Disclaimer: *This information is provided for educational and informational purposes only and should not be considered legal advice. Laws and regulations governing homeopathic and wellness practices vary by state and may change over time. Each practitioner is responsible for verifying the current laws, regulations, scope-of-practice requirements, and permitted professional titles in the state where they intend to practice.*

Certification & The Health Freedom Act

"Before You Open Your Practice" Checklist

Your Lotus certification certifies that you successfully completed the educational requirements of your homeopathy program. It is not a medical license, nor does it represent that you are licensed by a state or certified by an outside organization unless you separately hold such a credential. There is no single national governing body that licenses all homeopaths in the United States. Homeopathic practice is regulated at the state level, and each graduate is responsible for understanding the scope-of-practice and health-freedom laws in the state where they intend to practice.

Your certification represents your **education and training in homeopathy**. Your state's laws determine the legal boundaries within which you use that education professionally.

No private professional homeopathy organization has the authority to grant a nationwide legal right to practice homeopathy, nor is membership or accreditation by one universally required by U.S. law. Professional organizations may establish their own educational and certification standards, but your legal right and scope of practice ultimately depend on the laws of the state in which you practice.

The important distinction is that **certification, accreditation, and state licensure are three different things**, certification by itself does not give someone the legal right to practice in every state.

Certification - Not the Same as Licensure

A **certificate from a school** confirms a student completed that school's educational program and met its requirements. A **professional certification,** such as a credential offered by an independent certification organization, is a separate voluntary credential.

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A **license**, on the other hand, is governmental permission to engage in an occupation or perform activities that state law reserves to licensed practitioners. NCCIH explains the distinction clearly: government agencies grant licenses, while professional organizations generally grant certifications. (NCCIH)

A graduate can accurately say something such as: ***"I am certified in homeopathy through (name of school/program), having completed a ___-hour program."*** provided that is exactly what the school awarded. That should **not** be represented as a state license, medical license, or an independent board certification if it isn't one.

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No Single National Homeopathy License

There is **no federal law establishing one national license that every homeopath must obtain before practicing homeopathy throughout the United States.** Regulation of practitioners is primarily state-by-state.

NCCIH specifically says that laws regulating homeopathic practice vary by state. Some states permit non licensed practitioners to practice homeopathy, while other states restrict activities to people holding particular health-care licenses. (NCCIH)

"Your certification documents, your homeopathic education. Your legal scope of practice is determined by the laws of the state in which you practice."

Accreditation - Separate Issue

There are organizations that accredit homeopathic educational programs and organizations that independently certify practitioners. For example, current professional certification pathways may require certain educational standards or accredited training. (NAHE)

There is no law stating that: *Every school teaching homeopathy must be accredited by a particular homeopathic governing organization before its graduates may provide any homeopathic services.*

That's different from saying accreditation doesn't matter. It can matter if a graduate wants a **particular outside credential, professional membership, insurance, or a license in a jurisdiction that incorporates those educational requirements.**

For example, NAHE explicitly states that certification itself is **not state-sanctioned and does not confer the legal right to practice homeopathy**; practitioners still must follow the laws of their state. (NAHE)

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Where Understanding Needs One Important Qualification

A person should represent their **actual credential accurately** and not imply credentials they do not possess. However, simply changing the title to **"Certified Homeopath" does not automatically remove someone from a state's medical-practice laws.**

The state can regulate **what the practitioner does**, not merely what they call themselves. For example, an unlicensed practitioner may run into problems if state law considers their activities to constitute diagnosing disease, treating disease, prescribing, practicing medicine, or another licensed health profession. NASH's legal guide specifically warns that unlicensed homeopaths in states without a

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health-freedom/safe-harbor provision face greater legal risk and need to be particularly careful about claims concerning diagnosis, treatment, prevention, mitigation, and cure. (NASH)
NASH — Homeopathy Practice and the Law

Some States Are Considerably Different

Nevada, for example, has a specific statutory framework governing homeopathic medicine and restricts practicing or holding oneself out as qualified to practice homeopathic medicine without the required license. (Nevada Legislature)

Arizona also has a statutory licensing structure involving homeopathic/integrative practitioners and protected professional titles. (Arizona State Legislature)

Other states have **health-freedom or safe-harbor laws** that can provide considerably more room for unlicensed complementary-health practitioners when they follow disclosure requirements and stay outside specifically prohibited activities. Still other states do not have a specific homeopathy license or a health-freedom statute, so the relevant issue becomes the state's definition of practicing medicine and other licensed professions.

