



State Emergency Declarations: Telehealth and Licensure Flexibilities During COVID-19 and Current State of Emergency Waivers

As of April 18, 2022:

- 37 states and D.C. have ended their emergency declarations: AL, AK, AZ, AR, CO, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IN, IA, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY.
 - IN, IA, LA, NJ, OK, and VT, however, have licensure flexibilities still in place.
 - IN will extend out-of-state health care registry through the duration of the federal PHE.
 - IA physicians have through May 17 to obtain licensure to comply with normal licensure requirements. LA temporary licenses will expire June 14, 2022. OK providers can obtain a temporary critical needs license through Sept. 14, 2022.
 - NJ passed legislation to temporarily authorize licensed out-of-state providers to practice in the state through June 30, 2022 + 60 day grace period after the conclusion of the federal PHE.
 - VT passed legislation that extends pandemic-era license waivers through June 30, 2023.
 - Out-of-state professionals can provide telemedicine services to MN residents if they are registered with the Medical Board per Minnesota Statute § 147.032.
- 13 states continue to have emergency declarations in place: CA, CT, DE, IL, KS, KY, NV, NM, NY, NC, RI, TX, WA.
 - Of these 13 states, 9 states still have licensure flexibilities in place. Licensure flexibilities have expired in CT, DE, IL, and NM, despite emergency declarations still in place.
 - CA is going through a phased rollback of COVID-era waivers, however waivers on telehealth and licensure are still in place.
- In total, 15 states still have licensure flexibilities in place.
- Other state licensure-related updates:
 - AZ and FL allow out-of-state providers to register with the state to practice telemedicine in the state, per state law.
 - CT passed a bill that will allow out-of-state providers to provide telehealth services to patients in CT through June 30, 2023.
 - VT pandemic-related waivers, including allowing health care professionals licensed in other jurisdiction to practice in the state as a volunteer member of the Medical Reserve Corps or part of a staff of a licensed facility/FQHC, will be extended through March 31, 2022 per SB 117. The state's emergency declaration was lifted on June 15, 2021.
 - WV passed a bill to allow health care practitioners licensed and in good standing in another jurisdiction to pay a fee to become registered with the appropriate medical board and become an interstate telehealth practitioner in the state.
 - AK passed a bill (S.B. 241) that allows a licensed health care provider in good standing in another jurisdiction to provide services via telemedicine to Alaska patients, with the exception of prescribing controlled substances during a declared state of emergency.



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Alabama	Governor Executive Order pursuant to State Code Bulletin No. 2020-02 ALBME Press Release Board of Medicine Guidance		Health carriers are asked to review and ensure their telehealth programs with participating providers are robust and will be able to meet any increased demands.	<p>The Alabama Board of Medical Examiners and the Medical Licensure Commission have adopted emergency licensing of qualified medical personnel. These measures will allow physicians and physician assistants who possess full and unrestricted medical licenses from appropriate medical licensing agencies to apply for and receive temporary emergency licenses to practice in Alabama for the duration of the declared COVID-19 health emergency.</p> <p>All health care professionals and assisting personnel executing the alternative-standards-of-care-plans in good faith are hereby declared to be “Emergency Management Workers.” (EO) Any requirement for a license to practice any professional, mechanical, or other skill shall not apply to any authorized emergency management worker who shall, in the course of</p>		COVID-19	<p>The renewed emergency waiver expired on October 31, 2021.</p> <p>On August 13, 2021, the Governor issued a new State of Emergency which included the reinstatement of Interstate and other licensing flexibilities.</p> <p>The Governor ended the original State of Emergency on July 6.</p>



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				performing their duties, and shall possess the same privileges they would ordinarily possess if performing their duties in their own state.			
Alaska	DOI Bulletin 20-07 Courtesy License Application		Puts in place HB 29 which expands telehealth to all covered services provided by a provider. Carriers should waive cost-sharing for utilization of telehealth.	Courtesy licenses for emergency situations are offered in the following health care programs: State Medical board; license type: physician/osteopathic physician. Restricted to physicians who come to the state to provide emergency medical or mental health care if the patients do not pay or give a fee or other remuneration and the services are provided as part of an organized response to a disaster emergency.		COVID-19	<p>Alaska’s Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS) will continue to operate its COVID-19 response under the same guidance and direction it had previously provided, which includes all prior waived or suspended statutes and regulations. However, 4/30 Public Health Order, which lifted the PHE, has <u>no interstate licensing waivers included</u>.</p> <p>Alaska offers Emergency Courtesy Licenses for physicians licensed in other jurisdictions, which are valid for 6 months, and can be</p>



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							renewed for 6 months “if the board has determined the urgent situation still exists.” (Article). (State Medical Board guidance).
Arizona	Governor Executive Order Executive Order Executive Order 2020-15	Prohibits a regulatory board from requiring a medical professional who is authorized to write prescriptions to conduct an in-person examination of a patient prior to the issuance of a prescription	Requires coverage for telemedicine for all services provided through telehealth if the health services were provided in-person; requires payment parity for in-person and telemedicine; expands scope of telemedicine providers; and requires phone and/or video calls. Patient’s home is considered an approved location to receive telemedicine services	Allows Arizona Department of Health Services to waive licensing requirements to provide healthcare officials with assistance in delivering services during times of heightened demand		COVID-19	<p>The Public Health Emergency ended on March 30, 2022. Senate Bill 1309 provides an extension of temporary professional licenses for more than 2,000 critical health care workers through Jan 1, 2023.</p> <p>On May 5, Gov. Ducey issued EO 2021-13, rescinding prior telemedicine-related executive orders, and referencing the comprehensive HB 2454. This bill was signed on June 5, 2021 and</p>



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							permanently allows health care providers licensed in another jurisdiction and in good standing/not subject to past disciplinary action to practice telemedicine with AZ patients. Licensees must register with the act in compliance with AZ laws including scope of practice and liability insurance, among others.
Arkansas	Emergency Temporary Application Executive Order 20-05	Governor is waiving the requirement for in-person/face to face meetings to establish relationships		Emergency temporary licenses to <i>Arkansas medical residents</i> who have completed at least one year of postgraduate training and have the written recommendation of their program director		COVID-19	<p>The Governor reinstated the emergency order on July 29, 2021. The reinstated emergency order expired on September 27, 2021.</p> <p>The original state emergency declaration expired on May 30, 2021.</p>



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							<p>Re: Telehealth- Executive Order, House Bill 1063 amended the Telemedicine Act to also allow a healthcare professional licensed in Arkansas to establish a professional relationship with a patient using any appropriate technology, including the telephone, so long as the healthcare professional has access to a patient's health record. Similar to the Executive Order, the amended Act also is limited to diagnosing patients, treating patients, and, if appropriate, prescribing non-controlled drugs. Because the bill contained an</p>



