

The Current *State of Play*: States Act with Stay at Home Orders and Relaxation of Licensure Requirements for Healthcare Providers

This content was originally published on March 25, 2020. It was last updated as of Tuesday, April 28, 2020 at 5:00 p.m. CST.

Alabama: State Health Officer, Dr. Scott Harris, issued an [order](#) prohibiting large gatherings, closing beaches and directing non-essential businesses to close. Visitors are prohibited at long-term care facilities, subject to exceptions, and all elective dental and medical procedures must be postponed. On April 2, Governor Kay Ivey issued an [order](#) expanding the scope of practice for certain healthcare providers and expediting the licensing process for out-of-state practitioners. On April 3, Dr. Harris issued an [amended order](#) requiring citizens to stay at home unless engaged in essential activities. On April 28, Dr. Harris issued a “[Safer at Home](#)” order [revising statewide measures](#) to become effective after April 30, including permitting medical, dental or surgical procedures to proceed, with certain exceptions.

Alaska: On March 19, Governor Mike Dunleavy issued [COVID-19 Health Mandate 005](#) and [COVID-19 Health Mandate 006](#), requiring all hospitals and surgical centers to postpone or cancel [non-urgent medical and dental procedures](#) for 3 months. [Certain procedures](#) may resume on April 20, and non-urgent/non-emergent elective surgeries and procedures may resume on May 4. On March 23, Governor Dunleavy issued an [order](#) requiring all persons arriving in the state – whether residents or visitors – to self-quarantine for 14 days, subject to limited exceptions. On March 27, Governor Dunleavy issued an [order](#) directing all persons to stay at home other than those engaged in certain essential businesses, and additionally imposed domestic travel [restrictions](#). Violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment. On April 13, Governor Dunleavy issued an [order](#) implementing a non-congregate quarantine and isolation program for specific populations exposed to COVID-19. In an April 22 [order](#), Governor Dunleavy announced Phase I of the “Reopen Alaska Responsibility Plan” issuing separate reopening guidelines for [non-essential businesses](#), [restaurants](#), [retail businesses](#), [personal care services](#), and [non-public facing businesses](#). Additional reopening guidelines were issued on April 24 for other industries, including [childcare](#), [fishing charters](#), [gyms](#), [lodging](#), and [intrastate travel](#).

Arizona: On March 19, Governor Douglas A. Ducey issued an [order](#) prohibiting healthcare providers and facilities from performing non-essential or elective surgeries (including dental surgeries) that utilize PPE or ventilators. The March 23 [Enhanced Surveillance Advisory](#) provides for access to certain confidential patient information by state and local health authorities and imposes certain reporting requirements regarding use of ventilators and PPE. On March 26, Governor Ducey issued an [order](#) requiring hospitals to increase bed capacity by 50%. Governor Ducey’s [Stay Home, Stay Healthy, Stay Connected](#) policy promotes social distancing and directs non-essential activities and business operations to cease on-site; however, a stay at home order has not yet been issued. On April 2, Governor Ducey issued an [order](#) expanding access to pharmacy services. Travelers arriving in the state must [self-quarantine](#) for 14 days, with limited exceptions. Screening measures were [mandated](#) on April 7 for individuals entering long-term care facilities. On April 14, Governor Ducey issued orders relaxing [certification requirements](#) for assisted living

caregivers, requiring health plans to [expand telemedicine coverage](#), and permitting [disclosure to first responders of limited patient health data](#) for patients testing positive for COVID-19. In an April 22 [order](#), Governor Ducey provided guidelines for healthcare providers and facilities to begin providing elective or non-essential surgeries.

Arkansas: Governor Asa Hutchinson [suspended](#) certain requirements applicable to telehealth services and generally [prohibited](#) large gatherings. Violation of the orders is punishable as a criminal misdemeanor. On March 30, the Arkansas Department of Health issued an [advisory](#) recommending that travelers arriving in the state from certain high-risk regions self-quarantine for 14 days. No state-level stay at home order has been issued for Arkansas residents. On April 13, Governor Hutchinson created the [Medical Advisory Committee](#) to determine the state's public health strategy after reaching the peak of COVID-19 cases. Governor Hutchinson issued orders suspending certain regulations to [maintain adequate healthcare professional staffing](#) and provide for [workers compensation for certain first responders and front-line healthcare workers](#). On April 18, Governor Hutchinson issued an [order](#) containing economic restoration measures for certain businesses and industries. On April 21, Governor Hutchinson issued an [order](#) creating an advisory board to oversee continued COVID-19 testing capabilities. On April 27, the Arkansas Department of Health issued a [directive](#) on resuming elective procedures.

California: On March 19, Governor Gavin Newsom issued [an order](#) directing residents to comply with the [State Department of Public Health Order](#) requiring residents to stay at home and certain resources such as PPE to be conserved. Californians working in critical sectors may continue their work. Refusal to comply with, or willful neglect of, the executive order is a criminal misdemeanor punishable by fine or confinement. On April 16, Governor Newsom issued an [order](#) waiving certain requirements pertaining to the release of COVID-19 testing to patients via electronic means. On April 21, Governor Newsom [announced](#) plans to allow hospitals and health systems to resume delayed medical care in areas that have sufficient hospital capacity.

Colorado: Governor Jared Polis [directed](#) certain hospitals and facilities to cease non-essential procedures [until April 26](#). Hospitals and facilities must preserve PPE, ventilators and respirators for allocation to COVID-19 response efforts. Colorado residents must stay at home until [May 27](#) unless engaged in certain critical activities, and non-critical businesses must temporarily close, pursuant to orders issued by [Governor Polis](#) and the [Department of Public Health](#). Failure to comply could result in fines or imprisonment. On [April 1](#) and [April 11](#), Governor Polis temporarily suspended certain telemedicine requirements. Governor Polis also [suspended](#) certain behavioral health facility regulations to facilitate remote access to healthcare and other professional services. On April 15, Governor Polis issued an [order](#) to allow for cross-training of certain medical professionals. On April 17, Governor Polis [ordered](#) certain personnel in critical sectors to wear face coverings. On April 26, Governor Polis issued an [order](#) permitting certain voluntary or elective surgeries to resume under certain conditions until May 27. [Additional guidance](#) was provided by the Colorado Department of Health on April 27.

