



FEDERATION OF  
STATE MEDICAL BOARDS

States with Enacted and Proposed Additional Licensure Pathways  
State-by-State Overview

- **Nine (9) states** have enacted legislation that allows qualifying internationally-trained physicians (ITPs) to gain full licensure **without** accredited (North American) PGT:
  - FL, IA, ID, IL, LA, MA, TN, VA, and WI
- **Twenty-one (21) states** have pending or proposed similar legislation in the recent past (exclusive of those that have enacted legislation and introduced new legislation):
  - AZ, CT, GA, IN, KS, KY, ME, MD, MI, MN, MO, NC, ND, NV, NY, OK, RI, SC, TX, WA, and WY
- At least **three (3) states** have pathways to gain **limited** licensure without any additional GME:
  - CA, NY, and WA
- At least **one (1) more state** has proposed a **limited** licensure pathway:
  - OR
- Nearly **every** jurisdiction has one or more pathway to licensure through “eminence:” extraordinary ability or distinction, faculty, research, or at the Board’s discretion.
  - These “eminence” pathways are beyond the scope of this chart.
- To see the status of these bills, please see our [“Additional Licensure Pathways Legislative Tracker”](#)

State	Status	Detail	Citation
AZ	Pending	<p><b>SB 1108:</b> Would authorize the Board to grant a <b>provisional license</b> to an international medical licensee (IML) who has a medical doctorate or substantially similar degree from an international medical program in good standing, defined as “any medical school, ... or entity that provides physicians with a medical education or training that is substantially similar to that required to practice as a physician in [the] state;” completed a residency or substantially similar PGT; “basic fluency” in English; been licensed to practice <i>within the preceding five years</i> in one or more the following <a href="#">[Cicero Institute’s 2023 Expanding Physician Access Act Model Bill]</a> countries - Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, the UK, <b>or</b> any additional country added by the Board; practiced for at least <i>five years after completing the residency</i> or training program; an offer of employment at any health care provider, defined as “an individual, entity, corporation, person or organization... that furnishes... health care procedures,” in a county with population less than one million (“low population”); federal immigration status; and met the licensure requirements delineated in <a href="#">Ari. Rev. Stat. § 32-1422</a> (regarding allopathic medicine) <i>or</i> <a href="#">Ari. Rev. Stat. § 32-1822</a> (regarding osteopathic) <i>other than</i> the internship and/or residency requirements.</p> <p>The Board may establish licensing and renewal fees for provisional licenses, which must be renewed <b>annually</b>. Provisional licensees must practice under the supervision of fully licensed physicians and comply with CME requirements, and the Board must adopt rules regarding IML supervision, medical malpractice insurance, health insurance coverage, and reporting requirements. The Board is also empowered to revoke provisional licenses based on clear and convincing evidence of unprofessional conduct.</p> <p>Participating health care providers must report if an IML leaves their employment agreement, and the provisional license is subject to revocation unless the IML finds employment at another eligible provider. Employers also may require licensees to “take a competency test at any time during employment.”</p> <p>After <b>four years</b> of provisional licensure, the license converts to a full license, so long as the licensee practiced for the entire term in a low population county; was never disciplined by the Board; receives a signed attestation from their supervising physician certifying that, in their opinion, the licensee “meets this state’s standards for providing medical care” (further details provided by future Board rule). If enacted, the bill would become effective December 31, 2025. Further, the Boards of Medicine and Osteopathic Examiners are exempt from the state’s <a href="#">Administrative Procedure Act</a> for one year after the bill’s effective date.</p>	<a href="#">HB 2148</a> (2025)

State	Status	Detail	Citation
	Pending	<p><b>HB 2148:</b> Would establish the Arizona Licensure Program for Foreign Medical Graduates and Nurses (“Program”), allowing either medical or nursing board (“Boards”) to issue <b>provisional licenses</b> to foreign medical graduates (FMGs) that have completed a medical (or nursing) degree from a recognized institution, defined as recognized by the World Directory of Medical Schools or an equivalent; are lawfully in the U.S., as evidenced by one of a permanent residence card, employment authorization documentation, H-1B or O-1 visas, asylee or refugee status, or temporary protected status, among other pathways; passed a recognized English-language proficiency test that meets Board standards; and complete a criminal background check.</p> <p>The Boards must verify the applicant’s credentials through ECFMG or a similar service. Provisional licensees must practice while supervised, within a clearly defined scope of practice, in a designated health care shortage area (HPSAs). The license is valid for one year, but may be extended in six-month increments for up to two years, based on an evaluation of the licensee’s performance and other requirements.</p> <p>Supervision must be conducted by a fully licensed physician (nurse) who is responsible for evaluating the licensee’s performance and provides regular reports to the Boards, and the Boards must “tailor the supervision and training requirements based [on] the specific needs of each specialty,” establish a formal assessment and feedback process for quarterly evaluations, as well as offer mentorship, additional training opportunities and assistance with credentialing and examination preparation.</p> <p>After successful completion of the supervised practice period (<i>exact time minimum not explicitly mentioned</i>), completion of the licensure examination, as well as any other requirement set forth by the Boards, a provisional licensee <b>may</b> apply for full licensure. However, FMGs must practice in a county with fewer than one million people or an HPSA for two to four years, based on the individual’s based on the individual’s medical specialty, the community’s needs and “any incentives or support provided as part of their service.”</p> <p>As part of the Program the Boards must develop a comprehensive orientation program to help FMGs integrate into the health care system, provide English-language training and access to medical interpretation services during provisional licensure, establish incentives like CME credits, financial compensation, or formal recognition; and establish partnerships with health care facilities to facilitate placement of FMGs.</p> <p>Lastly, the bill includes reporting requirements, including mandating the Boards to define metrics for evaluating the Program’s success, such as retention rates and patient satisfaction; report details on implementation, outcomes, and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature annually; and conduct a comprehensive review quinquennially.</p>	<a href="#">SB 1108</a> (2025)
	Failed	<p><b>SB 1406 (2024):</b> Was very similar to SB 1108 (2025); for more information, reference the summary or the bill linked in the citation column.</p>	<a href="#">SB 1406</a> (2024)
CA	Enacted (limited licensure)	<p>The <a href="#">Physicians from Mexico Pilot Program</a> (MPP) grants a <i>time-limited IMG license</i> to Mexican doctors Licensed, certified (by entities <a href="#">listed</a>), and in good standing in their specialty in Mexico that have a passing score on a specialty board review course (equivalent to that needed by U.S. applicants), have specialty specific requirements, completed a six month orientation distance learning program, completed ESL classes, and have a U.S. Social Security card (valid to work only) or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN).</p> <p>Physicians enroll in a six-month externship program with a nonprofit community health center approved by the Board. MPP licenses are valid for <b>three years and nonrenewable</b>. The program is capped at 30 Mexican physicians that must complete 25 CE credits per year and 75 total.</p>	<a href="#">AB 1045</a> (2002)
CT	Pending	<p>“Shell bill” would mandate that statutes be amended “to facilitate qualified and experienced foreign medical doctors who lawfully migrate to the U.S. in becoming licensed to practice medicine in the state” by providing <b>provisional licenses</b> to IMGs who: Completed a residency <i>and</i> received education and training outside of the U.S. that is “substantially similar” to the education and training that physicians obtain in the U.S.</p> <p>Provisional licensees must practice under supervision of a Connecticut-licensed physician, and after <b>two years</b>, licensees will be eligible for an unrestricted license.</p>	<a href="#">SB 1054</a> (2025)
FL	Enacted	<p>Qualifying IMGs must have an active, unencumbered license to practice medicine in a foreign country, have actively practiced medicine the entire four-year period preceding their application,</p>	<a href="#">SB 7016</a> (2024)