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							<p>emergency clause, HB1063 went into effect as Act 829 on April 21, 2021. Thus, Arkansans will continue to have more access to telemedicine.</p> <p>Re: Licensure- immediately terminated at the cessation of the public health emergency.</p>
California	<p>Governor Executive Order</p> <p>DMHC APL20-009</p> <p>Emergency Telehealth Guidance</p> <p>EMSA Guidance</p> <p>Temporary License Application</p>		<p>Health plans shall reimburse providers at the same rate, whether a service is provided in-person or through telehealth, if the service is the same regardless of the modality of delivery, as determined by the provider's description of the service on the claim. Reimbursement should be the same for a service rendered via telephone as they would if the service is rendered via video.</p> <p>Requires Medi-Cal managed care plans to allow members to</p>	<p>A medical facility, telehealth agency, or staffing agency which desires to utilize medical professionals with out-of-state certifications or licenses during the state of emergency shall submit a temporary license application to EMS authority</p> <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</p>		COVID-19	<p>Public Health State of Emergency is Active until June 30, 2022.</p> <p>EO N-17-21 rescinded some flexibilities but did not note any changes regarding licensing flexibilities (which are active for the duration of the emergency).</p> <p>The Governor released a plan to</p>



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	Executive Order N-43-20		<p>obtain health care via telehealth when medically appropriate.</p> <p>Executive order expands protections to medical providers as they amplify the use of video chats and similar applications to provide routine and non-emergency medical appointments in an effort to minimize patient exposure. The order relaxes certain state privacy and security laws for medical providers so they can provide telehealth services without the risk of being penalized.</p>	recovering from COVID-19 shall be permitted to provide services in the same manner as prescribed in Government Code section 179.5.			<p>rescind EO provisions in three tranches, with roughly a third terminated immediately, another third terminated on March 31, and the remaining third terminated on June 30. Provisions allowing out-of-state provider services in CA are still in place.</p> <p>Public Health State of Emergency is Active until March 31, 2022 as per EO N-21-21. EO N-17-21 rescinding some flexibilities but did not note any changes regarding licensing flexibilities.</p> <p>EMS Authority's ability to accept out-of-state personnel, as well as increased telehealth access and reimbursement, will</p>



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							be active for the duration of the emergency.
Colorado	Department of Regulatory Agencies, Division of Insurance Policy Directive DPO Emergency Licensure Dept. Reg Press Release CO Dept. of Reg. Affairs Guidance DOI Emergency Regulation 20-E-05 – April DOI Emergency Regulation 20-E-11 – August DOI Emergency Regulation 20-E-9	DOI Emergency Regulation 20-E-05 and 20-E-11 state the following: “Carriers shall not require a covered person have a previously established patient/provider relationship with a specific provider in order for that covered person to receive medically necessary health care services via telehealth from that provider.”	<p>DOI Regulation 20-E-05 mandated carriers to reimburse providers for telehealth services using audio or video. Required reimbursement for telehealth at rates not lower than in-person and in compliance with CO’s MHP laws. Prohibits limits on technologies to telehealth, additional certification/location/training requirements. This was replaced by Regulation 20-E-11 in August 2020 after the PHE declaration was extended on July 6, 2020.</p> <p>Emergency Regulation 20-E-09 directed carriers to provide coverage for in-network telehealth services for COVID-19-related testing and treatment at no cost share for the covered person, including co-pays, deductibles, and coinsurance.</p>	<p>Under Department of Reg. Affairs Guidance, a physician or physician in training may temporarily practice without a Colorado license or a physician training license if the physician is licensed and lawfully practicing medicine in another state or territory of the US without restrictions or conditions.</p> <p>Out of state doctors provide free services during medical emergency: existing law allows a physician who is not currently licensed in Colorado to provide medical care in connection with an emergency so long as such services are gratuitous.</p> <p>The Medical Practice Act also allows for a physician licensed and lawfully practicing medicine in another state or territory without restrictions to provide occasional services in Colorado. DORA will waive licensing requirements and rules in order</p>		COVID-19	Inactive Colorado’s State of Emergency was lifted on July 8, 2021 per 7/8 announcement



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	SB20-212 Updated August 2020 Telehealth FAQs on COVID-19 and Insurance		<p>SB20-212 was passed by the Colorado Legislature and signed by Governor Jared Polis on July 6, 2020. The law will facilitate access to telehealth services by restricting what limitations can be put into place by health insurance companies. Specifically, the law prohibits health plans from imposing specific requirements on HIPAA compliant technologies to deliver services, requiring an individual to have an existing relationship with a provider before receiving services, and imposing additional certification, location, or training requirements on providers as a condition for reimbursement.</p> <p>Extensions of Executive Order 2020 020 ordering the temporary suspension of certain statutes to expand telehealth services expired on July 27, 2020. Current state law is now in effect.</p>	<p>to allow for late renewals, reinstatements for the emergency period, and reactivations for the emergency period of the volunteer nurses and other qualified licensed providers from out of state, so as to support measures to reduce or prevent the spread of COVID-19.</p>			



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Connecticut	Department of Health Order Executive Order 7F Executive Order 7G CT HB 6001 Executive Order 7HHH		<p>Carriers were required to waive cost-sharing on telehealth visits and list each carrier’s telehealth service link.</p> <p>Executive Order 7F authorized the Dept. of Social Services to waive requirements necessary to expand Medicaid coverage of telehealth services, to include audio-only.</p> <p>Executive Order 7G expanded access to telemedicine services to include phone, waives telehealth services for a provider-licensed facility.</p> <p>CT HB 6001, signed into law July 31, extended Gov. Lamont’s emergency orders regarding telemedicine until March 15, 2021. This included expanding the type of health care professionals that can provide telehealth services, allowing for audio-only telehealth modalities, and prohibiting insurers from reducing reimbursement for telemedicine services.</p>	<p>DPH Order (issued on December 22, 2021) suspends for period of 60 days the requirement of licensure, certification or registration for health care professionals appropriately licensed, certified or registered in another state or territory of the US and DC, for certain health care professionals. This will not extend past Feb. 15 if the PHE is not extended. Press release Memo</p> <p>DOH Order (issued on March 23, 2020) outlined a “temporary suspension for a period of 60 consecutive days, of the requirements of licensure, certification or registration” to allow persons who are appropriately licensed, certified or registered in another state or territory of the U.S. or D.C. to render temporary assistance in Connecticut within the scope of the profession for which a provider is licensed.</p> <p>Executive Order 7G suspends licensure/certification/registrati</p>		COVID-19	<p>The Governor’s authority to issue emergency orders related to the COVID-19 pandemic expired on Feb. 15, 2022. However, a House joint resolution extended the state PHE through June 30, 2022.</p> <p>Licensure flexibilities reinstated through Feb. 15, 2022 per December DPH order (see Licensure Language column), and will not extend if the PHE is not extended. The Governor signed into law House Bill 5047, which would temporarily extend licensure flexibilities until April 15, 2022.</p> <p>Passed House Bill No. 6470, which requires the CT medical</p>