Connecticut: On March 20, Governor Ned Lamont issued [an order](#) requiring all non-essential businesses and nonprofits to reduce in-person workforces by 100% and employ remote working arrangements, except for those in [critical sectors](#). The order will remain in effect until [May 20](#). Governor Lamont's [Stay Safe, Stay Home](#) initiative directs Connecticut residents not to leave their

homes for medical care unless advised to do so during a telehealth visit with a healthcare professional. On April 5, Governor Lamont issued an [order](#) preventing surprise medical bills during the COVID-19 pandemic; this order was [updated](#) on April 21. On April 7, Governor Lamont issued an [order](#) relaxing certain practitioner licensure requirements. Governor Lamont [suspended](#) certain statutes regarding nursing home bed reservations and discharge planning on April 11. In an April 15 [order](#), Governor Lamont suspended certain regulations to allow for the approval of additional nursing home beds for COVID-19 recovery. On April 17, Governor Lamont [ordered](#) the use of cloth face coverings in public with certain limited exceptions. On April 22, Governor Lamont issued an [order](#) relaxing telehealth requirements and modifying certain practitioner licensure requirements. On April 23, Governor Lamont issued an [order](#) modifying the mandatory reporting requirements by nursing homes and other residential communities, waiving certain Medicaid prior authorization requirements and waiving signature requirements for delivery of medical equipment for Medicaid beneficiaries.

Delaware: Governor John Carney directed Delaware residents to [stay home](#) unless engaged in [essential](#) activities and [ordered](#) non-essential businesses [to close](#). Failure to comply with these recent measures amounts to a criminal offense. On March 29, Governor Carney [ordered](#) travelers arriving in Delaware from another state – whether residents or visitors – to self-quarantine for 14 days, subject to limited exceptions. Governor Carney also required state buildings and essential businesses deemed high-risk to [screen employees and visitors](#) upon entering. Governor Carney issued an [order](#) prohibiting large gatherings, with limited exceptions, and requiring businesses to adhere to customer occupancy guidelines. On April 15, Governor Carney issued an [order](#) directing certain nursing facilities to implement additional measures to protect vulnerable residents. On April 24, Governor Carney issued [an order](#) permitting certain medical professionals with inactive, expired or lapsed licenses to volunteer as “qualified medical personnel”. On April 25, Governor Carney issued an [order](#) requiring the use of face coverings in certain situations.

District of Columbia: Mayor Muriel Bowser issued an [order](#) on March 24 prohibiting large gatherings and directing non-essential businesses to cease in-person operations. Essential businesses include businesses in healthcare and public health operations, among others. On March 30, Mayor Bowser issued a [stay at home order](#), which has been [extended through May 15](#). Violation of either order can result in civil, criminal or administrative penalties.

Florida: On March 20, Governor Ron DeSantis issued [Executive Order No. 20-72](#), generally prohibiting practitioners from performing certain non-elective medical and dental procedures. On March 23 and March 24, Governor DeSantis issued [Executive Order No. 20-80](#) and [Executive Order No. 20-82](#), generally requiring travelers arriving from certain locations with substantial community spread to self-quarantine for up to 14 days upon arrival. On April 1, Governor DeSantis [ordered](#) certain vulnerable individuals to stay at home, and all other Florida residents must only leave their homes to obtain or provide essential services or conduct essential activities. Large gatherings are prohibited and non-essential businesses must limit on-premises operations or close.

Georgia: On March 23, Governor Brian Kemp issued an [order](#) effective until April 6 requiring certain vulnerable populations to stay home and prohibiting large gatherings in the workplace. Businesses and other organizations that fail to comply with the order may be involuntarily closed

by the Department of Health for as long as the order remains in effect. On April 2, Governor Kemp issued an [order](#) generally requiring residents to stay at home. Violation of the order constitutes a criminal misdemeanor. On April 20, Governor Kemp issued an [order](#) containing measures for healthcare providers, including physician and dental practices, to resume providing certain services. Certain other businesses may resume operations as well. On April 23, Governor Kemp issued an [order](#) outlining additional safety measures for healthcare facilities, permitting ambulatory surgery centers to provide services, and requiring healthcare facilities to offer in-room dining.

Guam: Governor Lourdes Guerrero issued an [order](#) requiring certain non-essential Guam governmental offices to close and limiting large gatherings, which will remain in effect until [May 5](#). Healthcare facilities and providers are directed, as a condition of licensure, to provide any and all services and assist with treating patients in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. Failure to comply with the order may result in civil penalties. Guam authorities have not yet issued a stay at home order.

Hawaii: Governor David Ige issued a [proclamation](#) on March 23 directing all Hawaii residents to stay home unless obtaining necessities or engaged in certain essential activities, effective through [May 31](#). Only certain businesses in [critical sectors](#) may continue to operate in-person workforces. Large gatherings are generally prohibited. Any intentional or knowing violation of the order is a criminal misdemeanor punishable by fine or confinement. Incoming travelers to Hawaii or between Hawaiian islands are required to self-quarantine for 14 days.

Idaho: On March 25, Dave Jeppeson, Director of the Department of Health & Welfare, issued an [Order to Self-Isolate](#) for the State of Idaho (subject to limited exceptions), which has been [extended through April 30](#). Large gatherings are prohibited and non-essential business activities must cease. Individuals arriving in Idaho from another state or country are directed to self-quarantine for 14-days with certain exceptions. On April 23, Governor Little [announced](#) a phased approach for opening the state.