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		<p>completed a "residency or substantially similar postgraduate medical training" that is "substantially similar to a residency program accredited by the ACGME," had their credentials evaluated by the ECFMG, have an ECFMG certification, and passed <a href="#">ECFMG examinations</a> (USMLE Steps 1 &amp; 2 and Occupational English Test, Medicine (OET)).</p> <p>IMGs must have an offer for full-time employment as a physician from a health care provider in the state, must maintain their employment for at least two consecutive years in accordance with rules adopted by the Board, and must notify the Board within five business days of any change of employer. The Board may, at its discretion, "exclude foreign medical school[s] from consideration as an institution[s] that provide medical education that is reasonably comparable" to that of U.S. institutions.</p> <p>Legislation <b>implies</b> that <b>after the two-year probationary period</b> at a designated health care provider, the license converts to full.</p>	
GA	Pending	<p>Bill would authorize the Board to issue a <b>provisional license</b> a qualified IMG that has Federal immigration status; received a degree from an "accredited medical school" outside of the U.S.; been licensed and practiced medicine for at least <i>three of the last 10 years</i>; received an ECFMG certificate or "other credential evaluation service approved by the Board" (which can be waived if from a noncooperative country); passed USMLE Steps 1 and 2; entered into an agreement for a full-time employment relationship with an institution, defined as a hospital licensed by the Dept. of Community Health, a Board approved medical school, a teaching hospital, a FQHC, or a clinic that services Medicaid or underserved populations; and satisfied any other criteria required by the Board.</p> <p>The provisional license is valid for <b>two years</b> and is <b>nonrenewable</b>, but licensees may convert it to a <b>restricted license</b>, which allows licensees to practice in health professional shortage and underserved areas, so long as they have maintained their provisional license in good standing; passed USMLE Step 3; entered into another agreement for full-time employment similar to that of provisional licensees.</p> <p>The restricted license is valid for a period of two and <i>is</i> renewable, but after two years (<b>a minimum of four years total</b>), licensees <i>may apply</i> for full licensure. The Board is empowered to "establish standards and criteria, evaluate applications, and issue licenses... promulgate rules and regulations necessary to implement" the statute.</p>	<a href="#">SB 142</a> (2025)
	Failed	SB 529, which failed, was quite similar to SB 142, however, it did not have a limitation on time out of practice, like the new bill has.	<a href="#">SB 529</a> (2024)
ID	Enacted	<p>Effective January 1, 2025, allows international physicians that have matriculated through an international medical program, defined as any "medical education or training outside of the U.S. or Canada that is substantially similar" to the training required for physicians in Idaho and has been certified by ECFMG" to apply for the licensure pathway, so long as they are not a legal resident of the U.S. or Canada, completed a residency or PGT, practiced medicine for at least three years post PGT <i>or</i> completed at least 500 hours of clinical experience, are in good standing, and practiced within the last five years prior to application, possess basic fluency in English (passed OET), and have an offer of employment from a sponsoring entity, defined as health systems, hospitals, freestanding emergency departments, independent physician practices, primary care clinics, and urgent care clinics.</p> <p>Qualifying international physicians are granted three-year, provisional licenses so long as they obtain federal immigration status and pass USMLE Steps 1 and 2. An applicant that fails to pass either step on two separate occasions "may be required to be interviewed, evaluated, or examined by the Board." The applicant must submit to a background test and notify the Board of any changes in employment, and must work with a sponsoring entity for the duration of the provisional license.</p> <p>Provisional licenses convert to full licenses <b>after three years</b> of practice, so long as they are not under investigation, are given a letter of recommendation from their supervising physician, and passed USMLE Step 3.</p>	<a href="#">H 542</a> (2024)
IN	Pending	Bill would authorize the Board to issue a <b>limited license</b> to an ITP that has a medical doctorate or substantially similar degree from an international medical program in good standing; has ECFMG certification; is in good standing with the medical licensing or regulatory institution in their country of practice <i>and</i> has no pending discipline; completed a residency or other PGT "substantially similar" to those ACGME-accredited; has practiced medicine or osteopathic	<a href="#">HB 1555</a> (2025)

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		<p>medicine for at least <i>five years</i> following their PGT; passed USMLE Steps 1 &amp; 2; has federal immigration status; is proficient in English; and has an offer of employment at a health care facility, <a href="#">defined</a> as a hospital, birthing center, or “other medical facility,” in an underserved area, which are designated by the Dept. of Health.</p> <p>Limited licensees must practice at qualifying health care facilities defined above, and the license is valid for <b>six years</b>, with no renewals. After a minimum of <b>five years</b>, the limited license <b>may</b> be converted to full at the discretion of the Board. The Board is also empowered to revoke the limited license if the licensee ceases practicing at a qualifying facility, or there is another “compelling reason” to do so.</p> <p>If enacted, the bill would become effective July 1, 2025.</p>	
IL	Enacted	<p>Effective January 1, 2025, “shell bill” authorizes the Dept. of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR) to issue limited licenses to qualified IMGs, pursuant to rules the IDFPR must adopt regarding qualifications and fees. <a href="#">According to</a> the Illinois State Medical Society, IMGs “would work for <b>two years</b> with limited practice under supervision... in an area with medical need or with a health professional who treats underserved populations.” Relatedly, <a href="#">HB 2948</a> (2023) creates a new ombudsman position within IDFPR to help eligible IMGs navigate the relicensing process.</p> <p>On January 14, 2025, the IDFPR promulgated rules to implement SB 1298. The rules define IMGs as: Medical graduates trained outside the U.S. whose education has “been certified by the ECFMG;” having passed <i>all</i> steps of the USMLE; having an unencumbered license from another country; and not licensed to practice medicine in the U.S.</p> <p>IMGs are eligible to apply for a <b>limited license</b> to practice medicine in the state, and the IDFPR, upon its determination of fitness, may issue the license, which is valid for <i>two years</i>. Applicants must: Submit an application, plus \$100 fee; provide an official transcript and diploma; provide their ECFMG certificate (waivable if the applicant hails from a “non-cooperating country”); have practiced in <i>at least three of the last 10 years</i>, and if the applicant has <i>not</i> practiced within the last three years, they must show evidence of U.S. clinical experience; submit to a background check; and enter into an agreement with a sponsoring entity, defined as a hospital, critical access teaching hospital, FQHC, state facility, CHC, or another facility approved by the IDFPR; that “provides an assessment and evaluation program designed to develop, assess, and evaluate the physician’s nonclinical and clinical skills and familiarity with standards appropriate for medical practice.”</p> <p>Limited licensees may only practice within the sponsoring entity and under the supervision of a “faculty supervisor” that is a fully licensed physician, and must file a practice agreement between themselves and the sponsoring entity with the IDFPR. The sponsoring entity maintains professional responsibility for the licensee, the licensee must notify the IDFPR if the practice agreement is terminated. The limited license may be <b>renewed every two years</b>, in accordance with <a href="#">Ill. Admin. Code tit. 68 § 1285.120</a>, with an exception to the CME requirements in the initial licensure period.</p> <p>After at least two years of practice under the limited license, licensees <b>may</b> apply for a <b>restricted license</b>, which entitles licensees to practice independently in health professional shortage areas (HPSAs) as defined by the IDFPR. Applicants for the restricted license must: Successfully complete the two-year supervised work experience at the sponsoring entity, including the assessment and evaluation program; show proof of “anticipated” employment in an HPSA; and pay a \$230 fee.</p> <p>After at least two years of restricted practice (<b>at least four years total</b>), the licensee is eligible to apply for a full, unrestricted medical license.</p>	<p><a href="#">SB 1298</a> (2023)</p> <p><a href="#">IDFPR Rules</a> (see § 1285.345)</p>
IA	Enacted	<p>Effective January 1, 2025, allows the Board to grant provisional licenses to IMGs that are graduates of foreign medical schools evaluated by the ECFMG, licensed and in good standing for the immediately preceding five years, without pending disciplinary action; have completed a residency or “substantially similar” PGT in their resident country, have practiced medicine for at least five years following their PGT, possess basic English fluency and Federal immigration status, have an offer of employment at an Iowa health care facility; and have passed the USMLE (<i>which steps not explicitly mentioned</i>).</p> <p>The provisional license <i>may</i> be converted to a full license <b>after three years</b> of practice in good standing and without violation of <a href="#">Iowa Stat. § 148.6</a>, as long as the licensee was employed by</p>	<p><a href="#">SF 477</a> (2023)</p>