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				<p>on requirements for applicable telehealth providers enrolled in Medicaid or in-network in fully-insured commercial plans, in accordance with orders issued by Commissioner of the Dept. of Public Health. Section 5(b) of EO 7G allows a clinician licensed in another state to treat someone in CT through telehealth without getting a license in CT. Unless otherwise specified/modified, this order will remain in effect for the duration of the PHE.</p> <p>Licensure by endorsement - existing state law (CT Gen. Statute § 20-12) provides that the Dept. of Public Health may establish a process of accepting an applicant's license from another state and may issue that applicant a license to practice medicine in the state without examination, if certain conditions are met.</p> <p>EO 7HHH extended the suspension of the requirements for licensure for physicians and PAs for six months (through</p>			<p>assistance program to provide coverage for audio-only telehealth and requires the Commissioner to provide Medicaid reimbursement for services delivered via telehealth at parity.</p> <p>On May 10, Governor Lamont signed HB 5596, which allows for physicians licensed out of state to provide services via telemedicine to CT residents for two years. Out-of-state physicians can provide services via telemedicine to Connecticut residents until June 30, 2023 per CT HB 6672.</p> <p>Expands telehealth provider definition, per HB 5596.</p>



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				January 14, 2021) unless earlier modified or terminated.			EO 7G declares Connecticut under public health and civil preparedness emergency.
Delaware	Insurance Commissioner Bulletin to Insurers Governor Executive Order Medical Board Regulation 19	<p>Any in-person requirement prior to telemedicine services under Title 24 is waived.</p> <p>Requirements that the patient must be present in Delaware at the time telemedicine services are provided are suspended, so long as the patient is a Delaware resident.</p>	Prohibits carriers from excluding a service for coverage solely because the service is provided through telemedicine services. If an in-network provider is not available, the carrier must provide access to an out-of-network provider at the in-network cost-sharing reimbursement level	Any out of state healthcare provider who would be permitted to provide telemedicine services to a Delaware resident if they hold an active license in another jurisdiction.	The Delaware Board of Medical Licensure and Discipline’s Regulation 19 regarding restrictions on the use of telemedicine is suspended.	COVID-19	<p>The governor issued a new state of emergency on August 10, 2021. It has been extended an eighth time through April 30, 2022. No change to licensure status below.</p> <p>Out-of-state telemedicine privileges rescinded, with the exception of mental health care providers, per HB 348.</p> <p>The original State of Emergency expired on July 13, 2021.</p>



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Florida	Department of Health Declaration of Public Health Emergency Executive Order		Expands state employee health benefits to include telehealth at no additional cost, add telehealth employees to the employee pharmacy benefits plan, and ensure state employee access to telehealth through state’s contracted HMO plans and PPO organization plan without cost-sharing	Waive licensure requirements for out-of-state health care professionals who render services in Florida related to COVID-19 Health care professionals, advanced life support professionals, and basic life support professionals holding a valid, unrestricted, and unencumbered license in any state, territory and/or district may render such services in Florida during a period not to exceed 30 days, suspending licensing and registration renewal requirements for existing professional licenses.		COVID-19	<p>Public health emergency expired on June 26, 2021</p> <p>Out-of-state professionals can provide telemedicine services to Florida residents if they are registered with the Medical Board per Florida Law § 2019-137.</p>
Georgia	Georgia Composite Medicine Board			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		COVID-19	<p>According to EO 03.21.22.01, licensing waivers were scheduled to expire April 15, 2022 with the state of emergency. Georgia also issues telemedicine licenses for out-of-state physicians.</p> <p>Public Health Emergency was</p>



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							<p>renewed a number of times, most recently through April 15, 2022.</p> <p>Licensing waivers initially expired October 20, 2021, according EO 9.20.21.02, but were reinstated with the reinstatement of the PHE.</p>
Hawaii	Updated Executive Order			Allow out-of-state physicians, osteopathic physicians, and physician assistants... to practice in Hawaii 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.		COVID-19	<p>COVID-19 emergency was renewed as of 1/26/22 proclamation, and expired on March 25, 2022. This proclamation had allowed out of state physicians, osteopathic physicians, and PAs to practice within the state.</p> <p>Passed Senate Bill No. 970, which authorizes the establishment of a</p>



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							<p>physician-patient relationships via a telehealth interaction if the physician is licensed to practice in the state.</p> <p>Initial Public Health Emergency declaration had expired December 31, 2021 before being renewed.</p>
Idaho	<p>Idaho Board of Nursing Comments</p> <p>Board of Medicine Proclamation</p> <p>Governor Proclamation</p>	Proclamation suspends telehealth regulations relating to the establishment of provider-patient relationships and issuance of Rx orders via telehealth		<p>During the public health state of emergency, MDs, Dos, and Pas holding a license in good standing from another state or country are permitted to treat patients in Idaho without an Idaho license until the public health emergency is over. Out-of-state practitioners treating Idaho patients are encouraged to notify the Board of their intent to practice in Idaho.</p> <p>Provide temporary licenses to nurses from non-compact states and waive fees, temporary licenses to previously licensed</p>		COVID-19	<p>Public Health Emergency will end on April 15, 2022. Currently, there is no information regarding extension of telehealth or licensure flexibilities.</p> <p>This follows the state of emergency being reinstated on January 7, 2022 after initially expiring on April 24, 2021.</p>



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				retired/non-practicing Idaho nurses for both in-person or telehealth services			
Illinois	IDFPR Guidance Out-of-State Practice Permit HFS Emergency Amended Telehealth Rules Executive Order 2020-09		<p>Executive order expands “telehealth services” to include all health care, psychiatry, mental health treatment, substance use disorder treatment, and related services provided to a patient regardless of the patient’s location via electronic or telephonic methods including FaceTime, Facebook Messenger, Google Hangouts, or Skype</p> <p>Amended rules require the same rate paid for telehealth and face-to-face services, reimbursement for telehealth that do not meet the current definition of telehealth, reimbursement for distant site providers, reimbursement for telehealth services delivered to a patient that is located at an originating site, originating site eligibility, telehealth services delivery eligibility, telehealth services payment parity with</p>	<p>Out-of-state physicians, nurses, physician assistants, pharmacists, 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 IEMA/IDPH or at a long-term care facility, hospital or FQHC, and must meet the standard of care mandated by the respective health care acts. 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>		COVID-19	<p>Disaster declaration extended through April 30, 2022 (including telehealth flexibilities), EO 2022-07</p> <p>Out-of-state provider flexibilities have expired.</p>



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			in-person delivery, distant site and originating site provider documentation requirements, and physician or other licensed health care professional presence requirements.				
Indiana	Emergency Declaration Executive Order 20-05 Executive Order 20-13	Waives in-person medical evaluation of patients for any schedule II-V controlled substance as long as the prescription is issued for a legitimate medical purpose, the telemedicine communication is conducted using an audio-visual, real-time, two-way interactive communication system.	Mental health professionals are permitted to practice telemedicine	Suspension of the requirement that a health care provider holds 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.	Executive order waives the prohibition against audio-only telehealth services and allows for physical, speech and occupational therapists to provide telemedicine services and allows for physical, speech and occupational therapists to be telehealth provided when using secure videoconferencing, interactive store-and-forward	COVID-19	<p>PHE from EO 22-01 was rescinded on March 3, 2022, EO 22-09. On March 21, 2022, Indiana’s Professional Licensing Agency issued a bulletin clarifying that the recently signed HB 1003 extends the out-of-state health care registry through the duration of the federal PHE</p> <p>Licensure flexibilities were set to expire March 31, 2022 per EO 22-09. According to the IPLA, “The State of Indiana has created a registry of individuals who do</p>