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You may describe the **number of educational hours completed, subjects studied, clinical education received, experience, and the credential awarded**, if those statements are truthful and do not imply a government license or another credential they do not possess.

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The National Health Freedom Coalition currently identifies **11 states with some form of Safe Harbor/Health Freedom protection**: California, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Arizona - with Arizona's exemption specifically limited to homeopathy. (National Health Freedom Action)

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For Educational Purposes Only – *The chart below is a screening tool, not an individual legal opinion. Laws and regulations change, and the student's particular services, advertising language, professional licenses, location, and client's location can change the analysis.*

50-State Homeopathy Practice & Health-Freedom Chart

State	Health-Freedom Safe Harbor	Homeopathy Specific Licensing	What a Graduate Should Know
Alabama	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher-caution state. Do not assume certification authorizes medical diagnosis/treatment. Review AL medical-practice law before practicing.
Alaska	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution for an unlicensed homeopath. Avoid practicing medicine/protected professional scopes.
Arizona	**YES - limited specifically for homeopathy**	**YES**	Special case. Arizona licenses several homeopathic categories but also has an exemption allowing certain unlicensed homeopathic practice. Titles are particularly important.
Arkansas	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Certification does not itself create a legal scope of practice. Obtain state-specific guidance.
California	**YES**	No homeopathy license	Favorable statutory framework for unlicensed homeopathy if required disclosures and restrictions are followed.
Colorado	**YES**	No	Health-freedom protection exists, including complementary practices/homeopathy, but prohibited activities remain.
Connecticut	No broad safe harbor identified	**YES - physicians**	**Extra caution.** Connecticut has a homeopathic physician licensing structure. A lay-certified homeopath should obtain CT-specific legal advice before establishing a practice.
Delaware	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher-caution state; work carefully within nonmedical education/wellness boundaries unless otherwise licensed.
Florida	No broad safe harbor identified	No	**Higher caution.** Florida's definition of practicing medicine is broad. Certification alone should not be treated as authorization to diagnose or treat disease.

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Georgia	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Review state medical-practice and other professional-scope statutes.
Hawaii	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad unlicensed-practitioner safe harbor identified. Licensed naturopathic practice is a separate issue.
Idaho	**YES**	No	Safe harbor / exemption protection exists, but graduates must stay within the activities the statute permits.
Illinois	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Avoid representing certification as state authorization to practice medicine.
Indiana	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution; state-specific scope review recommended before accepting clients.
Iowa	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad safe harbor currently identified. Practice conservatively and obtain state-specific advice.
Kansas	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution for unlicensed homeopaths; naturopathic licensing is a separate professional pathway.
Kentucky	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Certification documents education; it does not itself exempt someone from the medical-practice act.
Louisiana	**YES**	No	Safe harbor protection covers complementary/lifestyle health practices under specified conditions.
Maine	**YES**	No homeopathy-specific license	Strong statutory recognition: Maine's law states that qualifying complementary/alternative services can be provided without a health-professional license when statutory requirements are met. (Maine State Legislature)
Maryland	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Licensed naturopathic practice and unlicensed homeopathy are different legal categories.
Massachusetts	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Safe harbor legislation has been proposed, but a broad enacted safe harbor is not currently on the national list.
Michigan	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Review medical-practice and protected-title laws.

