SENATE BILL NO. 34-COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND LABOR

(ON BEHALF OF THE PATIENT PROTECTION COMMISSION)

PREFILED NOVEMBER 15, 2024

Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Revises provisions relating to certain providers of health care. (BDR 54-449)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.

Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to health care; entering into interstate compacts that authorize the multistate practice of certain providers of health care under certain conditions; providing professionals practicing in this State under those compacts with the same legal status as persons who are licensed to practice the same professions in this State; authorizing the sharing of certain information with data systems created by those compacts; revising certain terminology; providing for a study of certain impacts of entering into certain interstate compacts; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel's Digest:

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of physician assistants in this State by the Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine. (NRS 630.271-630.2755, 633.432-633.469) **Section 1** of this bill enacts the PA Licensure Compact, which allows a person who is licensed as a physician assistant in a state that is a member of the Compact to practice as a physician assistant in other states that are members of the Compact. In order to practice as a physician assistant under the Compact, the Compact requires a physician assistant to: (1) have graduated from certain programs for the education of physician assistants; (2) hold current certification issued by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants; (3) have no felony or misdemeanor convictions; (4) have never had a license, permit or registration relating to controlled substances suspended or revoked; (5) have a unique identifier, as prescribed by the PA Licensure Compact Commission, a joint public body





established by the Compact; (6) hold an unrestricted license in his or her home state; (7) currently have no limitations or restrictions on his or her license and have had no adverse actions taken against any license or authority to practice under the Compact within the previous 2 years, with certain exceptions; (8) notify the Commission that he or she is seeking to practice under the Compact in another state; (9) pay any applicable fees; (10) meet any requirement in the state in which he or she seeks to practice under the Compact to pass an assessment of his or her knowledge of the applicable laws and rules of that state; and (11) report any adverse action taken against him or her within 30 days after the date the adverse action is taken.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of nurses in this State. (Chapter 632 of NRS) **Section 10** of this bill enacts the Nurse Licensure Compact, which allows a person who is licensed as a nurse in a state that is a party to the Compact to obtain a multistate license to practice as a nurse in other states that are parties to the Compact. The Compact regulates the licensure and discipline of nurses who hold multistate licenses through the Compact. To obtain a multistate license, the Compact requires a nurse to: (1) meet the qualifications of his or her home state for licensure; (2) graduate from or be eligible to graduate from a registered nurse or licensed practical/vocational nurse program; (3) pass an English proficiency examination if the applicant is a graduate of a foreign prelicensure education program not taught in English or if English is not the applicant's native language; (4) pass an NCLEX-RN or NCLEX-PN examination; (5) hold or be eligible to hold an active license in his or her home state; (6) undergo a fingerprint or other biometric-based criminal background check; (7) not have been convicted or found guilty of a felony or a misdemeanor offense related to nursing; (8) not be currently enrolled in certain monitoring programs; (9) disclose to the licensing authority in his or her home state whether he or she is participating in such a program; and (10) have a valid social security number.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of audiologists and speech-language pathologists in this State. (Chapter 637B of NRS) Section 21 of this bill enacts the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact, which allows a person who is licensed as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist in a state that is a member of the Compact to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist in other states that are members of the Compact. In order to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist under the Compact, the Compact requires an audiologist or speech-language pathologist to: (1) hold a license in his or her home state; (2) have no encumbrances on his or her license; (3) meet certain other requirements for eligibility; (4) have had no adverse actions taken against any license or authority to practice under the Compact within the previous 2 years; (5) notify the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Compact Commission, a joint public body established by the Compact, that he or she is seeking to practice under the Compact in another state; (6) pay any applicable fees; and (7) report any adverse action taken against him or her within 30 days after the date the adverse action is taken. The Compact additionally requires a member state to recognize the right of an audiologist or speech-language pathologist who is licensed by any member state to practice audiology or speechlanguage pathology, as applicable, through telehealth in any member state under conditions prescribed by the Commission.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants in this State. (Chapter 640 of NRS) **Section 23** of this bill enacts the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact, which allows a person who is licensed as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in a state that is a member of the Compact to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in other states that are members of the Compact. In order to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant under the Compact, the Compact



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requires a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant to: (1) hold a license in his or her home state; (2) have no encumbrances on his or her license; (3) meet certain other requirements for eligibility; (4) have had no adverse actions taken against any license or authority to practice under the Compact within the previous 2 years; (5) notify the Physical Therapy Compact Commission, a joint public body established by the Compact, that he or she is seeking to practice under the Compact in another state; (6) pay any applicable fees; (7) meet any requirements in the state in which he or she seeks to practice under the Compact; and (8) report any adverse action taken against him or her within 30 days after the date the adverse action is taken.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants in this State. (Chapter 640A of NRS) Section 26 of this bill enacts the Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact, which allows a person who is licensed as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in a state that is a member of the Compact to practice as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in other states that are members of the Compact. In order to practice as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant under the Compact, the Compact requires an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant to: (1) hold a license in his or her home state; (2) have a valid social security number or National Practitioner Identification number; (3) have no encumbrances on his or her license; (4) meet certain other requirements for eligibility; (5) have had no adverse actions taken against any license or authority to practice under the Compact within the previous 2 years; (6) notify the Occupational Therapy Compact Commission, a joint public body established by the Compact, that he or she is seeking to practice under the Compact in another state; (7) pay any applicable fees; (8) complete a fingerprint or other biometric-based criminal background check; (9) meet any requirement in the state in which he or she seeks to practice under the Compact to pass an assessment of his or her knowledge of the applicable laws and rules of that state; and (10) report any adverse action taken against him or her within 30 days after the date the adverse

Each interstate compact adopted by sections 1, 10, 21, 23 and 26 authorizes a member state to take adverse action against a provider of health care who is practicing in the member state under the Compact. Each such interstate compact authorizes the commission created by the compact to levy and collect assessments from party states to cover the cost of its operations. Each such compact also creates a data system to facilitate the sharing of information among member states. Sections 8, 9, 11, 12, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 27 of this bill generally authorize the Board of Medical Examiners, the State Board of Nursing, the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, the Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensing Board, the Nevada Physical Therapy Board and the Board of Occupational Therapy to disclose information to those data systems when required by those compacts. Sections 1, 10, 21, 23, 26 and 33 of this bill provide for the confidentiality of certain information disclosed through a data system.

Section 2 of this bill makes a conforming change to reflect that the PA Licensure Compact will be placed in the same chapter as the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, which relates to physicians. Sections 4 and 14 of this bill define "PA Licensure Compact" to refer to the PA Licensure Compact for the purposes of provisions governing allopathic and osteopathic medicine. Sections 6 and 16 of this bill indicate the applicability of those definitions. Sections 5 and 15 of this bill prescribe the conditions under which the Board of Medical Examiners or the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine will regulate a physician assistant practicing in this State under the PA Licensure Compact.

Section 28 of this bill deems practicing as a physician assistant, audiologist, speech-language pathologist, physical therapist, physical therapist assistant,





124 occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant under the Compact to be 125 equivalent to practicing under a license issued by the applicable professional 126 licensing board, thereby providing such persons with the same authority, duties and 127 128 legal protections as a licensee. Because the Nurse Licensure Compact enacted by section 10 requires a nurse practicing under the Nurse Licensure Compact to obtain 129 a multistate license, such a nurse would be licensed pursuant to provisions of law 130 governing nursing and would thus also have the same authority as any other nurse 131 who is licensed to practice in this State. Sections 7 and 17 of this bill further clarify 132 that a physician assistant practicing in this State under the PA Licensure Compact 133 has the same legal status as a physician assistant licensed by the Board of Medical 134 Examiners or the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine. Sections 19 and 25 of this 135 bill require an osteopathic physician assistant or physical therapist practicing under 136 the Compact to display proof that he or she is authorized to practice under the 137 Compact in the same manner as a licensed osteopathic physician assistant or 138 licensed physical therapist, as applicable, is required to display his or her license. 139 Sections 29-32, 34-36 and 39 of this bill replace the term "registered physical 140 therapist" with the term "licensed physical therapist" to reflect current terminology used in existing law governing the practice of physical therapy and this bill. 141 142 Sections 37 and 38 of this bill make further revisions to clarify that physician 143 assistants licensed by the Board of Medical Examiners or the State Board of 144 Osteopathic Medicine and physician assistants practicing in this State under the PA 145 Licensure Compact have the same authority with regard to prescribing, dispensing, 146 administering and possessing controlled substances and dangerous drugs. 147

Section 40 of this bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services to: (1) study the potential impacts of the interstate compacts ratified and entered into in **sections 1, 10, 21, 23 and 26** on the availability of relevant health care services in this State; and (2) report the results of the study to the Patient Protection

151 Commission and the Legislature.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 629A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

The PA Licensure Compact is hereby ratified and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining the Compact, in substantially the form set forth in this section:

PA LIČENSURE COMPACT

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

In order to strengthen access to Medical Services, and in recognition of the advances in the delivery of Medical Services, the Participating States of the PA Licensure Compact have allied in common purpose to develop a comprehensive process that complements the existing authority of State Licensing Boards to license and discipline PAs and seeks to enhance the portability of a License to practice as a PA while safeguarding the safety of patients. This Compact allows Medical Services to be provided by





PAs, via the mutual recognition of the Licensee's Qualifying 2 License by other Compact Participating States. This Compact also adopts the prevailing standard for PA licensure and affirms that the practice and delivery of Medical Services by the PA occurs 4 where the patient is located at the time of the patient encounter, and therefore requires the PA to be under the jurisdiction of the State Licensing Board where the patient is located. State Licensing Boards that participate in this Compact retain the jurisdiction to impose Adverse Action against a Compact Privilege in that State issued to a PA through the procedures of this Compact. The PA 10 Licensure Compact will alleviate burdens for military families by allowing active duty military personnel and their spouses to obtain a Compact Privilege based on having an unrestricted License in good standing from a Participating State.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

In this Compact:

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"Adverse Action" means any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by a State's laws which is imposed by a Licensing Board or other authority against a PA License or License application or Compact Privilege such as License denial, censure, revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the Licensee, or restriction on the Licensee's practice.

B. "Compact Privilege" means the authorization granted by a Remote State to allow a Licensee from another Participating State to practice as a PA to provide Medical Services and other licensed activity to a patient located in the Remote State under the Remote State's laws and regulations.

"Conviction" means a finding by a court that an individual is guilty of a felony or misdemeanor offense through adjudication or entry of a plea of guilt or no contest to the charge by the offender.

"Criminal Background Check" means the submission of fingerprints or other biometric-based information for a License applicant for the purpose of obtaining that applicant's criminal history record information, as defined in 28 C.F.R. § 20.3(d), from the State's criminal history record repository as defined in 28 $C.F.R. \S 20.3(f).$

"Data System" means the repository of information about Licensees, including but not limited to License status and Adverse Actions, which is created and administered under the terms of this Compact.





- F. "Executive Committee" means a group of directors and ex-officio individuals elected or appointed pursuant to Section 7.F.2.
- G. "Impaired Practitioner" means a PA whose practice is adversely affected by health-related condition(s) that impact their ability to practice.

H. "Investigative Information" means information, records, or documents received or generated by a Licensing Board pursuant to an investigation

pursuant to an investigation.

- I. "Jurisprudence Requirement" means the assessment of an individual's knowledge of the laws and Rules governing the practice of a PA in a State.
- J. "License" means current authorization by a State, other than authorization pursuant to a Compact Privilege, for a PA to provide Medical Services, which would be unlawful without current authorization.
- K. "Licensee" means an individual who holds a License from a State to provide Medical Services as a PA.
- L. "Licensing Board" means any State entity authorized to license and otherwise regulate PAs.
- M. "Medical Services" means health care services provided for the diagnosis, prevention, treatment, cure or relief of a health condition, injury, or disease, as defined by a State's laws and regulations.
- N. "Model Compact" means the model for the PA Licensure Compact on file with The Council of State Governments or other entity as designated by the Commission.
- O. "Participating State" means a State that has enacted this Compact.
- P. "PA" means an individual who is licensed as a physician assistant in a State. For purposes of this Compact, any other title or status adopted by a State to replace the term "physician assistant" shall be deemed synonymous with "physician assistant" and shall confer the same rights and responsibilities to the Licensee under the provisions of this Compact at the time of its enactment.
- Q. "PA Licensure Compact Commission," "Compact Commission," or "Commission" mean the national administrative body created pursuant to Section 7.A of this Compact.
- 40 R. "Qualifying License" means an unrestricted License 41 issued by a Participating State to provide Medical Services as a 42 PA.
 - S. "Remote State" means a Participating State where a Licensee who is not licensed as a PA is exercising or seeking to exercise the Compact Privilege.





T. "Rule" means a regulation promulgated by an entity that

has the force and effect of law.

U. "Significant Investigative Information" means Investigative Information that a Licensing Board, after an inquiry or investigation that includes notification and an opportunity for the PA to respond if required by State law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proven true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.

V. "State" means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States.

SECTION 3. STATE PARTICIPATION IN THIS COMPACT

- A. To participate in this Compact, a Participating State shall:
 - 1. License PAs.
 - 2. Participate in the Compact Commission's Data System.

3. Have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints against Licensees and License applicants.

- 4. Notify the Commission, in compliance with the terms of this Compact and Commission Rules, of any Adverse Action against a Licensee or License applicant and the existence of Significant Investigative Information regarding a Licensee or License applicant.
- 5. Fully implement a Criminal Background Check requirement, within a time frame established by Commission Rule, by its Licensing Board receiving the results of a Criminal Background Check and reporting to the Commission whether the License applicant has been granted a License.
 - 6. Comply with the Rules of the Compact Commission.
- 7. Utilize passage of a recognized national exam such as the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (NCCPA) Physician Assistant National Certifying Examination (PANCE) as a requirement for PA licensure.

8. Grant the Compact Privilege to a holder of a Qualifying

35 License in a Participating State.

B. Nothing in this Compact prohibits a Participating State from charging a fee for granting the Compact Privilege.

SECTION 4. COMPACT PRIVILEGE

A. To exercise the Compact Privilege, a Licensee must:

1. Have graduated from a PA program accredited by the Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician Assistant, Inc. or other programs authorized by Commission Rule.





- 2. Hold current National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (NCCPA) certification.
 - 3. Have no felony or misdemeanor Conviction.
- 4. Have never had a controlled substance license, permit, or registration suspended or revoked by a State or by the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.
 - 5. Have a unique identifier as determined by Commission

Rule.

6. Hold a Qualifying License.

- 7. Have had no revocation of a License or limitation or restriction on any License currently held due to an adverse action.
- 8. If a Licensee has had a limitation or restriction on a License or Compact Privilege due to an Adverse Action, two years must have elapsed from the date on which the License or Compact Privilege is no longer limited or restricted due to the Adverse Action.
- 9. If a Compact Privilege has been revoked or is limited or restricted in a Participating State for conduct that would not be a basis for disciplinary action in a Participating State in which the Licensee is practicing or applying to practice under a Compact Privilege, that Participating State shall have the discretion not to consider such action as an Adverse Action requiring the denial or removal of a Compact Privilege in that State.
 - 10. Notify the Compact Commission that the Licensee is

seeking the Compact Privilege in a Remote State.

- 11. Meet any Jurisprudence Requirement of a Remote State in which the Licensee is seeking to practice under the Compact Privilege and pay any fees applicable to satisfying the Jurisprudence Requirement.
- 12. Report to the Commission any Adverse Action taken by a non-participating State within thirty (30) days after the action is taken.
- B. The Compact Privilege is valid until the expiration or revocation of the Qualifying License unless terminated pursuant to an Adverse Action. The Licensee must also comply with all of the requirements of Subsection A above to maintain the Compact Privilege in a Remote State. If the Participating State takes Adverse Action against a Qualifying License, the Licensee shall lose the Compact Privilege in any Remote State in which the Licensee has a Compact Privilege until all of the following occur:
 - 1. The License is no longer limited or restricted; and
- 2. Two (2) years have elapsed from the date on which the License is no longer limited or restricted due to the Adverse Action.





- C. Once a restricted or limited License satisfies the requirements of Subsection B.1 and 2, the Licensee must meet the requirements of Subsection A to obtain a Compact Privilege in any Remote State.
- D. For each Remote State in which a PA seeks authority to prescribe controlled substances, the PA shall satisfy all requirements imposed by such State in granting or renewing such authority.

SECTION 5. DESIGNATION OF THE STATE FROM WHICH LICENSEE IS APPLYING FOR A COMPACT PRIVILEGE

- A. Upon a Licensee's application for a Compact Privilege, the Licensee shall identify to the Commission the Participating State from which the Licensee is applying, in accordance with applicable Rules adopted by the Commission, and subject to the following requirements:
- 1. When applying for a Compact Privilege, the Licensee shall provide the Commission with the address of the Licensee's primary residence and thereafter shall immediately report to the Commission any change in the address of the Licensee's primary residence.
- 2. When applying for a Compact Privilege, the Licensee is required to consent to accept service of process by mail at the Licensee's primary residence on file with the Commission with respect to any action brought against the Licensee by the Commission or a Participating State, including a subpoena, with respect to any action brought or investigation conducted by the Commission or a Participating State.

SECTION 6. ADVERSE ACTIONS

A. A Participating State in which a Licensee is licensed shall have exclusive power to impose Adverse Action against the Qualifying License issued by that Participating State.

B. In addition to the other powers conferred by State law, a Remote State shall have the authority, in accordance with existing

State due process law, to do all of the following:

1. Take Adverse Action against a PA's Compact Privilege within that State to remove a Licensee's Compact Privilege or take other action necessary under applicable law to protect the health and safety of its citizens.

2. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses as well as the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a Licensing



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Board in a Participating State for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence from another Participating State shall be enforced in the latter State by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the State in which the witnesses or evidence are located.