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					technology or remote patient monitoring.		not hold a valid license to practice in Indiana but can be mobilized to help fight COVID-19 by issuing temporary permits to practice. Any individual who utilizes the registry may work initially for 90 days (extendable in 30-day increments) or until the public health emergency is over. Once the emergency is over, their license will expire, and all existing application procedures must be followed such as taking the appropriate licensure exam and passing a criminal background check. This registry will be open to: Out-of-state healthcare practitioners; retired healthcare professionals; and



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							recent graduates of accredited medical, registered nursing, pharmacy, physician assistant, and respiratory care programs.”
Iowa	Proclamation of Disaster Emergency Board of Medicine Emergency Proclamation			<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 US jurisdiction, without restrictions or conditions.</p> <p>Suspension of administrative rules which prohibit the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, nursing, respiratory care, and practice as a physician assistant, by a licensee whose license is inactive or lapsed.</p> <p>Suspension of regulatory provisions that require a minimum number of hours of field experience if the higher education institution providing practitioner preparation</p>	Temporarily suspended preconditions, limitations, or restrictions on telemedicine to enhance telehealth delivery including lifting restrictions on residential and outpatient substance use disorder treatment and for face-to-face visitations	COVID-19	<p>PHE expired on February 15, 2022. Licensure flexibilities expire with this, however the Iowa Board of Medicine announced it is authorizing a grace period to avoid disruptions in staffing and patient care.</p> <p>Physicians have 90 days (through May 17, 2022) to obtain licensure in Iowa to comply with normal licensure requirements.</p> <p>Governor Reynolds noted that workforce provisions are best addressed outside of emergency executive</p>



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				program determines that the student has completed sufficient field experience to determine that the student should be recommended for licensure.			powers. Iowa will be working with stakeholders to address workforce issues through more permanent solutions like legislation, rule changes, and grant programs. (Press release).
Kansas	Executive Order Updated KSBHA Guidance Emergency Temporary License Application			Allows out-of-state physicians to use telemedicine with patients without having a Kansas license (meeting certain requirements). The Board is also accepting applications for temporary licensure, available to all health care professions regulated by the board. Temporary licenses will cancel in 90 days if not renewed. All license fees will be waived.	Temporarily expands telemedicine	COVID-19	Gov. Kelly signed H.R. 2477 , which extends provisions in Executive Orders 22-01 and 22-02 (including flexibilities for out-of-state providers) until January 20, 2023. H.R. 2066 also allows out-of-state providers to practice in Kansas. Previous State of Disaster Emergency expired June 15, 2021 after lawmakers cancelled a meeting to



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							consider an extension.
Kentucky	Kentucky Board of Medical Licensure Instructions for Registration of Health Practitioners in Response to Emergency			Medical and Osteopathic physicians not already licensed to practice in the Commonwealth of Kentucky may register to practice within Kentucky during the state of emergency.		COVID-19	State Emergency Declaration (which includes telehealth and licensure flexibilities) was extended until May 15, 2022, per PPC Guidance . The Temporary Telehealth Registry for out-of-state providers is extended through May 15, 2022 to provide a grace period for such providers to refer their KY patients to providers licensed in the state. Most emergency restrictions were lifted June 11.
Louisiana	Alluded in Governor Declaration of Emergency DOH LAC		Medicaid can temporarily cover services through audio without video. Requires insurers to provide mental health with parity via	The Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners has an emergency temporary permit application for licensed out-of-state medical professionals seeking a temporary, voluntary	Waives limitations on use of audio-only for telemedicine services.	COVID-19	Emergency declaration expired March 16, 2022, 18 JBE 2022 . Section 6A: extends state licensure for 90 days



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	DOI Emergency Rule Emergency Temporary Application LSBME OOS Telemedicine Permits		telemedicine. Waives telemedicine coverage limitations on providers via telemedicine. Requires an evaluation in differences in cost-sharing responsibilities for insureds seeking in and out of network care.	<p>license for an emergency event in the state of Louisiana. LSBME has a list of approved out-of-state telemedicine permits, implying it is allowed.</p> <p>The Louisiana Health Emergency Powers Act is referenced, to 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>			after the PHE ends (as per 3/14 statement by Gov. Edwards). These temporary licenses will expire on June 14, 2022.
Maine	Supplemental Order for Telemedicine Executive Order		Prohibits carriers from refusing to pay claims submitted for telemedicine. Requires carriers to provide parity in coverage for clinically appropriate telehealth of medically necessary services either by audio or video. Requires payment of in-network rates for telehealth	Allow expedited licensure at no cost of qualified physicians and physician assistants licensed in other jurisdictions to provide assistance for the duration of the emergency.		COVID-19	Inactive - state of emergency expired June 30, 2021 per 6/11 Proclamation .
Maryland	Governor Executive Order		Passed SB 1080 which allows the Governor to establish or waive telehealth protocols for COVID-19, including authorizing health care professionals licensed out-of-state to provide telehealth to	Jan 2022 - Under the new emergency proclamation (see current state of emergency waivers), Order 22-01-04-01 allows any person who holds a valid, unexpired license as a health care practitioner that is	A health care practitioner may engage in activities that are not authorized by their license at a health care	COVID-19	The Governor rescinded the public health emergency , which expired on Feb. 3, 2022. Out of state waivers that were reinstated



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
			patients in the State, and order the Department of Health to reimburse synchronous and asynchronous telehealth services provided to a patient, without regard to whether the patient is at a clinical site, if the service is covered by Medicaid, provided by a participating Medicaid provider, and authorized under the health care provider's scope of practice.	<p>issued by another state to, at a health care facility, engage in the activities authorized under such license without first obtaining a license or practice letter from the applicable Maryland licensing agency or board if certain criteria are met.</p> <p>Health care practitioners that hold licenses, certifications, or other permits issued by other states and that demonstrate the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted in Maryland to render aid during the state of emergency</p>	facility in Maryland 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		<p>with the PHE renewal on 1/4/22 expired on 2/3/22.</p> <p>The Original Emergency Order- expired July 1, 2021 per 3/16/20 EO.</p> <p>Legally expire until Aug 15, which is when out-of-state waivers are set to expire per Board of Physicians guidance. During the 45-day grace period, certain rules and regulations will continue to be relaxed, telehealth and licensure flexibilities are NOT included as part of this.</p>
Massachusetts	Order to Expand Access to Telehealth Services Board of	Carriers shall not impose prior authorization requirements on medically necessary	All Commercial Health Insurers, BCBSMA, and carriers are required to allow in-network providers to deliver clinically appropriate, medically-necessary covered services via	Board of 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, a	Carriers cannot impose specific requirements on the technologies used to deliver telehealth services, including	COVID-19	Inactive - state of emergency was lifted on June 15, 2021, ending the temporary license waiver.



