



State of Idaho
Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses
Health Professions Bureau

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We are aware of the recent road failure at Teton Pass, Hwy 22, and we know that this has created challenges for many Idahoans who had been receiving health care services in Wyoming. In 2023, the Idaho Legislature passed the Virtual Care Access Act to address challenges like this one.

Virtual care is defined by the Act as “technology-enabled health care services in which the patient and provider are not in the same location,” and can encompass telemedicine, telehealth, m-health, e-consults, e-visits, video visits, remote patient monitoring, etc., whether synchronous or asynchronous.

Under the Act, providers not licensed in Idaho who have previously established a provider-patient relationship may use virtual care to provide continuity of care to their patients in Idaho. Under Idaho Code § 54-5713, they may use virtual care to continue caring for a patient “who is in Idaho temporarily for business, work, education, vacation, or other reasons”; may provide “short-term follow-up health care services” to their patients; or may “provide health care services in preparation for a scheduled in-person care visit.” Providers not licensed in Idaho may also use virtual care if they are “employed by or contracted with an Idaho facility or hospital to provide care services for which the provider has been privileged and credentialed.”

Virtual care is deemed to be rendered at the location of the patient. Therefore, when using virtual care to provide health care services to patients in Idaho, even if not licensed in the state, the provider consents to jurisdiction in Idaho, must practice within his or her scope of practice, and will be held to the applicable Idaho community standard of care.