- 3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, subpoenas may not be issued by a Participating State to gather evidence of conduct in another State that is lawful in that other State for the purpose of taking Adverse Action against a Licensee's Compact Privilege or application for a Compact Privilege in that Participating State.
- 4. Nothing in this Compact authorizes a Participating State to impose discipline against a PA's Compact Privilege or to deny an application for a Compact Privilege in that Participating State for the individual's otherwise lawful practice in another State.
- C. For purposes of taking Adverse Action, the Participating State which issued the Qualifying License shall give the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from any other Participating State as it would if the conduct had occurred within the Participating State which issued the Qualifying License. In so doing, that Participating State shall apply its own State laws to determine appropriate action.
- D. A Participating State, if otherwise permitted by State law, may recover from the affected PA the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any Adverse Action taken against that PA.
- E. A Participating State may take Adverse Action based on the factual findings of a Remote State, provided that the Participating State follows its own procedures for taking the Adverse Action.
 - F. Joint Investigations
- 1. In addition to the authority granted to a Participating State by its respective State PA laws and regulations or other applicable State law, any Participating State may participate with other Participating States in joint investigations of Licensees.
- 2. Participating States shall share any investigative, litigation, or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under this Compact.
- G. If an Adverse Action is taken against a PA's Qualifying License, the PA's Compact Privilege in all Remote States shall be deactivated until two (2) years have elapsed after all restrictions have been removed from the State License. All disciplinary orders by the Participating State which issued the Qualifying License that





impose Adverse Action against a PA's License shall include a Statement that the PA's Compact Privilege is deactivated in all Participating States during the pendency of the order.

H. If any Participating State takes Adverse Action, it

promptly shall notify the administrator of the Data System.

SECTION 7. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PA LICENSURE COMPACT COMMISSION

A. The Participating States hereby create and establish a joint government agency and national administrative body known as the PA Licensure Compact Commission. The Commission is an instrumentality of the Compact States acting jointly and not an instrumentality of any one State. The Commission shall come into existence on or after the effective date of the Compact as set forth in Section 11.A.

B. Membership, Voting, and Meetings

1. Each Participating State shall have and be limited to one (1) delegate selected by that Participating State's Licensing Board or, if the State has more than one Licensing Board, selected collectively by the Participating State's Licensing Boards.

2. The delegate shall be either:

a. A current PA, physician or public member of a Licensing Board or PA Council/Committee; or

b. An administrator of a Licensing Board.

3. Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the laws of the State from which the delegate is appointed.

4. The Participating State Licensing Board shall fill any vacancy occurring in the Commission within sixty (60) days.

- 5. Each delegate shall be entitled to one (1) vote on all matters voted on by the Commission and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission. A delegate shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telecommunications, video conference, or other means of communication.
- 6. The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in this Compact and the bylaws.
- 7. The Commission shall establish by Rule a term of office for delegates.
- C. The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:
 - 1. Establish a code of ethics for the Commission;





- 2. Establish the fiscal year of the Commission;
- 3. Establish fees;

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- 4. Establish bylaws;
- 5. Maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws;
 - 6. Meet and take such actions as are consistent with the

provisions of this Compact and the bylaws;

- 7. Promulgate Rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The Rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all Participating States;
- 8. Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the standing of any State Licensing Board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;
 - 9. Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- 10. Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a Participating State;
- 11. Hire employees and engage contractors, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of this Compact, and establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters;
- 12. Accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest;
- 13. Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;
- 14. Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property real, personal, or

mixed;

- 15. Establish a budget and make expenditures;
- 16. Borrow money;
- 17. Appoint committees, including standing committees composed of members, State regulators, State legislators or their representatives, and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in this Compact and the bylaws;
- 18. Provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, law enforcement agencies;





- 19. Elect a Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary and Treasurer and such other officers of the Commission as provided in the Commission's bylaws;
- 20. Reserve for itself, in addition to those reserved exclusively to the Commission under the Compact, powers that the Executive Committee may not exercise;
- 21. Approve or disapprove a State's participation in the Compact based upon its determination as to whether the State's Compact legislation departs in a material manner from the Model Compact language;
- 22. Prepare and provide to the Participating States an annual report; and
- 23. Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact consistent with the State regulation of PA licensure and practice.
 - D. Meetings of the Commission
- 1. All meetings of the Commission that are not closed pursuant to this subsection shall be open to the public. Notice of public meetings shall be posted on the Commission's website at least thirty (30) days prior to the public meeting.
- 2. Notwithstanding subsection D.1 of this section, the Commission may convene a public meeting by providing at least twenty-four (24) hours prior notice on the Commission's website, and any other means as provided in the Commission's Rules, for any of the reasons it may dispense with notice of proposed rulemaking under Section 9.L.
- 3. The Commission may convene in a closed, non-public meeting or non-public part of a public meeting to receive legal advice or to discuss:
- a. Non-compliance of a Participating State with its obligations under this Compact;
- b. The employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- c. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation;
- d. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease, or sale of goods, services, or real estate;
- 40 e. Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring
 41 any person;
 42 f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial
 - f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;





g. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

h. Disclosure of investigative records compiled for law

5 enforcement purposes;

- i. Disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to this Compact;
 - j. Legal advice; or

k. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or Participating States' statutes.

4. If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this provision, the chair of the meeting or the chair's designee shall certify that the meeting or portion of the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision.

- 5. The Commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the Commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - E. Financing of the Commission
- 1. The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

2. The Commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment,

supplies, materials, and services.

- 3. The Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each Participating State and may impose Compact Privilege fees on Licensees of Participating States to whom a Compact Privilege is granted to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff, which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved by the Commission each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount levied on Participating States shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by Commission Rule.
- a. A Compact Privilege expires when the Licensee's Qualifying License in the Participating State from which the Licensee applied for the Compact Privilege expires.





b. If the Licensee terminates the Qualifying License through which the Licensee applied for the Compact Privilege before its scheduled expiration, and the Licensee has a Qualifying License in another Participating State, the Licensee shall inform the Commission that it is changing to that Participating State the Participating State through which it applies for a Compact Privilege and pay to the Commission any Compact Privilege fee required by Commission Rule.

4. The Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the Participating States, except by and with the authority of the Participating State.

5. The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the financial review and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be subject to an annual financial review by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the financial review shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

F. The Executive Committee

- 1. The Executive Committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of this Compact and Commission Rules.
- 2. The Executive Committee shall be composed of nine (9) members:
- a. Seven voting members who are elected by the Commission from the current membership of the Commission;
- b. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from a recognized national PA professional association; and
- c. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from a recognized national PA certification organization.
- 3. The ex-officio members will be selected by their respective organizations.
- 4. The Commission may remove any member of the Executive Committee as provided in its bylaws.
 - 5. The Executive Committee shall meet at least annually.
 - 6. The Executive Committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
 - a. Recommend to the Commission changes to the Commission's Rules or bylaws, changes to this Compact legislation, fees to be paid by Compact Participating States such as annual dues, and any Commission Compact fee charged to Licensees for the Compact Privilege;





- b. Ensure Compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise;
 - c. Prepare and recommend the budget;
- d. Maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission;
- e. Monitor Compact compliance of Participating States and provide compliance reports to the Commission;
 - f. Establish additional committees as necessary;
- g. Exercise the powers and duties of the Commission during the interim between Commission meetings, except for issuing proposed rulemaking or adopting Commission Rules or bylaws, or exercising any other powers and duties exclusively reserved to the Commission by the Commission's Rules; and
- h. Perform other duties as provided in the Commission's Rules or bylaws.
- 7. All meetings of the Executive Committee at which it votes or plans to vote on matters in exercising the powers and duties of the Commission shall be open to the public and public notice of such meetings shall be given as public meetings of the Commission are given.
- 8. The Executive Committee may convene in a closed, non-public meeting for the same reasons that the Commission may convene in a non-public meeting as set forth in Section 7.D 3 and shall announce the closed meeting as the Commission is required to under Section 7.D.4 and keep minutes of the closed meeting as the Commission is required to under Section 7.D.5.
 - G. Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification
- 1. The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, both personally and in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person. The procurement of insurance of any type by the Commission shall not in any way compromise or limit the immunity granted hereunder.
- 2. The Commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee, and representative of the Commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred





within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or as determined by the commission that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining their own counsel at their own expense; and provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct.

- 3. The Commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee, and representative of the Commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.
- 4. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses in any proceedings as authorized by Commission Rules.
- 5. Nothing herein shall be construed as a limitation on the liability of any Licensee for professional malpractice or misconduct, which shall be governed solely by any other applicable State laws.
- 6. Nothing herein shall be construed to designate the venue or jurisdiction to bring actions for alleged acts of malpractice, professional misconduct, negligence, or other such civil action pertaining to the practice of a PA. All such matters shall be determined exclusively by State law other than this Compact.
- 7. Nothing in this Compact shall be interpreted to waive or otherwise abrogate a Participating State's state action immunity or state action affirmative defense with respect to antitrust claims under the Sherman Act, Clayton Act, or any other State or federal antitrust or anticompetitive law or regulation.
- 8. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity by the Participating States or by the Commission.





SECTION 8. DATA SYSTEM

and

- A. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, operation, and utilization of a coordinated data and reporting system containing licensure, Adverse Action, and the reporting of the existence of Significant Investigative Information on all licensed PAs and applicants denied a License in Participating States.
- B. Notwithstanding any other State law to the contrary, a Participating State shall submit a uniform data set to the Data System on all PAs to whom this Compact is applicable (utilizing a unique identifier) as required by the Rules of the Commission, including:
 - 1. Identifying information;
 - 2. Licensure data;
 - 3. Adverse Actions against a License or Compact Privilege;
- 4. Any denial of application for licensure, and the reason(s) for such denial (excluding the reporting of any Criminal history record information where prohibited by law);
 - 5. The existence of Significant Investigative Information;
- 6. Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the Rules of the Commission.
- C. Significant Investigative Information pertaining to a Licensee in any Participating State shall only be available to other Participating States.
- D. The Commission shall promptly notify all Participating States of any Adverse Action taken against a Licensee or an individual applying for a License that has been reported to it. This Adverse Action information shall be available to any other Participating State.
- E. Participating States contributing information to the Data System may, in accordance with State or federal law, designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing State. Notwithstanding any such designation, such information shall be reported to the Commission through the Data System.
- F. Any information submitted to the Data System that is subsequently expunged pursuant to federal law or the laws of the Participating State contributing the information shall be removed from the Data System upon reporting of such by the Participating State to the Commission.
- G. The records and information provided to a Participating State pursuant to this Compact or through the Data System, when certified by the Commission or an agent thereof, shall constitute





the authenticated business records of the Commission, and shall be entitled to any associated hearsay exception in any relevant judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative proceedings in a Participating State.

SECTION 9. RULEMAKING

- A. The Commission shall exercise its Rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Section and the Rules adopted thereunder. Commission Rules shall become binding as of the date specified by the Commission for each Rule.
- B. The Commission shall promulgate reasonable Rules in order to effectively and efficiently implement and administer this Compact and achieve its purposes. A Commission Rule shall be invalid and have not force or effect only if a court of competent jurisdiction holds that the Rule is invalid because the Commission exercised its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this Compact, or the powers granted hereunder, or based upon another applicable standard of review.
- C. The Rules of the Commission shall have the force of law in each Participating State, provided however that where the Rules of the Commission conflict with the laws of the Participating State that establish the medical services a PA may perform in the Participating State, as held by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Rules of the Commission shall be ineffective in that State to the extent of the conflict.
- D. If a majority of the legislatures of the Participating States rejects a Commission Rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt this Compact within four (4) years of the date of adoption of the Rule, then such Rule shall have no further force and effect in any Participating State or to any State applying to participate in the Compact.
- E. Commission Rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.
- F. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final Rule or Rules by the Commission, and at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting at which the Rule will be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking:
- 1. On the website of the Commission or other publicly accessible platform; and
- 2. To persons who have requested notice of the Commission's notices of proposed rulemaking; and
- 3. In such other way(s) as the Commission may by Rule specify.





- G. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall include:
- 1. The time, date, and location of the public hearing on the proposed Rule and the proposed time, date and location of the meeting in which the proposed Rule will be considered and voted upon;
- 2. The text of the proposed Rule and the reason for the proposed Rule;
- 3. A request for comments on the proposed Rule from any interested person and the date by which written comments must be received; and
- 4. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing or provide any written comments.
- H. Prior to adoption of a proposed Rule, the Commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.
- I. If the hearing is to be held via electronic means, the Commission shall publish the mechanism for access to the electronic hearing.
- 1. All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall as directed in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, not less than five (5) business days before the scheduled date of the hearing, notify the Commission of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing.
- 2. Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing.
- 3. All hearings shall be recorded. A copy of the recording and the written comments, data, facts, opinions, and arguments received in response to the proposed rulemaking shall be made available to a person upon request.
- 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each proposed Rule. Proposed Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at hearings required by this section.
- J. Following the public hearing the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments timely received.
- K. The Commission shall, by majority vote of all delegates, take final action on the proposed Rule and shall determine the effective date of the Rule, if adopted, based on the Rulemaking record and the full text of the Rule.
- 1. If adopted, the Rule shall be posted on the Commission's website.
- 2. The Commission may adopt changes to the proposed Rule provided the changes do not enlarge the original purpose of the proposed Rule.



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3. The Commission shall provide on its website an explanation of the reasons for substantive changes made to the proposed Rule as well as reasons for substantive changes not made that were recommended by commenters.

4. The Commission shall determine a reasonable effective date for the Rule. Except for an emergency as provided in subsection L, the effective date of the Rule shall be no sooner than thirty (30) days after the Commission issued the notice that it

adopted the Rule.

- L. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may consider and adopt an emergency Rule with twenty-four (24) hours prior notice, without the opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in this Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the Rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the Rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency Rule is one that must be adopted immediately by the Commission in order to:
- 1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
- 2. Prevent a loss of Commission or Participating State funds;
- 3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of a Commission Rule that is established by federal law or Rule; or

4. Protect public health and safety.

- M. The Commission or an authorized committee of the Commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted Commission Rule for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the Commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of thirty (30) days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a Rule. A challenge shall be made as set forth in the notice of revisions and delivered to the Commission prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission.
- N. No Participating State's rulemaking requirements shall apply under this Compact.





SECTION 10. OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

A. Oversight

1. The executive and judicial branches of State government in each Participating State shall enforce this Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to implement the Compact.

2. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings. Nothing herein shall affect or limit the selection or propriety of venue in any action against a licensee for professional malpractice, misconduct or any such similar matter.

3. The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any proceeding regarding the enforcement or interpretation of the Compact or the Commission's Rules and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide the Commission with service of process shall render a judgment or order in such proceeding void as to the Commission, this Compact, or Commission Rules.

B. Default, Technical Assistance, and Termination

1. If the Commission determines that a Participating State has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact or the Commission Rules, the Commission shall provide written notice to the defaulting State and other Participating States. The notice shall describe the default, the proposed means of curing the default and any other action that the Commission may take and shall offer remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.

2. If a State in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting State may be terminated from this Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the delegates of the Participating States, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact upon such State may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending State of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.

3. Termination of participation in this Compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the Commission to the governor, the majority and





minority leaders of the defaulting State's legislature, and to the Licensing Board(s) of each of the Participating States.

4. A State that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.

5. The Commission shall not bear any costs related to a State that is found to be in default or that has been terminated from this Compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the

Commission and the defaulting State.

6. The defaulting State may appeal its termination from the Compact by the Commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

7. Upon the termination of a State's participation in the Compact, the State shall immediately provide notice to all

Licensees within that State of such termination:

a. Licensees who have been granted a Compact Privilege in that State shall retain the Compact Privilege for one hundred eighty (180) days following the effective date of such termination.

b. Licensees who are licensed in that State who have been granted a Compact Privilege in a Participating State shall retain the Compact Privilege for one hundred eighty (180) days unless the Licensee also has a Qualifying License in a Participating State or obtains a Qualifying License in a Participating State before the one hundred eighty (180)-day period ends, in which case the Compact Privilege shall continue.

C. Dispute Resolution

1. Upon request by a Participating State, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to this Compact that arise among Participating States and between participating and non-Participating States.

2. The Commission shall promulgate a Rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as

appropriate.

D. Enforcement

- 1. The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions of this Compact and Rules of the Commission.
- 2. If compliance is not secured after all means to secure compliance have been exhausted, by majority vote, the Commission may initiate legal action in the United States District





Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices, against a Participating State in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of this Compact and the Commission's promulgated Rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Commission. The Commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or State law.

E. Legal Action Against the Commission

1. A Participating State may initiate legal action against the Commission in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact and its Rules. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

2. No person other than a Participating State shall enforce this Compact against the Commission.

SECTION 11. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PA LICENSURE COMPACT COMMISSION

A. This Compact shall come into effect on the date on which this Compact statute is enacted into law in the seventh Participating State.

I. On or after the effective date of the Compact, the Commission shall convene and review the enactment of each of the States that enacted the Compact prior to the Commission convening ("Charter Participating States") to determine if the statute enacted by each such Charter Participating State is materially different than the Model Compact.

a. A Charter Participating State whose enactment is found to be materially different from the Model Compact shall be entitled to the default process set forth in Section 10.B.

b. If any Participating State later withdraws from the Compact or its participation is terminated, the Commission shall remain in existence and the Compact shall remain in effect even if the number of Participating States should be less than seven. Participating States enacting the Compact subsequent to the Commission convening shall be subject to the process set forth in Section 7.C.21 to determine if their enactments are materially





different from the Model Compact and whether they qualify for participation in the Compact.

2. Participating States enacting the Compact subsequent to the seven initial Charter Participating States shall be subject to the process set forth in Section 7.C.21 to determine if their enactments are materially different from the Model Compact and whether they qualify for participation in the Compact.

3. All actions taken for the benefit of the Commission or in furtherance of the purposes of the administration of the Compact prior to the effective date of the Compact or the Commission coming into existence shall be considered to be actions of the Commission unless specifically repudiated by the Commission.

B. Any State that joins this Compact shall be subject to the Commission's Rules and bylaws as they exist on the date on which this Compact becomes law in that State. Any Rule that has been previously adopted by the Commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day this Compact becomes law in that State.

C. Any Participating State may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.

1. A Participating State's withdrawal shall not take effect until one hundred eighty (180) days after enactment of the repealing statute. During this one hundred eighty (180) dayperiod, all Compact Privileges that were in effect in the withdrawing State and were granted to Licensees licensed in the withdrawing State shall remain in effect. If any Licensee licensed in the withdrawing State is also licensed in another Participating State or obtains a license in another Participating State within the one hundred eighty (180) days, the Licensee's Compact Privileges in other Participating States shall not be affected by the passage of the one hundred eighty (180) days.

2. Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the State Licensing Board(s) of the withdrawing State to comply with the investigative, and Adverse Action reporting requirements of this Compact prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

3. Upon the enactment of a statute withdrawing a State from this Compact, the State shall immediately provide notice of such withdrawal to all Licensees within that State. Such withdrawing State shall continue to recognize all licenses granted pursuant to this Compact for a minimum of one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of such notice of withdrawal.

D. Nothing contained in this Compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any PA licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between Participating States and





between a Participating State and non-Participating State that

does not conflict with the provisions of this Compact.

This Compact may be amended by the Participating States. No amendment to this Compact shall become effective and binding upon any Participating State until it is enacted materially in the same manner into the laws of all Participating States as determined by the Commission.

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SECTION 12. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This Compact and the Commission's rulemaking authority shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes, and the implementation and administration of the Compact. Provisions of the Compact expressly authorizing or requiring promulgation of Rules shall not be construed to limit the

Commission's rulemaking authority solely for those purposes.

The provisions of this Compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be contrary to the constitution of any Participating State, a State seeking participation in the Compact, or of the United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any other government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

Notwithstanding subsection B or this section, Commission may deny a State's participation in the Compact or, in accordance with the requirements of Section 10.B, terminate a Participating State's participation in the Compact, if it determines that a constitutional requirement of a Participating State is, or would be with respect to a State seeking to participate in the Compact, a material departure from the Compact. Otherwise, if this Compact shall be held to be contrary to the constitution of any Participating State, the Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining Participating States and in full force and effect as to the Participating State affected as to all severable matters.

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SECTION 13. BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT

Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a Participating State that is not inconsistent with this Compact.

Any laws in a Participating State in conflict with this Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.





C. All agreements between the Commission and the Participating States are binding in accordance with their terms.

Sec. 2. NRS 629A.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:

629A.100 The Interstate Medical Licensure Compact is hereby ratified and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining the Compact, in substantially the form set forth in this [chapter:] section:

INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT

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ARTICLE 1. PURPOSE

In order to strengthen access to health care, and in recognition of the advances in the delivery of health care, the member states of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact have allied in common purpose to develop a comprehensive process that complements the existing licensing and regulatory authority of state medical boards and provides a streamlined process which allows physicians to become licensed in multiple states, thereby enhancing the portability of a medical license and ensuring the safety of patients. The Compact creates another pathway for licensure and does not otherwise change a state's existing Medical Practice Act. The Compact also adopts the prevailing standard for licensure and affirms that the practice of medicine occurs where the patient is located at the time of the physician-patient encounter, and therefore, requires the physician to be under the jurisdiction of the state medical board where the patient is located. State medical boards that participate in the Compact retain the jurisdiction to impose an adverse action against a license to practice medicine in that state issued to a physician through the procedures in the Compact.

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

In this Compact:

- (a) "Bylaws" means those bylaws established by the Interstate Commission pursuant to Article 11 for its governance, or for directing and controlling its actions and conduct.
- (b) "Commissioner" means the voting representative appointed by each member board pursuant to Article 11.
- (c) "Conviction" means a finding by a court that an individual is guilty of a criminal offense through adjudication, or entry of a plea of guilt or no contest to the charge by the offender. Evidence of an entry of a conviction of a criminal offense by the court shall be considered final for purposes of disciplinary action by a member board.





- (d) "Expedited license" means a full and unrestricted medical license granted by a member state to an eligible physician through the process set forth in the Compact.
- (e) "Interstate Commission" means the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission created pursuant to Article 11.
- (f) "License" means authorization by a state for a physician to engage in the practice of medicine, which would be unlawful without the authorization.
- (g) "Medical Practice Act" means laws and regulations governing the practice of allopathic and osteopathic medicine within a member state.
- (h) "Member board" means a state agency in a member state that acts in the sovereign interests of the state by protecting the public through licensure, regulation and education of physicians as directed by the state government.
 - (i) "Member state" means a state that has enacted the Compact.
- (j) "Practice of medicine" means the clinical prevention, diagnosis or treatment of a human disease, injury or condition requiring a physician to obtain and maintain a license in compliance with the Medical Practice Act of a member state.
 - (k) "Physician" means any person who:
- (1) Is a graduate of a medical school accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation of the American Osteopathic Association or a medical school listed in the International Medical Education Directory or its equivalent;
- (2) Has passed each component of the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) or the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Examination (COMLEX-USA) within three attempts, or any of its predecessor examinations accepted by a state medical board as an equivalent examination for licensure purposes;
- (3) Has successfully completed graduate medical education approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association;
- (4) Holds specialty certification or a time-unlimited specialty certificate recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association's Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists;
- (5) Possesses a full and unrestricted license to engage in the practice of medicine issued by a member board;
- (6) Has never been convicted, received adjudication, deferred adjudication, community supervision or deferred disposition for any offense by a court of appropriate jurisdiction;





- (7) Has never held a license authorizing the practice of medicine subjected to discipline by a licensing agency in any state, federal or foreign jurisdiction, excluding any action related to nonpayment of fees related to a license;
- (8) Has never had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by a state or the United States Drug Enforcement Administration; and
- (9) Is not under active investigation by a licensing agency or law enforcement authority in any state, federal or foreign jurisdiction.
- (1) "Offense" means a felony, gross misdemeanor or crime of moral turpitude.
- (m) "Rule" means a written statement by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to Article 12 of the Compact that is of general applicability, implements, interprets or prescribes a policy or provision of the Compact, or an organizational, procedural or practice requirement of the Interstate Commission, and has the force and effect of statutory law in a member state, and includes the amendment, repeal or suspension of an existing rule.
- (n) "State" means any state, commonwealth, district or territory of the United States.
- (o) "State of principal license" means a member state where a physician holds a license to practice medicine and which has been designated as such by the physician for purposes of registration and participation in the Compact.

ARTICLE 3. ELIGIBILITY

- (a) A physician must meet the eligibility requirements as defined in Article 2(k) to receive an expedited license under the terms and provisions of the Compact.
- (b) A physician who does not meet the requirements of Article 2(k) may obtain a license to practice medicine in a member state if the physician complies with all laws and requirements, other than the Compact, relating to the issuance of a license to practice medicine in that state.

ARTICLE 4. DESIGNATION OF STATE OF PRINCIPAL LICENSE

- (a) A physician shall designate a member state as the state of principal license for purposes of registration for expedited licensure through the Compact if the physician possesses a full and unrestricted license to practice medicine in the state, and the state is:
 - (1) The state of primary residence for the physician;





- (2) The state where at least 25 percent of the practice of medicine occurs;
 - (3) The location of the physician's employer; or
 - (4) If no state qualifies under paragraph (1), (2) or (3), the state designated as the state of residence for the purpose of federal income tax.
 - (b) A physician may redesignate a member state as the state of principal license at any time, as long as the state meets the requirements in subsection (a).
 - (c) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop rules to facilitate redesignation of another member state as the state of principal license.

ARTICLE 5. APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE OF EXPEDITED LICENSURE

- (a) A physician seeking licensure through the Compact shall file an application for an expedited license with the member board of the state selected by the physician as the state of principal license.
- (b) Upon receipt of an application for an expedited license, the member board within the state selected as the state of principal license shall evaluate whether the physician is eligible for expedited licensure and issue a letter of qualification, verifying or denying the physician's eligibility, to the Interstate Commission. For purposes of this subsection:
- (1) Static qualifications, which include verification of medical education, graduate medical education, results of any medical or licensing examination and other qualifications as determined by the Interstate Commission through rule, shall not be subject to additional primary source verification where the primary source has already been verified by the state of principal license.
- (2) The member board within the state selected as the state of principal license shall, in the course of verifying eligibility, perform a criminal background check of an applicant, including the use of the results of fingerprint or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the exception of federal employees who have a suitability determination in accordance with 5 C.F.R. § 731.202.
- (3) Appeal on the determination of eligibility shall be made to the member state where the application was filed and shall be subject to the law of that state.
- (c) Upon verification in subsection (b), physicians eligible for an expedited license shall complete the registration process established by the Interstate Commission to receive a license in a member state





selected pursuant to subsection (a), including the payment of any applicable fees.

- (d) After receiving verification of eligibility under subsection (b) and any fees under subsection (c), a member board shall issue an expedited license to the physician. This license shall authorize the physician to practice medicine in the issuing state consistent with the Medical Practice Act and all applicable laws and regulations of the issuing member board and member state.
- (e) An expedited license shall be valid for a period consistent with the licensure period in the member state and in the same manner as required for other physicians holding a full and unrestricted license within the member state.
- (f) An expedited license obtained through the Compact shall be terminated if a physician fails to maintain a license in the state of principal licensure for a nondisciplinary reason, without redesignation of a new state of principal licensure.
- (g) The Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, in conjunction with the Interstate Commission, are authorized to develop rules regarding the application process, including payment of any applicable fees and the issuance of an expedited license.

ARTICLE 6. FEES FOR EXPEDITED LICENSURE

- (a) A member state issuing an expedited license authorizing the practice of medicine in that state may impose a fee for a license issued or renewed through the Compact.
- (b) The Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, in conjunction with the Interstate Commission, are authorized to develop rules regarding fees for expedited licenses.

ARTICLE 7. RENEWAL AND CONTINUED PARTICIPATION

- (a) A physician seeking to renew an expedited license granted in a member state shall complete a renewal process with the Board of Medical Examiners or the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, as applicable, in conjunction with the Interstate Commission, if the physician:
- (1) Maintains a full and unrestricted license in a state of principal license;
- (2) Has not been convicted, received adjudication, deferred adjudication, community supervision or deferred disposition for any offense by a court of appropriate jurisdiction;





- (3) Has not had a license authorizing the practice of medicine subject to discipline by a licensing agency in any state, federal or foreign jurisdiction, excluding any action related to nonpayment of fees related to a license; and
- (4) Has not had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by a state or the United States Drug Enforcement Administration.
- (b) Physicians shall comply with all continuing professional development or continuing medical education requirements for renewal of a license issued by a member state.
- (c) The Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, as applicable, shall collect any renewal fees charged for the renewal of a license and distribute the fees to the Interstate Commission.
- (d) Subject to the renewal requirements in this Article and those specific to license renewal by the Board of Medical Examiners or the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, as applicable, and upon receipt of any renewal fees collected in subsection (c), a member board shall renew the physician's license.
- (e) Physician information collected by the Interstate Commission during the renewal process will be distributed to all member boards.
- (f) The Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine, in conjunction with the Interstate Commission, are authorized to develop rules to address renewal of licenses obtained through the Compact.

ARTICLE 8. COORDINATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

- (a) The Interstate Commission shall establish a database of all physicians licensed, or who have applied for licensure, pursuant to Article 5.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, member boards shall report to the Interstate Commission any public action or complaints against a licensed physician who has applied for or received an expedited license through the Compact.
- (c) Member boards shall report disciplinary or investigatory information determined as necessary and proper by rule of the Interstate Commission.
- (d) Member boards may report any nonpublic complaint, disciplinary or investigatory information not required by subsection (c) to the Interstate Commission.
- (e) Member boards shall share complaint or disciplinary information about a physician upon request of another member board.





- (f) All information provided to the Interstate Commission or distributed by member boards shall be confidential, filed under seal and used only for investigatory or disciplinary matters.
- (g) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop rules for mandatory or discretionary sharing of information by member boards.

ARTICLE 9. JOINT INVESTIGATIONS

- (a) Licensure and disciplinary records of physicians are deemed investigative.
- (b) In addition to the authority granted to a member board by its respective Medical Practice Act or other applicable state law, a member board may participate with other member boards in joint investigations of physicians licensed by the member boards.
- (c) A subpoena issued by a member state shall be enforceable in other member states.
- (d) Member boards may share any investigative, litigation or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the Compact.
- (e) Any member state may investigate actual or alleged violations of the statutes authorizing the practice of medicine in any other member state in which a physician holds a license to practice medicine.

ARTICLE 10. DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

- (a) Any disciplinary action taken by any member board against a physician licensed through the Compact shall be deemed unprofessional conduct which may be subject to discipline by other member boards, in addition to any violation of the Medical Practice Act or regulations in that state.
- (b) If a license granted to a physician by the member board in the state of principal license is revoked, surrendered or relinquished in lieu of discipline, or suspended, then all licenses issued to the physician by member boards shall automatically be placed, without further action necessary by any member board, on the same status. If the member board in the state of principal license subsequently reinstates the physician's license, a license issued to the physician by any other member board shall remain encumbered until that respective member board takes action to reinstate the license in a manner consistent with the Medical Practice Act of that state.
- (c) If disciplinary action is taken against a physician by a member board not in the state of principal license, any other





member board may deem the action conclusive as to matter of law and fact decided, and:

- (1) Impose the same or lesser sanctions against the physician so long as such sanctions are consistent with the Medical Practice Act of that state; or
- (2) Pursue separate disciplinary action against the physician under its respective Medical Practice Act, regardless of the action taken in other member states.
- (d) If a license granted to a physician by a member board is revoked, surrendered or relinquished in lieu of discipline, or suspended, then any license issued to the physician by any other member board shall be suspended, automatically and immediately without further action necessary by the other member board, for 90 days upon entry of the order by the disciplining board, to permit the member board to investigate the basis for the action under the Medical Practice Act of that state. A member board may terminate the automatic suspension of the license it issued prior to the completion of the 90 day suspension period in a manner consistent with the Medical Practice Act of that state.

ARTICLE 11. INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT COMMISSION

- (a) The member states hereby create the "Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission."
- (b) The purpose of the Interstate Commission is the administration of the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact, which is a discretionary state function.
- (c) The Interstate Commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the member states and shall have all the responsibilities, powers and duties set forth in the Compact, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by a subsequent concurrent action of the respective legislatures of the member states in accordance with the terms of the Compact.
- (d) The Interstate Commission shall consist of two voting representatives appointed by each member state who shall serve as Commissioners. In states where allopathic and osteopathic physicians are regulated by separate member boards, or if the licensing and disciplinary authority is split between multiple member boards within a member state, the member state shall appoint one representative from each member board. A Commissioner shall be:
- (1) An allopathic or osteopathic physician appointed to a member board;





- (2) An executive director, executive secretary or similar executive of a member board; or
 - (3) A member of the public appointed to a member board.
- (e) The Interstate Commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. A portion of this meeting shall be a business meeting to address such matters as may properly come before the Commission, including the election of officers. The Chairperson may call additional meetings and shall call for a meeting upon the request of a majority of the member states.
- (f) The bylaws may provide for meetings of the Interstate Commission to be conducted by telecommunication or electronic communication.
- (g) Each Commissioner participating at a meeting of the Interstate Commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of Commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission. A Commissioner shall not delegate a vote to another Commissioner. In the absence of its Commissioner, a member state may delegate voting authority for a specified meeting to another person from that state who meets the requirements of subsection (d).
- (h) The Interstate Commission shall provide public notice of all meetings, and all meetings must be open to the public. The Interstate Commission may close a meeting, in full or in portion, where it determines by a two-thirds vote of the Commissioners present that an open meeting would be likely to:
- (1) Relate solely to the internal personnel practices and procedures of the Interstate Commission;
- (2) Discuss matters specifically exempted from disclosure by a federal statute;
- (3) Discuss trade secrets, commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
- (4) Involve accusing a person of a crime or formally censuring a person;
- (5) Discuss information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (6) Discuss investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes; or
- (7) Specifically relate to the participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.
- (i) The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes which shall fully describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, including a record of any roll call votes.





- (j) The Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records, to the extent not otherwise designated in the Compact or by its rules, available to the public for inspection.
- (k) The Interstate Commission shall establish an Executive Committee, which must include officers, members and others as determined by the bylaws. The Executive Committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission, with the exception of rulemaking, during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session. When acting on behalf of the Interstate Commission, the Executive Committee shall oversee the administration of the Compact, including enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the Compact, its bylaws and rules and other such duties as necessary.
- (l) The Interstate Commission may establish other committees for governance and administration of the Compact.

ARTICLE 12. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

The Interstate Commission shall have the duty and power to:

- (a) Oversee and maintain the administration of the Compact;
- (b) Promulgate rules which shall be binding to the extent and in the manner provided for in the Compact;
- (c) Issue, upon the request of a member state or member board, advisory opinions concerning the meaning or interpretation of the Compact, its bylaws, rules and actions;
- (d) Enforce compliance with Compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including, but not limited to, the use of judicial process;
- (e) Establish and appoint committees, including, but not limited to, an Executive Committee as required by Article 11, which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties;
- (f) Pay, or provide for the payment of, the expenses related to the establishment, organization and ongoing activities of the Interstate Commission;
 - (g) Establish and maintain one or more offices;
 - (h) Borrow, accept, hire or contract for services of personnel;
 - (i) Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- (j) Employ an Executive Director who shall have such powers to employ, select or appoint employees, agents or consultants, and to determine their qualifications, define their duties and fix their compensation;





- (k) Establish personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, rates of compensation and qualifications of personnel;
- (1) Accept donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of it in a manner consistent with the conflict of interest policies established by the Interstate Commission;
- (m) Lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed;
- (n) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal or mixed;
 - (o) Establish a budget and make expenditures;
- (p) Adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission;
- (q) Report annually to the legislatures and governors of the member states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include reports of financial audits and any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission;
- (r) Coordinate education, training and public awareness regarding the Compact, its implementation and its operation;
 - (s) Maintain records in accordance with the bylaws;
 - (t) Seek and obtain trademarks, copyrights and patents; and
- (u) Perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the Compact.

