

California Shield Laws for Reproductive Health Care



Repro Shield Law Guide Outline



I. Executive Summary

A. Include high-level overview of guide’s contents that may operate as a fact sheet that may be reviewed quickly on its own.

II. Introduction

In June 2022, the U.S. Supreme Court eliminated the federal constitutional right to abortion in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*. After *Dobbs*, many states enacted bans and other restrictions on abortion, including criminal, civil and professional consequences related to providing abortion care. In response, states seeking to preserve and expand access to abortion passed shield laws. Shield laws offer protections to clinicians practicing in states where abortion care is legal against legal consequences from states with abortion bans, including related to providing medication abortion via telehealth to patients located in states with abortion bans or other restrictions. The purpose of this guide is to give clinicians licensed and located in California who are considering providing reproductive health care, including providing medication abortion via telehealth, more information on California’s shield law protections.

A. This Guide is for California-Based Clinicians

This guide is for clinicians licensed and located in California who are interested in providing reproductive health care, including abortion, via telehealth. Under California’s shield laws, telehealth abortion care can support patients located in California as well as patients that live in other states that restrict or ban abortion. This guide provides detailed information on the protections provided by California’s shield laws. Clinicians licensed to practice in multiple states should check the specific shield law protections offered in each state—the extent and type of protections offered by each state’s shield laws vary. *This guide is for educational purposes only and should not be construed as legal advice. Any clinician licensed in California who chooses to provide medication abortion via telehealth, regardless of where the patient is located, should consult an attorney for individualized legal advice. Section VI provides information and resources for clinicians in need of an individualized risk assessment.*

B. Table of Contents

- Part I (“Introduction”)** introduces terms and concepts that will be explored further throughout this guide. It includes a glossary, a description of California’s shield laws, and reasons why abortion via telehealth is important.
- Part II (“California Clinicians Providing Abortion Services to Patients Located in California - Lower Risk Activity”)** describes the statutory protections for clinicians in California providing abortion via telehealth to patients located within California.
- Part III (“California Clinicians Providing Abortion to Patients Located in Hostile States - Higher Risk Activity”)** describes the statutory protections and limitations for clinicians providing abortion via telehealth to patients located outside of California.
- Part IV (“Additional Considerations”)** flags other important factors clinicians should consider before providing abortion via telehealth.
- Part V (“Next Steps”)** provides clinicians who want to provide abortion via telehealth with practical next steps, including considerations for individualized risk assessments and additional resources.

C. Glossary

- “Legally Protected Healthcare Activity”** includes receiving, providing, or assisting someone in receiving or providing reproductive health care services protected by the Constitution or laws of California.¹ The term also includes coverage of and reimbursement for this care.²
- “Reproductive Health Services”** are broadly defined to include all services, care, or products relating to the human reproductive system, including care or services relating to pregnancy, termination of a pregnancy, assisted reproduction, or contraception.³
- “Telehealth”** is a mode of delivering health care services using information and communication technologies to facilitate the diagnosis, consultation, treatment, education, care management, and self-management of a patient’s health care.⁴

¹See Cal. Penal Code §1549.15(b)

²See id.

³Cal. Penal Code §1549.15(c)

D. Why is telehealth abortion important?

Telehealth reproductive health care services have become increasingly important since *Dobbs*. Currently, abortion is banned and enforced with criminal penalties in thirteen states and highly restricted in thirteen additional states.⁵ These abortion bans and restrictions have created an influx of patients seeking care from clinicians located in states that have protected and expanded access to abortion. Telehealth provision of medication abortion has been a critical access point to meet this need, and is just as safe and effective as in-person care.⁶

Telehealth abortion services expand access by eliminating barriers many communities experience, including for those living in rural areas or **abortion deserts**.⁷ For low-income pregnant people, many of whom may be experiencing housing instability or food insecurity, taking time off work and paying for the cost of travel and childcare to receive care in person are often cost-prohibitive barriers. For undocumented patients living in states with abortion bans or restrictions, telehealth abortion services reduce significant risks and barriers associated with traveling out of state to receive in-person abortion care.⁸ Telehealth abortion services also reduce barriers for transgender, nonbinary, and gender-expansive pregnant people by allowing patients to circumvent potential gender discrimination associated with visiting a clinic in person.⁹

Abortion deserts are areas where a person lives over 100 miles from the nearest abortion facility.

