

Hurricanes Harvey & Irma State Laws and Executive Orders

State	RN	APRN	Member of UEVHPA*	Links
Alabama	<p>– BON Code (Chapter 610-X-4-.16): Governor must declare a State of Emergency – allows practice without an Alabama license up to 30 days if out of state license verified by employer/volunteer coordinator</p>	<p>In the event of a national emergency duly declared by federal officials, or in the event of a natural disaster or state of emergency duly proclaimed by the Governor, a certified registered nurse practitioner or certified nurse midwife may provide emergency treatment without immediate physician collaboration to patients within the affected areas of the state, provided that the treatment is within the individual's scope of education, training, and approved protocol. The certified registered nurse practitioner or certified nurse midwife in such circumstance shall make reasonable efforts to inform the collaborating physician of the location and type of emergency services being provided and shall act in conformance with the direction of local physicians. The authority granted under this paragraph shall extend only for the duration of the declared national emergency or state emergency or natural disaster.</p>	NO	<p>https://www.abn.alabama.gov/faq/what-are-the-rules-pertaining-to-emergency-licensure-if-the-governor-of-alabama-has-declared-a-state-of-emergency-and-nurses-from-out-of-state-want-to-come-help-alabama-citizens/</p>
Florida	<p>Exec. Order 17-235 Section 8. Medical professionals and workers, social workers, and counselors with good and valid professional licenses issued by states other than the State of Florida may render such services in Florida during this emergency for persons affected by this emergency with the condition that such services be rendered to such persons free of charge, and with the further condition that such services be rendered under the auspices of the American Red Cross or the Florida Department of Health.</p>	<p>Exec. Order 17-235 Section 8. Medical professionals and workers, social workers, and counselors with good and valid professional licenses issued by states other than the State of Florida may render such services in Florida during this emergency for persons affected by this emergency with the condition that such services be rendered to such persons free of charge, and with the further condition that such services be rendered under the auspices of the American Red Cross or the Florida Department of Health.</p>	NO	<p>http://www.flgov.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/SLG-BIZHUB17090402490.pdf http://www.flhealthsource.gov/files/DEM17-0002.pdf</p>

Georgia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BON Policy Number 1.14: Allows practice supervised by Georgia nurse, out of state license must be verified within 15 days – BON also authorized to issue 30 day temporary permits to nurses not covered under 1.14 		YES	http://sos.ga.gov/index.php/licensing/plb/45 http://sos.ga.gov/PLB/acrobat/Forms/38%20Resource%20-%20Hurricane%20Irma%20Preparedness%20-%20Georgia%20Board%20of%20Nursing%20Policy%201.14.pdf
Louisiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Requires a Disaster Permit for out of state nurses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Requires a Disaster Permit for out of state nurses 	YES	http://www.lsbn.state.la.us/About/NewsEvents/tabid/114/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/204/Hurricane-Season.aspx http://www.lsbn.state.la.us/Portals/1/Documents/Forms/DisasterPermitAffidavit.pdf
Mississippi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -During disaster, must apply for a disaster permit -Mississippi health professionals who have not already signed up with our Mississippi Responder Management System (MRMS) can register with MSDH for health-related service in emergencies.. 	APRNs entering the state to volunteer must be able to provide evidence of a collaborative relationship and a current protocol with a physician that can be accessible at all times. If an APRN comes from a state which does not require a collaborative relationship, he or she will need to form a collaborative relationship and obtain an approved protocol with a physician before she practices as an APRN in Mississippi.	NO	http://www.msbn.ms.gov/Pages/Volunteer.aspx
North Carolina	Sign up via https://www.servnc.org/	Sign up via https://www.servnc.org/	NO	https://www.servnc.org/
South Carolina	<p>SECTION 44-4-570. Emergency powers regarding licensing of health personnel; appointment of in-state and out-of-state providers; liability of appointed providers for civil damages; appointment of emergency medical examiners or coroners; waiver of licensing fees and requirements; immunity....</p> <p>(2) The appropriate licensing authority may waive any or all licensing requirements, permits, or fees required by law and applicable orders, rules, or regulations for health care providers from other jurisdictions to practice in this State.</p>	<p>SECTION 44-4-570. Emergency powers regarding licensing of health personnel; appointment of in-state and out-of-state providers; liability of appointed providers for civil damages; appointment of emergency medical examiners or coroners; waiver of licensing fees and requirements; immunity....</p> <p>(2) The appropriate licensing authority may waive any or all licensing requirements, permits, or fees required by law and applicable orders, rules, or regulations for health care providers from other jurisdictions to practice in this State.</p>	NO	http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t44c004.php