ARTICLE 13. FINANCE POWERS

- (a) The Interstate Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff. The total assessment must be sufficient to cover the annual budget approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.
- (b) The Interstate Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same.
- (c) The Interstate Commission shall not pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by, and with the authority of, the member state.
- (d) The Interstate Commission shall be subject to a yearly financial audit conducted by a certified or licensed public





accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

ARTICLE 14. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

- (a) The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of Commissioners present and voting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the Compact within 12 months of the first Interstate Commission meeting.
- (b) The Interstate Commission shall elect or appoint annually from among its Commissioners a Chairperson, a Vice Chairperson and a Treasurer, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The Chairperson, or in the Chairperson's absence or disability, the Vice Chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission.
- (c) Officers selected in subsection (b) shall serve without remuneration from the Interstate Commission.
- (d) The officers and employees of the Interstate Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for a claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of, or relating to, an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, provided that such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person. For purposes of this subsection:
- (1) The liability of the Executive Director and employees of the Interstate Commission or representatives of the Interstate Commission, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors or omissions occurring within such person's state, may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees and agents. The Interstate Commission is considered to be an instrumentality of the states for the purposes of any such action. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect such person from suit or liability for damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of such person.
- (2) The Interstate Commission shall defend the Executive Director, its employees and, subject to the approval of the attorney general or other appropriate legal counsel of the member state represented by an Interstate Commission representative, such





Interstate Commission representative in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

(3) To the extent not covered by the state involved, the member state or the Interstate Commission, the representatives or employees of the Interstate Commission shall be held harmless in the amount of a settlement or judgment, including attorney's fees and costs, obtained against such persons arising out of an actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

ARTICLE 15. RULEMAKING FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION

- (a) The Interstate Commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the Compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Interstate Commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of the Compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the Interstate Commission shall be invalid and have no force or effect.
- (b) Rules deemed appropriate for the operations of the Interstate Commission shall be made pursuant to a rulemaking process that substantially conforms to the Model State Administrative Procedure Act of 2010, and subsequent amendments thereto.
- (c) Not later than 30 days after a rule is promulgated, any person may file a petition for judicial review of the rule in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, provided that the filing of such a petition shall not stay or otherwise prevent the rule from becoming effective unless the court finds that the petitioner has a substantial likelihood of success. The court shall give deference to the actions of the Interstate Commission consistent with applicable law and shall not find the rule to be unlawful if the





rule represents a reasonable exercise of the authority granted to the Interstate Commission.

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ARTICLE 16. OVERSIGHT OF INTERSTATE COMPACT

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(a) The executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce the Compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of the Compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law but shall not override existing state authority to regulate the practice of medicine.

(b) All courts shall take judicial notice of the Compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of the Compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Interstate Commission.

(c) The Interstate Commission shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the Interstate Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Interstate Commission, the Compact or promulgated rules.

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ARTICLE 17. ENFORCEMENT OF INTERSTATE COMPACT

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(a) The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of the Compact.

(b) The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the Commissioners, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact, and its promulgated rules and bylaws, against a member state in default. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

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(c) The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission may avail itself of any other remedies available under state law or the regulation of a profession.





ARTICLE 18. DEFAULT PROCEDURES

- (a) The grounds for default include, but are not limited to, failure of a member state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by the Compact, or the rules and bylaws of the Interstate Commission promulgated under the Compact.
- (b) If the Interstate Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the Compact, or the bylaws or promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission shall:
- (1) Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the means of curing the default and any action taken by the Interstate Commission. The Interstate Commission shall specify the conditions by which the defaulting state must cure its default; and
- (2) Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- (c) If the defaulting state fails to cure the default, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the Commissioners and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by the Compact shall terminate on the effective date of the termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of the default.
- (d) Termination of membership in the Compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to terminate shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature and each of the member states.
- (e) The Interstate Commission shall establish rules and procedures to address licenses and physicians that are materially impacted by the termination of a member state, or the withdrawal of a member state.
- (f) The member state which has been terminated is responsible for all dues, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of the termination, including obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of the termination.
- (g) The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to any state that has been found to be in default or which has been terminated from the Compact, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state.





(h) The defaulting state may appeal the action of the Interstate Commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees

ARTICLE 19. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- (a) The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a member state, to resolve disputes which are subject to the Compact and which may arise among member states or member boards.
- (b) The Interstate Commission shall promulgate rules providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution as appropriate.

ARTICLE 20. MEMBER STATES, EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENT

- (a) Any state is eligible to become a member state of the Compact.
- (b) The Compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the Compact into law by no less than seven states. Thereafter, it shall become effective and binding on a state upon enactment of the Compact into law by that state.
- (c) The governors of nonmember states, or their designees, shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the Compact by all states.
- (d) The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the Compact for enactment by the member states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the member states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the member states.

ARTICLE 21. WITHDRAWAL

- (a) Once effective, the Compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every member state, provided that a member state may withdraw from the Compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted the Compact into law.
- (b) Withdrawal from the Compact shall be by the enactment of a statute repealing the same, but shall not take effect until 1 year after the effective date of such statute and until written notice of the





withdrawal has been given by the withdrawing state to the governor of each other member state.

- (c) The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the Chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing the Compact in the withdrawing state
- (d) The Interstate Commission shall notify the other member states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days of its receipt of notice provided under subsection (c).
- (e) The withdrawing state is responsible for all dues, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of the withdrawal, including obligations, the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of the withdrawal.
- (f) Reinstatement following withdrawal of a member state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the Compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission.
- (g) The Interstate Commission is authorized to develop rules to address the impact of the withdrawal of a member state on licenses granted in other member states to physicians who designated the withdrawing member state as the state of principal license.

ARTICLE 22. DISSOLUTION

- (a) The Compact shall dissolve effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the member state which reduces the membership in the Compact to one member state.
- (b) Upon the dissolution of the Compact, the Compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be concluded and surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

ARTICLE 23. SEVERABILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

- (a) The provisions of the Compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the Compact shall be enforceable.
- (b) The provisions of the Compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.
- (c) Nothing in the Compact shall be construed to prohibit the applicability of other interstate compacts to which the states are members.





ARTICLE 24. BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

- (a) Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with the Compact.
- (b) All laws in a member state in conflict with the Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
- (c) All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Commission, are binding upon the member states.
- (d) All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.
- (e) In the event any provision of the Compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, such provisions shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.
- **Sec. 3.** Chapter 630 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 4 and 5 of this act.
- Sec. 4. "PA Licensure Compact" means the PA Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in section 1 of this act.
- Sec. 5. 1. The Board shall perform all duties imposed on this State by the PA Licensure Compact with respect to a physician assistant who is licensed pursuant to this chapter.
- 2. The Board has jurisdiction over a physician assistant who is practicing in this State under a compact privilege pursuant to the PA Licensure Compact if the physician assistant:
- (a) Is licensed by a professional licensing board or other governmental entity in another jurisdiction that licenses allopathic physician assistants and does not license osteopathic physician assistants; or
- (b) Received his or her education as a physician assistant primarily in allopathic techniques and is licensed by a professional licensing board or other governmental entity in another jurisdiction that licenses both allopathic and osteopathic physician assistants.
 - **Sec. 6.** NRS 630.005 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 630.005 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 630.007 to 630.026, inclusive, *and section 4 of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
 - **Sec. 7.** NRS 630.015 is hereby amended to read as follows: 630.015 "Physician assistant" means a person who is [a]:
- 1. A graduate of an academic program approved by the Board or who, by general education, practical training and experience determined to be satisfactory by the Board, is qualified to perform





medical services under the supervision of a supervising physician and who has been issued a license by the Board \Box ; or

- 2. Practicing in this State under a compact privilege pursuant to the PA Licensure Compact and is under the jurisdiction of the Board pursuant to section 5 of this act.
 - **Sec. 8.** NRS 630.30665 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 630.30665 1. The Board shall require each holder of a license to practice medicine to submit to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, a report stating the number and type of surgeries requiring conscious sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia performed by the holder of the license at his or her office or any other facility, excluding any surgical care performed:
- (a) At a medical facility as that term is defined in NRS 449.0151; or
 - (b) Outside of this State.

- 2. The Board shall require each holder of a license to practice medicine to submit a report to the Board concerning the occurrence of any sentinel event arising from any surgery described in subsection 1 within 14 days after the occurrence of the sentinel event. The report must be submitted in the manner prescribed by the Board.
 - 3. The Board shall:
- (a) Collect and maintain reports received pursuant to subsections 1 and 2; and
- (b) Ensure that the reports, and any additional documents created from the reports, are protected adequately from fire, theft, loss, destruction and other hazards, and from unauthorized access.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.0115 [...] and section 1 of this act, a report received pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 is confidential, not subject to subpoena or discovery, and not subject to inspection by the general public.
- 5. The provisions of this section do not apply to surgical care requiring only the administration of oral medication to a patient to relieve the patient's anxiety or pain, if the medication is not given in a dosage that is sufficient to induce in a patient a controlled state of depressed consciousness or unconsciousness similar to general anesthesia, deep sedation or conscious sedation.
- 6. In addition to any other remedy or penalty, if a holder of a license to practice medicine fails to submit a report or knowingly or willfully files false information in a report submitted pursuant to this section, the Board may, after providing the holder of a license to practice medicine with notice and opportunity for a hearing, impose against the holder of a license to practice medicine an administrative penalty for each such violation. The Board shall establish by regulation a sliding scale based on the severity of the violation to





determine the amount of the administrative penalty to be imposed against the holder of the license pursuant to this subsection. The regulations must include standards for determining the severity of the violation and may provide for a more severe penalty for multiple violations.

7. As used in this section:

- (a) "Conscious sedation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 449.436.
- (b) "Deep sedation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 449.437.
- (c) "General anesthesia" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 449.438.
- (d) "Sentinel event" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 439.830.
 - **Sec. 9.** NRS 630.336 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 630.336 1. Any deliberations conducted or vote taken by the Board or any investigative committee of the Board regarding its ordering of a physician, perfusionist, physician assistant, anesthesiologist assistant or practitioner of respiratory care to undergo a physical or mental examination or any other examination designated to assist the Board or committee in determining the fitness of a physician, perfusionist, physician assistant, anesthesiologist assistant or practitioner of respiratory care are not subject to the requirements of NRS 241.020.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 or 4, all applications for a license to practice medicine, perfusion or respiratory care, any charges filed by the Board, financial records of the Board, formal hearings on any charges heard by the Board or a panel selected by the Board, records of such hearings and any order or decision of the Board or panel must be open to the public.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.0115 [] and section 1 of this act, the following may be kept confidential:
- (a) Any statement, evidence, credential or other proof submitted in support of or to verify the contents of an application;
- (b) Any report concerning the fitness of any person to receive or hold a license to practice medicine, perfusion or respiratory care; and
 - (c) Any communication between:
 - (1) The Board and any of its committees or panels; and
- (2) The Board or its staff, investigators, experts, committees, panels, hearing officers, advisory members or consultants and counsel for the Board.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5 and NRS 239.0115 [,] and section 1 of this act, a complaint filed with the Board pursuant to NRS 630.307, all documents and other





information filed with the complaint and all documents and other information compiled as a result of an investigation conducted to determine whether to initiate disciplinary action are confidential.

- 5. The formal complaint or other document filed by the Board to initiate disciplinary action and all documents and information considered by the Board when determining whether to impose discipline are public records.
- 6. The Board shall, to the extent feasible, communicate or cooperate with or provide any documents or other information to any other licensing board or agency or any agency which is investigating a person, including a law enforcement agency. Such cooperation may include, without limitation, providing the board or agency with minutes of a closed meeting, transcripts of oral examinations and the results of oral examinations.
- **Sec. 10.** Chapter 632 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

The Nurse Licensure Compact is hereby ratified and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining the Compact, in the form substantially as follows:

NURSE LICENSURE COMPACT

ARTICLE I.

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

a. The party states find that:

- 1. The health and safety of the public are affected by the degree of compliance with and the effectiveness of enforcement activities related to state nurse licensure laws;
- 2. Violations of nurse licensure and other laws regulating the practice of nursing may result in injury or harm to the public;
- 3. The expanded mobility of nurses and the use of advanced communication technologies as part of our nation's health care delivery system require greater coordination and cooperation among states in the areas of nurse licensure and regulation;
- 4. New practice modalities and technology make compliance with individual state nurse licensure laws difficult and complex;
- 5. The current system of duplicative licensure for nurses practicing in multiple states is cumbersome and redundant for both nurses and states; and
- 6. Uniformity of nurse licensure requirements throughout the states promotes public safety and public health benefits.





- b. The general purposes of this Compact are to:
- 1. Facilitate the states' responsibility to protect the public's health and safety;
- 2. Ensure and encourage the cooperation of party states in the areas of nurse licensure and regulation;
- 3. Facilitate the exchange of information between party states in the areas of nurse regulation, investigation and adverse actions;
- 4. Promote compliance with the laws governing the practice of nursing in each jurisdiction;
- 5. Invest all party states with the authority to hold a nurse accountable for meeting all state practice laws in the state in which the patient is located at the time care is rendered through the mutual recognition of party state licenses;
- 6. Decrease redundancies in the consideration and issuance of nurse licenses; and
- 7. Provide opportunities for interstate practice by nurses who meet uniform licensure requirements.

ARTICLE II.

DEFINITIONS

As used in this Compact:

- a. "Adverse action" means any administrative, civil, equitable or criminal action permitted by a state's laws which is imposed by a licensing board or other authority against a nurse, including actions against an individual's license or multistate licensure privilege such as revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the licensee, limitation on the licensee's practice, or any other encumbrance on licensure affecting a nurse's authorization to practice, including issuance of a cease and desist action.
- b. "Alternative program" means a non-disciplinary monitoring program approved by a licensing board.
- c. "Coordinated licensure information system" means an integrated process for collecting, storing and sharing information on nurse licensure and enforcement activities related to nurse licensure laws that is administered by a nonprofit organization composed of and controlled by licensing boards.
 - d. "Current significant investigative information" means:
- 1. Investigative information that a licensing board, after a preliminary inquiry that includes notification and an opportunity for the nurse to respond, if required by state law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proved true, would indicate more than a minor infraction; or





2. Investigative information that indicates that the nurse represents an immediate threat to public health and safety regardless of whether the nurse has been notified and had an opportunity to respond.

e. "Encumbrance" means a revocation or suspension of, or any limitation on, the full and unrestricted practice of nursing

imposed by a licensing board.

f. "Home state" means the party state which is the nurse's primary state of residence.

g. "Licensing board" means a party state's regulatory body

responsible for issuing nurse licenses.

- h. "Multistate license" means a license to practice as a registered or a licensed practical/vocational nurse (LPN/VN) issued by a home state licensing board that authorizes the licensed nurse to practice in all party states under a multistate licensure privilege.
- i. "Multistate licensure privilege" means a legal authorization associated with a multistate license permitting the practice of nursing as either a registered nurse (RN) or LPN/VN in a remote state.
- j. "Nurse" means RN or LPN/VN, as those terms are defined by each party state's practice laws.
- k. "Party state" means any state that has adopted this Compact.
- l. "Remote state" means a party state, other than the home state.
- m. "Single-state license" means a nurse license issued by a party state that authorizes practice only within the issuing state and does not include a multistate licensure privilege to practice in any other party state.
- n. "State" means a state, territory or possession of the United States and the District of Columbia.
- o. "State practice laws" means a party state's laws, rules and regulations that govern the practice of nursing, define the scope of nursing practice, and create the methods and grounds for imposing discipline. "State practice laws" do not include requirements necessary to obtain and retain a license, except for qualifications or requirements of the home state.

ARTICLE III.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND JURISDICTION

a. A multistate license to practice registered or licensed practical/vocational nursing issued by a home state to a resident in





that state will be recognized by each party state as authorizing a nurse to practice as a registered nurse (RN) or as a licensed practical/vocational nurse (LPN/VN), under a multistate licensure privilege, in each party state.

- b. A state must implement procedures for considering the criminal history records of applicants for initial multistate license or licensure by endorsement. Such procedures shall include the submission of fingerprints or other biometric-based information by applicants for the purpose of obtaining an applicant's criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the agency responsible for retaining that state's criminal records.
- c. Each party state shall require the following for an applicant to obtain or retain a multistate license in the home state:
- 1. Meets the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure, as well as all other applicable state laws;
- 2. i. Has graduated or is eligible to graduate from a licensing board-approved RN or LPN/VN prelicensure education program; or
- ii. Has graduated from a foreign RN or LPN/VN prelicensure education program that (a) has been approved by the authorized accrediting body in the applicable country and (b) has been verified by an independent credentials review agency to be comparable to a licensing board-approved prelicensure education program;
- 3. Has, if a graduate of a foreign prelicensure education program not taught in English or if English is not the individual's native language, successfully passed an English proficiency examination that includes the components of reading, speaking, writing and listening;
- 4. Has successfully passed an NCLEX-RN or NCLEX-PN Examination or recognized predecessor, as applicable;
 - 5. Is eligible for or holds an active, unencumbered license;
- 6. Has submitted, in connection with an application for initial licensure or licensure by endorsement, fingerprints or other biometric data for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the agency responsible for retaining that state's criminal records;
- 7. Has not been convicted or found guilty, or has entered into an agreed disposition, of a felony offense under applicable state or federal criminal law;
- 8. Has not been convicted or found guilty, or has entered into an agreed disposition, of a misdemeanor offense related to the practice of nursing as determined on a case-by-case basis;
 - 9. Is not currently enrolled in an alternative program;





10. Is subject to self-disclosure requirements regarding current participation in an alternative program; and

11. Has a valid United States Social Security number.

- d. All party states shall be authorized, in accordance with existing state due process law, to take adverse action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege such as revocation, suspension, probation or any other action that affects a nurse's authorization to practice under a multistate licensure privilege, including cease and desist actions. If a party state takes such action, it shall promptly notify the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the home state of any such actions by remote states.
- e. A nurse practicing in a party state must comply with the state practice laws of the state in which the client is located at the time service is provided. The practice of nursing is not limited to patient care, but shall include all nursing practice as defined by the state practice laws of the party state in which the client is located. The practice of nursing in a party state under a multistate licensure privilege will subject a nurse to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, the courts and the laws of the party state in which the client is located at the time service is provided.
- f. Individuals not residing in a party state shall continue to be able to apply for a party state's single-state license as provided under the laws of each party state. However, the single-state license granted to these individuals will not be recognized as granting the privilege to practice nursing in any other party state. Nothing in this Compact shall affect the requirements established by a party state for the issuance of a single-state license.
- g. Any nurse holding a home state multistate license, on the effective date of this Compact, may retain and renew the multistate license issued by the nurse's then-current home state, provided that:
- 1. A nurse, who changes primary state of residence after this Compact's effective date, must meet all applicable Article III.c. requirements to obtain a multistate license from a new home state.
- 2. A nurse who fails to satisfy the multistate licensure requirements in Article III.c. due to a disqualifying event occurring after this Compact's effective date shall be ineligible to retain or renew a multistate license, and the nurse's multistate license shall be revoked or deactivated in accordance with applicable rules adopted by the Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators ("Commission").