Illinois: Governor J. B. Pritzker issued an [order](#) on March 20, requiring all individuals to stay in their place of residence and banning large gatherings, except to carry out certain essential activities. Essential businesses permitted to remain in operation include pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, physician and dental practices, home health services and long-term care facilities, among others. An [order](#) issued on April 1 extended the terms of the March 20 order to remain effective through April 30. Governor Pritzker issued an [order](#) and the Illinois Department of Public Health issued guidance [on its website](#) requiring that all elective and non-emergent surgeries and procedures be canceled. The Department's guidance includes recommendations for reallocating healthcare staff, space for treatment and supplies. On April 27, the Illinois Department of Health issued [guidance](#) permitting hospitals and ASCs to begin performing elective procedures, provided specific criteria have been met.

Indiana: Governor Holcomb issued a [stay at home order](#) for Indiana residents that limited large gatherings, imposed social distancing requirements and restricted non-essential on-site business operations and other activities. On March 30, Governor Holcomb [ordered](#) the [cancellation or postponement](#) of elective and non-urgent surgeries and expanded access to telehealth services. An

April 7 [order](#) relaxed certain professional licensure requirements and updated sick and family leave benefits available to certain mental and behavioral health professionals. On April 8, State Health Commissioner Kristina Box [imposed](#) certain COVID-19 test reporting requirements on laboratories and long-term care facilities. On April 14, Commissioner Box issued an [order](#) concerning the relocation of certain long-term care facility residents during the COVID-19 pandemic. In an April 15 [order](#), Governor Holcomb suspending certain licensure requirements for recent pharmacy school graduates. On April 20, Governor Holcomb issued an [order](#) permitting hospitals and other healthcare facilities to conduct certain medically necessary procedures. In an April 24 [order](#), Governor Holcomb permitted healthcare providers and facilities to resume elective procedures with certain exceptions.

Iowa: Governor Kimberly Reynolds [ordered](#) certain non-essential businesses to close, relaxing certain healthcare professional licensure requirements and requiring healthcare facilities to screen personnel [through April 30](#). On March 26, Governor Reynolds issued [another proclamation](#) ordering all medical and dental surgeries utilizing PPE to be cancelled and suspending certain telemedicine regulations. An April 6 [order](#) directed additional non-essential businesses to close and limited large gatherings. A stay at home order has not yet been issued by state authorities. In an April 24 [proclamation](#), Governor Reynolds permits healthcare providers to perform select inpatient and outpatient surgeries with certain exceptions.

Kansas: The Kansas Department of Health and Environment issued a [Toolkit on COVID-19](#) recommending that hospitals limit non-critical use of ventilators and cancel or postpone elective procedures that might require use of ventilators. On March 28, Governor Laura Kelly issued an [order](#) directing Kansas residents to stay at home unless performing an essential activity [through May 3](#). Governor Kelly issued an [order](#) limiting large gatherings, with limited exceptions. On [April 9](#), [April 15](#) and [April 22](#), Governor Kelly waived certain occupational, professional and facility licensure requirements.

Kentucky: Governor Andy Beshear issued an [order](#) on March 22 directing certain retailers to cease in-store operations. On March 23, the Secretary for the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Eric Friedlander, issued a [directive](#) requiring all medical, surgical, dental and any other non-urgent procedures to cease and recommending telehealth alternatives to care. Governor Beshear [instructed](#) residents not to travel out-of-state, with limited exceptions, and directs travelers arriving in the state to self-quarantine for 14-days. As of April 8, retailers must [limit](#) the number of shoppers allowed to enter the business to one adult member per household. On April 21, Governor Beshear announced the [“Healthy at Work”](#) initiative, a phased approach to reopening Kentucky’s economy, including easing of restrictions for [non-urgent, emergent, in-person office and ambulatory visits](#). On April 27, Governor Beshear [announced](#) additional details for the [phased reopening](#) of healthcare services. Governor Beshear has not issued a stay at home order.

Louisiana: The Director of the Louisiana Department of Health, Dr. Jimmy Guidry, issued a [Healthcare Facility Notice](#) on March 21 requiring all non-emergent medical and surgical procedures to be postponed. The notice also directed healthcare providers to transition in-person healthcare services to a telehealth mode of delivery or postpone in-person services as practicable. On March 22, Governor John Bel Edwards issued a [proclamation](#) limiting large gatherings and directing certain non-essential businesses to close. Residents are directed to stay at home until

[May 15](#) unless engaged in certain essential activities or working in a [critical sector](#). Governor Edwards issued a [proclamation](#) temporarily suspending certain practitioner licensure requirements and limiting funeral service attendees. On April 15, Dr. Guidry issued an [order](#) authorizing pharmacists to order, conduct, and report COVID-19 testing and results. Dr. Guidry announced that, beginning April 27, certain medical and surgical procedures can resume in accordance with the April 20 [Healthcare Facility Notice](#). On April 23, the Louisiana Department of Health launched a [pilot program](#) in Baton Rouge connecting healthcare workers with facilities experiencing employee shortages. Louisiana's Health Equity Task Force is receiving additional funding to [examine causes and solutions](#) to COVID-19 racial disparities.

Maine: Governor Janet Mills issued an [order](#) on March 24 generally directing businesses to transition in-person workforces to remote arrangements and employ social distancing measures for workforces on-premises. Certain non-essential businesses that are unable to implement these measures must close. Non-urgent medical and dental procedures, surgeries and appointments should generally be postponed and remote care alternatives are encouraged. Large gatherings are restricted until April 8. Failure to comply with the order is punishable as a Class E crime. Governor Mills issued an [order](#) on March 31, ordering residents to stay at home except to conduct essential activities. Violation of the order constitutes a criminal misdemeanor. On April 3, Governor Mills issued an [order](#) directing travelers arriving in Maine to self-quarantine for 14-days upon arrival, with certain exceptions, and instructing visitors not to travel to Maine if they exhibit COVID-19 symptoms or have traveled from regions identified as COVID-19 "hot spots." On April 6, Governor Mills issued an [order](#) suspending enforcement of certain licensing statutes and regulations for healthcare providers. On April 23, Governor Mills [announced](#) the phased-in approach for reopening the economy, including publishing the "[Restarting Maine's Economy](#)" booklet.