E. What are Shield Laws?

Shield laws arose primarily in response to post-Dobbs state efforts to restrict and criminalize reproductive health care.¹⁰ Shield laws aim to protect patients, clinicians, and people assisting in the provision of reproductive health care in a state where that care is legal from the reach of states where that care is illegal, or even criminal. Currently, twenty-two states and Washington, D.C. have shield laws protecting reproductive health care.¹¹ The extent and type of protections offered by each state’s shield laws vary. Shield laws for reproductive health care may include protections against out-of-state investigations and prosecutions, protections against professional discipline, protections against civil liability protections related to professional liability insurance and health plans, and protection of medical information and other data.

⁴See Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 2290.5(a)
⁵*After Roe Fell: U.S. Abortion Laws by State*, CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS (Mar. 20, 2026, 11:45 AM), <https://reproductiverights.org/maps/abortion-laws-by-state/>.
⁶*Telehealth Medication Abortion is Just as Safe and Effective as In-Person Care*, ADVANCING NEW STANDARDS IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, (Mar. 20, 2026, 11:45 AM), <https://www.ansirh.org/research/research/telehealth-medication-abortion-just-safe-and-effective-person-care>.
⁷*Study Finds Telehealth Abortion Care Increases Abortion Access*, ADVANCING NEW STANDARDS IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, (Mar. 20, 2026, 11:45 AM), <https://www.ansirh.org/research/research/study-finds-telehealth-abortion-care-increases-abortion-access>.
⁸*How Border Policing Harms Undocumented People Seeking Abortion Care*, ACLU, (Mar. 20, 2026, 12:00 PM), <https://www.aclu.org/news/immigrants-rights/how-border-policing-harms-undocumented-people-seeking-abortion-care>.
⁹Becker ET AL., Transgender, Nonbinary, and Gender Expansive Experiences with Telehealth Medication Abortion and Implications for Health Equity in the United States, (Mar. 20, 2026, 12:30 PM), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0010782425004032?via%3Dihub=>.
¹⁰*Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 215 (2022).
Shield Laws for Reproductive and Gender-Affirming Health Care: A State Law Guide, UCLA CTR. ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, L., & POL’Y (last updated Feb. 2025),
¹¹<http://law.ucla.edu/academics/centers/center-reproductive-health-law-and-policy/shield-laws-reproductive-and-gender-affirming-health-care-state-law-guide>.

California’s shield laws provide broad protections for California clinicians providing reproductive health care to patients, regardless of the patient’s location. California’s shield laws are discussed in more detail in Parts III and IV.

III. California Clinicians Providing Abortion Services to Patients Located in California (Low-Risk Activity)

Providing abortion via telehealth to patients located in California is a low-risk activity. In 2022, California passed its Reproductive Freedom Amendment (“RFA”), which enshrines in the state constitution a right to procreative choice long-recognized by California courts and ensures that the state may not interfere with an individual’s reproductive freedom, including their fundamental right to choose to have an abortion and their fundamental right to choose or refuse contraception.¹² For California clinicians providing abortion services to patients located within the state, California’s RFA provides state constitutional protection for providing abortion care. California’s shield laws also protect clinicians from adverse consequences related to their professional liability insurance including from refusal to renew, an increase in insurance premiums, or a denial of liability coverage based solely on the provision of abortion services lawful in California but unlawful in another state.

IV. California Clinicians Providing Abortions to Patients in States with Abortion Bans or Restrictions (Higher Risk Activity)

Providing abortion care via telehealth to patients located outside of California could entail risk. However, California’s shield laws provide a number of protections for clinicians interested in providing abortion care via telehealth to patients, regardless of where the patient is located. Each protection will be outlined in detail below for educational purposes only. *Please consult with an attorney for individualized legal advice.*