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
	Registration in Nursing Governor Executive Order to Support Expedited Licensing of Health Care DOI Bulletin 2020-10	treatment deliver via telehealth related to COVID-19 at in-network providers	telehealth, without cost-sharing Clarifies elements of prior bulletin prohibiting prior approvals for in-network COVID-19 testing via telehealth	physician must hold an active full, unlimited and unrestricted medical license in good standing in another U.S. state/territory/district. Expedite processing of reciprocal license applications for nurses licensed in another jurisdiction to be processed in one business day. Licenses of physicians who have retired within the last year, allows providers in good standing licensed in other states to obtain emergency licenses to practice in person or through telemedicine	any limitations of audio-only or live video technologies Expands telehealth by facilitating telehealth services across state lines		
Michigan	Executive Order			The order also empowers LARA to ensure an adequate supply of care providers during the emergency by granting the department additional flexibility in its decisions about licensing, registration, and workflow.		COVID-19	Out-of-state practice privileges rescinded per EO 2020-150 . State of Emergency ended Oct 12, 2020 .
Minnesota	Emergency Executive Order Governor's Press Release			Authorizes out-of-state mental health providers to provide telehealth services to Minnesota patients The Minnesota health-related licensing boards and Emergency		COVID-19	As of May 6, 2021 , out-of-state telehealth registration applications will no longer be processed.



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
				Medical Services Regulatory Board must have authority to appropriately modify licensing and continuing education requirements given the present constraints on the licensing and continuing educations process.			Peacetime emergency expired on July 14, 2021
Mississippi	Mississippi State Board of Medical Licensure Proclamation Supplemental Proclamation	Until action is taken by the Governor to lift the declared emergency., the Board of Medical Licensure encourages all physicians to utilize telemedicine and will not enforce any statute, rule or regulation that would require physicians to personally examine patients prior to the issuance of a prescription or		<p>Supplemental Proclamation waives any and all Mississippi licensing requirements for out of state physicians whose specialty services are determined to be necessary by MSDH, provided the out of state physicians holds an unrestricted license to practice medicine in the State in which practices.</p> <p>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 which they practice.</p>		COVID-19	<p>No longer active-waivers expired January 31, 2021 for out-of-state physicians currently holding an emergency license, per 10/26 Proclamation.</p> <p>State of Emergency expired on November 20, 2021.</p>



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State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
		order the administration of medication, including controlled substances					
Missouri	Executive Order DCI Bulletin 20-07	No longer require patients have an established relationship (with thorough exam and questionnaire) with a provider prior to using telehealth	Insurers are required to cover telehealth services with parity of in-person services	Waive the need for health care providers to be fully licensed in MO to practice telemedicine or telehealth		COVID-19	State of Emergency is active until the end of the COVID-19 emergency , which expired December 31, 2021 as per EO 21-09 .
Montana	Board of Medicine Guidance Executive Order on Telehealth			The Montana Department of Labor and Industry may provide interstate licensure recognition whenever a state of emergency or disaster is in effect by registering professionals who possess an active, unrestricted license in another state.	Health care practitioners shall be allowed to perform health care services using all modes of telehealth, including video and audio, audio-only, or other electronic media to treat the residents of the state of Montana	COVID-19	Rescinded - Gov lifted Montana's state of emergency on June 30, 2021, per EO 2021-10 .



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
					for all medically appropriate services.		
Nebraska	DOI Telehealth Notice Executive Order 20-10		Providers are not required to obtain a patient’s signature on a written agreement prior to providing telehealth services. Insurance claims for telehealth will not be denied solely on the basis of a lack of a signed written statement.	Out-of-state providers who work in Nebraska pursuant to executive order 20-10, Coronavirus, additional healthcare workforce capacity is authorize to use telehealth under the same statutory provisions that permit Nebraska health care providers to use telehealth.		COVID-19	On June 30, 2021 Governor ended Nebraska’s state of emergency. Waivers expired July 30, 2021.
Nevada	DOI Guidance Emergency Directive 011		Mandates reimbursement for out-of-network telehealth as the same as in-network and supports expanded telehealth services	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 crisis. The waiver and exemption shall apply to qualified providers who currently hold a valid license in good standing, providers whose licenses currently stand suspended for licensing fee delinquencies, and providers whose licenses currently stand suspended for failure to meet continuing medical education			State of Emergency still in place until further notice – waivers active until end of PHE, per ED 045 Passed Senate Bill No. 5 , which includes the delivery of telehealth services through audio-only interactions; allows providers to establish a patient relationship through telehealth; requires the state to establish a data



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				requirements or providers who have retired.			dashboard that allows analysis of data relating to access to telehealth ; and requires a third-party payer who is not an industrial insurer to cover services provided through telehealth, except for services provided through audio-only interaction.
New Hampshire	Governor Declaration of State Emergency Executive Order 15 Executive Order 18		All carriers should cover, without any cost-sharing, medically necessary treatment delivered via telehealth related to COVID-19 by in-network providers. There shall be no restriction on eligible originating sites for telehealth services.	Any out-of-state personnel, including 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 and any other applicable statutory authority with respect to licensing for the duration of this emergency		COVID-19	Inactive - NH State of Emergency expired June 11, 2021 . HB 1623 , signed on July 21 by Governor Chris Sununu, amends the state's definition of telemedicine to include new modalities, including audio-only phones, and requires Medicaid and private payers to reimburse for telehealth



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							services on the same basis that it reimburses for in-person care.
New Jersey	AG Guidance Temp License Application DOI Bulletin		Requires carriers to review their telemedicine networks to ensure adequacy, allow out-of-network telehealth providers if there is no in-network available, cover without cost-sharing, update telemedicine policies to include phone-only services; ensure payment parity for telehealth providers, prohibits prior authorization for telehealth services, and provide for COVID-19 and the delivery of services through telemedicine	<p>New Jersey will waive a host of regulatory requirements for healthcare professionals licensed in other jurisdictions to become licensed in New Jersey and offer services to New Jersey residents, including telemedicine and telehealth services. The waivers will apply during the public health emergency related to COVID-19. Under accelerated temporary-licensure-by-reciprocity process, criminal history background checks, licensing fees, and submission of proof of a sufficient amount of medical malpractice insurance (where applicable) are waived. Prohibits same-state licensure for telehealth.</p> <p>Licenses extended through the Temporary Emergency Reciprocity Licensure Program for out-of-state licensed health care practitioners were</p>		COVID-19	<p>PHE and waivers from EO 281 were rescinded on March 7, 2022 as per EO 292.</p> <p>Gov. Murphy also signed S. 4139, which extended temporary authorization to practice for licensed, out-of-state providers until June 30, 2022 + 60 day grace period after conclusion of federal PHE.</p> <p>Jan 2022 - Bill S2559 provides that any health care provider who engages in telehealth must be validly licensed, certified or registered pursuant to Title 45 of the</p>