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		the health care facility for the entirety of the three-year period and passes a background check, among other administrative components.	
KS	Pending	<p>Bill would require (“<b>shall</b>”) the Board to issue a <b>provisional license</b> to qualifying international physicians (IPs) that have a medical doctorate or substantially similar degree by a domestic or international medical program, defined as any medical school, residency or internship program whose graduates are eligible for ECFMG certification; completed a residency or “substantially similar” postgraduate medical training program <b>or</b> has practiced as a medical professional for at least <i>seven years</i> after medical school graduation; been in good standing <i>within</i> the last five years and without pending disciplinary action; practiced medicine for at least <i>five years</i> if completed foreign PGT; ECFMG certification; passed <i>all Steps</i> of the USMLE; basic English fluency; Federal immigration status (although IPs may apply for provisional licensure prior to receiving this status); and an offer of employment at a healthcare provider in the state, defined as “a for-profit or nonprofit entity or individual that provides, bills or is paid for healthcare procedures or services.”</p> <p>The Board may require the IP to submit evidence of satisfactory similar training, passage of exams, satisfactory results of a background investigation, and confirm payment of fees, among other aspects. The Board is allowed to revoke a provisional license if the licensee is not practicing at a qualifying healthcare provider, is without employment for more than 30 days, or violates any section of <a href="#">KS Stat § 65-2836</a>.</p> <p>After <b>three years</b> of active practice in the state under the provisional license, the license is <b>automatically</b> converted to full status.</p>	<a href="#">HB 2251</a> (2025)
KY	Pending	<p>Bill would require the Board to promulgate regulations “that establish a provisional licensure pathway for international medical graduates to obtain a full and unrestricted license” by January 1, 2026. The regulations must establish criteria for acceptable foreign medical schools that provide “reasonably comparable” training as those in the U.S.; require that the applicant has: an unencumbered license in a foreign country, that has been in good standing for the immediately preceding five years, without disciplinary action; practiced medicine for the entire five year period preceding application; completed a residency “substantially similar” to those ACGME-accredited; ECFMG certification, and their credentials “evaluated and certified” by the ECFMG; and an offer of full-time employment as a physician.</p> <p>To be eligible for full licensure, provisional licensees must complete a “Board assessment of each applicant on his or her merits,” have no disciplinary actions or investigations pending during the provisional period, fulfill employment requirements, and not engage in unprofessional conduct delineated in <a href="#">KRS § 311.595</a>.</p> <p>Lastly, the bill includes reporting requirements, requiring the Board to evaluate the efficacy of the pathway, including tracking the number of applicants, provisional licensees, denials, how many achieve full licensure, the percentage that stay and practice in their specialty, and the number of complaints received, among other queries.</p>	<a href="#">HB 786</a> (2025)
	Failed	<p>Bill would have authorized the Board to grant provisional licenses to IMGs, so long as the applicant has met the requirements of other IMGs to practice in the state, which include English language fluency, graduation from a medical school outside of the U.S. or Canada “approved by the Board,” ECFMG certification, passed “an examination prescribed by the Board”, has an offer of employment as a physician “with a sponsor that is a professional practice, healthcare entity, or corporation” within the state, has practiced for at least five years, and is in good standing within their country of practice, and completed “substantially similar” postgraduate training.</p> <p>Provisional licenses are converted to full licenses after three years of practice with the employing sponsor, after which, the licensee need not continue practice with the original sponsor. The Board may revoke the provisional license if the licensee ceases working with their sponsor before the conclusion of the two year provisional period, or engages in unacceptable (Ky. Rev. Stat. § 311.595) or unprofessional (Ky. Rev. Stat. § 311.597) conduct.</p>	<a href="#">HB 574</a> (2024)
LA	Enacted	Effective August 1, 2024, allows the Board to issue licenses to IMGs that hold a degree from an international medical program that is “substantially similar” to the education or training required to practice in the state, are licensed in good standing with the regulatory body in their home country, have completed a residency or similar PGT in their licensing country, <i>or</i> have at least five years’ experience as a practicing physician, have U.S. or Canadian citizenship <i>or</i> legal work	<a href="#">HB 972</a> (2024)