A. Protection Against Criminal Liability/ Out-Of-State Investigations and Prosecutions

1. Protection Barring State Agency/Employee Assistance

California’s shield laws prohibit California employees, contractors, or agents from cooperating, providing information, or using resources to help an investigation of “legally protected health care activity.” This protection extends to the investigation of an individual for exercising their right to reproductive health care, assisting someone else in exercising their right to reproductive health care, or for providing or reimbursing reproductive health care services lawful in California, regardless of where the patient is located.¹³

2. Protection Against Extradition and Arrests

California’s shield laws protect clinicians against **extradition** and arrests for violating another state’s laws that criminalize abortion. California, judges may not issue an arrest warrant and law enforcement may not knowingly arrest any person for engaging in a “legally protected health activity.”¹⁴ Bail fugitive recovery agents, also known as “bounty hunters,” are also prohibited from apprehending individuals for allegedly violating another state’s laws criminalizing abortion.¹⁵

Extradition refers to the process of delivering a person to another jurisdiction (state) for prosecution.

¹²Cal. Const. art. I, § 1.1
¹³Cal. Penal Code § 13778.3; see also Cal. Penal Code § 13778.2(b)); Cal. Executive Order N-12-22 (June 27, 2022), available at: <https://www.gov.ca.gov/wp-content/>
¹⁴Cal. Penal Code § 847.5(b)-(c); Cal. Penal Code § 13778.2(a)); Cal. Penal Code § 819(b)); Cal. Penal Code §13778.2).
¹⁵Cal. Penal Code § 847.5(b)-(c)

The Governor has also committed to not surrender any person charged with a criminal violation of another state’s laws involving provision, receipt, or assistance with reproductive health care services, unless required by the U.S. Constitution.¹⁶ Because the U.S. Constitution requires states to return an individual who has committed a crime in one state and fled to another,¹⁷ California’s shield laws may not protect a clinician who provides abortion services while located in a state where those services are illegal and then flees to California. California’s shield law protections against extradition will, however, apply to protect clinicians located in California when providing care.

Caveat: It is important that clinicians know their rights in the event that police are unaware of the protections afforded by California’s shield laws and attempt to make an arrest. Also note that California can only protect people within its borders. The shield laws cannot protect California clinicians who travel to other states after providing care against arrest or extradition in those states. This means that if a California clinician provides telehealth abortion services to patients located in a hostile state, like Texas, they can be arrested if they later travel to that state. Similarly, California’s shield laws cannot protect patients or helpers who travel to California for care or receive telehealth care while remaining in another state from apprehension by authorities within their home state.

3. *Protection against Issuance of Search Warrants, Subpoenas, and Witness Summons*

Search warrants and **subpoenas** may not be issued if they are related to an investigation into “legally protected health care activity.”¹⁸ Any out-of-state subpoena, warrant, or other legal process must include an affidavit under penalty of perjury that the request is not in connection with a proceeding related to “legally protected health care activity.”¹⁹ California’s Attorney General may bring civil action against any person or entity that submits a false affidavit, punishable by a \$15,000 civil penalty.²⁰ Additionally, judges may not order a clinician licensed and located in California to appear as a witness in an out-of-state criminal prosecution based on laws that criminalize performing an abortion lawful in California.²¹

A **search warrant** is a legal document signed by a judge authorizing law enforcement to search a specific location for evidence of a crime. **Subpoenas** are orders from a court to provide evidence or testimony.

Caveat: California’s shield laws only protect against search warrants, subpoenas, and witness summons related to another state’s laws penalizing legally protected health activities. These protections do not extend to valid legal actions such as a malpractice lawsuit against a clinician.

B. **Protections Against Civil Liability**

1. *Protection against Application or Enforcement of Another State’s Laws or Judgments in California State Court*

¹⁶Cal. Executive Order N-12-22 (June 27, 2022).
¹⁷U.S. Const. Art. IV, § 2, cl. 2
¹⁸Cal. Penal Code § 1524(h); Cal. Penal Code § 13778.2(c)); Cal. C.C.P. § 2029.300(e)); Cal. Penal Code § 13778.2); Cal. C.C.P. § 2029.300; Cal. C.C.P. § 2029.350.
¹⁹Cal. Penal Code § 13778.3(d)
²⁰Cal. Gov. Code § 13778.3
²¹Cal. Penal Code § 1334.2(f)

California’s shield laws provide a number of protections against civil liability. California courts may not apply or enforce another state’s laws that allow a civil action against a clinician for performing or providing an abortion.²² Rather, California law governs in any action heard in any California state court against a clinician who provides reproductive health care services, including by telehealth, if the clinician was located in California or any other state where the care was legal at the time of the challenged conduct.²³ For example, if a legal action is filed in a California court against a California-based clinician for providing lawful telehealth abortion care to a patient located in Texas, the court is required to apply California law, including its protections for abortion care, rather than Texas law.