Maryland: On March 16, Governor Lawrence J. Hogan, Jr. issued an [order](#) suspending certain requirements applicable to healthcare providers and practitioners. Secretary of Health, Robert Neall, issued an [order](#) requiring hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers and other licensed healthcare facilities to cease non-urgent medical procedures. Practitioners may only perform critically necessary medical procedures, and non-urgent appointments must cease. The order also implemented measures for conservation of PPE. Governor Hogan issued [another order](#) that was [amended](#) on March 30, ordering citizens to stay at home except to participate in certain essential activities, prohibiting large gatherings and requiring that businesses, other than those in certain critical sectors, close. Violation of the order constitutes a criminal misdemeanor. Governor Hogan issued an [amended order](#) on April 1 relaxing certain requirements pertaining to telehealth transmission methods. In an April 15 [order](#), Governor Hogan ordered retailers to implement physical distancing measures and face-covering requirements for personnel. In a separate [order](#), Governor Hogan placed restrictions on the dispensing of drugs that may be necessary to treat COVID-19, including hydroxychloroquine. On April 20, Governor Hogan issued an [order](#) establishing alternate care sites for patients with COVID-19. Governor Hogan introduced the [Maryland Strong: Roadmap to Recovery](#), a phased approach to opening the economy.

Massachusetts: On March 15, the Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Dr. Monica Bharel, issued an [order](#) directing all hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers to postpone or cancel any non-essential, elective invasive procedures pursuant to the Department

of Public Health's [guidance](#). On March 23, Governor Charles Baker issued an [order](#) stating that [certain businesses providing essential services](#) should continue operations with in-person workforces. Most large gatherings are prohibited. Violation of the order can result in criminal penalties or civil fines. On March 24, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health issued an [advisory](#), which strongly advises certain vulnerable populations and individuals not engaged in providing essential services to stay at home. On [April 2](#), [April 3](#) and [April 9](#), Commissioner Bharel issued orders suspending certain professional [licensure](#) requirements in light of COVID-19. Governor Baker also issued an [order](#) containing surprise billing protections. On April 28, Governor Baker [ordered](#) the extension of non-essential business closures to May 18.

Michigan: Governor Gretchen Whitmer issued an [order](#) directing Michigan residents to stay home unless engaged in certain essential activities, including reporting to work for certain critical infrastructure workers. Governor Whitmer also [directed](#) all hospitals and facilities to postpone all non-essential medical and dental procedures. Violation of the terms of either order constitutes a criminal misdemeanor. Governor Whitmer issued an [order](#) directing healthcare facilities to prohibit visitors, with certain exceptions, and to perform health screening on all individuals entering the facility. In an April 15 [order](#), Governor Whitmer outlined protections for long-term care facility residents and employees, including procedures related to transfer and discharge of COVID-19 patients. On April 21, Governor Whitmer extended an [order](#) enhancing operations for pharmacists and increasing access to non-controlled-substance prescriptions. On April 24, Governor Whitmer [extended](#) the stay at home order until May 15; the order additionally requires citizens to wear homemade masks in public spaces and lifts restrictions on some service industries.

Minnesota: Governor Tim Walz issued executive orders [on March 19](#) and [on March 23](#) requiring that all non-essential procedures that utilize PPE or ventilators be postponed indefinitely. Violation of either order is a criminal misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment. Governor Walz issued orders [on March 25](#), [on April 8](#) and [on April 17](#) ordering persons living in Minnesota to stay at home except to engage in certain activities and critical sector work until May 3. On April 6, Governor Walz issued an [order](#) permitting certain out-of-state mental health providers to render telehealth services and relaxing certain licensure requirements for dentists. On April 10, Governor Walz [ordered](#) the Department of Health to disclose to first responders via the 911-dispatch system limited patient health data for individuals testing positive for COVID-19. On April 23, Governor Walz issued an [order](#) allowing workers in certain non-critical sectors to return to work; workers who can work from home are still required to do so. On April 25, Governor Walz signed an [order](#) authorizing certain out-of-state healthcare professionals to provide aid in Minnesota during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mississippi: In a March 23 [COVID-19 Health Alert](#) and an April 10 [order](#), healthcare providers are ordered to postpone surgeries, non-urgent procedures and medical visits until the COVID-19 spread has diminished and the supply of PPE has been restored. On March 24, Governor Tate Reeves issued an [order](#) restricting public gatherings, suspending dine-in services, limiting visitations to nursing homes and requiring essential businesses to remain open. On April 1, Governor Reeves issued an [order](#) requiring residents to stay at home, except under certain circumstances, and requiring non-essential businesses to close. Certain non-essential businesses and prohibited activities [are permitted](#) to re-open provided social distancing measures are followed. Violation of the order could result in civil or criminal penalties. In an April 10 [order](#),

BASS BERRY ♦ SIMS

Governor Reeves relaxed certain professional licensing regulations and hospital/medical staff credentialing requirements. In an April 10 [order](#), Governor Reeves authorized government departments to amend or rescind certain professional licensing regulations and hospital/medical staff credentialing requirement. On April 24, Governor Reeves [extended](#) the stay at home order until May 11 and permitted healthcare facilities to resume performing non-emergent, elective medical procedures and surgeries with certain exceptions.

Missouri: On March 15, Governor Mike Parson issued a [statement](#) generally prohibiting large gatherings. On March 30, Governor Parson approved a [waiver](#) granting full reciprocity for licensed out-of-state healthcare professionals wishing to assist Missourians in combating the current healthcare crisis. On April 16, the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, Randall W. William, MD, FACOG, [amended](#) the April 3 statewide [order](#) directing residents to stay at home and non-essential businesses to close until May 3. Governor Parson announced Missouri's [Show Me Strong Recovery](#) plan outlining a gradual reopening of economic and social activity beginning May 4.

Montana: Governor Steve Bullock issued a [directive](#) requiring Montana residents to stay at home, which expires on April 26 for individuals and on April 27 for businesses. Non-essential business operations must continue remotely or cease and large gatherings are prohibited. On April 22, Governor Bullock provided a [directive](#) detailing a gradual and phased reopening of the state.