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		<p>status in the U.S., as well as English proficiency, and have an offer of employment at a facility owned or operated by state-licensed hospitals.</p> <p>Licensees must practice at these licensed facilities for the first <b>two years</b> of their licensure but "after such time the licensee is no longer subject to this limitation," and the Board can revoke the license with "clear and convincing evidence" that services rendered violated medical safety, competency, or conduct standards established by the Board.</p> <p>The Board <i>shall</i> promulgate any necessary rules and regulations to enforce the legislation.</p>	
ME	Pending	<p><b>LD 105 and HP 70:</b> Have the same applicant requirements as LD 2268 (<i>below</i>).</p> <p>Qualifying ITPs apply directly to a rural graduate medical education collaborative ("collaborative") in the State for screening and placement, which must develop criteria for this purpose. Those selected are granted <b>temporary educational licenses</b>, which are valid for two years and may be renewed twice (for a total of six years).</p> <p>Temporary education licensees that complete the sponsoring institution's assessment program and pass USMLE Step 3 may apply for a renewable two-year license to practice medicine only at participating health care facilities in physician shortage areas. Physicians with this license may practice medicine independently in a primary care setting or a specialty approved by the board.</p> <p>After practicing under this license for a <b>minimum of six years</b>, the ITP <b>may</b> apply for a full and unrestricted license.</p> <p>Lastly, the bill establishes the International Medical Graduates Sponsorship Program Fund to carry out the sponsorship program and requires biennial reports to the Legislature on the status of the program, including number of ITPs in the program and their progress towards full licensure.</p>	<a href="#">LD 105 and HP 70 (2025)</a>
	Failed	<p><b>LD 2268:</b> Would have establish a sponsorship program for ITPs, allocating funding for up to 10 positions at any given time within sponsoring institutions, defined as ACGME-accredited hospitals, responsible for training and employing eligible graduates. Eligible applicants for a limited license are graduates of a medical school <a href="#">recognized by the World Health Organization</a> (WHO) that have practiced medicine for at least a year, been residents of the state for at least 12 months, have ECFMG certification (waivable by Board discretion), passed USMLE Steps 1 &amp; 2; and entered into a full-time employment relationship with a sponsoring institution.</p> <p>Limited licenses are valid for two years (and may be renewed twice, for a total of six years of limited practice) at a sponsoring institution, which will develop, assess and evaluate the applicant's familiarity with nonclinical skills and standards. The Board may develop further criteria for applicants and for assessing licensees.</p> <p>After completion of the institution's program and passing USMLE Step 3, licensees <i>may apply for a renewable two year restricted license</i> at an in-state facility in a physician shortage area, but may practice independently. After a minimum of two years of practice with the restricted license (a minimum of <b>four years total</b>), licensees may apply for full licensure.</p>	<a href="#">LD 2268 (2024)</a>
MD	Pending	<p><a href="#">Amended</a> bill would authorize ("may") the Board to issue a <b>license</b> to applicants that have a degree of doctor of medicine or equivalent from a medical school outside of the U.S. or Canada that is recognized by the WHO; completed at least two years of PGT in a foreign country "equivalent" to a residency program that's ACGME accredited; no pending disciplinary matters; been licensed to practice – in good standing – for <i>at least five years immediately preceding</i> application; verifiable discipline and criminal background history; ECFMG certification; passed <i>all Steps</i> of the USMLE; live in the state; oral and written competency in English; "good moral character;" and satisfied any other criteria established by the Board.</p> <p>The Board is allowed to consider previous discipline and competency when issuing the [provisional] license (original version did not allow for any past discipline or competency issues), and revoke a license if the licensee practices outside their scope of practice, their employment is terminated, or if they're the subject of disciplinary action. Further, the Board is authorized to adopt regulations regarding minimum qualifications and application fees, conditions applicable to a licensee, <b>a pathway to full licensure</b>, and anything else for the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the section.</p>	<a href="#">HB 1199 (2025)</a>

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		The license is valid for <b>three years</b> and may not be renewed. If enacted, the bill would become effective October 1, 2027.	
	Withdrawn	<p>Bill would have created a licensure pathway for "foreign practicing physicians" (FPPs) that graduated from medical schools outside of the U.S. and Canada, practiced for at least five years prior to application and are in good standing with their regulatory authority, have an offer of employment as a physician with a health care provider in Maryland that operates an accredited PGT program, and met any other qualification that the Board promulgates.</p> <p>FPPs can convert their licenses to full if they pass an examination devised by a newly established consortium, without any additional restrictions (<b>minimum of two years of provisional practice is implied</b>). If the FPP fails, the Board "may extend the license... for one year for preparing and repeating the examination." The Board may not renew the license if the FPP fails to achieve a passing score in three years. The FPP must practice with a health care provider with an accredited PGT program for the duration of their limited license.</p> <p>The bill requires the Board to establish a consortium to "develop, implement, and administer an examination to assess the ability of a FPP to meet the standard of care for independent practice," including requiring the FPP to keep a logbook of all patients seen in their <i>first two years of licensure</i>, and have the consortium review and assess cases, determine the passing score, develop the procedures for repeating the examination if necessary, and policies for educational requirements and license restrictions for this cohort.</p>	<a href="#">HB 1054</a> (2024)
MA	Enacted	<p>Creates a limited license for internationally-trained physician (ITP) that have an ECFMG certificate, unless granted an exemption by the board; passed USMLE Steps 1 and 2; received a degree of doctor of medicine or its equivalent from a legally chartered medical school recognized by the WHO; been licensed and practiced medicine for at least one year; and entered into an agreement with a participating healthcare facility, defined as , a federally-qualified health center (FQHC), community health center (CHC), hospital or other healthcare facility approved by the board that will "develop, assess and evaluate the applicant's familiarity with nonclinical skills and standards appropriate for medical practice in the Commonwealth" according to criteria developed or approved by the Board.</p> <p>The Board may require additional criteria to limited practice. The limited license is valid for one year, with one possible renewal. ITPs that pass USMLE Step 3, their facility's assessment, and any additional requirements <b>may</b> apply for a once-renewable, two-year <b>restricted license</b> to practice medicine only in a physician shortage area. However, any additional eligibility prerequisites "shall not include post-graduate clinical training" and the restricted licensee may practice independently in a primary care specialty, psychiatry or other specialty as approved by the board.</p> <p>After at least two years (<b>three to six years overall</b>) of restricted practice, the ITP <b>may</b> apply for a full, unrestricted license to practice medicine</p>	<a href="#">H 5100</a> (2024)
MI	Failed	<p>Bill would have authorized the Board to issue a temporary license to an IMG with a medical degree from a school recognized by the WHO, that has practiced medicine for at least one year, has ECFMG certification (waivable by Board discretion), passed USMLE Steps 1 &amp; 2, and entered into a full-time employment relationship with a participating health care facility, defined as an FQHC, hospital, or other facility approved by the Board.</p> <p>Temporary licensees must practice under supervision and the participating facility must assess and evaluate the applicant's familiarity with nonclinical skills and standards according to evaluation criteria developed or approved by the Board. The temporary license is valid for two years and can be renewed once.</p> <p>Temporary licensees can <i>convert their licenses to limited</i> after two years of practice and passing USMLE Step 3, as well as the facility's evaluation. Limited licensees may practice without supervision but must practice in medically underserved areas. After a minimum of two years of practice with the temporary license (<b>a minimum of four years total</b>), licensees may apply for full licensure.</p>	<a href="#">HB 5613</a> (2024)