2. *Provision of “Clawback Lawsuit” to Recover Damages from Litigation Related to Protected Care*

A clinician may bring a civil lawsuit, also known as a “**clawback lawsuit**,” against someone who has engaged in “abusive litigation.” This means that a clinician can sue someone who has engaged in litigation or other legal action to deter, prevent, sanction, or punish a person based on “legally protected health care activity.”²⁴

Clawback Lawsuit refers to a civil action to recover money or assets improperly granted in a prior lawsuit or to seek compensation for abusive litigation.

C. **Protection from Professional Discipline and Restriction of Facility Privileges**

1. *Protection against Adverse License Actions/Board Discipline*

California’s shield laws protect California clinicians from revocation or suspension of their license, or from any other type of disciplinary action based solely on performing, recommending, or providing “legally protected health care activity,”²⁵ including for providing or possessing mifepristone or any drug used for medication abortion lawful under California law.²⁶ This protection applies regardless of where the patient is located.

Caveat: It is important to note that while California’s shield laws provide protections against professional liability and discipline taken against clinicians by California professional boards, clinicians holding licenses in other states may still be subject to professional disciplinary actions in those states. This is why it is important for clinicians to consult with an attorney to conduct an individualized risk assessment. See Part VI for more information on risk assessments and additional resources.

2. *Protection against Denial or Restriction of Facility Privileges*

Health facilities located in California may not deny or restrict a clinician’s staff privileges based on a civil or criminal conviction or disciplinary action that was imposed on them by another state for providing sexual or reproductive health care lawful in California.²⁷

²²Cal. Health & Safety Code § 123467.5
²³Cal. Health & Safety Code § 123468.5.
²⁴Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1798.303, 1798.300; Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.304.
²⁵Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 852; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 850.1; see also Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 2253 (physicians and surgeons), 2746.6 (nurse midwives), 2761.1 (nurse practitioners), 3502.4 (physician assistants).
²⁶Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 850.3, 4318; Cal. Health & Safety Code § 1220.2; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 687).
²⁷Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 805.9; Cal Bus. & Prof. Code § 1220.1; see also Cal. Health & Safety Code §§1220.2, 1265.12.

D. Protection of Professional Liability Insurance and Health Plan Protections

1. Protection against an Insurer’s Refusal to Issue Insurance, Increase in Premiums, or Denial of Coverage Based Solely on Providing Protected Care

California’s shield laws protect clinicians from adverse consequences related to their professional liability insurance. An insurer may not terminate or refuse to issue or renew a clinician’s professional liability insurance or increase the premium or deductible based solely on the provision of abortion services lawful in California but unlawful in another state, or because another state has taken legal action against a California clinician for the provision of “legally protected healthcare activity.”²⁸ Additionally, an insurer may not deny liability coverage for damages arising from offering or performing abortion care otherwise covered by the policy if those services are within the scope of the insured’s license and are lawful in the state where they are offered or performed.²⁹

2. Protection of Contracts with Health Plans and Insurers

If a clinician entered into a contract with a health care service plan or health insurer on or after January 1, 2024, that contract cannot include any term that would result in termination or nonrenewal of the contract because of a civil judgment, criminal conviction, or professional disciplinary action applying another state’s laws criminalizing or restricting abortion care that would be lawful if provided in California.³⁰

E. Privacy of Medical Information and Other Data Related to Reproductive Care

1. Protection Against Disclosure of Medical Information

In addition to obligations under **HIPAA**, clinicians and other providers, health care service plans, contractors, or employees may not share medical information related to abortion in response to a subpoena or request coming from an out-of-state investigation seeking to impose criminal or civil liability under another state’s law banning abortion.³¹ This includes any requests coming from state or federal law enforcement agencies that would identify an individual seeking or obtaining an abortion lawful in California.³² Transmitting or sharing medical information in an electronic records system to any individual or entity from another state that would identify an individual who seeks, provides, or supports the performance of an abortion is also prohibited.³³

HIPAA generally prohibits “covered entities”—clinicians and other health care providers that electronically transmit information, health plans, and health care clearinghouses—from using or sharing a patient’s identifiable health information without the individual’s authorization, except under certain conditions . HIPAA has recently been subject to legal challenge.