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
				scheduled to expire on Feb 28, 2021 but was extended through June 30, 2021 so long as the Public Health emergency remains in place.			<p>New Jersey Statutes. Healthcare providers who are relying on a Temporary License must be aware of related developments and should take appropriate steps to avoid any continuity-of-care issues once the TERL program ends. (JD Supra)</p> <p>PHE expired on June 4, 2021 per EO 244, so the waivers are now inactive.</p>
New Mexico	Governor Executive Order Office of Superintendent of Insurance Bulletin Governor Press Release NMMB Guidance		<p>Telemedicine must be reimbursed at the same level with the same visit limitations and include behavioral health services. Requires no cost sharing or prior authorization on related services.</p> <p>Governor Press release requires Medicaid MCOs to reimburse for telehealth (audio and video) for doctors,</p>	The Department of Health and 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		COVID-19	<p>Public Health Emergency has been extended to April 30, 2022. However, licensure flexibilities are inactive. Temporary licenses issued in June 2020 or after were active until July 1, 2021 per Federal Emergency Licensure FAQs.</p>



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
			behavioral health providers, and other health professionals; prohibits prior authorization for COVID testing Use of electronic means (internet, texting, phone, email) to assess and provide reasonable care during emergency will not be considered unethical or a violation of Medical Board rules.				On April 6, Governor Grisham signed SB 279 into law, which creates a process that allows physicians licensed in other jurisdictions to provide services via telemedicine to NM residents. The bill states: “The [Medical] board shall issue a licensed physician a telemedicine license to allow the practice of medicine across state lines to an applicant who holds a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in another state or territory of the United States.”
New York	Governor Directive		Require insurance companies to waive co-pays for telehealth visits for Medicaid beneficiaries	Governor temporarily suspends regulations through April 17 to allow physicians, registered	No co-pay for Medicaid covered	COVID-19	Active – Disaster declaration is set to



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
	Executive Order Continuing Temporary Suspension and Modification of Laws Department of Health Medicaid Program Special Addition Newsletter Executive Order No 202-10			<p>nurse practitioner, and physician assistants licensed and in current good standing in any state in the United States to practice medicine in New York</p> <p>Governor expands scope of practice for APRNs, Pas, NPs, emergency medical services personnel, certified labs, and certified pharmacy techs</p>	beneficiaries for COVID-19 testing Department of Health Medicaid program issued an exemption for all telehealth services from Medicaid copayments regardless of whether services are related to COVID-19		<p>expire May 15, 2022 as per EO 11.5.</p> <p>On Sept. 27, 2021, Gov. Hochul declared a state emergency and suspended licensing barriers according to EO 4.</p> <p>Re: audio-only telehealth- July 12, 2021, Gov. Cuomo signed SB 8416, which added audio-only forms of telehealth (telephone) to the state’s definition of telehealth and telemedicine.</p>
North Carolina	Governor Declaration of Emergency		Asks Department of Insurance to work with insurers to identify burdens for testing and access to drugs and telehealth services	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		COVID-19	<p>PHE Extended until July 15, 2022, as per EO 256. Includes mental health licensure flexibility</p> <p>Re: Licensure expires 30 days after the end of COVID-19 emergency</p>



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
North Dakota	Governor Executive Order Executive Order Executive Order		<p>Requires virtual check-ins and e-visit for established patients per CMS guidance. Prohibits telehealth to be subject to cost sharing and prohibits restrictions on technologies for telehealth delivery</p> <p>Executive Order mandates health insurers offering telehealth services to expand services including for office visits; physical, occupational, and speech therapy, behavioral health and SUD treatment, diabetes, education, and nutrition counseling.</p>	References North Dakota Century Code that if a person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state or political subdivision evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, the person may render aid involving that skill in this state to meet and emergency or disaster, and this state shall give due recognition to the license.		COVID-19	Inactive - North Dakota state of emergency was lifted on April 30, 2021 . EO 2021-09 rescinded prior COVID executive orders.
Ohio	Governor Emergency Orders Ohio Medical Board Telemedicine Guidance Ohio Department of Medicaid Emergency Actions	A physician may prescribe a non-controlled substance to a new patient on whom the physician has never conducted a physical examination and who is at a location remote from the	Expands telehealth options for Medicaid, including redefining patient site, practitioner site, the definition of telehealth to include asynchronous telehealth	<p>Physicians not licensed in Ohio may <u>not</u> practice medicine in Ohio without first obtaining a telemedicine certificate, which permits the holder to engage in the practice of medicine in Ohio.</p> <p>The Medical Board has received ODH Telehealth FAQs (May 2020) Board of Med 4/20 Meeting Summary Ohio Rev. Code § 4731.36 Med Board Telemedicine Guidance Article re: EO 2020- 29D EO 2020-29D</p>	Ensure that every person in Ohio has access to behavioral health care via telehealth services by landline or cell phone (EO)	Mental Health coverage in COVID-19 emergency	Inactive - Ohio has no waivers for license reciprocity . Ohio state of emergency ended on June 18, 2021.



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		physician if the physician can verify the patient's identity and location, interacts with the patient to complete a medical evaluation.		Article re: Permanent Medicaid changes OMB Newsletter (re: No license reciprocity) Article re: Reversing waivers 16 many inquiries regarding temporary licensure during the state emergency. Please be aware, Ohio law does not currently offer emergency or temporary licensure for out-of-state physicians. Unless an exemption applies (Ohio Revised Code 4731.36), physicians must hold an active Ohio license to practice medicine in the state of Ohio.			
Oklahoma	Governor's Amended Executive Order	Waives part of Oklahoma state law requiring an existing doctor-patient relationship before telemedicine consultations can be conducted		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, as deemed licensed to practice in Oklahoma so long as this Order shall be in effect		COVID-19	<p>Emergency rules active as of August 2021 state that out-of-state providers can obtain a temporary critical needs license through Sept. 14, 2022.</p> <p>Inactive - On May 3, 2021, Gov. Stitt signed EO 2021-11 to withdraw and rescind the COVID-19 State</p>



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
							of Emergency, effective, May 4, 2021 .
Oregon	Oregon Medical Board DCBS/OHA Joint Guidance on Telehealth		Guidance directs health plans to cover telehealth services by in-network providers to replace in-person visits where possible (includes all modes of telemedicine); examine reimbursement rates for and network adequacy requirements for telehealth services to ensure adequate networks; advise consumers about telemedicine services available, ensure telehealth for behavioral health services, eliminate barriers like removing provider location services	During a state of emergency, the Oregon Medical Board (OMB) allows physicians and physician assistants licensed in another state to provide medical care in Oregon under special provisions. Out-of-state health care professionals who wish to provide care in Oregon during this time must complete an authorization application		COVID-19	<p>Inactive - Oregon State of Emergency expired on April 1, 2022 despite EO 21-36 stating it would expire on June 30, 2022.</p> <p>Allows state licensing boards greater flexibility around professional health licensing Childcare providers flexibilities extended through December 31, 2021.</p>
Pennsylvania	Issuance of Temporary Licenses Request for Suspension Expansion of Telemedicine Services Providers Press Release			Governor Wolf suspended temporary license requirements for practitioners in other states to provide services to Pennsylvanians for the duration of the coronavirus emergency. Applies to physicians, osteopaths, nurses, and nurse-midwives. Also suspended several administrative requirements like	Health care professionals licensed under any of the Department of State's Bureau of Professional and Occupational Affairs (BPOA) licensing boards can provide	COVID-19	<p>Licensing waivers expired March 31, 2022, per Act 21 of 2021 and HB 854, unless ended sooner.</p> <p>Disaster Emergency ended on June 10, 2021</p>



