with volunteer health practitioner system)	<p>"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."</p> <p>Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Application can be found here.</p> <p>Proclamation 20-59.1 indicates that the state of emergency expires on August 1, 2020.</p>	<p>Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
Washington, DC	Yes	<p>DC was ordered to “[a]ppoint licensed health care providers, either from the District of Columbia or from other jurisdictions, as temporary agents of the District of Columbia... (A) In effect solely for the duration of the public health emergency; (B) In effect solely for the purpose of assisting the District of Columbia in implementing the provisions of the District of Columbia response plan [...].”</p> <p>“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 agent of the District of Columbia for the duration of this Order, pursuant to the below limitations:</p> <p>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; or</p> <p>b. The healthcare provider has an existing relationship with a patient who has returned to the District of Columbia, and the healthcare provider is providing continuity of healthcare services to said patient via telehealth in accordance with the Guidance for Use of Telehealth in the District of Columbia, published March 12, 2020...as well as any applicable laws and regulations.”</p> <p>Mayor’s Order 2020-079 extended the above waiver which is now set to expire on October 9, 2020 unless modified, amended, rescinded, or superseded.</p>	<p>Link Link Link Link</p>
West Virginia	Maybe (registration required for certain provider types)	<p>During the state of emergency, the following statutory regulations are to be suspended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Requirement of full licensure for allopathic physicians and surgeons...who possess valid, unrestricted medical licensure in another state...” • “Requirement for telemedicine providers to be licensed in West Virginia... provided that such provider possesses an unrestricted medical license in their own state...” • Requirement of full licensure for osteopathic physicians and surgeons...who possess valid, unrestricted medical licensure in another state...” • “Requirement that any person practicing or offering to practice as a [RN] or [APRN] have a license issued by the West Virginia Board of Registered Professional Nurses” <p>In addition, out-of-state PAs can register with the West Virginia Board of Medicine to practice in West Virginia during the COVID-19 emergency, and may use telemedicine technologies in such practice.</p>	<p>Link Link Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
		<p>The West Virginia Board of Medicine has promulgated an emergency rule to create a registration process for eligible physicians and PAs. Practitioners must register to provide medical services in West Virginia, including services via telemedicine. By registering for limited authority to practice in West Virginia during the COVID-19 emergency, practitioners in bordering states can conduct routine patient encounters with their WV patients via telehealth technologies.</p> <p>Out-of-state physicians and PAs may register here. The emergency application for RNs and APRNs can be found here.</p> <p>In order to provide continuity of care, during the COVID 19 pandemic, the WV Board of Social Work is allowing clinical practitioners licensed in other states to provide telehealth service to individuals living in WV. You must have an existing service relationship with the resident and a valid social work license in the state you practice from. This waiver is in effect until September 30, 2020.</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, this guidance remains on the websites of the Governor and licensing boards, and the registration applications are active.</p>	
Wisconsin	No	<p>Early in the COVID-19 public health emergency, Wisconsin issued an emergency order stating instance where temporary licensed may be granted. A "[t]emporary License' refers to any visiting, locum tenens, temporary, or similar non-permanent license or credential, including an Interstate Reciprocity Temporary License as provided for in Emergency Order #16, as modified by this Order."</p> <p>"A health care provider must apply for a temporary or permanent health care license within 30 days of first working at a health care facility in reliance on Section I of Emergency Order # 16 and this Order."</p> <p>"Any temporary license granted under this Order, or any otherwise valid license that expires during the public health emergency, shall remain valid for 30 days after the conclusion of the declared emergency, including any extensions. This 4/3/2020 order is retroactive to include licenses that were current before declaration of the public health emergency on March 12, 2020 in Executive Order #72 but have since expired."</p> <p>However, the temporary/emergency licenses expired on May 11, 2020 with the expiration of public health emergency.</p>	<p>Link Link</p>

Changes in State Professional Licensure Requirements Due to COVID-19

State	Can an out-of-state licensed physician practice in this state?	Language in Emergency Declaration or State Guidance	Link to Emergency Declaration or State Guidance
Wyoming	Maybe (Need to obtain approval for exemption and must have prior practitioner-patient relationship)	<p>“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.”</p> <p>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.” Apply for the consultation exemption here.</p> <p>“Q: Can a physician or physician assistant caring for Wyoming patients under the consultation exemption during the public health emergency write prescriptions for Wyoming patients?</p> <p>A: Generally, yes. They may write prescriptions for non-controlled substances as appropriate. During the federally-declared public health emergency the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is waiving the requirement for prescribers to get a DEA registration for Wyoming in order to prescribe controlled substances in the state, subject to two requirements: (1) The physician or PA must remain “in consultation” with the State Health Officer under the licensure exemption rule, and (2) The physician or PA must have a valid DEA registration in the state of their existing licensure. If both are satisfied, the physician or PA is not required to have a State of Wyoming Controlled Substance Registration.”</p> <p>Wy. Board of Med., Coronavirus (COVID-19) Information and Resources (updated Apr. 7, 2020).</p> <p>As of July 24, 2020, the governor has not issued an executive order ending the public health emergency</p>	<p>Link</p>