State	Status	Detail	Citation
MN	Pending	<p>Amended <a href="#">bill</a> authorizes the Board to issue (“<b>may</b>”) a limited license to an individual that has: Satisfied specified requirements in <a href="#">MN Sec. 147.037</a>, including: A degree medical or osteopathic school approved by the board as equivalent to accredited United States or Canadian schools based upon its faculty, curriculum, facilities, accreditation, or other relevant data; not being under license suspension or revocation; filed an application with the Board and paid a fee; and ECFMG certification; Federal immigration status; practiced medicine for at least 60 months (five years) within the last 12 years outside the U.S.; evidence of an offer to practice medicine “within the context of a collaborative agreement [detailed specifically in the legislation] within a hospital or clinical setting” where the limited licensee and physicians work together to provide patient care in a designated rural area or underserved urban community; submitted two letters of recommendation, one from a physician the applicant has worked with and another from an administrator of the hospital or clinical setting where applicant previously worked, that “attest to the applicant’s good medical standing;” and passed Steps 1 and 2 of the USMLE or COMLEX, within three attempts.</p> <p>Applicants are <b>not</b> required to “present evidence... of the completion of one year of [accredited] graduate clinical medical training.” Employers must pay the limited licensees an amount equivalent to that of a medical resident, carry medical malpractice insurance, and are prohibited from retaliating or disciplining an employee for raising a complaint relating to these terms. After one year of limited practice, a collaborating physician must submit a letter to the board attesting that the limited licensee “has a basic understanding of federal and state laws regarding the provision of health care,” documentation standards, and standards of care, amount other topics itemized in the legislation.</p> <p>After <b>two years</b> of limited practice in good standing with at least 1,692 hours per year of practice, the board <b>may</b> issue a full, unrestricted license, so long as the licensee submits a letter of recommendation from a physician that participated in their collaborative practice, passed USMLE or COMLEX Step 3 within three attempts, and completed 20 hours of CME. The limited license is <b>not renewable</b>.</p> <p>Additionally, the limited license holder must submit to the board, every six months or upon request, a statement certifying that they are [still] employed as a physician and whether they have been subjected to professional discipline. The board may suspend or revoke a limited license if the licensee violates a rule or statute that poses a serious risk to the public or the licensee is no longer employed as a physician in the state. Limited licensee can change employers and may petition the Board for a 90 day grace period to regain employment, but must still follow the statute’s requirements to achieve full licensure.</p> <p>The bill, if enacted, would become effective <b>January 1, 2026</b>.</p>	<p><a href="#">SF 509</a> &amp; <a href="#">HF 1913</a> (latter unamended as of 3/6/25) (2025)</p>
	Failed	<p><b>HF 3891 &amp; SF 3611</b> failed when the 2024 legislative adjourned. For more information about these bills, please see the links in the citation column.</p>	<p><a href="#">HF 3891</a> &amp; <a href="#">SF 3611</a> (2024)</p>
MO	Pending	<p>Bill would require (“<b>shall</b>”) the Board to issue a <b>provisional license</b> to qualifying international physicians (IPs) that have a medical doctorate or substantially similar degree by a domestic or international medical program, defined as any medical school, residency or internship program that meets ECFMG eligibility requirements <i>or</i> is substantially similar to the medical education required by the state; completed a residency or “substantially similar” postgraduate medical training program <i>or</i> has practiced as a medical professional for at least <i>seven years</i> after medical school graduation; been in good standing <i>within</i> the last five years and <i>without</i> pending disciplinary action; practiced medicine for at least <i>five years</i> if completed foreign PGT; ECFMG certification; passed <i>all Steps</i> of the USMLE; basic English fluency; Federal immigration status (although IPs may apply for provisional licensure prior to receiving this status); and an offer of employment at a healthcare provider in the state, which “includes, but is not limited to, health systems, hospitals, hospital-based facilities, FQHCs, emergency facilities, and urgent care clinics.”</p> <p>The Board may require the IP to submit evidence of satisfactory similar training, passage of exams, satisfactory results of a background investigation, and confirm payment of fees, among other aspects. The Board is allowed to revoke a provisional license if the licensee is not practicing at a qualifying healthcare provider, if there is clear and convincing evidence the licensee violated the state’s medical safety, competency, or conduct standards</p> <p>After <b>three years</b> of active practice in the state under the provisional license, the license is <b>automatically</b> converted to full status, so long as the licensee is in good standing and not under investigation.</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 1198</a> (2025)</p>



State	Status	Detail	Citation
NC	Pending	<p>Bill would authorize the Board to issue an <b>"internationally-trained physician (ITP) employee license"</b> to an applicant that has been offered full-time employment as a physician at either a <a href="#">Joint Commission</a>-accredited North Carolina hospital or a medical practice in a rural county, under the supervision of a licensed physician. The Board is required to ("<b>shall</b>") adopt rules regarding adequate supervision of ITPs; a current and active license in good standing from a foreign country, <i>or</i> previously had such a license <i>within the last five years</i>; completed at least 130 weeks (~2.5 years) of medical education at a school listed in the World Dictionary of Medical Schools and "eligible for ECFMG certification;" completed two years of PGT at a program accredited by the <a href="#">World Federation for Medical Education</a>, <i>or</i> has actively practiced medicine for at least 10 years after graduation; demonstrated competency by passing or receiving: One of the NBME, USMLE, FLEX, or other Board-approved exam; or a recognized medical licensing exam from an IAMRA member country "that tests for the ability to practice medicine, medical knowledge of various disciplines, communication and interpersonal skills, and includes an interactive testing component;" or specialty board certification by ABMS, the BOS AOA, the RCPSC, or any other specialty board recognized by the Board; or a comprehensive clinical competency assessment by a Board-approved program. The Board may waive these requirements and instead <b>issue a temporary license</b> and require applicants to pass the SPEX or Post-Licensure Assessment Systems within one year. The applicant must also not be subject to licensure discipline or Board investigation; not been convicted of a crime related to the practice of medicine or a felony-equivalent - the applicant must submit a background check from their home country for verification; practiced medicine for at least five years; English proficiency; and U.S. work authorization.</p> <p>ITP licensees may not practice outside of a qualifying facility, doing so subjects the licensee to a misdemeanor, fines, and potential license revocation. The license becomes remains valid so long as the licensee continues to practice at a qualifying facility or "obtains any other license to practice medicine issued by the Board."</p> <p>Although conversion of the provisional license to full licensure is not explicitly mentioned, it is implied.</p> <p>The Board is required to ("<b>shall</b>") adopt rules to implement the law, and is authorized to ("<b>may</b>") establish a time limit for the provisional license. If enacted, the bill would become effective <b>October 1, 2025</b>.</p>	<a href="#">SB 336</a> (2025)
	Enacted without pathway section	<p>Original bill would have permitted the Board to issue an "internationally-trained hospital physician employee" license to IMGs that possess an active license in good standing from a foreign country <i>or</i> had such a license that expired within the last five years, practiced medicine for a minimum of five years, completed 130 weeks of medical education at a school in the <a href="#">World Directory of Medical Schools</a> (WDOMS), eligible for ECFMG certification, completed two years of PGT at a World Federation for Medical Education (WFME) accredited program <i>or</i> practiced medicine for at least 10 years, passed a medical licensing exam <i>or</i> received board specialty certification <i>or</i> submitted to a comprehensive assessment approved by the Board; never had a license revoked, suspended, restricted, or otherwise acted against in any jurisdiction and not subject to pending investigations, nor have any convictions regarding "moral turpitude," felonies, or involving the practice of medicine, be proficient in English and have legal authorization to work in the U.S.</p> <p>Applicants must be offered employment at an accredited hospital or at a rural practice supervised by a physician licensed in the state, with rules for supervision promulgated by the Board;</p> <p>These licensees are prohibited from practicing medicine or surgery outside the confines of the North Carolina hospital or its affiliates, and the license becomes inactive if the physician chooses to do so within the ambiguous provisional license phase.</p> <p><b>Conversion to full licensure (unbound by practice limitations) is not mentioned.</b></p>	<a href="#">HB 125</a> (2023)
NY*	Enacted (limited permit)	<p>New York law provides that the Board can grant <b>limited permits</b> for qualifying IMGs that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Fulfill all requirements for a physician license except those relating to the examination and citizenship or permanent residence in the U.S.;"</li> <li>• Are ECFMG certified or "passed an examination satisfactory to the Board;" and</li> <li>• Have a non-immigration visa for the continuation of medical study.</li> </ul> <p>Permittees are authorized to practice medicine under the supervision of a licensed physician and only in a public, voluntary, or proprietary hospital. Limited permits are valid for <b>two years</b> and may be renewed for <b>up to two additional years</b> if NYSED's Office of the Professions</p>	<p><a href="#">NY Educ L § 6525</a></p> <p><a href="#">NYSED License Requirements</a> (Limited Permits)</p> <p><a href="#">8 NYCRR Part 60.6</a></p>