Nebraska: On March 16, Governor Pete Ricketts issued an [order](#) prohibiting state employees from out-of-state travel. On [March 25](#), [March 29](#), [March 31](#) and [April 1](#), Chief Medical Officer and Director of Public Health, Dr. Gary Anthonie, issued orders generally restricting non-essential business operations and large gatherings in certain counties. On April 3, Dr. Anthonie issued a stay at home [order](#) for the remaining counties not mentioned previously, which was [extended](#) through April 30. The orders also generally prohibit elective surgeries and procedures. Violations could result in civil or criminal penalties. Governor Ricketts signed an [order](#) on March 31, which suspends licensure requirements for various practitioners and facilities among other regulatory requirements. Dr. Anthonie issued a [Directed Health Measure](#) on April 10 prohibiting organized group sports and directing business owners unable to implement social distancing procedures to close. Beginning May 4, [elective surgeries may resume](#) provided that the healthcare facilities meet requirements for bed capacity and have adequate PPE. On April 24, Governor Ricketts [announced upcoming changes](#) to Directed Health Measures, including easing certain restrictions on social gatherings and business operations.

Nevada: Governor Stephen F. Sisolak issued a [directive](#) on March 20 directing non-essential businesses to close through April 16. On March 31, Governor Sisolak issued a directive for all Nevada residents to stay home. The [order](#) prohibits large gatherings and directs residents to only leave their homes to provide, perform, or obtain essential services. On April 1, Governor Sisolak issued a [directive](#) temporarily suspending certain professional licensing requirements.

New Hampshire: On March 26, Governor Christopher Sununu issued an [order](#) directing New Hampshire residents to stay home and for certain businesses (other than [essential businesses](#)) to cease operations, effective through May 4. Governor Sununu issued a non-congregate sheltering

[order](#) on April 7 for first responders and healthcare workers at risk of COVID-19 exposure who cannot return to their homes.

New Jersey: On March 21, Governor Philip Murphy issued an [order](#), which requires New Jersey residents to stay home unless engaged in certain essential activities. On March 23, Governor Murphy issued [another order](#), generally suspending elective medical and dental surgeries and invasive procedures and requesting donations of surplus PPE and other supplies. Noncompliance with either order could result in criminal penalties. On March 28, Governor Murphy released an [order](#) imposed daily capacity reporting requirements on certain healthcare facilities. On [April 1](#) and [April 17](#), Governor Murphy suspended certain professional licensing requirements. On April 2, Governor Murphy issued an [order](#) authorizing the State Director of Emergency Management to take or use personal services and/or real or personal property, including medical resources, to protect or promote public health, safety and welfare. On April 27, Governor Murphy announced a [six-principle plan](#) to restore the economy.

New Mexico: Cabinet Secretary Kathlyeen Kunkel of New Mexico's Department of Health issued an [order](#) on March 24 prohibiting large gatherings and directing businesses and nonprofits other than [those deemed essential](#) to reduce in-person workforces, maintain operations on a remote basis or close. Retailers must limit sales of PPE, medications and other healthcare supplies. New Mexico residents must stay at home and avoid unnecessary outings. Cabinet Secretary Kunkel issued [another order](#) imposing restrictions on non-essential healthcare services, procedures and surgeries. Noncompliance with this order could result in civil or criminal penalties. On April 2, Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham issued an [order](#) authorizing certain Canadian nursing professionals to practice in any New Mexico healthcare facility during the COVID-19 pandemic.

New York: Governor Andrew Cuomo's [New York State on PAUSE](#) Executive Order requires 100% of the workforce to stay home, other than workers in certain critical sectors, and limits large gatherings. Vulnerable populations in the state are now subject to Matilda's Law, which strongly discourages use of public transportation and limits home visits to immediate family members in urgent circumstances, provided that any such visitors have been prescreened for flu-like symptoms. Governor Cuomo also issued [an order](#) directing the Commissioner of Health to require hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers, office-based surgery practices and diagnostic centers to increase the number of beds available to patients by means including the cancellation of all elective surgeries and procedures. On April 12, Governor Cuomo [ordered](#) essential employees to wear face coverings, provided by the employer, when in direct contact with the general public. Governor Cuomo issued another [order](#) on April 15 requiring all individuals over age two to wear a mask or cloth face-covering when in public and unable to maintain social distance. On April 16, Governor Cuomo [extended](#) certain restrictions on business operations through May 15. Certain [outpatient elective procedures may resume](#) on April 28. Governor Andrew Cuomo [outlined](#) a phased plan to reopen New York on April 26.

North Carolina: On March 20, the Secretary of North Carolina's Department of Health and Human Services, Dr. Mandy Cohen, [directed](#) hospitals and ambulatory surgery centers to suspend non-urgent procedures. Governor Roy Cooper issued an [order](#) on March 23 prohibiting mass gatherings and ordering certain businesses to close. Long-term care facilities are generally directed to restrict visitors to essential healthcare personnel only. North Carolina residents must

[stay at home](#) unless engaged in certain essential activities or business operations until [May 8](#). Noncompliance is punishable as a Class 2 misdemeanor. On April 8, Governor Cooper issued an [order](#) designed to increase hospital beds and supplies and waive certain regulations to expand the pool of healthcare workers and telehealth operations. Governor Cooper signed an [order](#) on April 9 implementing strict social distancing requirements for retail stores and nursing homes. On April 22, the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services [awarded](#) a \$2 million grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to support the state's behavioral health response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On April 23, Governor Cooper discussed the details of the state's [three-phase plan](#) to reopen the economy.