Further, businesses that operate electronic health record systems must segregate medical information related to abortion and contraception care from the rest of the patient’s record, limit access privileges, and prevent the disclosure of that medical information outside of California.³⁴

²⁸Cal. Ins. Code § 11589.1.
²⁹Cal. Ins. Code § 11589.1.
³⁰Cal. Health & Safety Code § 1375.61; Cal. Ins. Code § 10133.641.
³¹Cal. Civ. Code § 56.108; Cal. Civ. Code § 56.109; Cal. Civ. Code § 56.109; Cal. Ins. Code § 791.29.
³²Cal. Civ. Code § 56.108; Cal. Civ. Code § 56.109.
³³Cal. Civ. Code § 56.110; Cal. Civ. Code § 56.110.
³⁴Cal. Civ. Code § 56.101.

2. Protection of Clinician’ and Patients’ Personal Information

California’s shield laws include protections for clinicians’ and patients’ personal information when dispensing drugs used for medication abortion. At the prescriber’s request, mifepristone and other drugs used for medication abortion may be dispensed without the prescriber’s name, the patient’s name, or the name and address of the pharmacy. ³⁵

Caveat: The prescription must contain another means of identifying it, and the pharmacist must keep a log, but law enforcement may not inspect the log without a subpoena, and the log may not be shared with an individual or entity from another state.

Prescriptions and dispensing of mifepristone are excluded from required reporting of patient, prescriber, and pharmacy information under the state’s Controlled Substances Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) monitoring program, and a state agent or person acting on behalf of a public agency may not knowingly provide any CURES data or expend resources in furtherance of an investigation or proceeding seeking to impose liability for “legally protected health care activity.”³⁶

California also created an address confidentiality program that prevents the disclosure of addresses in public records, which clinicians may apply for to protect their own personal data.³⁷ See Part VI (B) for more information on how to apply for the address confidentiality program.

3. Protection Against Disclosure of Data that Could be Used to Surveil, Investigate, and Penalize Protected Health Care Activity

California’s shield laws provide additional protections against the disclosure of data that could be used to surveil, investigate, and penalize protected health activity. For example, corporations based in California that provide electronic communication services, such as phone and email services, may not provide information or comply with an out-of-state subpoena, warrant, or request related to an investigation concerning “legally protected health care activity,” which may include attempts to reveal the identity and content of communications by customers.³⁸ Additionally, businesses that provide reproductive or sexual health digital services, such as through a reproductive health app, may not intentionally share, sell, or otherwise use the medical information collected for any purpose not necessary to provide health care services to a patient. ³⁹

³⁵Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 4076(g); Cal. Health & Safety Code § 111480).
³⁶Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11165; Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11165. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11165); Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11165.
³⁷Cal. Gov. Code § 6215.2.
³⁸Cal. Penal Code § 1546.5; Cal. Penal Code § 1524.2); Cal. Penal Code § 13778.3(f).
³⁹Cal. Civ. Code §§ 56.05.

California protects the location data of a person located at a family planning center. An individual or entity cannot use, disclose, or collect a person’s location data or personal information, except as necessary to perform the services requested by the person.⁴⁰ Additionally, a geofence may not be used on an entity in California that provides in-person health care services to identify, track, or collect personal information on a person receiving or providing health care services, including using a geofence to send notifications or advertisements to a person related to their personal information or health care services.⁴¹