State	Status	Detail	Citation
	Pending	<p>receives written evidence of progress toward licensure and justifying cause for renewal. Limited permits may not be extended beyond four years of practice. Applicants for a limited permit must meet the same educational requirements as those applying for licensure.</p> <p>Bill would authorizes the Board to issue <b>limited permits</b> to qualified internationally trained physicians (ITPs) that are licensed in another country “meeting standards satisfactory to the Board and in accordance with the Education Dept.’s Commissioner’s regulations.”</p> <p>Limited permittees must practice under supervision at a participating healthcare facility, defined as FQHCs, CHCs, and hospitals in an areas with a physician shortage (as approved by the Board). The limited license is valid for <i>two years</i>, during which time the permittee’s “performance... is mentored, assessed, and evaluated” by the supervising physician.</p> <p>Following the completion of the supervised practice period, an ITP shall be granted a <i>two-year restricted license</i> allowing independent practice in primary care, psychiatry, or other Board-approved specialty areas, within a physician shortage area.</p> <p>Following the restricted licensure period (<b>four years</b> of provisional licensure in total), ITPs are eligible for full licensure.</p> <p>The Board, in consultation with the Dept. of Health and Dept. of Education is required to promulgate rules to implement the statute, including program standards for the limited permit period, requirements for participating healthcare facilities to establish full-time employment relationships with ITPs, and regulations to implement the pathway to full licensure.</p> <p>Lastly, the bill requires the Board to report annually on the progress of this pathway, including the number of participating ITPs, their specialty, and the region they are serving.</p> <p>The bill, if enacted, would become effective 180 days after becoming law.</p>	<p><a href="#">A 7319</a> (2025)</p>
ND	Failed	<p>Bill would have required (“<b>shall</b>”) the Board to issue a <b>provisional license</b> to a qualifying international physician who has: been granted a medical doctorate or substantially similar degree by a domestic or international medical program - defined as any medical school, residency or internship program, or entity that provides medical education/training eligible for ECFMG certification or is “substantially similar” to the education/training required by the Board for licensure - in good standing; maintained a license in good standing <i>within</i> the last five years without pending disciplinary action; completed <i>either</i> a residency or “substantially similar” postgraduate medical training program; <i>or</i> has seven years of practice experience as a physician; an ECFMG certification; passed all Steps of the USMLE; proficiency in English; Federal immigration status (application can come first, but practice must be subsequent to obtaining work authorization); paid applicable fees and completed an application; and an offer of employment from a health care provider, defined as a health system, hospital, hospital-based facility, emergency facility, or urgent care clinic, operating in the state.</p> <p>The provisional license <b>automatically converts</b> to a full medical license automatically after <i>three years</i> of active practice in the state, wherein the licensee can pursue employment outside of the original sponsoring facility.</p> <p>The Board is authorized to revoke provisional licenses if the licensee ceases to work for a qualifying employer during the provisional period or if there is clear and convincing evidence shows the physician violated the medical, safety, competency, or conduct standards; but also details the appeals process. Further, the Board may verify training equivalency, review examination results, and conduct background investigations, among other enumerated regulatory powers.</p> <p>The bill failed in a <a href="#">44-3 vote</a> in the Senate 2/24/25.</p>	<p><a href="#">SB 2270</a> (2025)</p>
NV	Pending	<p>Bill would authorize the Board to issue a <b>limited license</b> to a qualifying applicant that has a valid and unrestricted license to practice medicine in good standing issued by a foreign country other than Canada; graduated from a foreign medical school whose curriculum is judged to be acceptable by the Board; completed a residency program <i>within the five years</i> immediately preceding application <b>or</b> practiced medicine for <i>at least three of the five years</i> immediately preceding application; received an offer for employment as a physician at a facility with an ACGME-accredited residency program; has basic fluency in the English language; “Good moral character and reputation;” and has passed all Steps of the USMLE.</p>	<p><a href="#">SB 124</a> (2025)</p>

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		The Board retains the ability to discipline the licensee according to <a href="#">NRS 630.161</a> or <a href="#">630.301-3065</a> . After <b>two years</b> of limited practice, the Board <b>shall</b> issue an unrestricted license, so long as the limited licensee is in good standing. Further, the Board must adopt regulations to implement the statute, if enacted.	
OK	Pending	<p>Bill would authorize the Board to issue <b>limited licenses</b> to qualifying IMGs that: Graduated from a medical school which meets ECFMG requirements; pay an application fee; complete a three-year PGT program in the licensing country <b>or</b> practiced medicine for at least three of the last five years outside of the U.S.; has English proficiency, determined by the ECFMG; and has an offer of employment as a physician at a health care provider in the state that operates an ACGME-accredited PGT program.</p> <p>The limited licensee must provide care at a qualifying facility, supervised by the chair of the department within the applicant's intended practice. After <b>three years</b> of limited practice, the Board <b>may</b> grant a full license, so long as the limited licensee is in good standing without disciplinary actions or investigations pending and has passed all steps of the USMLE.</p>	<a href="#">HB 2050</a> (2025)
OR	Pending (limited licensure)	<p>Bill would authorize the Board to issue a <b>limited license</b> to an applicant that passed USMLE Steps 1 &amp; 2; is ECFMG certified; and submits to a criminal background check.</p> <p>Limited licensees must practice under the supervision of a fully licensed physician in the same, or substantially similar, specialty as the limited licensee; and under a practice agreement that meets rules established by the Board, which may also promulgate rules regarding a limit on the number of limited licensees that may be supervised by a single physician.</p> <p>The limited license is <i>renewable</i>, however, there is <b>no mention</b> of any conversion to full licensure.</p> <p>Lastly, the bill would also create the Internationally Educated Workforce Reentry Grant Program that provides grants to entities who provide eligible career guidance and support services to internationally-educated residents of Oregon who are seeking to enter the state workforce in an eligible profession, including physician.</p>	<a href="#">SB 476</a> (2025)
RI	Failed	<p>Bills would have authorize the Board to issue <b>limited licenses</b> to qualifying internationally-trained physicians (ITPs) that have: Received a degree of doctor of medicine or its equivalent from a legally chartered medical school outside the U.S. recognized by the WHO; been licensed or authorized to practice medicine <i>and</i> has practiced medicine for at least <b>one year</b>; ECFMG certification (that can be waived at the Board's discretion if the applicant hails from a non-cooperating country); passed USMLE Steps 1 &amp; 2; entered into an agreement with the participating healthcare facility, defined as FQHC, CHC, hospital, or other facility approved by the Board; that "shall develop, assess and evaluate the applicant's familiarity with nonclinical skill standards appropriate for medical practice in the state, according to criteria developed or approved by the Board; and satisfied any other criteria required by the Board.</p> <p>The limited license is valid for <i>one year</i>, but may be renewed once, for a total of two years. After this period, licensees are eligible for a <b>restricted license</b>, so long as they: Complete the facility's assessment and evaluation; pass USMLE Step 3; and practice in a physician shortage area designated by the Board.</p> <p>Restricted licensees can practice independently in a primary care specialty, psychiatry, or other specialty approved by the Board. After a minimum of <b>two years</b> of restricted practice (<b>four years overall</b>), the licensee is eligible to apply for a full, unrestricted license.</p>	<a href="#">HB 5108</a> & <a href="#">SB 347</a> (2025)
SC	Pending	Bill would require (" <b>shall</b> ") the Board to grant a <b>provisional license</b> to qualifying international physicians that have a medical doctorate or "substantially similar degree" by medical school recognized by the AMA "or its extant accreditation program for medical education, or a successor;" been in good standing with the foreign licensing or regulatory institution at all times for the last <i>five years</i> and have no discipline pending; completed a residency or substantially similar PGT <i>or</i> have at least <i>seven years'</i> practice experience; at least five years of practice experience (if completed a residency/PGT); passed all Steps of the USMLE; English language proficiency; eligibility to obtain Federal immigration status; an offer for employment at any health care provider, defined as health systems, hospitals, hospital-based facilities, freestanding emergency facilities and urgent care clinics; that operates in the state; and completed an application, pays fees, and submits to a criminal background investigation.	<a href="#">S 376</a>