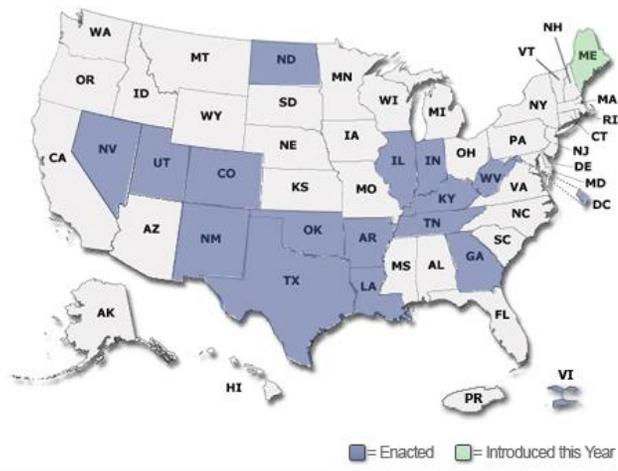
Tennessee	Register on Tennessee Volunteer Mobilizer—licenses or certifications will be verified, as well as a background check.	Register on Tennessee Volunteer Mobilizer—licenses or certifications will be verified, as well as a background check.	YES	http://www.tn.gov/health/article/tnmrc-landing
Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Section 418.171 of Government Code: “Any out-of-state nurse may practice in Texas for the purpose of rendering aid, provided the nurse holds a current license in good standing* in his/her home state” – Each employer planning to employ nurses practicing under this exception should notify the BON 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Section 418.171 of Government Code: “Any out-of-state nurse may practice in Texas for the purpose of rendering aid, provided the nurse holds a current license in good standing* in his/her home state” – Each employer planning to employ nurses practicing under this exception should notify the BON 	YES	https://www.bon.texas.gov/hurricaneharvey.asp

COMPACTS

***Uniform Emergency Volunteer Health Practitioners Act (UEVHPA)**

This act allows state governments during a declared emergency to give reciprocity to other states’ licensees on emergency services providers so that covered individuals may provide services without meeting the disaster state’s licensing requirements.

<http://www.uniformlaws.org/Act.aspx?title=Emergency%20Volunteer%20Health%20Practitioners>



Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), established in 1996, has weathered the storm when put to the test and stands today as the model for providing assistance across State lines. The EMAC mutual aid agreement and partnership between States exist because from hurricanes to earthquakes, wildfires to toxic waste spills, and terrorist attacks to biological and chemical incidents, all States share a common enemy: the threat of disaster.

Since being ratified by Congress and signed into law in 1996 (Public Law 104-321), **50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands** have enacted legislation to become members of EMAC. EMAC is the first national disaster-relief compact since the Civil Defense and Disaster Compact of 1950 to be ratified by Congress.

Licensure Provision: **Article V - Licenses and Permits Whenever any person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party state, such person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance to render aid involving such skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to such limitations and conditions as the governor of the requesting state may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.**

How EMAC Works

Requesting and deploying resources is made at the discretion of the impacted (Requesting) state allowing them the ability to pick what they need and for what price. The responding (Assisting) state only has to offer assistance if they have the resources and can deploy it. At all times, impacted states retain the choice of seeking resource support from either state or federal, or both as may be appropriate for their circumstances. Local resources can be deployed under EMAC if the state has adopted intrastate legislation (see Model Intrastate Mutual Aid Legislation at NEMA's Web Site (www.nemaweb.org)). The EMAC process is outlined below. Note: The state emergency management director is an appointed EMAC Authorized Representative and can designate both EMAC Authorized Representatives and EMAC Designated Contacts in their agency. EMAC Authorized Representatives have the authority to obligate the state financially (make requests for resources to come into their state under an emergency declaration). EMAC Designated Contacts cannot financially obligate the state but can be contacted to get more information about EMAC coordination.

1. EMAC Authorized Representative confirms declaration of emergency by Governor
2. State assesses needs for resources
3. State determines if they need an external EMAC A-Team to assist with acquisition of resources or if they will use their in-state EMAC A-Team and acquires external ATeam if needed
4. State determines best source for needed resource (EMAC, Federal, private sector, etc.)
5. EMAC A-Teams request resources by one or all of the following methodologies: a. Direct contact with state (knows the resource and can go directly to the state that has it – often a recurring mission). b. EMAC resource request is made utilizing the EMAC Emergency Operations System (EOS) broadcast functionality. States may request broadcast by region (FEMA regions), two regions, or 3 regions, an individual state, or an individual EMAC Authorized Representative or EMAC Designated Contact within a state. c. Agencies within the states may refer request and suggested resource to the state emergency management agency for their follow-up.
6. EMAC A-Teams determine cost and availability of resources
7. The EMAC REQ-A Form is completed by the EMAC Authorized Representatives between both the Requesting State and the Assisting State.
8. Resources are mobilized from the Assisting State to the Requesting State.
9. Resources check in at state staging areas and are deployment locations and missions are confirmed.
10. Resources complete mission – relaying any issues back to their home state emergency management agency.
11. Resources are demobilized.
12. Assisting States complete reimbursement request and after internal audit sends to the Requesting State.
13. Requesting State reimburses the Assisting State