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ARTICLE IV.

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APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE IN A PARTY STATE

Upon application for a multistate license, the licensing board in the issuing party state shall ascertain, through the coordinated licensure information system, whether the applicant has ever held, or is the holder of, a license issued by any other state, whether there are any encumbrances on any license or multistate licensure privilege held by the applicant, whether any adverse action has been taken against any license or multistate licensure privilege held by the applicant and whether the applicant is currently participating in an alternative program.

b. A nurse may hold a multistate license, issued by the home

state, in only one party state at a time.

c. If a nurse changes primary state of residence by moving between two party states, the nurse must apply for licensure in the new home state, and the multistate license issued by the prior home state will be deactivated in accordance with applicable rules adopted by the Commission.

The nurse may apply for licensure in advance of a

change in primary state of residence.

- 2. A multistate license shall not be issued by the new home state until the nurse provides satisfactory evidence of a change in primary state of residence to the new home state and satisfies all applicable requirements to obtain a multistate license from the new home state.
- d. If a nurse changes primary state of residence by moving from a party state to a non-party state, the multistate license issued by the prior home state will convert to a single-state license, valid only in the former home state.

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ARTICLE V.

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ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES INVESTED IN PARTY STATE LICENSING BOARDS

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In addition to the other powers conferred by state law, a licensing board shall have the authority to:

39 40 Take adverse action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege to practice within that party state.

Only the home state shall have the power to take adverse action against a nurse's license issued by the home state.

ii. For purposes of taking adverse action, the home state licensing board shall give the same priority and effect to





reported conduct received from a remote state as it would if such conduct had occurred within the home state. In so doing, the home state shall apply its own state laws to determine appropriate action.

- 2. Issue cease and desist orders or impose an encumbrance on a nurse's authority to practice within that party state.
- 3. Complete any pending investigations of a nurse who changes primary state of residence during the course of such investigations. The licensing board shall also have the authority to take appropriate action(s) and shall promptly report the conclusions of such investigations to the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the new home state of any such actions.
- 4. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, as well as the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a licensing board in a party state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence from another party state shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the state in which the witnesses or evidence are located.
- 5. Obtain and submit, for each nurse licensure applicant, fingerprint or other biometric-based information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for criminal background checks, receive the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation record search on criminal background checks and use the results in making licensure decisions.
- 6. If otherwise permitted by state law, recover from the affected nurse the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that nurse.
- 7. Take adverse action based on the factual findings of the remote state, provided that the licensing board follows its own procedures for taking such adverse action.
- b. If adverse action is taken by the home state against a nurse's multistate license, the nurse's multistate licensure privilege to practice in all other party states shall be deactivated until all encumbrances have been removed from the multistate license. All home state disciplinary orders that impose adverse action against a nurse's multistate license shall include a





statement that the nurse's multistate licensure privilege is deactivated in all party states during the pendency of the order.

c. Nothing in this Compact shall override a party state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action. The home state licensing board shall deactivate the multistate licensure privilege under the multistate license of any nurse for the duration of the nurse's participation in an alternative program.

ARTICLE VI.

COORDINATED LICENSURE INFORMATION SYSTEM AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

- a. All party states shall participate in a coordinated licensure information system of all licensed registered nurses (RNs) and licensed practical/vocational nurses (LPNs/VNs). This system will include information on the licensure and disciplinary history of each nurse, as submitted by party states, to assist in the coordination of nurse licensure and enforcement efforts.
- b. The Commission, in consultation with the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system, shall formulate necessary and proper procedures for the identification, collection and exchange of information under this Compact.
- c. All licensing boards shall promptly report to the coordinated licensure information system any adverse action, any current significant investigative information, denials of applications (with the reasons for such denials) and nurse participation in alternative programs known to the licensing board regardless of whether such participation is deemed nonpublic or confidential under state law.
- d. Current significant investigative information and participation in nonpublic or confidential alternative programs shall be transmitted through the coordinated licensure information system only to party state licensing boards.
- e. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all party state licensing boards contributing information to the coordinated licensure information system may designate information that may not be shared with non-party states or disclosed to other entities or individuals without the express permission of the contributing state.
- f. Any personally identifiable information obtained from the coordinated licensure information system by a party state licensing board shall not be shared with non-party states or disclosed to





other entities or individuals except to the extent permitted by the laws of the party state contributing the information.

- g. Any information contributed to the coordinated licensure information system that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the party state contributing that information shall also be expunged from the coordinated licensure information system.
- h. The Compact administrator of each party state shall furnish a uniform data set to the Compact administrator of each other party state, which shall include, at a minimum:
 - 1. Identifying information;
 - 2. Licensure data;

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- 3. Information related to alternative program participation; and
- 4. Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by Commission rules.
- i. The Compact administrator of a party state shall provide all investigative documents and information requested by another party state.

ARTICLE VII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION OF NURSE LICENSURE COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS

- a. The party states hereby create and establish a joint public entity known as the Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators.
- 1. The Commission is an instrumentality of the party states.
- 2. Venue is proper, and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively, in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.
- 3. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity.
 - b. Membership, Voting and Meetings
- 1. Each party state shall have and be limited to one administrator. The head of the state licensing board or designee shall be the administrator of this Compact for each party state. Any administrator may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the Administrator is appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the Commission shall be





filled in accordance with the laws of the party state in which the vacancy exists.

- 2. Each administrator shall be entitled to one (1) vote with regard to the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission. An administrator shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for an administrator's participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.
- 3. The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws or rules of the commission.
- 4. All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in Article VIII.
- 5. The Commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting if the Commission must discuss:
- i. Noncompliance of a party state with its obligations under this Compact;
- ii. The employment, compensation, discipline or other personnel matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- iii. Current, threatened or reasonably anticipated litigation;
- iv. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase or sale of goods, services or real estate;
- v. Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;
- vi. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
- vii. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- viii. Disclosure of investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
- ix. Disclosure of information related to any reports prepared by or on behalf of the Commission for the purpose of investigation of compliance with this Compact; or
- x. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or state statute.
- 6. If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this provision, the Commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision. The Commission shall keep minutes





that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefor, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the Commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

- c. The Commission shall, by a majority vote of the administrators, prescribe bylaws or rules to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers of this Compact, including but not limited to:
 - 1. Establishing the fiscal year of the Commission;
 - 2. Providing reasonable standards and procedures:
- i. For the establishment and meetings of other committees; and
- ii. Governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Commission;
- 3. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Commission, ensuring reasonable advance notice of all meetings and providing an opportunity for attendance of such meetings by interested parties, with enumerated exceptions designed to protect the public's interest, the privacy of individuals, and proprietary information, including trade secrets. The Commission may meet in closed session only after a majority of the administrators vote to close a meeting in whole or in part. As soon as practicable, the Commission must make public a copy of the vote to close the meeting revealing the vote of each administrator, with no proxy votes allowed;
- 4. Establishing the titles, duties and authority and reasonable procedures for the election of the officers of the Commission;
- 5. Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the personnel policies and programs of the Commission. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar laws of any party state, the bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the Commission; and
- 6. Providing a mechanism for winding up the operations of the Commission and the equitable disposition of any surplus funds that may exist after the termination of this Compact after the payment or reserving of all of its debts and obligations;
- d. The Commission shall publish its bylaws and rules, and any amendments thereto, in a convenient form on the website of the Commission.





- e. The Commission shall maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws.
- f. The Commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the bylaws.
 - g. The Commission shall have the following powers:
- 1. To promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all party states;
- 2. To bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the standing of any licensing board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;
 - 3. To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- 4. To borrow, accept or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a party state or nonprofit organizations;
- 5. To cooperate with other organizations that administer state compacts related to the regulation of nursing, including but not limited to sharing administrative or staff expenses, office space or other resources;
- 6. To hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of this Compact, and to establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel and other related personnel matters;
- 7. To accept any and all appropriate donations, grants and gifts of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest;
- 8. To lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use, any property, whether real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;
- 9. To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or otherwise dispose of any property, whether real, personal or mixed;
 - 10. To establish a budget and make expenditures;
 - 11. To borrow money;
- 12. To appoint committees, including advisory committees comprised of administrators, state nursing regulators, state legislators or their representatives, and consumer representatives, and other such interested persons;





- 13. To provide and receive information from, and to cooperate with, law enforcement agencies;
 - 14. To adopt and use an official seal; and
- 15. To perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact consistent with the state regulation of nurse licensure and practice.
 - h. Financing of the Commission

1. The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities.

2. The Commission may also levy on and collect an annual assessment from each party state to cover the cost of its operations, activities and staff in its annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount, if any, shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Commission, which shall promulgate a rule that is binding upon all party states.

3. The Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the party states, except

by, and with the authority of, such party state.

4. The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

i. Qualified Immunity, Defense and Indemnification

1. The administrators, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional, willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

2. The Commission shall defend any administrator, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the Commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising





out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from that person's intentional, willful or wanton misconduct.

3. The Commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any administrator, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the Commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from the intentional, willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

ARTICLE VIII.

RULEMAKING

- a. The Commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Article and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment and shall have the same force and effect as provisions of this Compact.
- b. Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.
- c. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule or rules by the Commission, and at least sixty (60) days in advance of the meeting at which the rule will be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a notice of proposed rulemaking:
 - 1. On the website of the Commission; and
- 2. On the website of each licensing board or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.
 - d. The notice of proposed rulemaking shall include:
- 1. The proposed time, date and location of the meeting in which the rule will be considered and voted upon;
- 2. The text of the proposed rule or amendment, and the reason for the proposed rule;





- 3. A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and
- 4. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.
- e. Prior to adoption of a proposed rule, the Commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.
- f. The Commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or amendment.
- g. The Commission shall publish the place, time and date of the scheduled public hearing.
- 1. Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing. All hearings will be recorded, and a copy will be made available upon request.
- 2. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at hearings required by this section.
- h. If no one appears at the public hearing, the Commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule.
- i. Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.
- j. The Commission shall, by majority vote of all administrators, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.
- k. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in this Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:
- 1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare;
 - 2. Prevent a loss of Commission or party state funds; or
- 3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is required by federal law or rule.





l. The Commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the Commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of thirty (30) days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing, and delivered to the Commission, prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission.

ARTICLE IX.

OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND ENFORCEMENT

a. Oversight

 1. Each party state shall enforce this Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate this Compact's purposes and intent.

2. The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any proceeding that may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Commission, and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process in such proceeding to the Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Commission, this Compact or promulgated rules.

b. Default, Technical Assistance and Termination

- 1. If the Commission determines that a party state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact or the promulgated rules, the Commission shall:
- i. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other party states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of curing the default or any other action to be taken by the Commission; and
- ii. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- 2. If a state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting state's membership in this Compact may be terminated upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the administrators, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the





default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.

- 3. Termination of membership in this Compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the Commission to the governor of the defaulting state and to the executive officer of the defaulting state's licensing board and each of the party states.
- 4. A state whose membership in this Compact has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.
- 5. The Commission shall not bear any costs related to a state that is found to be in default or whose membership in this Compact has been terminated unless agreed upon in writing between the Commission and the defaulting state.
- 6. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the Commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district in which the Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees.
 - c. Dispute Resolution

- 1. Upon request by a party state, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the Compact that arise among party states and between party and non-party states.
- 2. The Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes, as appropriate.
- 3. In the event the Commission cannot resolve disputes among party states arising under this Compact:
- i. The party states may submit the issues in dispute to an arbitration panel, which will be comprised of individuals appointed by the Compact administrator in each of the affected party states and an individual mutually agreed upon by the Compact administrators of all the party states involved in the dispute.
- ii. The decision of a majority of the arbitrators shall be final and binding.
 - d. Enforcement
- 1. The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this Compact.
- 2. By majority vote, the Commission may initiate legal action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district in which the Commission has its principal offices





against a party state that is in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of this Compact and its promulgated rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Commission. The Commission may pursue any other

remedies available under federal or state law.

ARTICLE X.

EFFECTIVE DATE, WITHDRAWAL AND AMENDMENT

- a. This Compact shall become effective and binding on the earlier of the date of legislative enactment of this Compact into law by no less than twenty-six (26) states or December 31, 2018. All party states to this Compact, that also were parties to the prior Nurse Licensure Compact, superseded by this Compact, ("Prior Compact"), shall be deemed to have withdrawn from said Prior Compact within six (6) months after the effective date of this Compact.
- b. Each party state to this Compact shall continue to recognize a nurse's multistate licensure privilege to practice in that party state issued under the Prior Compact until such party state has withdrawn from the Prior Compact.
- c. Any party state may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. A party state's withdrawal shall not take effect until six (6) months after enactment of the repealing statute.
- d. A party state's withdrawal or termination shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing or terminated state's licensing board to report adverse actions and significant investigations occurring prior to the effective date of such withdrawal or termination.
- e. Nothing contained in this Compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any nurse licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a party state and a non-party state that is made in accordance with the other provisions of this Compact.
- f. This Compact may be amended by the party states. No amendment to this Compact shall become effective and binding upon the party states unless and until it is enacted into the laws of all party states.





g. Representatives of non-party states to this Compact shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Commission, on a nonvoting basis, prior to the adoption of this Compact by all states.

ARTICLE XI.

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States, or if the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact shall be held to be contrary to the constitution of any party state, this Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the party state affected as to all severable matters.

- **Sec. 11.** NRS 632.307 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 632.307 1. The Board may place any condition, limitation or restriction on any license or certificate issued pursuant to this chapter if the Board determines that such action is necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare.
- 2. [The] Except as otherwise provided in section 10 of this act, the Board shall not report any condition, limitation or restriction placed on a license or certificate issued pursuant to this section to the National Council of State Boards of Nursing Disciplinary Data Bank or any other repository which records disciplinary action taken against licensees or holders of certificates, unless the licensee or holder of the certificate fails to comply with the condition, limitation or restriction placed on the license or certificate. The Board may, upon request, report any such information to an agency of another state which regulates the practice of nursing.
- 3. The Board may modify any condition, limitation or restriction placed on a license or certificate issued pursuant to this section if the Board determines it is necessary to protect the public health, safety or welfare.
- 4. Any condition, limitation or restriction placed on a license or certificate issued pursuant to this section shall not be deemed to be disciplinary action taken pursuant to NRS 632.349.





- **Sec. 12.** NRS 632.405 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 632.405 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 239.0115 [...] and section 10 of this act, any records or information obtained during the course of an investigation by the Board and any record of the investigation are confidential.
- 2. The complaint or other document filed by the Board to initiate disciplinary action and all documents and information considered by the Board when determining whether to impose disciplinary action are public records.
- 3. The Board shall, to the extent feasible, communicate or cooperate with or provide any documents or other information to another licensing board or any agency that is investigating a person, including a law enforcement agency.
- **Sec. 13.** Chapter 633 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 14 and 15 of this act.
- Sec. 14. "PA Licensure Compact" means the PA Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in section 1 of this act.
- Sec. 15. 1. The Board shall perform all duties imposed on this State by the PA Licensure Compact with respect to a physician assistant who is licensed pursuant to this chapter.
- 2. The Board has jurisdiction over a physician assistant who is practicing in this State under a compact privilege pursuant to the PA Licensure Compact if the physician assistant:
- (a) Is licensed by a professional licensing board or other governmental entity in another jurisdiction that licenses osteopathic physician assistants and does not license allopathic physician assistants; or
- (b) Received his or her education as a physician assistant primarily in osteopathic techniques and is licensed by a professional licensing board or other governmental entity in another jurisdiction that licenses both allopathic and osteopathic physician assistants.
 - **Sec. 16.** NRS 633.011 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 633.011 As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NRS 633.013 to 633.131, inclusive, *and section 14 of this act* have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.
 - **Sec. 17.** NRS 633.107 is hereby amended to read as follows: 633.107 "Physician assistant" means a person who is [a]:
- 1. A graduate of an academic program approved by the Board or who, by general education, practical training and experience determined to be satisfactory by the Board, is qualified to perform medical services under the supervision of a supervising osteopathic physician and who has been issued a license by the Board ...; or





- 2. Practicing in this State under a compact privilege pursuant to the PA Licensure Compact and is under the jurisdiction of the Board pursuant to section 15 of this act.
 - **Sec. 18.** NRS 633.301 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 633.301 1. The Board shall keep a record of its proceedings relating to licensing and disciplinary actions. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the record must be open to public inspection at all reasonable times and contain the name, known place of business and residence, and the date and number of the license of every osteopathic physician, physician assistant and anesthesiologist assistant licensed under this chapter.
- 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 239.0115 [...] and section 1 of this act, a complaint filed with the Board, all documents and other information filed with the complaint and all documents and other information compiled as a result of an investigation conducted to determine whether to initiate disciplinary action against a person are confidential, unless the person submits a written statement to the Board requesting that such documents and information be made public records.
- 3. The charging documents filed with the Board to initiate disciplinary action pursuant to chapter 622A of NRS and all other documents and information considered by the Board when determining whether to impose discipline are public records.
- 4. The Board shall, to the extent feasible, communicate or cooperate with or provide any documents or other information to any other licensing board or any other agency that is investigating a person, including, without limitation, a law enforcement agency.
 - Sec. 19. NRS 633.442 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 - 633.442 1. A physician assistant shall:
- (a) Keep his or her license or proof that he or she is authorized to practice in this State under the PA Licensure Compact, as applicable, available for inspection at his or her primary place of business; and
- (b) When engaged in professional duties, identify himself or herself as a physician assistant.
- 2. A physician assistant shall not bill a patient separately from his or her supervising osteopathic physician.
 - **Sec. 20.** NRS 633.524 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 633.524 1. The Board shall require each holder of a license to practice osteopathic medicine issued pursuant to this chapter to submit to the Board, on a form provided by the Board, and in the format required by the Board by regulation, a report stating the number and type of surgeries requiring conscious sedation, deep sedation or general anesthesia performed by the holder of the license





at his or her office or any other facility, excluding any surgical care performed:

- (a) At a medical facility as that term is defined in NRS 449.0151; or
 - (b) Outside of this State.