North Dakota: On March 19, Governor Doug Burgum issued an [order](#), directing certain businesses to close and state agencies to transition non-essential personnel to remote working arrangements. On March 20, Governor Burgum issued [another order](#), suspending certain licensure requirements for healthcare professionals, hospitals and other healthcare facilities. Certain regulatory requirements for the provision of telehealth services were also suspended by the order. State Health Officer, Mylynn Tufte, released a [confinement order](#) requiring individuals traveling to North Dakota from international or domestic locations to [self-quarantine](#) for 14 days, with some exceptions. On April 6, Governor Burgum [directed](#) individuals who had tested positive for COVID-19, among others, to self-quarantine and [restricted](#) visitation to long-term care facilities. State authorities have not yet issued a stay at home order for North Dakota residents. On April 22, Governor Burgum and Major General Alan Dohrmann, director of the North Dakota Department of Emergency Services, [outlined a plan](#) to increase COVID-19 testing across the state. Governor Burgum [announced plans](#) on April 27 to ease business restrictions and provide guidelines for businesses to resume operations during the pandemic.

Northern Mariana Islands: On March 17, Governor Ralph DLG Torres issued an [order](#) shutting down all non-essential government functions for 2 weeks and limiting large gatherings. On March 28, Governor Torres issued a [statement](#) recommending that residents only leave their homes for certain essential activities; however, the statement did not amount to a stay at home order.

Ohio: On March 17, Department of Health Director, Dr. Amy Acton, issued an [order](#) directing that all non-essential procedures be cancelled and that PPE and critical hospital capacity resources be preserved. Director Acton amended the March 22 [Stay At Home Order](#) on April 2 directing Ohio residents to stay at home unless engaged in certain essential activities (such as working in a critical sector) until May 1. On March 30, Director Acton issued an [order](#) broadly imposing weekly reporting requirements for entities in the ventilator supply chain. On April 1, Director Acton released an [order](#) containing measures to increase COVID-19 testing by hospitals and physicians in Ohio. On April 4, Governor Mike DeWine signed an [order](#) suspending certain requirements applicable to individual counselors, social workers, and marriage and family counselors. Dr. Acton issued an [order](#) on April 15 requiring nursing homes and residential facilities to notify residents, guardians and sponsors of positive or probable cases of COVID-19. On April 16, Governor DeWine [announced his plan](#) to reopen the economy beginning May 1.

Oklahoma: On March 21, Governor J. Kevin Stitt issued an [order](#) easing requirements for recertification of nurses and limiting certain prescriptions. On March 27, Governor Stitt placed a [moratorium](#) on out-of-state travel for state employees, suspended certain lab certification

requirements, and further relaxed certain professional licensure and telehealth requirements, among others. This order also imposed reporting requirements on hospitals and physician clinics with respect to capacity, ventilator and PPE inventory, and COVID-19 testing. Certain vulnerable populations were directed to stay at home unless working in a critical sector or engaging in essential errands. Large gatherings are prohibited and non-essential on-site business operations must cease and visitors are prohibited in various long-term care facilities. As of [March 29](#), travelers arriving in Oklahoma from a location with substantial community spread must self-quarantine for 14 days, with limited exceptions. Governor Stitt's [order](#) issued on April 1 expands hospitals' and physician clinics' equipment reporting requirements and provides that all elective surgeries, minor medical procedures and non-emergency dental procedures must be postponed until April 30. On April 22, Oklahoma State Department of Health [issued guidance](#) for hospitals and surgery centers in advance of resuming elective surgical procedures.

Oregon: Governor Kate Brown issued an [order](#) on March 19 prohibiting non-urgent procedures in all care settings utilizing PPE and directing hospitals and facilities to conserve surplus PPE. New limitations and screening measures must be implemented at hospitals and facilities for any visitors. On March 23, Governor Brown issued [another order](#), requiring residents to stay home and refrain from travel to the maximum extent possible and directing certain non-essential businesses to operate on a remote basis or close. Violation of either order amounts to a Class C criminal misdemeanor. The Oregon National Guard plans to [distribute 395,000 pieces of PPE](#) to long term care facilities.

Pennsylvania: On March 28, the Governor [announced](#) temporary license waivers for healthcare workers. [Dr. Rachel Levine](#), the Secretary of Health, directed all Pennsylvania residents to stay home [through May 8](#) except as needed to access, support or provide certain [life-sustaining services](#). This directive is in effect for certain regions of the state through [May 8](#). Non-essential businesses must close on-premise operations and elective procedures in hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers are prohibited. Failure to comply could result in criminal penalties. Governor Wolf also signed a [bill](#) providing funds to healthcare providers to purchase medical equipment and supplies. On April 8, Governor Wolf issued an [order](#) imposing inventory reporting requirements on manufacturers, distributors and consumers in the supply chain for PPE and other medical resources. On April 27, Governor Wolf called for the inclusion of [race and ethnicity data](#) in demographics provided to the Department of Health in COVID-19 testing results.

Puerto Rico: On April 12, Governor Wanda Vázquez Garced [amended](#) the March 15 [order](#) requiring individuals to remain in their homes and directing all non-essential businesses and governmental operations to close until [May 3](#). Individuals may leave their homes for certain exceptions, including to obtain necessities and medical care, and to work if engaged in essential operations. Residents are subject to a 9:00 p.m. curfew; however, exceptions are made for emergencies and personnel engaged in essential health and public service operations. Residents who fail to comply with these terms could face criminal penalties and fines. On March 30, Governor Vázquez Garced issued an [order](#) requiring travelers arriving in Puerto Rico from the United States or any international destination to self-quarantine for 14 days, with limited exceptions. On April 2, Governor Vázquez Garced issued an [order](#) imposing certain reporting requirements with respect to COVID-19 testing results. Governor Vázquez Garced [announced](#) COVID-19 testing requirements for nursing home residents and employees.

Rhode Island: Governor Raimondo issued an [order](#) on March 18 expanding access to telemedicine services. [Effective through May 8](#), Rhode Island residents must [stay at home](#), large gatherings are prohibited, non-critical retail businesses must cease operations and telemedicine requirements are relaxed. Travelers arriving in Rhode Island from another state must self-quarantine for 14 days, with limited exceptions. On April 7, bed capacity and certain inventory reporting requirements were [imposed](#) on hospitals. Governor Raimondo issued an [order](#) on April 10 increasing hospital and nursing facility capacity. On April 14, Governor Raimondo signed an [order](#) requiring certain employees working on-premises to wear masks during their shifts and for businesses employing such employees to make masks available to them.