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Minnesota	**YES**	No	One of the clearest frameworks. Homeopathy is specifically included as a complementary/alternative practice. Written Client Bill of Rights and other requirements apply.
Mississippi	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution for an unlicensed graduate.
Missouri	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Certification alone does not establish exemption from medical licensing laws.
Montana	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad safe harbor identified. Licensed naturopathy is separate from lay homeopathy.
Nebraska	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. State-specific review recommended.
Nevada	**YES**	**YES**	Special case. Nevada regulates licensed homeopathic physicians/associated practitioners **and** permits qualifying unlicensed complementary practice through its exemption framework.
New Hampshire	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad safe harbor identified; naturopathic licensing is a separate pathway.
New Jersey	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Do not equate school certification with authorization to diagnose or treat.
New Mexico	**YES**	No separate homeopath license	Safe harbor protection specifically encompasses complementary practices including homeopathy.
New York	No broad safe harbor identified	No	**Higher caution.** Graduates should obtain NY-specific legal advice before establishing a professional practice.
North Carolina	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad safe harbor currently identified. A certified homeopath should carefully distinguish education/wellness consultation from licensed medical practice.
North Dakota	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad safe harbor identified; other licensed professions have their own scopes.

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Ohio	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Certification does not independently authorize medical practice.
Oklahoma	**YES**	No general homeopath license	Statutory exemption recognizes other healing systems, including homeopathy. Licensed professions may have additional rules.
Oregon	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Oregon licenses naturopathic physicians, but that does not automatically create a safe harbor for unlicensed homeopaths.
Pennsylvania	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. State-specific legal review recommended.
Rhode Island	**YES**	No	Complementary/alternative unlicensed-practitioner protection exists subject to statutory requirements.
South Carolina	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Review SC medical-practice definitions before offering paid services.
South Dakota	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad unlicensed-practitioner safe harbor identified.
Tennessee	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Certification establishes training, not an independent state scope of practice.
Texas	No broad safe harbor identified	No	**Higher caution.** Review Texas medical-practice law and advertising/title restrictions carefully.
Utah	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad safe harbor identified. Licensed naturopathic scope is a separate matter.
Vermont	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad safe harbor identified; licensed naturopathic medicine is separately regulated.
Virginia	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution. Graduates should review Virginia law before establishing a paid practice.
Washington	No broad general safe harbor identified	No	Do not confuse other complementary-health licensing/exemptions with a broad homeopathy safe harbor. Check current WA law for the exact services offered.

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West Virginia	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution.
Wisconsin	No broad safe harbor identified	No	No broad safe harbor currently identified.
Wyoming	No broad safe harbor identified	No	Higher caution; review state law before offering professional services.

Important: "No broad safe harbor identified" does **not** mean "homeopathy is illegal in that state." It means **that state law clearly protects an unlicensed homeopathic practice** in the same way that California, Minnesota, Maine, etc. do. The legal question then turns primarily on the state's definition of the **practice of medicine**, protected professional titles, what services the practitioner actually performs, and what claims the practitioner makes. NASH likewise warns that unlicensed practitioners in states without safe-harbor laws face a heightened risk of being challenged under medical-practice statutes.

What Green States Actually Allow

A Health Freedom law does **not** turn someone into a licensed health-care professional. It generally creates an exemption allowing an otherwise unlicensed person to provide specified complementary health services if the practitioner stays within defined boundaries.

California is a very good example. The California Board of Naturopathic Medicine explicitly says that a person **does not need a license to practice homeopathy in California** but must disclose that the services are unlicensed. California law requires written disclosure of the person's training, qualifications, nature of the services, theory of treatment, and unlicensed status. It also prohibits activities such as prescribing prescription drugs, performing surgery, setting fractures, and representing oneself as a physician. (Cal Naturopathic Board)

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Minnesota goes even further in spelling this out. Its statute **specifically names homeopathy** among complementary and alternative health-care practices and recognizes the category of "unlicensed complementary and alternative health care practitioner." Minnesota requires practitioners to provide clients with a written Client Bill of Rights disclosing their training and the fact that the state has not established educational standards for their unlicensed profession. (MN Revisor's Office)