- 2. In addition to the report required pursuant to subsection 1, the Board shall require each holder of a license to practice osteopathic medicine to submit a report to the Board concerning the occurrence of any sentinel event arising from any surgery described in subsection 1. The report must be submitted in the manner prescribed by the Board which must be substantially similar to the manner prescribed by the State Board of Health for reporting information pursuant to NRS 439.835.
- 3. Each holder of a license to practice osteopathic medicine shall submit the reports required pursuant to subsections 1 and 2:
- (a) At the time the holder of the license renews his or her license; and
- (b) Whether or not the holder of the license performed any surgery described in subsection 1. Failure to submit a report or knowingly or willfully filing false information in a report constitutes grounds for initiating disciplinary action pursuant to NRS 633.511.
- 4. In addition to the reports required pursuant to subsections 1 and 2, the Board shall require each holder of a license to practice osteopathic medicine to submit a report to the Board concerning the occurrence of any sentinel event arising from any surgery described in subsection 1 within 14 days after the occurrence of the sentinel event. The report must be submitted in the manner prescribed by the Board.
 - 5. The Board shall:
- (a) Collect and maintain reports received pursuant to subsections 1, 2 and 4;
- (b) Ensure that the reports, and any additional documents created from the reports, are protected adequately from fire, theft, loss, destruction and other hazards, and from unauthorized access; and
- (c) Submit to the Division of Public and Behavioral Health a copy of the report submitted pursuant to subsection 1. The Division shall maintain the confidentiality of such reports in accordance with subsection 6.
- 6. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.0115 [...] and section 1 of this act, a report received pursuant to subsection 1, 2 or 4 is confidential, not subject to subpoena or discovery, and not subject to inspection by the general public.
- 7. The provisions of this section do not apply to surgical care requiring only the administration of oral medication to a patient to





relieve the patient's anxiety or pain, if the medication is not given in a dosage that is sufficient to induce in a patient a controlled state of depressed consciousness or unconsciousness similar to general anesthesia, deep sedation or conscious sedation.

- 8. In addition to any other remedy or penalty, if a holder of a license to practice osteopathic medicine fails to submit a report or knowingly or willfully files false information in a report submitted pursuant to this section, the Board may, after providing the holder of a license to practice osteopathic medicine with notice and opportunity for a hearing, impose against the holder of a license an administrative penalty for each such violation. The Board shall establish by regulation a sliding scale based on the severity of the violation to determine the amount of the administrative penalty to be imposed against the holder of the license to practice osteopathic medicine. The regulations must include standards for determining the severity of the violation and may provide for a more severe penalty for multiple violations.
 - 9. As used in this section:

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- (a) "Conscious sedation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 449.436.
- (b) "Deep sedation" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 449.437.
- (c) "General anesthesia" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 449.438.
- (d) "Sentinel event" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 439.830.
- **Sec. 21.** Chapter 637B of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

The Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact is hereby ratified and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining the Compact, in substantially the form set forth in this section:

AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY INTERSTATE COMPACT

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Compact is to facilitate interstate practice of audiology and speech-language pathology with the goal of improving public access to audiology and speech-language pathology services. The practice of audiology and speechpathology occurs the state where language in patient/client/student is located at the time the patient/client/student encounter. The Compact preserves





the regulatory authority of states to protect public health and safety through the current system of state licensure.

This Compact is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- 1. Increase public access to audiology and speech-language pathology services by providing for the mutual recognition of other member state licenses;
- 2. Enhance the states' ability to protect the public's health and safety;
- 3. Encourage the cooperation of member states in regulating multistate audiology and speech-language pathology practice;
- 4. Support spouses of relocating active duty military personnel:
- 5. Enhance the exchange of licensure, investigative and disciplinary information between member states;
- 6. Allow a remote state to hold a provider of services with a compact privilege in that state accountable to that state's practice standards; and
- 7. Allow for the use of telehealth technology to facilitate increased access to audiology and speech-language pathology services.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Compact, and except as otherwise provided, the following definitions shall apply:

- A. "Active duty military" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Chapter 1209 and 1211.
- B. "Adverse action" means any administrative, civil, equitable or criminal action permitted by a state's laws which is imposed by a licensing board or other authority against an audiologist or speech-language pathologist, including actions against an individual's license or privilege to practice such as revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the licensee, or restriction on the licensee's practice.
- C. "Alternative program" means a non-disciplinary monitoring process approved by an audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board to address impaired practitioners.
- D. "Audiologist" means an individual who is licensed by a state to practice audiology.
- E. "Audiology" means the care and services provided by a licensed audiologist as set forth in the member state's statutes and rules.





"Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Compact Commission" or "Commission" means the national administrative body whose membership consists of all states that have enacted the Compact.

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G. "Audiology and speech-language pathology licensing board," "audiology licensing board," "speech-language pathology licensing board," or "licensing board" means the agency of a state that is responsible for the licensing and regulation of audiologists and/or speech-language pathologists.

"Compact privilege" means the authorization granted by a remote state to allow a licensee from another member state to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist in the remote state under its laws and rules. The practice of audiology or speech-language pathology occurs in the member state where the patient/client/student is located at the time patient/client/student encounter.

"Current significant investigative information" means investigative information that a licensing board, after an inquiry or investigation that includes notification and an opportunity for the audiologist or speech-language pathologist to respond, if required by state law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proved true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.

"Data system" means a repository of information about licensees, including, but not limited to, continuing education, examination, licensure, investigative, compact privilege and

adverse action.

"Encumbered license" means a license in which an adverse action restricts the practice of audiology or speechlanguage pathology by the licensee and said adverse action has been reported to the National Practitioners Data Bank (NPDB).

"Executive Committee" means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to

them by, the Commission.

"Home state" means the member state that is the licensee's primary state of residence.

- "Impaired practitioner" means individuals professional practice is adversely affected by substance abuse, addiction, or other health-related conditions.
- "Licensee" means an individual who currently holds an authorization from the state licensing board to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist.
- "Member state" means a state that has enacted the Compact.





- "Privilege to practice" means a legal authorization permitting the practice of audiology or speech-language pathology in a remote state.
- "Remote state" means a member state other than the home state where a licensee is exercising or seeking to exercise the compact privilege.

"Rule" means a regulation, principle or directive

promulgated by the Commission that has the force of law.

"Single-state license" means an audiology or speechlanguage pathology license issued by a member state that authorizes practice only within the issuing state and does not include a privilege to practice in any other member state.

"Speech-language pathologist" means an individual who

is licensed by a state to practice speech-language pathology.

"Speech-language pathology" means the care and services provided by a licensed speech-language pathologist as set forth in the member state's statutes and rules.

"State" means any state, commonwealth, district or territory of the United States of America that regulates the practice

of audiology and speech-language pathology.

"State practice laws" means a member state's laws, rules and regulations that govern the practice of audiology or speechlanguage pathology, define the scope of audiology or speech-24 language pathology practice, and create the methods and grounds 25 for imposing discipline.

"Telehealth" means the application of telecommunication technology to deliver audiology or speech-language pathology services at a distance for assessment, intervention and/or

consultation.

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SECTION 3. STATE PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPACT

A license issued to an audiologist or speech-language pathologist by a home state to a resident in that state shall be recognized by each member state as authorizing an audiologist or speech-language pathologist to practice audiology or speechlanguage pathology, under a privilege to practice, in each member state.

A state must implement or utilize procedures for considering the criminal history records of applicants for initial privilege to practice. These procedures shall include the submission of fingerprints or other biometric-based information by applicants for the purpose of obtaining an applicant's criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of





Investigation and the agency responsible for retaining that state's criminal records.

- 1. A member state must fully implement a criminal background check requirement, within a time frame established by rule, by receiving the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation record search on criminal background checks and use the results in making licensure decisions.
- 2. Communication between a member state, the Commission and among member states regarding the verification of eligibility for licensure through the Compact shall not include any information received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to a federal criminal records check performed by a member state under Public Law 92-544.
- C. Upon application for a privilege to practice, the licensing board in the issuing remote state shall ascertain, through the data system, whether the applicant has ever held, or is the holder of, a license issued by any other state, whether there are any encumbrances on any license or privilege to practice held by the applicant, whether any adverse action has been taken against any license or privilege to practice held by the applicant.
- D. Each member state shall require an applicant to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure, as well as, all other applicable state laws.
 - E. For an audiologist:

- 1. Must meet one of the following educational requirements:
- a. On or before, Dec. 31, 2007, has graduated with a master's degree or doctorate in audiology, or equivalent degree regardless of degree name, from a program that is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation, or its successor, or by the United States Department of Education and operated by a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting organization recognized by the board; or
- b. On or after, Jan. 1, 2008, has graduated with a Doctoral degree in audiology, or equivalent degree, regardless of degree name, from a program that is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation, or its successor, or by the United States Department of Education and operated by a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting organization recognized by the board; or
- c. Has graduated from an audiology program that is housed in an institution of higher education outside of the United





States (a) for which the program and institution have been approved by the authorized accrediting body in the applicable country and (b) the degree program has been verified by an independent credentials review agency to be comparable to a state licensing board-approved program.

- 2. Has completed a supervised clinical practicum experience from an accredited educational institution or its cooperating programs as required by the Commission;
- 3. Has successfully passed a national examination approved by the Commission;
 - 4. Holds an active, unencumbered license;
- 5. Has not been convicted or found guilty, and has not entered into an agreed disposition, of a felony related to the practice of audiology, under applicable state or federal criminal law;
- 6. Has a valid United States Social Security or National Practitioner Identification number.
 - F. For a speech-language pathologist:
- 1. Must meet one of the following educational requirements:
- a. Has graduated with a master's degree from a speechlanguage pathology program that is accredited by an organization recognized by the United States Department of Education and operated by a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting organization recognized by the board; or
- b. Has graduated from a speech-language pathology program that is housed in an institution of higher education outside of the United States (a) for which the program and institution have been approved by the authorized accrediting body in the applicable country and (b) the degree program has been verified by an independent credentials review agency to be comparable to a state licensing board-approved program.
- 2. Has completed a supervised clinical practicum experience from an educational institution or its cooperating programs as required by the Commission;
- 3. Has completed a supervised postgraduate professional experience as required by the Commission;
- 4. Has successfully passed a national examination approved by the Commission;
 - 5. Holds an active, unencumbered license;
- 6. Has not been convicted or found guilty, and has not entered into an agreed disposition, of a felony related to the practice of speech-language pathology, under applicable state or federal criminal law;



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- 7. Has a valid United States Social Security or National Practitioner Identification number.
- G. The privilege to practice is derived from the home state license.
- H. An audiologist or speech-language pathologist practicing in a member state must comply with the state practice laws of the state in which the client is located at the time service is provided. The practice of audiology and speech-language pathology shall include all audiology and speech-language pathology practice as defined by the state practice laws of the member state in which the client is located. The practice of audiology and speech-language pathology in a member state under a privilege to practice shall subject an audiologist or speech-language pathologist to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, the courts and the laws of the member state in which the client is located at the time service is provided.
- I. Individuals not residing in a member state shall continue to be able to apply for a member state's single-state license as provided under the laws of each member state. However, the single-state license granted to these individuals shall not be recognized as granting the privilege to practice audiology or speech-language pathology in any other member state. Nothing in this Compact shall affect the requirements established by a member state for the issuance of a single-state license.
- J. Member states may charge a fee for granting a compact privilege.
- K. Member states must comply with the bylaws and rules and regulations of the Commission.

SECTION 4. COMPACT PRIVILEGE

- A. To exercise the compact privilege under the terms and provisions of the Compact, the audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall:
 - 1. Hold an active license in the home state;
 - 2. Have no encumbrance on any state license;
- 3. Be eligible for a compact privilege in any member state in accordance with Section 3;
- 4. Have not had any adverse action against any license or compact privilege within the previous 2 years from date of application;
- 5. Notify the Commission that the licensee is seeking the compact privilege within a remote state(s);
- 6. Pay any applicable fees, including any state fee, for the compact privilege;





- 7. Report to the Commission adverse action taken by any non-member state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken.
- B. For the purposes of the compact privilege, an audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall only hold one home state license at a time.
- C. Except as provided in Section 6, if an audiologist or speech-language pathologist changes primary state of residence by moving between two-member states, the audiologist or speech-language pathologist must apply for licensure in the new home state, and the license issued by the prior home state shall be deactivated in accordance with applicable rules adopted by the Commission.
- D. The audiologist or speech-language pathologist may apply for licensure in advance of a change in primary state of residence.
- E. A license shall not be issued by the new home state until the audiologist or speech-language pathologist provides satisfactory evidence of a change in primary state of residence to the new home state and satisfies all applicable requirements to obtain a license from the new home state.
- F. If an audiologist or speech-language pathologist changes primary state of residence by moving from a member state to a non-member state, the license issued by the prior home state shall convert to a single-state license, valid only in the former home state.
- G. The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home state license. The licensee must comply with the requirements of Section 4A to maintain the compact privilege in the remote state.
- H. A licensee providing audiology or speech-language pathology services in a remote state under the compact privilege shall function within the laws and regulations of the remote state.
- I. A licensee providing audiology or speech-language pathology services in a remote state is subject to that state's regulatory authority. A remote state may, in accordance with due process and that state's laws, remove a licensee's compact privilege in the remote state for a specific period of time, impose fines, and/or take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens.
- J. If a home state license is encumbered, the licensee shall lose the compact privilege in any remote state until the following occur:
 - 1. The home state license is no longer encumbered; and
- 2. Two years have elapsed from the date of the adverse action.





- K. Once an encumbered license in the home state is restored to good standing, the licensee must meet the requirements of Section 4A to obtain a compact privilege in any remote state.
- L. Once the requirements of Section 4J have been met, the licensee must meet the requirements in Section 4A to obtain a compact privilege in a remote state.

SECTION 5. COMPACT PRIVILEGE TO PRACTICE TELEHEALTH

Member states shall recognize the right of an audiologist or speech-language pathologist, licensed by a home state in accordance with Section 3 and under rules promulgated by the Commission, to practice audiology or speech-language pathology in any member state via telehealth under a privilege to practice as provided in the Compact and rules promulgated by the Commission.

SECTION 6. ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL OR THEIR SPOUSES

Active duty military personnel, or their spouse, shall designate a home state where the individual has a current license in good standing. The individual may retain the home state designation during the period the service member is on active duty. Subsequent to designating a home state, the individual shall only change their home state through application for licensure in the new state.

SECTION 7. ADVERSE ACTIONS

- A. In addition to the other powers conferred by state law, a remote state shall have the authority, in accordance with existing state due process law, to:
- 1. Take adverse action against an audiologist's or speechlanguage pathologist's privilege to practice within that member state.
- 2. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses as well as the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a licensing board in a member state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence from another member state shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing





authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the state in which the witnesses or evidence are located.

- 3. Only the home state shall have the power to take adverse action against a audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's license issued by the home state.
- B. For purposes of taking adverse action, the home state shall give the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from a member state as it would if the conduct had occurred within the home state. In so doing, the home state shall apply its own state laws to determine appropriate action.
- C. The home state shall complete any pending investigations of an audiologist or speech-language pathologist who changes primary state of residence during the course of the investigations. The home state shall also have the authority to take appropriate action(s) and shall promptly report the conclusions of the investigations to the administrator of the data system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the new home state of any adverse actions.
- D. If otherwise permitted by state law, the member state may recover from the affected audiologist or speech-language pathologist the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that audiologist or speech-language pathologist.
- E. The member state may take adverse action based on the factual findings of the remote state, provided that the member state follows the member state's own procedures for taking the adverse action.
 - F. Joint Investigations
- 1. In addition to the authority granted to a member state by its respective audiology or speech-language pathology practice act or other applicable state law, any member state may participate with other member states in joint investigations of licensees.
- 2. Member states shall share any investigative, litigation, or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the Compact.
- G. If adverse action is taken by the home state against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's license, the audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's privilege to practice in all other member states shall be deactivated until all encumbrances have been removed from the state license. All home state disciplinary orders that impose adverse action against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's license shall include a statement that the audiologist's or speech-language





pathologist's privilege to practice is deactivated in all member states during the pendency of the order.

- H. If a member state takes adverse action, it shall promptly notify the administrator of the data system. The administrator of the data system shall promptly notify the home state of any adverse actions by remote states.
- I. Nothing in this Compact shall override a member state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action.

SECTION 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY COMPACT COMMISSION

A. The Compact member states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Compact Commission:

1. The Commission is an instrumentality of the Compact

states.

2. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.

3. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to be a

waiver of sovereign immunity.

B. Membership, Voting and Meetings

1. Each member state shall have two (2) delegates selected by that member state's licensing board. The delegates shall be current members of the licensing board. One shall be an audiologist and one shall be a speech-language pathologist.

2. An additional five (5) delegates, who are either a public member or board administrator from a state licensing board, shall be chosen by the Executive Committee from a pool of nominees

provided by the Commission at Large.

3. Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the delegate is appointed.

4. The member state board shall fill any vacancy occurring on the Commission, within 90 days.

5. Each delegate shall be entitled to one (1) vote with regard to the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission.





- 6. A delegate shall vote in person or by other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.
- 7. The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws.
- C. The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:
 - 1. Establish the fiscal year of the Commission;
 - 2. Establish bylaws;

- 3. Establish a Code of Ethics;
- 4. Maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws;
- 5. Meet and take actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the bylaws;
- 6. Promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states;
- 7. Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the standing of any state audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;
 - 8. Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- 9. Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a member state;
- 10. Hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the Compact, and to establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters;
- 11. Accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety and/or conflict of interest;
- 12. Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;
- 13. Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property real, personal, or mixed;





- 14. Establish a budget and make expenditures;
- 15. Borrow money;

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- 16. Appoint committees, including standing committees composed of members, and other interested persons as may be designated in this Compact and the bylaws;
- 17. Provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, law enforcement agencies:
 - 18. Establish and elect an Executive Committee; and
- 19. Perform other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact consistent with the state regulation of audiology and speech-language pathology licensure and practice.
 - D. The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of this Compact:

1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of ten (10) members:

a. Seven (7) voting members who are elected by the Commission from the current membership of the Commission;

- b. Two (2) ex-officios, consisting of one nonvoting member from a recognized national audiology professional association and one nonvoting member from a recognized national speech-language pathology association; and
- c. One (1) ex-officio, nonvoting member from the recognized membership organization of the audiology and speechlanguage pathology licensing boards.
- E. The ex-officio members shall be selected by their respective organizations.
 - 1. The Commission may remove any member of the Executive Committee as provided in bylaws.
 - 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least annually.
 - 3. The Executive Committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
- a. Recommend to the entire Commission changes to the rules or bylaws, changes to this Compact legislation, fees paid by Compact member states such as annual dues, and any commission Compact fee charged to licensees for the compact privilege;
- b. Ensure Compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise;
 - c. Prepare and recommend the budget;
- d. Maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission;
- e. Monitor Compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to the Commission;
 - f. Establish additional committees as necessary; and





g. Other duties as provided in rules or bylaws.