South Carolina: Governor Henry McMaster issued an [order](#) on March 19, prohibiting certain non-essential state employees from reporting in-person to work and temporarily suspending enforcement of certain healthcare regulations. The order also provided for emergency procurement of critical healthcare resources and supplies. Noncompliance with the order is a criminal misdemeanor. In a [press conference](#) announcing the order, Governor McMaster indicated that healthcare providers should no longer perform elective procedures; however, no official guidance or directive has yet been issued on this point. On April 2, the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation [extended](#) professional licensure renewal deadlines. Governor McMaster issued an [order](#) on April 7 directing residents to stay home except for purposes of engaging in essential business, essential activity, or critical infrastructure operations. Violation of the order will be treated as a misdemeanor.

South Dakota: Governor Kristi Noem issued an [order](#) on March 23, generally directing individuals to abide by social distancing protocols, employers to encourage remote working arrangements, businesses to suspend or limit in-person operations, healthcare organizations to postpone all non-essential elective surgeries and conserve PPE, and localities to restrict large gatherings. On April 7, Governor Noem issued a stay at home order applicable to certain vulnerable populations; however, South Dakota residents have not been broadly instructed to stay at home. Governor Noem announced on April 13 that South Dakota will be the first state to conduct a comprehensive [statewide Hydroxychloroquine clinical trial](#) to treat COVID-19 patients. On April 15, Governor Noem issued an [order](#) easing licensure barriers for healthcare professionals and telehealth services, among other measures implemented in response to COVID-19.

Tennessee: On March 22, Governor Bill Lee issued [Executive Order 17](#), directing businesses to reduce on-site workforces and imposing visitor restrictions for long-term care facilities. On March 26, Governor Lee issued [Executive Order 20](#), suspending certain licensure and oversight requirements and restrictions on the ratio of pharmacy technicians to pharmacists. The order introduces additional measures further facilitating remote access to care. On April 2, Governor Lee issued [Executive Order 23](#), requiring Tennesseans to stay at home and for certain non-essential businesses to close, which has been extended [through April 30](#). On April 4, Governor Lee [suspended](#) certain licensure requirements to expand the availability of behavioral and mental health services via telehealth. Governor Lee issued [Executive Order 25](#) on April 8, extending [restrictions](#) on non-urgent medical and dental through April 30 and further limiting use of PPE and other supplies. On April 17, Governor Lee issued [Executive Order 28](#), relaxing licensure, registration, telehealth and medication dispensing and administration requirements, among other

measures. Governor Lee [announced](#) on April 20 that Tennessee's Stay at Home order will expire on April 30 and provided [information](#) for the phased reopening of many businesses starting on May 1. COVID-19 Unified Command Group announced on April 22 that the Tennessee Department of Health will begin releasing daily data for the number of active cases and fatalities in long-term care facilities to assist in the response and protection of residents and staff. On April 23, Nashville Mayor John Cooper released a [4-phase plan](#) to reopen Nashville. On-site dining will [resume](#) for restaurants in most of the state's counties on April 27 and [certain elective procedures](#) will resume on May 1.

Texas: On March 22, Governor Greg Abbott issued an [order](#) generally directing that all surgeries and procedures that are not immediately medically necessary be postponed. Governor Abbott implemented hospital capacity [reporting requirements](#) on March 24. On March 28, Governor Abbott [waived](#) certain licensing regulations for pharmacy personnel and [removed](#) licensing barriers for Advanced Practice Registered Nurses. [Restrictions](#) are in effect for travelers arriving in the state from certain high-risk regions. On March 31, Governor Abbott signed an [order](#) suggesting, though not requiring, that residents stay at home and minimize non-[essential](#) activities. Violation could result in civil or criminal penalties. On April 2, Governor Abbott [suspended regulations](#) to increase the number of first responders, and on April 5, he [waived](#) certain professional licensure requirements. Governor Abbott also [waived](#) certain telehealth requirements to facilitate greater access to remote care and additional professional [certification](#) and [licensure](#) requirements. A stay at home order has not yet been issued by state authorities. Governor Abbott issued Executive Order [GA-17](#) to allow certain retailers to resume operations and loosen restrictions on elective procedures. Hospitals must [reserve 15% of their capacity](#) for treating COVID-19 patients. The [phased reopening](#) of certain essential businesses has already started in Texas.

U.S. Virgin Islands: On March 23, Governor Albert Bryan, Jr. issued an [order](#) prohibiting large gatherings, requiring all citizens to stay at home and generally directing non-essential business operations to cease. Certain essential businesses are exempt from the order, but they are encouraged to employ workforces remotely. On March 30, Governor Bryan issued an amended [order](#) extending the State of Emergency through May 12 and the stay at home order through April 30. Violation of the order is punishable as a misdemeanor. A [phased reopening](#) of certain businesses will begin on May 1.

Utah: On [March 21](#) and [April 2](#), Dr. Joseph Miner, the Executive Director of the Utah Department of Health, issued orders [imposing limits](#) on operations at dining establishments, large gatherings and certain social activities. Businesses are encouraged to implement remote working arrangements as possible. Dr. Miner issued [another order](#) on March 23, directing licensed healthcare practitioners and facilities to postpone all elective surgeries and procedures. On March 26, Governor Gary Herbert issued an [order](#) relaxing requirements for telehealth providers. Governor Herbert issued an [order](#) on April 8 subjecting travelers entering Utah to certain reporting requirements. On April 10, Governor Herbert extended his "Stay Safe Stay Home" [directive](#) through May 1 and provided Utah residents with guidelines on best practices to reduce the spread of COVID-19. State authorities have not yet issued a stay at home order for Utah residents. Governor Herbert introduced a [three-phase plan](#) for gradually resuming business operations. On April 21, Dr. Miner issued an [order](#) for certain elective procedures to begin pursuant to the

guidelines set forth in the “[Roadmap for Resuming Elective Procedures](#)” created by the Utah Hospital Association. On April 22, state officials [previewed](#) a “Healthy Together” app designed to assist with contact tracing.