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		<p>The Board is empowered to revoke the provisional license if the licensee is not employed by a qualifying employer or if there is “clear and convincing evidence that medical services provided by the licensee have violated state medical safety, competency, or conduct standards.”</p> <p>After <b>three years</b> of active practice, the provisional license <b>automatically</b> converts to a full license.</p> <p>Further, the bill requires the Board to grant a <b>provisional license</b> to IPs that are licensed to practice in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Ireland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, the UK, or any additional country added by the Board; that is eligible to obtain Federal immigration status.</p> <p>After <b>three years</b> of active practice, the provisional license <b>automatically</b> converts to a full license, however the Board is not required to license IPs “without evidence of equivalent training, without evidence of satisfactory passage of exams, without satisfactory results of a background investigation, without the completion of the license application, and without payment of all required fees.”</p> <p>If enacted, the bill becomes effective <b>January 1, 2026</b>.</p>	
	Enacted	<p><b>SB 1451:</b> Effective July 1, 2024, allows the Board to issue a temporary license to IMGs that have demonstrated competency as “determined by the Board,” completed a three-year post-graduate training program in their licensing country; <i>or</i> has otherwise practiced as a physician for at least three of the last five years outside the U.S., and an offer for employment as a physician at a healthcare provider in the state with an ACGME-accredited PGT program.</p> <p>Temporary licensees may only practice at qualifying healthcare facilities. <b>After two years</b> of practice in good standing, the Board <i>shall</i> grant a licensee an unrestricted license.</p> <p><b>SB 1936:</b> Enacted May 6, 2024, but not effective until January 1, 2025, amends SB 1451 by requiring IMGs on the alternate pathway to complete three years’ of PGT in their licensing country <b>and</b> practice as a physician for at least three years outside of the U.S.</p> <p>The legislation also empowers the Board to use their discretion in licensing decisions, stating that the Board <b>may</b> issue a full license after two years of provisional licensure (previously, bill language was that the Board <b>shall</b> issue this license).</p>	<p><a href="#">SB 1451</a> (2023)</p> <p><a href="#">SB 1936</a> (2024)</p>
TN	Pending	<p>The <a href="#">amended</a> bills would repeal existing pathways statute and replace them with a new temporary foreign training license. Specifically, the bills would require (“<b>shall</b>”) the Board to issue a temporary foreign training license to qualified applicants that have legal status in the U.S.; “sufficient evidence of good moral character;” paid appropriate fees set by the Board; graduated from a medical school that meets the Board’s standards; ECFMG certification; completed Steps 1 and 2 of the USMLE; completed three years of PGT <i>and</i> practiced for at least <i>one year</i>; been licensed in good standing <i>within five years preceding application</i> and without pending discipline; and an offer of employment as a physician at a healthcare provider. The Board is authorized to identify the type of employer and clinical facilities to allow for a supervising physician to supervise and assess the skills and competence of ITPs, which <i>must</i> include: FQHCs, RHCs, CHCs, hospitals with ACGME-accredited PGTs, and Board-approved supervising physicians. The Board is authorized to add additional qualified providers, based on certain requirements.</p> <p>Training licensees must practice at an eligible employer for the duration of the provisional period. After two years of practice, the Board <b>shall</b> issue a full license, so long as the provisional licensee has passed USMLE Step 3, is in good standing, and “barring any disqualifications from the Board.” The Board is “encouraged to collect and share data on the foreign training license pathway to evaluate... effectiveness” and is authorized to promulgate rules to effectuate the act. The bill, if enacted, would become effective <b>January 31, 2026</b>.</p>	<p><a href="#">SB 1054</a> and <a href="#">HB 1201</a> (2025)</p>
TX	Pending	<p>Bill would require the Board of Medicine to issue a <b>license</b> to an IMG that is a resident of and licensed in good standing to practice medicine in Australia, Canada, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, or the UK; <i>or</i> have matriculated through an approved foreign medical program (FMP) <i>and</i> passed all parts of <i>one</i> the LMCC, NBOME, NMBE, FLEX, or USMLE (<a href="#">TX Occ Code § 155.0511</a>); has a degree of doctor of medicine or “substantially similar” degree <i>determined by the Board</i> to be in good standing in accordance with Board rule; has completed a residency or “substantially similar” post-graduate medical</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 994</a> &amp; <a href="#">HB 296</a> (2024)</p>

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		<p>training <b>or</b> has practiced medicine for at least two years; is proficient in English; and has Federal work authorization.</p> <p>For IMGs that are not practicing in the aforementioned countries, “The board shall adopt rules regarding the approval of FMPs... that [are] substantially similar to the education or training provided by a medical school described in <a href="#">TX Occ Code § 155.003(a)(4)</a>.” The Board shall approve applications within 120 days unless applicants do not meet requirements, or “finds by clear and convincing evidence that the majority of the program’s graduates are not likely to provide medical care that satisfies applicable board standards.</p> <p>FMPs may appeal Board denials, but the Board <b>shall</b> approve FMPs “if at least five graduates of the program have been issued a license to practice medicine,” and the Board must maintain a list of all approved FMPs on their website.</p> <p>Further, the bill requires the Board of Medicine to issue a <b>provisional license</b> to an IMG that has a degree of doctor of medicine or “substantially similar” degree <i>determined by the Board</i> to be in good standing in accordance with Board rule; is licensed in good standing to practice medicine in another country; has completed a residency or “substantially similar” post-graduate medical training <b>or</b> has practiced medicine for at least two years; is proficient in English; passed all parts of one the LMCC, NBOME, NMBE, FLEX, or USMLE (<a href="#">TX Occ Code § 155.0511</a>); has Federal work authorization; and has an offer of employment by a health system, hospital, hospital-based facility, freestanding emergency facility, or urgent care clinic.</p> <p>The provisional license is valid for a maximum of three years, after which, the Board <b>shall</b> issue a full license, so long as the provisional licensee has passed all examination requirements and “any other requirement under Board rule.”</p> <p>Lastly, the bill requires the TMB to adopt rules necessary to implement the statute by <b>December 1, 2025</b>. The bill, if enacted, would become effective <b>September 1, 2025</b>.</p>	
		<p>Bills would require the Board to issue a <b>provisional license</b> to qualified applicants that have been granted a degree of doctor of medicine or substantially similar from a program that meets ECFMG requirements; been licensed and in good standing in the <i>five years preceding</i> application, without any pending investigations; completed a residency or substantially similar postgraduate medical training <i>and</i> practiced for five years afterwards <b>or</b> practiced for at least 10 years after medical school graduation; passed all parts of one the LMCC, NBOME, NMBE, FLEX, or USMLE (<a href="#">TX Occ Code § 155.0511</a>) within seven years; English language proficiency; Federal work authorization; and an offer of employment by a health system, hospital, hospital-based facility, freestanding emergency facility, or urgent care clinic.</p> <p>The provisional license is valid for a maximum of <b>three years</b>, after which, the Board <b>shall</b> issue a full license, so long as the provisional licensee has not been disciplined and without pending investigation.</p>	<p><a href="#">SB 881 &amp; HB 2038</a> (2025)</p>
		<p>Bill would require the Board to issue a <b>provisional license</b> to qualified applicants that have: State residence; been granted degree of doctor of medicine or substantially similar by a program of medical education in another country; been licensed in good standing and actively practicing medicine in another country for <i>three years preceding application</i>; completed three years of residency or substantially similar PGT; ECFMG certification; passed all parts of one the LMCC, NBOME, NMBE, FLEX, or USMLE (<a href="#">TX Occ Code § 155.0511</a>) within seven years; submitted to a criminal background check; Federal work authorization; and an offer of employment by a health system, hospital, hospital-based facility, freestanding emergency facility, or urgent care clinic <b>with</b> an ACGME-accredited postgraduate training program.</p> <p>Provisional licensees must practice under the supervision of a fully licensed physician. The provisional license is valid for a maximum of <b>two years</b>, after which, the Board <b>shall</b> issue a full license, so long as the provisional licensee has not been disciplined and without pending investigation.</p> <p>Lastly, the bill requires the TMB to adopt rules necessary to implement the statute by <b>December 1, 2025</b>. The bill, if enacted, would become effective <b>September 1, 2025</b>.</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 2852</a> (2025)</p>
VA	Enacted	<p>Effective July 1, 2024, allows the Board to grant a provisional license to a qualified IMG for up to two years, that have received a degree from a medical school recognized by the WHO, are licensed in another country and practiced medicine for at least five years, have a valid ECFMG certificate (waivable upon the Board’s discretion), passed USMLE Steps 1 and 2, has entered</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 995</a> (2024)</p>