4. Meetings of the Commission

All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in Section 10.

- 5. The Commission or the Executive Committee or other committees of the Commission may convene in a closed, non-public meeting if the Commission or Executive Committee or other committees of the Commission must discuss:
- a. Non-compliance of a member state with its obligations under the Compact;
- b. The employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

c. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation;

d. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease, or sale of goods, services, or real estate;

e. Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring

any person;

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 f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;

g. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

h. Disclosure of investigative records compiled for law

enforcement purposes;

- i. Disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the Compact; or
- j. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or member state statute.
- 6. If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this provision, the Commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision.
- 7. The Commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority





vote of the Commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

8. Financing of the Commission

a. The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

b. The Commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment,

supplies, materials, and services.

c. The Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff, which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

9. The Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the member states,

except by and with the authority of the member state.

10. The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

F. Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification

1. The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any person from suit and/or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

2. The Commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the Commission





in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct.

3. The Commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the Commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

SECTION 9. DATA SYSTEM

- A. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.
- B. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a member state shall submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom this Compact is applicable as required by the rules of the Commission, including:
 - 1. Identifying information;
 - 2. Licensure data;
 - 3. Adverse actions against a license or compact privilege;
- 4. Non-confidential information related to alternative program participation;
- 5. Any denial of application for licensure, and the reason(s) for denial; and
 - 6. Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the rules of the Commission.
 - C. Investigative information pertaining to a licensee in any member state shall only be available to other member states.
 - D. The Commission shall promptly notify all member states of any adverse action taken against a licensee or an individual





applying for a license. Adverse action information pertaining to a licensee in any member state shall be available to any other member state.

E. Member states contributing information to the data system may designate information that may not be shared with the public

without the express permission of the contributing state.

F. Any information submitted to the data system that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the member state contributing the information shall be removed from the data system.

SECTION 10. RULEMAKING

A. The Commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Section and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.

B. If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact within 4 years of the date of adoption of the rule, the rule shall have no further force and effect in any member state.

C. Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a

regular or special meeting of the Commission.

D. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule or rules by the Commission, and at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting at which the rule shall be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking:

1. On the website of the Commission or other publicly

accessible platform; and

- 2. On the website of each member state audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board or other publicly accessible platform or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.
 - E. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall include:
- 1. The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the rule shall be considered and voted upon;
- 2. The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule;
 - 3. A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and
 - 4. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.





F. Prior to the adoption of a proposed rule, the Commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.

G. The Commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or amendment if a hearing is

requested by:

1. At least twenty-five (25) persons;

2. A state or federal governmental subdivision or agency; or

3. An association having at least twenty-five (25) members.

H. If a hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the Commission shall publish the place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing. If the hearing is held via electronic means, the Commission shall publish the mechanism for access to the electronic hearing.

1. All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the executive director of the Commission or other designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing not less than five (5) business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.

2. Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity

to comment orally or in writing.

3. All hearings shall be recorded. A copy of the recording shall be made available on request.

4. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at hearings required by this section.

I. Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.

J. If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the Commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing.

K. The Commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.

L. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as





reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:

- 1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
 - 2. Prevent a loss of Commission or member state funds; or
- 3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule.
- M. The Commission or an authorized committee of the Commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the Commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of thirty (30) days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing and delivered to the chair of the Commission prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision shall take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission.

SECTION 11. OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

A. Dispute Resolution

- 1. Upon request by a member state, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the Compact that arise among member states and between member and non-member states.
- 2. The Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

B. Enforcement

- 1. The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this Compact.
- 2. By majority vote, the Commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices against a member state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact and its promulgated rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is





necessary, the prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Commission. The Commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law.

SECTION 12. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED RULES, WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENT

- A. The Compact shall come into effect on the date on which the Compact statute is enacted into law in the 10th member state. The provisions, which become effective at that time, shall be limited to the powers granted to the Commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of rules. Thereafter, the Commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the Compact.
- B. Any state that joins the Compact subsequent to the Commission's initial adoption of the rules shall be subject to the rules as they exist on the date on which the Compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously adopted by the Commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the Compact becomes law in that state.
- C. Any member state may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.
- 1. A member state's withdrawal shall not take effect until six (6) months after enactment of the repealing statute.
- 2. Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this act prior to the effective date of withdrawal.
- D. Nothing contained in this Compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any audiology or speech-language pathology licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a non-member state that does not conflict with the provisions of this Compact.
- E. This Compact may be amended by the member states. No amendment to this Compact shall become effective and binding upon any member state until it is enacted into the laws of all member states.





SECTION 13. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any member state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any member state, the Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining member states and in full force and effect as to the member state affected as to all severable matters.

SECTION 14. BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

- A. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with the Compact.
- B. All laws in a member state in conflict with the Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
- C. All lawful actions of the Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Commission, are binding upon the member states.
- D. All agreements between the Commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.
- E. In the event any provision of the Compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, the provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.
 - **Sec. 22.** NRS 637B.288 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 637B.288 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 239.0115 [...] and section 21 of this act, a complaint filed with the Board, all documents and other information filed with the complaint and all documents and other information compiled as a result of an investigation conducted to determine whether to initiate disciplinary action against a person are confidential, unless the person submits a written statement to the Board requesting that such documents and information be made public records.
- 2. The charging documents filed with the Board to initiate disciplinary action pursuant to chapter 622A of NRS and all documents and information considered by the Board when determining whether to impose discipline are public records.





3. The Board shall, to the extent feasible, communicate or cooperate with or provide any documents or other information to any other licensing board or any other agency that is investigating a person, including, without limitation, a law enforcement agency.

Sec. 23. Chapter 640 of NRS is hereby amended by adding

thereto a new section to read as follows:

The Physical Therapy Licensure Compact is hereby ratified and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining the Compact, in substantially the form set forth in this section:

PHYSICAL THERAPY LICENSURE COMPACT

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Compact is to facilitate interstate practice of physical therapy with the goal of improving public access to physical therapy services. The practice of physical therapy occurs in the state where the patient/client is located at the time of the patient/client encounter. The Compact preserves the regulatory authority of states to protect public health and safety through the current system of state licensure.

This Compact is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- 1. Increase public access to physical therapy services by providing for the mutual recognition of other member state licenses;
- 2. Enhance the states' ability to protect the public's health and safety;
- 3. Encourage the cooperation of member states in regulating multi-state physical therapy practice;
 - 4. Support spouses of relocating military members;
- 5. Enhance the exchange of licensure, investigative, and disciplinary information between member states; and
- 6. Allow a remote state to hold a provider of services with a compact privilege in that state accountable to that state's practice standards.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Compact, and except as otherwise provided, the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Active Duty Military" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Chapters 1209 and 1211.





"Adverse Action" means disciplinary action taken by a physical therapy licensing board based upon misconduct,

unacceptable performance, or a combination of both.

"Alternative Program" means a non-disciplinary monitoring or practice remediation process approved by a physical therapy licensing board. This includes, but is not limited to, substance abuse issues.

- "Compact privilege" means the authorization granted by a remote state to allow a licensee from another member state to practice as a physical therapist or work as a physical therapist assistant in the remote state under its laws and rules. The practice of physical therapy occurs in the member state where the patient/client is located at the time of the patient/client encounter.
- "Continuing competence" means a requirement, as a condition of license renewal, to provide evidence of participation in, and/or completion of, educational and professional activities relevant to practice or area of work.
- "Data system" means a repository of information about licensees, including examination, licensure, investigative, compact privilege, and adverse action.

"Encumbered license" means a license that a physical therapy licensing board has limited in any way.

- "Executive Board" means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the Commission.
- "Home state" means the member state that is the licensee's primary state of residence.
- "Investigative information" means information, records, and documents received or generated by a physical therapy licensing board pursuant to an investigation.
- "Jurisprudence Requirement" means the assessment of an individual's knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of physical therapy in a state.
- "Licensee" means an individual who currently holds an authorization from the state to practice as a physical therapist or to work as a physical therapist assistant.
- "Member state" means a state that has enacted the *13*. Compact.
- "Party state" means any member state in which a licensee *14*. holds a current license or compact privilege or is applying for a license or compact privilege.
- "Physical therapist" means an individual who is licensed by a state to practice physical therapy.



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16. "Physical therapist assistant" means an individual who is licensed/certified by a state and who assists the physical therapist in selected comparents of physical therapist.

in selected components of physical therapy.

17. "Physical therapy," "physical therapy practice," and "the practice of physical therapy" mean the care and services provided by or under the direction and supervision of a licensed physical therapist.

18. "Physical Therapy Compact Commission" or "Commission" means the national administrative body whose membership consists of all states that have enacted the Compact.

- 19. "Physical therapy licensing board" or "licensing board" means the agency of a state that is responsible for the licensing and regulation of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants.
- 20. "Remote State" means a member state other than the home state, where a licensee is exercising or seeking to exercise the compact privilege.

21. "Rule" means a regulation, principle, or directive

promulgated by the Commission that has the force of law.

22. "State" means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States of America that regulates the practice of physical therapy.

SECTION 3. STATE PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPACT

A. To participate in the Compact, a state must:

- 1. Participate fully in the Commission's data system, including using the Commission's unique identifier as defined in rules;
- 2. Have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensees;

3. Notify the Commission, in compliance with the terms of the Compact and rules, of any adverse action or the availability of

investigative information regarding a licensee;

- 4. Fully implement a criminal background check requirement, within a time frame established by rule, by receiving the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation record search on criminal background checks and use the results in making licensure decisions in accordance with Section 3.B.;
 - 5. Comply with the rules of the Commission;
- 6. Utilize a recognized national examination as a requirement for licensure pursuant to the rules of the Commission; and
- 7. Have continuing competence requirements as a condition for license renewal.





- B. Upon adoption of this statute, the member state shall have the authority to obtain biometric-based information from each physical therapy licensure applicant and submit this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a criminal background check in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 534 and 42 U.S.C. § 14616.
- C. A member state shall grant the compact privilege to a licensee holding a valid unencumbered license in another member state in accordance with the terms of the Compact and rules.
- D. Member states may charge a fee for granting a compact privilege.

SECTION 4. COMPACT PRIVILEGE

- A. To exercise the compact privilege under the terms and provisions of the Compact, the licensee shall:
 - 1. Hold a license in the home state;
 - 2. Have no encumbrance on any state license;
- 3. Be eligible for a compact privilege in any member state in accordance with Section 4D, G and H;
- 4. Have not had any adverse action against any license or compact privilege within the previous 2 years;
- 5. Notify the Commission that the licensee is seeking the compact privilege within a remote state(s);
- 6. Pay any applicable fees, including any state fee, for the compact privilege;
- 7. Meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the remote state(s) in which the licensee is seeking a compact privilege; and
- 8. Report to the Commission adverse action taken by any non-member state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken.
- B. The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home license. The licensee must comply with the requirements of Section 4.A. to maintain the compact privilege in the remote state.
- C. A licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state under the compact privilege shall function within the laws and regulations of the remote state.
- D. A licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state is subject to that state's regulatory authority. A remote state may, in accordance with due process and that state's laws, remove a licensee's compact privilege in the remote state for a specific period of time, impose fines, and/or take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens. The licensee





is not eligible for a compact privilege in any state until the specific time for removal has passed and all fines are paid.

- E. If a home state license is encumbered, the licensee shall lose the compact privilege in any remote state until the following occur:
 - 1. The home state license is no longer encumbered; and
- 2. Two years have elapsed from the date of the adverse action.
- F. Once an encumbered license in the home state is restored to good standing, the licensee must meet the requirements of Section 4A to obtain a compact privilege in any remote state.
- G. If a licensee's compact privilege in any remote state is removed, the individual shall lose the compact privilege in any remote state until the following occur:
- 1. The specific period of time for which the compact privilege was removed has ended;
 - 2. All fines have been paid; and
- 3. Two years have elapsed from the date of the adverse action.
- H. Once the requirements of Section 4G have been met, the license must meet the requirements in Section 4A to obtain a compact privilege in a remote state.

SECTION 5. ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL OR THEIR SPOUSES

A licensee who is active duty military or is the spouse of an individual who is active duty military may designate one of the following as the home state:

- A. Home of record;
- B. Permanent Change of Station (PCS); or
- C. State of current residence if it is different than the PCS state or home of record.

SECTION 6. ADVERSE ACTIONS

- A. A home state shall have exclusive power to impose adverse action against a license issued by the home state.
- B. A home state may take adverse action based on the investigative information of a remote state, so long as the home state follows its own procedures for imposing adverse action.
- C. Nothing in this Compact shall override a member state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation shall remain non-public if required by the member state's laws. Member states





must require licensees who enter any alternative programs in lieu of discipline to agree not to practice in any other member state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other member state.

- D. Any member state may investigate actual or alleged violations of the statutes and rules authorizing the practice of physical therapy in any other member state in which a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant holds a license or compact privilege.
 - E. A remote state shall have the authority to:
- 1. Take adverse actions as set forth in Section 4.D. against a licensee's compact privilege in the state;
- 2. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a physical therapy licensing board in a party state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and/or the production of evidence from another party state, shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage, and other fees required by the service statutes of the state where the witnesses and/or evidence are located; and
- 3. If otherwise permitted by state law, recover from the licensee the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that licensee.
 - F. Joint Investigations
- 1. In addition to the authority granted to a member state by its respective physical therapy practice act or other applicable state law, a member state may participate with other member states in joint investigations of licensees.
- 2. Member states shall share any investigative, litigation, or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the Compact.

SECTION 7. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PHYSICAL THERAPY COMPACT COMMISSION

- A. The Compact member states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Physical Therapy Compact Commission:
- 1. The Commission is an instrumentality of the Compact states.
- 2. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court





of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.

3. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to be a

waiver of sovereign immunity.

B. Membership, Voting, and Meetings

1. Each member state shall have and be limited to one (1) delegate selected by that member state's licensing board.

2. The delegate shall be a current member of the licensing board, who is a physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, public member, or the board administrator.

3. Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the delegate is appointed.

4. The member state board shall fill any vacancy occurring in the Commission.

- 5. Each delegate shall be entitled to one (1) vote with regard to the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission.
- 6. A delegate shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.
- 7. The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws.
- C. The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:
 - 1. Establish the fiscal year of the Commission;
 - 2. Establish bylaws;
- 3. Maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws;
- 4. Meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the bylaws;
- 5. Promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states;
- 6. Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the standing of any state physical therapy licensing board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;
 - 7. Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds:





8. Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel,

including, but not limited to, employees of a member state;

9. Hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the Compact, and to establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters;

- 10. Accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety and/or conflict of interest;
- 11. Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;

12. Sell convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property real, personal, or

mixed;

- 13. Establish a budget and make expenditures;
- 14. Borrow money;
- 15. Appoint committees, including standing committees composed of members, state regulators, state legislators or their representatives, and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in this Compact and the bylaws;
- 16. Provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, law enforcement agencies;
 - 17. Establish and elect an Executive Board: and
- 18. Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact consistent with the state regulation of physical therapy licensure and practice.
 - D. The Executive Board

The Executive Board shall have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of this Compact.

- 1. The Executive Board shall be composed of nine members:
- a. Seven voting members who are elected by the Commission from the current membership of the Commission;
- b. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from the recognized national physical therapy professional association; and





- c. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from the recognized membership organization of the physical therapy licensing boards.
- 2. The ex-officio members will be selected by their respective organizations.
- 3. The Commission may remove any member of the Executive Board as provided in bylaws.
 - 4. The Executive Board shall meet at least annually.
- 5. The Executive Board shall have the following Duties and responsibilities:
- a. Recommend to the entire Commission changes to the rules or bylaws, changes to this Compact legislation, fees paid by Compact member states such as annual dues, and any commission Compact fee charged to licensees for the compact privilege;
- b. Ensure Compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise;
 - c. Prepare and recommend the budget;
- d. Maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission;
- e. Monitor Compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to the Commission;
 - f. Establish additional committees as necessary; and
 - g. Other duties as provided in rules or bylaws.
- E. Meetings of the Commission
- 1. All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in Section 9.
- 2. The Commission or the Executive Board or other committees of the Commission may convene in a closed, non-public meeting if the Commission or Executive Board or other committees of the Commission must discuss:
- a. Non-compliance of a member state with its obligations under the Compact;
- b. The employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- c. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation;
- d. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease, or sale of goods, services, or real estate;
- 42 e. Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring 43 any person; 44 f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial
 - f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;





g. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

h. Disclosure of investigative records compiled for law

enforcement purposes;

i. Disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the Compact; or

j. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by

11 federal or member state statute.

- 3. If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this provision, the Commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision.
- 4. The Commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the Commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - F. Financing of the Commission
- 1. The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

2. The Commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment,

supplies, materials, and services.

- 3. The Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff, which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.
- 4. The Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the member states,

except by and with the authority of the member state.





5. The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

G. Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification

1. The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit and/or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

2. The Commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the Commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct.

3. The Commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the Commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.