Three Unusual Homeopathy States

- **Arizona** needs special attention. It has a regulatory structure for homeopathic practitioners, and its law protects particular homeopathic titles. Using designations such as "doctor of homeopathy," "homeopathic physician," or certain regulated homeopathic-practitioner titles

without the appropriate license can result in penalties. At the same time, Arizona has a separate exemption permitting qualifying unlicensed practice of Hahnemannian homeopathy. Arizona is **not simply "you must be licensed to use homeopathy"** - but graduates have to be extremely careful about their title and exactly which statutory exemption they are using.

- **Nevada** also has a specific homeopathic medical regulatory structure while simultaneously recognizing a health-freedom pathway for qualifying unlicensed complementary practitioners.
- **Connecticut** is different. It has a homeopathic licensing mechanism associated with licensed physicians but is **not one of the 11 broad health-freedom states**. A nonphysician graduate intending to practice in Connecticut to obtain specific Connecticut legal guidance before opening a homeopathy practice. (NCCIH)

What All This Means

Lotus Courses Online and Lotus Health Institute do not pretend that its certificate is a state license.

Your certificate can truthfully establish:

- completion of your educational program
- **number of instructional hours** completed
- subjects & competencies taught
- case-study or clinical training provided
- examinations or other requirements successfully completed
- credential awarded by your school

A private organization may also offer a separate **board certification**, but that still is not the same thing as a state license.

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"Graduates who successfully complete our program earn certification documenting their professional education in homeopathy. Homeopathy is not subject to a single national licensing system in the United States. Laws governing professional practice vary by state. Graduates are responsible for practicing within the health-freedom, scope-of-practice, disclosure, and professional-title laws of the state in which their clients are located."

The last phrase - **"where their clients are located"** - is important for Zoom practices. NASH specifically addresses interstate/telehealth practice because working from one state with a client in another state can bring the **client's state's law** into consideration.

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"Before You Open Your Practice" Checklist

Professional Disclaimer
I am a Certified Homeopath providing educational and complementary homeopathic wellness services. I am not representing myself as a licensed physician or other licensed healthcare provider unless separately stated. Homeopathic services are intended to complement, not replace, appropriate medical care. I do not diagnose medical conditions, prescribe pharmaceutical medications, or advise clients to discontinue prescribed medical treatment. Please consult an appropriately licensed healthcare professional for medical diagnosis, treatment, or emergencies.

[Name], C.Hom.
Certified Homeopath
[School/Program Name] - [Number] Hours of Homeopathic Education

1. Search the **official state legislature website** for terms such as **"unlicensed complementary health care practitioner," "health freedom," "alternative health care," "homeopathy,"** and **"practice of medicine."** They should use the actual statute—not simply a blog explaining it. The National Health Freedom Coalition also maintains a useful starting list of states with Safe Harbor laws: National Health Freedom Coalition — Safe Harbor Laws.
2. Check the state's **Medical Board or Department of Health** website. Search specifically for "homeopathy," "unlicensed practice," "complementary medicine," and "scope of practice." **The most important questions are:** *May an unlicensed practitioner provide complementary health services? What activities are prohibited? Are particular titles protected? Is a written disclosure required?*
3. If the state has a Health Freedom law, read the section covering **client disclosures**. Some states require specific information before services begin - often the practitioner's education and training, nature of services, a statement that the practitioner is not a licensed physician, and information about the client's right to seek conventional medical care.

Don't ask only, "Can I practice homeopathy in my state?" Ask, "What may an unlicensed Certified Homeopath legally do in my state, what may I call myself, and what disclosures must I give my clients?"

For an additional homeopathy-specific resource, North American Society of Homeopaths — Homeopathy Practice and the Law has a legal guide specifically addressing unlicensed homeopathic practice.

Remember, **email disclaimers are not necessarily the disclosure required by a Health Freedom statute**. In states such as California or Minnesota, Homeopaths should have the proper client disclosure/consent document as well.