V. Additional Considerations

A. Legal Uncertainties

Shield laws are currently being challenged by legal actions. For example, a civil lawsuit has been filed against a California physician under a Texas law allowing private actions against individuals who prescribe, send, or distribute abortion medication to Texas, putting California’s shield laws to the test.⁴² New York’s shield laws have also been challenged in a lawsuit brought by the Texas Attorney General that seeks to force a New York doctor to pay a \$113,000 civil judgment for providing abortion care via telehealth to a woman in Texas.⁴³ Louisiana has attempted to extradite both a California and New York provider in criminal proceedings for provision of telehealth care. So far, California’s and New York’s shield laws have worked as intended to protect the doctors from other states’ efforts to penalize that care.⁴⁴ Anti-abortion states have also filed legal challenges to impose restrictions on mifepristone that could affect FDA’s rules governing telehealth provision. For these reasons, clinicians who want to provide telehealth abortions and want to rely on California’s shield law protections should contact an attorney for up-to-date legal advice on the status of the law.

IV. Next Steps

A. Individualized Risk Assessments

The purpose of this guide is to provide clinicians with more information on California’s shield laws. This guide is for educational purposes only. If, after reading this guide, a clinician determines they would like to provide telehealth abortion services to patients regardless of where they are located, please consult with an attorney to develop an individualized risk assessment.

⁴⁰Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.99.90. Individuals and entities may bring a civil action against those who violate this law to recover damages and the expenses associated with the civil action. Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.99.91.
⁴¹Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.99.92.
⁴²See Hannah Fry, California Physician Sent Abortion Pills to Texas Woman. Her Boyfriend Is Suing the Doctor Under a New Law, L.A. Times (Feb. 3, 2026), <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2026-02-03/california-physician-sent-abortion-pills-to-texas-woman-her-boyfriend-is-suing-doctor-under-new-law>.
⁴³See Texas v. Bruck, No. EF2025-2536 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Oct. 31, 2025).
⁴⁴See Alicia Bannon, New York’s Abortion Shield Law Survives First Challenge from Texas, State Court Report (Nov. 6, 2025), <https://statecourtreport.org/our-work/analysis-opinion/new-yorks-abortion-shield-law-survives-first-challenge-texas>.

A **geofence** is a virtual boundary created using GPS data that triggers automatic actions when a device enters or leaves that area, like sending alerts or notifications. This technology can be used for various purposes, such as for marketing strategies or by law enforcement to identify unknown suspects in a criminal case.

An individualized risk assessment consists of working with an attorney to determine a clinician’s individual risk tolerance and risk exposure, as related to providing telehealth abortions regardless of a patient’s location. Some questions to consider include:

- How frequently do I need to travel to hostile states given that I can be arrested if I travel to those states after providing telehealth abortion services to patients located in those states?
- What is my comfort level in obtaining and mailing medication abortion pills to patients in hostile states rather than going through a pharmacy?
- Am I concerned with having my medical licence revoked in other states if I choose to provide telehealth abortion services to patients regardless of where they are located?
- Have I removed my personal information from public databases?
- How will my decision to provide telehealth abortion services to patients regardless of where they are located impact other staff working in my clinic?

This is a non-exhaustive list of considerations that an attorney conducting an individual risk assessment can support with.

B. Resources

Here is a non-exhaustive list of legal resources for clinicians:

- Southern California Legal Alliance for Reproductive Justice (SoCal LARJ): Free legal services are available for reproductive health providers, patients, and advocates on a wide array of topics. Contact the hotline at 310-206-4466 for pro bono (free) representation and assistance, or reach out via email to larj@law.ucla.edu.
- The Abortion Defense Network: Get connected with an attorney from the Lawyering Project within 24 hours by completing their online form.
- UCSF’s Reproductive Health Hotline (ReproHH): Staffed by Ob/gyn and family physicians, Repro HH provides clinical information to US healthcare providers regarding sexual and reproductive health.
- If/When/How “Repro Legal Helpline”: Provides emergency support for those arrested or contacted by law enforcement in all 50 states.
- California’s Address Confidentiality Program: Apply to prevent the disclosure of your address in public records

- [UCLA Shield Laws for Reproductive and Gender-Affirming Health Care: A State Law Guide:](#) Additional legal information on California's shield laws
- [Doctors for America New York Shield Law Guide:](#) For clinicians that may be licensed to practice in multiple states
- [Doctors for America Massachusetts Shield Law Guide:](#) For clinicians that may be licensed to practice in multiple states