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				continuing education requirements which would create delays in issuing temporary licenses.	services to patients via telemedicine		Temporary emergency licenses expired June 30, 2021, and will not be extended.
Rhode Island	Emergency Declaration Tweet: re RIDOH statement Article from RIDOH OHIC FAQ	Patient location requirement for telemedicine is suspended, patients may receive telemedicine services at any location.	OHIC FAQ expands telemedicine to phone only, and expands reimbursement rates for telemedicine. Suspends general laws to the extent that it allows agreements between health care providers and insurance carriers that limit either the scope of covered telemedicine services or the reimbursement of those services. All such clinically appropriate, medically necessary telemedicine services delivered by in-network providers shall be reimbursed at rates not lower than services delivered through traditional (in-person) methods. No insurance carrier shall impose any specific requirements on the technologies used to deliver telemedicine services.	<p>As of March 18, out-of-state licensed professionals may obtain a temporary 90-day license from RIDOH so that they may temporarily practice in Rhode Island.</p> <p>Board of Medical Licensure will not take action against physicians not licensed to practice in RI who, during the state of emergency, use telemedicine to deliver care to their established RI patients.</p>	Prohibition against audio-only telephone conversation and limitations on video conferencing are suspended to expand the availability of telemedicine.	COVID-19	<p>Telehealth/licensure flexibilities active until end of Rhode Island State of Emergency, for established patients only. PHE currently scheduled to expire May 11, 2022, per EO 22-24.</p> <p>- EO 22-04 extends EO 21-120 which increases hospital capacity and flexibility</p> <p>Those providing telehealth services to patients in RI who wish to continue doing so must apply for a full RI license or the patient must obtain treatment from a provider who</p>



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
							hold an active RI license.
South Carolina	South Carolina Medical Board Out of State Licensing			<p>The South Carolina Board of Medical Examiners is temporarily waiving South Carolina licensing requirements for physicians, physician assistants, and respiratory care practitioners licensed and in good standing in another state and whose services are determined to be necessary. The Board has indicated that this means South Carolina will permit these categories of out-of-state practitioners to treat South Carolina residents, in person or through telehealth technologies, to screen or treat patients for coronavirus.</p> <p>South Carolina will issue emergency nursing and medical license to combat the COVID-19 pandemic. The state medical board can expedite temporary licensure for out-of-state physicians, physician assistants and respiratory care practitioners within 24 hours</p>		COVID-19	Inactive- state's emergency declaration expired June 6, 2021 , per EO 2021-25 .



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
South Dakota	Executive Order 2020-07	Suspends regulatory provisions which limit or restrict the provision of telehealth services which require face-to-face treatment, interviews and sessions with providers		Grants full recognition to the licenses held by a professional by a compact member state, in accordance with EMAC should those facilities require additional professionals to meet patient demand during the COVID-19 emergency, whether in-person or by remote means		COVID-19	Inactive- South Dakota's State of Emergency expired June 30, 2021, per EO 2020-34 . Section 4 of EO 2020-34 expanded 2020-07 , Sections 1 to 4 until June 30, 2021.
Tennessee	Governor Executive Order Governor Executive Order		Urges health carriers to provide coverage for medical necessary covered services via telemedicine. Urges carriers not to impose prior authorization requirements on medically necessary COVID-19 treatment by in-network providers via telemedicine	Out of state health care professionals authorized pursuant to this Order to temporarily practice in Tennessee are permitted to engage in telemedicine with respect to Tennessee patients if scope of practice is applicable. The provisions of Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-11-201(20) are 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.		COVID-19	State of Emergency was not renewed after EO 90 , expired November 19, 2021. Waivers for out-of-state providers also expired. Section 1 initially allowed out-of-state providers to practice in TN.



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Texas	Governor Directive Texas Medical Board Texas Department of Insurance Emergency Rules	<p>TMB temporarily suspended Texas Occupation Code 111.005 (a)-(b) and Title 22, Chapter 174.6 (a)(2)-(3) of the Texas Administrative Code. Telemedicine, including the use of telephone only, may be used to establish a physician-patient relationship. This expanded use of telemedicine may be used for diagnosis, treatment, ordering of tests, and prescribing for all conditions. The standard of</p>	<p>Pay provider working in telemedicine the same as if they were in-person for 120 days</p>	<p>Fast-tracks temporary licensing of out-of-state medical professionals (physicians, physician assistants, nurses and retired medical personnel) to provide in-person and telemedicine services</p>		COVID-19	<p>Emergency Declaration is set to expire on April 22, 2022. Waivers will expire 30 days after the PHE ends.</p> <p>Passed Senate Bill No. 40, which allows health professionals to provide telehealth services and allows licensed dyslexia therapists to provide telehealth services in educational centers.</p> <p>Other waivers are active 30 days after the end of Texas state of emergency. PHE has been extended as per the August proclamation.</p> <p>Emergency Visiting Practitioner Temporary Permit is valid for no more than thirty (30) days from the date the</p>



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
		care must be met in all instances					physician is licensed or until the emergency or disaster declaration has been withdrawn or ended, whichever is longer.
Utah	DOPL Guidance Emergency License Application Executive Order 2020-07			A physician who is licensed and lawfully practicing medicine in another U.S. state or territory without restrictions or conditions may practice in Utah for the duration of the declared emergency by obtaining a DOPL Time-Limiting Emergency License which expire upon the earlier of 180 days, 30 days from the end of the declared emergency, or upon 10 days' notice from DOPL. All fees are waived.	A medical provider that offers telehealth services does not have to comply with HIPAA or HITECH as long as the provider informs the patient the telehealth service does not comply with those federal acts, gives the patient an opportunity to decline the use of the telehealth service, and take reasonable care to ensure security	COVID-19	PHE ended on June 1, 2021 through HB 294 Pandemic Emergency Powers Amendments .