State	Status	Detail	Citation
		<p>into an employment agreement with a medical care facility “that provides an assessment and evaluation program designed to develop, assess, and evaluate the physician's nonclinical skills and familiarity with [state] standards... “according to criteria developed or approved by the Board” and has “satisfied any other criteria that the Board may require for issuance of a provisional license.”</p> <p>Licenses may apply for a renewable two-year extension if they practice in a medically underserved area, achieve a passing score on USMLE Step 3, enter another full-time employment relationship with a medical facility.</p> <p>After at least two years of practice under the renewable license (<b>at least four years overall</b>), the physician may apply for a full, unrestricted license.</p>	
WA*	Enacted (limited licensure)	<p>The “clinical experience” license works as a “bridge to residency” for qualifying IMGs that are a Washington state resident for at least one year, ECFMG certified, have passed all steps of the USMLE, completed a background check, have an offer from specified state agencies and maintain practice agreement with the Washington Medical Commission’s (WMC) supervising physician.</p> <p>Licenses may only “practice... in connection with his or her duties in employment with the city or county health department.” License <b>valid for two years</b>, with one possible renewal (<b>total practice time of four years</b>).</p> <p>At the conclusion of the license period, IMGs must still complete a residency to achieve full licensure. According to FSMB’s <a href="#">International Medical Graduates GME Requirements (Key Issue Chart)</a>, Washington requires two years of accredited PGT.</p>	<p><a href="#">SHB 1129</a> (2021)</p> <p><a href="#">IMG Clinical Experience License</a></p>
	Pending	<p><b>HB 1306 and SB 5185:</b> Would authorize the WMC to create a “preceptorship pathway” for IMGs to qualify for full licensure without accredited postgraduate training. Qualifying applicants for the <b>limited license</b> must meet the requirements of <a href="#">RCW 18.71.095(6)</a>: Washington residence for at least one year; ECFMG certification; passed <i>all</i> steps of the USMLE; and pass a background check.</p> <p>Limited licensees practice under the supervision of a fully licensed physician that practices in the same, or substantially similar, specialty as the limited licensee, at the “nominating” facility or organization, under a practice agreement filed with the WMC. The supervising physician may not supervise more than two limited licensees, unless the WMC grants permission, and the supervising physician retains professional and personal responsibility for the limited licensee’s acts.</p> <p>The limited licensee must practice for at least <b>four years</b> before applying (“<b>may</b>”) for a full license, so long as they have passed a WMC-approved clinical assessment evaluation, received an attestation from their supervising physician(s), a written endorsement from the practice’s medical director, proof of ABMS or AAGP board certification, and any other requirements proposed by the WMC.</p> <p>The bill allows the WMC to establish an abbreviated assessment program for “exceptionally qualified” IMGs, and empowers the WMC to promulgate rules to implement the law.</p>	<p><a href="#">HB 1306 &amp; SB 5185</a> (2025)</p>
WI	Enacted	<p>Effective July 1, 2024, allows the Board to grant provisional licenses for qualifying IMGs that have an offer for employment as a physician from a FQHC, CHC, hospital, ASC, or any other health care facility approved by the Board, a medical degree from an international medical program approved by the ECFMG or a program that is “substantially similar” to those required to qualify for a medical license in the state, completed a residency program or PGT “substantially similar” to a residency, practiced for at least five years in their home country post-PGT, and for at least one year continuously out of the previous five prior to application; are ECFMG certified, have Federal immigration status and basic English fluency, and passed all Steps of the USMLE.</p> <p>Provisional license holders must submit a statement to the Board every six months certifying that they are still practicing and whether they have faced any license discipline, with the condition that the license may be revoked if the licensee is no longer working for a qualifying employer. Provisional licensees must practice under supervision, but the provisional license can convert to full licensure <b>after three consecutive years</b> of practice in good standing. The Board is authorized to promulgate rules defining what degrees and PGT are “substantially similar” to requisite medical degrees and residency training.</p>	<p><a href="#">AB 954</a> (2024)</p>

State	Status	Detail	Citation
WY	Failed	<p>Bill would have required (“shall”) the Board to grant a <b>provisional license</b> to qualifying international physicians that have: A medical doctorate or “substantially similar degree” by a domestic or international medical program of good standing; been in good standing with the foreign licensing or regulatory institution at all times for the last <i>five years</i> and have no discipline pending; completed a residency or substantially similar PGT <i>or</i> have at least <i>seven years</i>’ practice experience; at least five years of practice experience (if completed a residency/PGT); passed all Steps of the USMLE; English language proficiency; eligibility to obtain Federal immigration status; an offer for employment at any health care provider, defined as health systems, hospitals, hospital-based facilities, freestanding emergency facilities and urgent care clinics; that operates in the state; and completes an application, pays fees, and submits to a criminal background investigation.</p> <p>Provisional licensees must provide annual proof of compliance with the health care provider employment and continuing education requirements.</p> <p>The Board may revoke the provisional license if the licensee ceases working at the health care provider during the provisional period, or apply license discipline in line with <a href="#">W.S. §§ 33-26-401 – 33-26-410</a>. Provisional licenses <b>automatically</b> convert to full license after <b>three years</b> of practice in good standing.</p>	<a href="#">SF 155</a> (2025)

- The accompanying map to this chart can be found here: [States with Enacted and Proposed Additional IMG Licensure Pathways \(Map\)](#)
- You may also be interested in FSMB’s [International Medical Graduates GME Requirements \(Key Issue Chart\)](#)

*For informational purposes only: This document is not intended as a comprehensive statement of the law on this topic, nor to be relied upon as authoritative. Non-cited laws, regulation, and/or policy could impact analysis on a case-by-case or state-by-state basis. All information should be verified independently.*

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