Vermont: On March 20, Governor Philip Scott issued an [order](#) directing all clinicians to postpone all non-essential adult elective medical and dental procedures. On March 24, Governor Philip Scott issued [another order](#), requiring residents to stay at home other than for purposes of certain essential activities. Most businesses and nonprofits (other than those in critical sectors) must [suspend in-person operations](#), and all workers must work remotely if possible. On March 30, Governor Scott issued an [order](#) requiring anyone traveling to Vermont to self-quarantine for 14 days upon arrival. Governor Scott signed a [bill](#) on March 31 relaxing licensure requirements for healthcare professionals, among other measures. On April 10, Governor Scott [extended](#) the State of Emergency and all orders and directives through May 15. On April 17, Governor Scott released a [plan](#) to resume certain business operations in Vermont while adhering with social distancing protocol. Governor Scott issued an [order](#) on April 24 directing certain businesses to implement specified health and sanitation measures and to complete a mandatory training on [health and safety requirements](#).

Virginia: On March 20, Governor Ralph S. Northam signed an [order](#) authorizing the State Health Commissioner to increase licensed bed capacity for general hospitals and nursing homes. On March 25, Governor Northam issued an [order](#) generally prohibiting hospitals and facilities from providing non-essential procedures and surgeries that require PPE. On March 30, Governor Northam issued a [stay at home order](#) generally requiring Virginia residents to stay at home, with exceptions for essential activities, and prohibiting large gatherings. Noncompliance is punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor. Dr. Norman Oliver, Virginia State Health Commissioner, announced on April 21 that certain facilities may share information on positive COVID-19 cases to assist in contact tracing. On April 23, Governor Northam [amended](#) the temporary suspension of certain professional licensure restrictions issued on April 17 and [extended](#) the ban on elective surgical procedures through April 30. Governor Northam announced a [plan to contain the spread of the virus](#) through increased testing, personal protective equipment and supplies, and medical capacity at a press conference on April 24.

Washington: On March 19, Governor Jay Inslee issued a [proclamation](#), effective until May 18, prohibiting hospitals, ambulatory surgery centers, and dental offices from providing non-emergent healthcare services, subject to limited exceptions. Governor Inslee issued a [Stay Home – Stay Healthy Order](#) on March 23, prohibiting Washington residents from leaving their homes other than for purposes of engaging in essential activities or working in a [critical sector](#), effective through April 6. Most large gatherings are prohibited. Non-essential businesses must generally cease operations (other than remote operations) through April 8. Violation of these state measures could result in criminal penalties. On March 25, Governor Inslee issued a [proclamation](#) implementing healthcare provider payment parity in providing telemedicine. On April 10, Governor Inslee [suspended certain requirements](#) related to the transfer and discharge of nursing home residents to other long-term care facilities. Governor Inslee issued a [proclamation](#) giving high-risk workers the right to protect themselves from COVID-19 without jeopardizing their employment status or loss of income. On April 10, Governor Inslee [suspended certain requirements](#) related to the transfer and discharge of nursing home residents to other long-term care facilities. Governor Inslee

issued a [proclamation](#) giving high-risk workers the right to protect themselves from COVID-19 without jeopardizing their employment status or loss of income. On April 21, Governor Inslee announced “[Washington’s Recovery Plan](#)” designed for the eventual safe return to public life amid the COVID-19 outbreak. On April 27, Governor Inslee [announced](#) the reopening of certain outdoor recreation activities and locations.

West Virginia: Governor Jim Justice issued an [order](#) on March 23, directing residents to stay home unless engaged in essential activities or working in critical sectors. Non-elective medical care is explicitly deemed to be a permissible essential activity by the order, and by implication, elective medical care is not. Certain essential businesses may continue in-person operations; however, non-essential business operations are generally directed to operate remotely. On March 30, Governor Justice issued an [order](#) requiring individuals traveling from areas with substantial community spread to isolate for 14 days upon entry into West Virginia, with certain exceptions. In an April 17 [order](#), Governor Justice directed all nursing home residents and staff to be tested for COVID-19. Governor Justice issued an [order](#) on April 20 outlining the process for hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers to resume elective medical procedures. On April 27, Governor Justice announced a [plan to reopen the state](#), with the first week permitting hospitals and outpatient healthcare facilities to open, with certain exceptions.

Wisconsin: On March 24, Secretary-designee of the Department of Health Services, Andrea Palm, issued the [Safer At Home Order](#), requiring all residents to remain at home until [May 26](#), subject to limited exceptions. Restrictions on non-essential businesses will be [gradually relaxed](#) starting on April 24. Violation of the order could result in fines or imprisonment. On April 3, Governor Tony Evers issued an [order](#) suspending certain healthcare provider and facility licensure requirements. Secretary-designee Palm announced the [Badger Bounce Back Order](#) establishing guidelines for a phased re-opening of the state and [reduced](#) certain restrictions on businesses. An April 23 [order](#) established the operations for an alternate care facility to accommodate the overflow of low-acuity COVID-19 patients.

Wyoming: On March 19, State Health Officer, Alexia Harrist, issued an [order](#) directing that places of public accommodation be closed. On March 20, Officer Harrist issued [another order](#), prohibiting large gatherings, subject to broad exceptions for healthcare and long-term care facilities. Both [orders](#) have been [extended](#) through April 30 and any violation could result in criminal prosecution. On April 3, Governor Mark Gordon issued a [directive](#) requiring certain travelers arriving in the state from high-risk regions self-quarantine for 14 days. Although the Wyoming Department of Health and Governor Harrist did not prohibit elective procedures through statewide orders, on April 24, the Department of Health issued [guidance](#) on resuming elective and non-emergency procedures. No stay at home order has been issued by state authorities.