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
					and privacy of telehealth service		
Vermont	Dept. of Health Guidance Med Board Guidance DFR Emergency Rule	Prohibits insurers from requiring provider to have an existing relationship with a patient to provide and be reimbursed for telemedicine	Requires coverage parity for telehealth and audio-only telephone services, coverage for telemedicine consultations, allows insurers to require providers to use telemedicine when appropriate, provides that insurers are not required to reimburse a distant health provider if it has insufficient information to render an opinion. Requires insurers to cover telephone triage services and store and forward services without cost-sharing; allows insurers to process and reimburse telephone triage services retroactively to 3.13.20; requires insurers to permit providers to use any non-public facing remote communication product to communicate with patients; requires insurers to follow federal and state mental health parity laws; and prohibits insurers from denying/limiting coverage or reimbursement	Special provisions have been passed to facilitate practice in Vermont by healthcare professionals who are not licensed in Vermont. There are two different paths available, “deemed” and “emergency,” both which are expedited and free. MDs, physician assistants, and podiatrists who meet all the criteria below can be deemed to be licensed to practice in Vermont to provide remote services by telemedicine and/or as part of the staff of a licensed facility in Vermont. To be deemed licensed, you must be licensed in at least one US jurisdiction and in good standing.		COVID-19	Although Vermont State of Emergency expired on June 15, 2021- on March 29, 2021, Gov. Scott signed S.117 which extends pandemic-related waivers until March 31, 2022; including reimbursement parity for audio-only telephone and allowing healthcare professionals licensed in other jurisdictions, as well as professionals with inactive licenses, to practice in VT as a volunteer member of the Medical Reserve Corps or as part of the staff of a licensed facility or federally qualified health center



State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
			based solely on the location of the patient or provider.				On March 23, 2022, H. 654 was signed into law, which extends pandemic era license waivers through June 30, 2023, including allowing physicians licensed in other jurisdictions to practice telemedicine in VT so long as they are registered with the Office of Professional Regulation or Board of Medical Practice.
Virginia	Board of Medicine Guidance Temporary Waiver for Inactive Licensees Executive Order 57	During the COVID-19 emergency, professionals licensed in other states can provide telemedicine services to Virginia residents with whom they have an established		A license issued to a health care practitioner by another state, and in good standing with such state, shall be deemed to be an active license issued by the Commonwealth to provide health care or professional services as a health care practitioner of the same type for which such license is issued in another state, provided such health care practitioner is engaged by a hospital, licensed nursing facility, or dialysis facility		COVID-19	<p>PHE, which includes licensure flexibility, expired March 22, 2022 as per EO 16.</p> <p>Previously, Gov. Northam’s emergency declaration expired on June 30, 2021.</p>



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State	Executive Order	Established Relationship Language	Expanded Insurance Coverage	Licensure Language	Other Important Language	Specific Area of Health Care?	Current State of Emergency Waivers (as of March 2022)
		<p>practitioner-patient relationship. Establishing a new relationship with a Virginia resident requires a license from the Virginia Board of Medicine.</p>		<p>in the Commonwealth for the purpose of assisting that facility with response operations. Hospitals, licensed nursing facilities, and dialysis facilities must submit to the applicable licensing authority each out-of-state health care practitioner's name, license type, state of license, and license identification number within a reasonable time of the practitioner arriving in the Commonwealth.</p> <p>Nurse practitioners with two or more years of clinical experience may practice in the category which they are certified and licensed.</p> <p>Interns, residents, fellows, and senior fourth year medical students may practice in a hospital.</p> <p>Health care practitioners with an active license issued by another state may provide continuity of care to their</p>			



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				<p>current patients who are Virginia residents through telehealth services.</p> <p>The Board of Medicine will waive regulations related to fees, and continuing education for the reinstatement or reactivation of licensure for those who have had an active license within the past four years.</p>			
Washington	<p>Washington Medical Commission Announcement</p> <p>Telemedicine Proclamation by the Governor</p> <p>Office of the Insurance Commissioner Order</p>		<p>Proclamation requires providers to be paid at the same rate when providing services via telemedicine as for in-person services.</p> <p>Prohibits reimbursing in-network providers for telemedicine claims for medically necessary covered services at a rate lower than the contracted rate, denying a telemedicine claim for a medically necessary covered service due to an existing provider contract term that denies reimbursement, and establishing requirements for the payment of telemedicine</p>	<p>All volunteers are registered in the volunteer health practitioner system and verified to be in good standing in all states where they are licensed may practice in Washington without obtaining a Washington license once activated and assigned by the Department of Health</p>		COVID-19	<p>Active throughout the currently ongoing COVID-19 emergency, per Proclamation 20-05 (citing RCW § 70.15.050 “While an emergency declaration is in effect, a volunteer health practitioner, registered with a registration system... and licensed and in good standing in the state upon which the practitioner's</p>



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			<p>services that are inconsistent with emergency orders.</p> <p>Insurance Order expands coverage for providing telehealth including telephone and video chat tools such as Facetime, Facebook Messenger video chat, Google Hangout, GoToMeeting</p>				<p>registration is based, may practice in this state to the extent authorized by this chapter as if the practitioner were licensed in this state.”)</p>
Washington D.C.	<p>Administrative Order to Waive Licensure Requirements for Healthcare Providers</p> <p>Medicaid Director Transmittal</p>			<p>This Administrative Order is to set forth requirements under which licensure, registration, or certifications requirements, permits and/or fees shall be waived for healthcare practitioners appointed as temporary agents of the District of Columbia, in order to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency</p>	<p>Telehealth services provided within the home as the originating site is reimbursable under Medicaid</p>	COVID-19	<p>The Mayor established a new Public Health Emergency according to EO 2022-008, in effect through January 26, authorizing DC Health to modify procedures, deadlines and standards related to COVID-19 as necessary. This does not appear to apply to licensure flexibilities.</p> <p>The waiver allowing telehealth for existing patients and</p>



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							<p>to patients at licensed healthcare facilities is inactive, it expired May 20, 2021 per Mayor's Order 2021-069</p> <p>The Public Health Emergency expired on February 15, 2022 according to EO 2022-029.</p>
West Virginia	Executive Order			<p>The following statutory regulations are to be suspended for the duration of the State of Emergency: Requirement that medical licenses are only valid two years; requirement that an educational permit is only valid one year; requirement from physician assistant licensure, reinstatement of licenses, written authorizations from the board, collaboration limits, and collaborative agreements, requirement that physicians biennially furnish proof of 32 hours of CME prior to renewal; procedures for applications for licensure by any out-of-state</p>		COVID-19	<p>The Governor ended the PHE on Feb. 17, 2022 via EO 1-22. Licensure flexibilities expired with the end of the state PHE.</p> <p>In addition to the emergency waivers, WV HB 2024, which was signed into law on May 20, 2021, allows health care practitioners licensed and in good standing in another jurisdiction to pay a fee to</p>



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				medical practitioners under the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact			become registered with the appropriate medical board (allopathic or osteopathic) and become an “interstate telehealth practitioner” and practice medicine with West Virginia patients. West Virginia holds jurisdictional authority, but the registrant has the responsibility to report any restrictions placed on their license in other jurisdictions to WV boards.
Wisconsin	Department of Health Services Announcement Executive Order		Allows Medicaid coverage for telehealth services for all originating sites	A physician providing telemedicine in the diagnosis and treatment of a patient who is located in this state must have a valid and current license issued by this state, another state or Canada.		COVID-19	Waivers rescinded with the expiration of EO 105 on April 5, 2021. AB 148 : out-of-state practice until Jan 1, 2022.



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							Public Health Emergency ended on March 31, 2021.
Wyoming	Board of Medicine Guidance Emergency Licensure Application			<p>Physicians and PAs 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 “consultation.” Current, full and unrestricted licensure in at least one U.S. jurisdiction or county 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.</p>		COVID-19	<p>The Governor signed EO 2022-03, rescinding the PHE effective March 14, 2022.</p> <p>EO 2022-02 allows nurses and nursing assistants licensed in other jurisdictions to provide nursing care in Wyoming in order to address staffing shortages for 60 days.</p>