SECTION 8. DATA SYSTEM

- A. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.
- B. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary a member state shall submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom this Compact is applicable as required by the rules of the Commission, including:
 - 1. Identifying information;
 - 2. Licensure data;
 - 3. Adverse actions against a license or compact privilege;
- 4. Non-confidential information related to alternative program participation;
- 5. Any denial of application for licensure, and the reason(s) for such denial; and
- 6. Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the rules of the Commission.
- C. Investigative information pertaining to a licensee in any member state will only be available to other party states.
- D. The Commission shall promptly notify all member states of any adverse action taken against a licensee or an individual applying for a license. Adverse action information pertaining to a licensee in any member state will be available to any other member state.
- E. Member states contributing information to the data system may designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing state.
- F. Any information submitted to the data system that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the member state contributing the information shall be removed from the data system.

SECTION 9. RULEMAKING

- A. The Commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Section and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.
- B. If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact within 4 years of the date of





adoption of the rule, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any member state.

C. Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a

regular or special meeting of the Commission.

- D. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule or rules by the Commission, and at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting at which the rule will be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking:
 - 1. On the website of the Commission or other publicly

accessible platform; and

- 2. On the website of each member state physical therapy licensing board or other publicly accessible platform or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.
 - E. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall include:
- 1. The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the rule will be considered and voted upon;
- 2. The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule;
 - 3. A request for comments on the proposed rule from any

interested person; and

- 4. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.
- F. Prior to adoption of a proposed rule, the Commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.
- G. The Commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or amendment if a hearing is requested by:
 - 1. At least twenty-five (25) persons;
- 2. A state or federal governmental subdivision or agency; or
 - 3. An association having at least twenty-five (25) members.
- H. If a hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the Commission shall publish the place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing. If the hearing is held via electronic means, the Commission shall publish the mechanism for access to the electronic hearing.
- 1. All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the executive director of the Commission or other designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing not less than five (5) business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.





2. Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing.

3. All hearings will be recorded. A copy of the recording

will be made available on request.

- 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at hearings required by this section.
- I. Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.

J. If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the Commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing.

K. The Commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record

and the full text of the rule.

- L. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:
- 1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
 - 2. Prevent a loss of Commission or member state funds;
- 3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or

4. Protect public health and safety.

M. The Commission or an authorized committee of the Commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the Commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of thirty (30) days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing, and delivered to the chair of the Commission prior to the end of





the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission.

SECTION 10. OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

A. Oversight

- 1. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this Compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.
- 2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the Compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this Compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Commission.
- 3. The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Commission, this Compact, or promulgated rules.
 - B. Default, Technical Assistance, and Termination
- 1. If the Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact or the promulgated rules, the Commission shall:
- a. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of curing the default and/or any other action to be taken by the Commission; and
- b. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- 2. If a state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.
- 3. Termination of membership in the Compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have





been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the Commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states.

4. A state that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.

5. The Commission shall not bear any costs related to a state that is found to be in default or that has been terminated from the Compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the Commission and the defaulting state.

6. The defaulting state may appeal the action of the Commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

C. Dispute Resolution

- 1. Upon request by a member state, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the Compact that arise among member states and between member and non-member states.
- 2. The Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

D. Enforcement

1. The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this Compact.

- 2. By majority vote, the Commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices against a member state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact and its promulgated rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.
- 3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Commission. The Commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law.





SECTION 11. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR PHYSICAL THERAPY PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED RULES, WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENT

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- A. The Compact shall come into effect on the date on which the Compact statute is enacted into law in the tenth member state. The provisions, which become effective at that time, shall be limited to the powers granted to the Commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of rules. Thereafter, the Commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the Compact.
- B. Any state that joins the Compact subsequent to the Commission's initial adoption of the rules shall be subject to the rules as they exist on the date on which the Compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously adopted by the Commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the Compact becomes law in that state.
- C. Any member state may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.
- 1. A member state's withdrawal shall not take effect until six (6) months after enactment of the repealing statute.
- 2. Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's physical therapy licensing board to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this act prior to the effective date of withdrawal.
- D. Nothing contained in this Compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any physical therapy licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a non-member state that does not conflict with the provisions of this Compact.
- E. This Compact may be amended by the member states. No amendment to this Compact shall become effective and binding upon any member state until it is enacted into the laws of all member states.

SECTION 12. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability





thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any party state, the Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the party state affected as to all severable matters.

Sec. 24. NRS 640.075 is hereby amended to read as follows:

640.075 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 239.0115 [,] and section 23 of this act, a complaint filed with the Board, all documents and other information filed with the complaint and all documents and other information compiled as a result of an investigation conducted to determine whether to initiate disciplinary action against a person are confidential, unless the person submits a written statement to the Board requesting that such documents and information be made public records.

- 2. The charging documents filed with the Board to initiate disciplinary action pursuant to chapter 622A of NRS and all documents and information considered by the Board when determining whether to impose discipline are public records.
- 3. The Board shall, to the extent feasible, communicate or cooperate with or provide any documents or other information to any other licensing board or any other agency that is investigating a person, including, without limitation, a law enforcement agency.
- 4. An order that imposes discipline and the findings of fact and conclusions of law supporting that order are public records.
 - Sec. 25. NRS 640.110 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 640.110 1. The Board shall license as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant each applicant who proves to the satisfaction of the Board his or her qualifications for licensure.
- 2. The Board shall issue to each applicant who proves to the satisfaction of the Board his or her qualification for licensure:
- (a) As a physical therapist, a license as a physical therapist. The license authorizes the applicant to represent himself or herself as a licensed physical therapist and to practice physical therapy in the State of Nevada subject to the conditions and limitations of this chapter.
- (b) As a physical therapist assistant, a license as a physical therapist assistant. The license authorizes the applicant to represent himself or herself as a licensed physical therapist assistant and to practice as a licensed physical therapist assistant subject to the conditions and limitations of this chapter.
- 3. Each physical therapist shall display his or her current license or proof that he or she is authorized to practice in this State under the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact enacted by





section 23 of this act, as applicable, in a location which is accessible to the public.

- 4. The Board may charge a fee, not to exceed \$25, to change a name on a license.
- 5. A license as a physical therapist assistant remains valid while a supervising physical therapist continues to supervise the physical therapist assistant.

Sec. 26. Chapter 640A of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:

The Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact is hereby ratified and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining the Compact, in substantially the form set forth in this section:

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY LICENSURE COMPACT

SECTION 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Compact is to facilitate interstate practice of Occupational Therapy with the goal of improving public access to Occupational Therapy services. The Practice of Occupational Therapy occurs in the State where the patient/client is located at the time of the patient/client encounter. The Compact preserves the regulatory authority of States to protect public health and safety through the current system of State licensure.

This Compact is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- A. Increase public access to Occupational Therapy services by providing for the mutual recognition of other Member State licenses:
- B. Enhance the States' ability to protect the public's health and safety;
- C. Encourage the cooperation of Member States in regulating multi-State Occupational Therapy Practice;
 - D. Support spouses of relocating military members;
- E. Enhance the exchange of licensure, investigative, and disciplinary information between Member States;
- F. Allow a Remote State to hold a provider of services with a Compact Privilege in that State accountable to that State's practice standards; and
- G. Facilitate the use of Telehealth technology in order to increase access to Occupational Therapy services.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Compact, and except as otherwise provided, the following definitions shall apply:





A. "Active Duty Military" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Chapter 1209 and 10 U.S.C. Chapter 1211.

B. "Adverse Action" means any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by a State's laws which is imposed by a Licensing Board or other authority against an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant, including actions against an individual's license or Compact Privilege such as censure, revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the Licensee, or restriction on the Licensee's practice.

C. "Alternative Program" means a non-disciplinary monitoring process approved by an Occupational Therapy

Licensing Board.

D. "Compact Privilege" means the authorization, which is equivalent to a license, granted by a Remote State to allow a Licensee from another Member State to practice as an Occupational Therapist or practice as an Occupational Therapy Assistant in the Remote State under its laws and rules. The Practice of Occupational Therapy occurs in the Member State where the patient/client is located at the time of the patient/client encounter.

E. "Continuing Competence/Education" means a requirement, as a condition of license renewal, to provide evidence of participation in, and/or completion of, educational and

professional activities relevant to practice or area of work.

F. "Current Significant Investigative Information" means Investigative Information that a Licensing Board, after an inquiry or investigation that includes notification and an opportunity for the Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant to respond, if required by State law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proved true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.

G. "Data System" means a repository of information about Licensees, including but not limited to license status, Investigative

Information, Compact Privileges, and Adverse Actions.

H. "Encumbered License" means a license in which an Adverse Action restricts the Practice of Occupational Therapy by the Licensee or said Adverse Action has been reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB).

I. "Executive Committee" means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the Commission.





J. "Home State" means the Member State that is the Licensee's Primary State of Residence.

K. "Impaired Practitioner" means individuals whose professional practice is adversely affected by substance abuse, addiction, or other health-related conditions.

L. "Investigative Information" means information, records, and/or documents received or generated by an Occupational Therapy Licensing Board pursuant to an investigation.

M. "Jurisprudence Requirement" means the assessment of an individual's knowledge of the laws and rules governing the

Practice of Occupational Therapy in a State.

N. "Licensee" means an individual who currently holds an authorization from the State to practice as an Occupational Therapist or as an Occupational Therapy Assistant.

O. "Member State" means a State that has enacted the Compact.

P. "Occupational Therapist" means an individual who is licensed by a State to practice Occupational Therapy.

Q. "Occupational Therapy Assistant" means an individual who is licensed by a State to assist in the Practice of Occupational

Therapy.

- R. "Occupational Therapy," "Occupational Therapy Practice," and the "Practice of Occupational Therapy" mean the care and services provided by an Occupational Therapist or an Occupational Therapy Assistant as set forth in the Member State's statutes and regulations.
- S. "Occupational Therapy Compact Commission" or "Commission" means the national administrative body whose membership consists of all States that have enacted the Compact.
- T. "Occupational Therapy Licensing Board" or "Licensing Board" means the agency of a State that is authorized to license and regulate Occupational Therapists and Occupational Therapy Assistants.
- U. "Primary State of Residence" means the state (also known as the Home State) in which an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant who is not Active Duty Military declares a primary residence for legal purposes as verified by: driver's license, federal income tax return, lease, deed, mortgage or voter registration or other verifying documentation as further defined by Commission Rules.
- V. "Remote State" means a Member State other than the Home State, where a Licensee is exercising or seeking to exercise the Compact Privilege.
- W. "Rule" means a regulation promulgated by the Commission that has the force of law.





X. "State" means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States of America that regulates the

Practice of Occupational Therapy.

"Single-State License" means an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant license issued by a Member State that authorizes practice only within the issuing State and does not include a Compact Privilege in any other Member State.

"Telehealth" means the application of telecommunication technology to deliver Occupational Therapy services for

assessment, intervention and/or consultation.

SECTION 3. STATE PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPACT

To participate in the Compact, a Member State shall:

1. License Occupational Therapists and Occupational

Therapy Assistants;

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2. Participate fully in the Commission's Data System. including but not limited to using the Commission's unique identifier as defined in Rules of the Commission;

3. Have a mechanism in place for receiving and

investigating complaints about Licensees:

4. Notify the Commission, in compliance with the terms of the Compact and Rules, of any Adverse Action or the availability of Investigative Information regarding a Licensee;

5. Implement or utilize procedures for considering the criminal history records of applicants for an initial Compact Privilege. These procedures shall include the submission of fingerprints or other biometric-based information by applicants for the purpose of obtaining an applicant's criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the agency responsible for retaining that State's criminal records;

a. A Member State shall, within a time frame established by the Commission, require a criminal background check for a Licensee seeking/applying for a Compact Privilege whose Primary State of Residence is that Member State, by receiving the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal record search, and shall use the results in making licensure decisions.

b. Communication between a Member State, Commission and among Member States regarding the verification of eligibility for licensure through the Compact shall not include any information received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to a federal criminal records check performed by a Member State under Public Law 92-544.

6. Comply with the Rules of the Commission;





- 7. Utilize only a recognized national examination as a requirement for licensure pursuant to the Rules of the Commission; and
- 8. Have Continuing Competence/Education requirements as a condition for license renewal.
- B. A Member State shall grant the Compact Privilege to a Licensee holding a valid unencumbered license in another Member State in accordance with the terms of the Compact and Rules.
- C. Member States may charge a fee for granting a Compact Privilege.
- D. A Member State shall provide for the State's delegate to attend all Occupational Therapy Compact Commission meetings.
- E. Individuals not residing in a Member State shall continue to be able to apply for a Member State's Single-State License as provided under the laws of each Member State. However, the Single-State License granted to these individuals shall not be recognized as granting the Compact Privilege in any other Member State.
- F. Nothing in this Compact shall affect the requirements established by a Member State for the issuance of a Single-State License.

SECTION 4. COMPACT PRIVILEGE

- A. To exercise the Compact Privilege under the terms and provisions of the Compact, the Licensee shall:
 - 1. Hold a license in the Home State;
- 2. Have a valid United States Social Security Number or National Practitioner Identification number;
 - 3. Have no encumbrance on any State license;
- 4. Be eligible for a Compact Privilege in any Member State in accordance with Section 4D, F, G, and H;
- 5. Have paid all fines and completed all requirements resulting from any Adverse Action against any license or Compact Privilege, and two years have elapsed from the date of such completion;
- 6. Notify the Commission that the Licensee is seeking the Compact Privilege within a Remote State(s);
- 7. Pay any applicable fees, including any State fee, for the Compact Privilege;
- 42 8. Complete a criminal background check in accordance 43 with Section 3A(5);





- a. The Licensee shall be responsible for the payment of any fee associated with the completion of a criminal background check.
- 9. Meet any Jurisprudence Requirements established by the Remote State(s) in which the Licensee is seeking a Compact Privilege; and

10. Report to the Commission Adverse Action taken by any non-Member State within 30 days from the date the Adverse Action is taken.

- B. The Compact Privilege is valid until the expiration date of the Home State license. The Licensee must comply with the requirements of Section 4A to maintain the Compact Privilege in the Remote State.
- C. A Licensee providing Occupational Therapy in a Remote State under the Compact Privilege shall function within the laws and regulations of the Remote State.

D. Occupational Therapy Assistants practicing in a Remote State shall be supervised by an Occupational Therapist licensed or holding a Compact Privilege in that Remote State.

E. A Licensee providing Occupational Therapy in a Remote State is subject to that State's regulatory authority. A Remote State may, in accordance with due process and that State's laws, remove a Licensee's Compact Privilege in the Remote State for a specific period of time, impose fines, and/or take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens. The Licensee may be ineligible for a Compact Privilege in any State until the specific time for removal has passed and all fines are paid.

F. If a Home State license is encumbered, the Licensee shall lose the Compact Privilege in any Remote State until the following occur:

- 1. The Home State license is no longer encumbered; and
- 2. Two years have elapsed from the date on which the Home State license is no longer encumbered in accordance with Section 4(F)(1).
- G. Once an Encumbered License in the Home State is restored to good standing, the Licensee must meet the requirements of Section 4A to obtain a Compact Privilege in any Remote State.
- H. If a Licensee's Compact Privilege in any Remote State is removed, the individual may lose the Compact Privilege in any other Remote State until the following occur:
- 42 1. The specific period of time for which the Compact 43 Privilege was removed has ended;
 - 2. All fines have been paid and all conditions have been met;





3. Two years have elapsed from the date of completing

requirements for 4(H)(1) and (2); and

 4. The Compact Privileges are reinstated by the Commission, and the compact Data System is updated to reflect reinstatement.

- I. If a Licensee's Compact Privilege in any Remote State is removed due to an erroneous charge, privileges shall be restored through the compact Data System.
- J. Once the requirements of Section 4H have been met, the Licensee must meet the requirements in Section 4A to obtain a Compact Privilege in a Remote State.

SECTION 5. OBTAINING A NEW HOME STATE LICENSE BY VIRTUE OF COMPACT PRIVILEGE

- A. An Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant may hold a Home State license, which allows for Compact Privileges in Member States, in only one Member State at a time.
- B. If an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant changes Primary State of Residence by moving between two Member States:
- 1. The Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant shall file an application for obtaining a new Home State license by virtue of a Compact Privilege, pay all applicable fees, and notify the current and new Home State in accordance with applicable Rules adopted by the Commission.
- 2. Upon receipt of an application for obtaining a new Home State license by virtue of compact privilege, the new Home State shall verify that the Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant meets the pertinent criteria outlined in Section 4 via the Data System, without need for primary source verification except for:
- a. an FBI fingerprint based criminal background check if not previously performed or updated pursuant to applicable Rules adopted by the Commission in accordance with Public Law 92-544;
- b. other criminal background check as required by the new Home State; and
- c. submission of any requisite Jurisprudence Requirements of the new Home State.
 - 3. The former Home State shall convert the former Home State license into a Compact Privilege once the new Home State has activated the new Home State license in accordance with applicable Rules adopted by the Commission.





4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Compact, if the Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant cannot meet the criteria in Section 4, the new Home State shall apply its requirements for issuing a new Single-State License.

5. The Occupational Therapist or the Occupational Therapy Assistant shall pay all applicable fees to the new Home

State in order to be issued a new Home State license.

C. If an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant changes Primary State of Residence by moving from a Member State to a non-Member State, or from a non-Member State to a Member State, the State criteria shall apply for issuance of a Single-State License in the new State.

D. Nothing in this compact shall interfere with a Licensee's ability to hold a Single-State License in multiple States; however, for the purposes of this compact, a Licensee shall have only one

Home State license.

E. Nothing in this Compact shall affect the requirements established by a Member State for the issuance of a Single-State License.

SECTION 6. ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL OR THEIR SPOUSES

A. Active Duty Military personnel, or their spouses, shall designate a Home State where the individual has a current license in good standing. The individual may retain the Home State designation during the period the service member is on active duty. Subsequent to designating a Home State, the individual shall only change their Home State through application for licensure in the new State or through the process described in Section 5.

SECTION 7. ADVERSE ACTIONS

A. A Home State shall have exclusive power to impose Adverse Action against an Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's license issued by the Home State.

- B. In addition to the other powers conferred by State law, a Remote State shall have the authority, in accordance with existing State due process law, to:
- 1. Take Adverse Action against an Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's Compact Privilege within that Member State.
- 2. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses as well as





the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a Licensing Board in a Member State for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence from another Member State shall be enforced in the latter State by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the State in which the witnesses or evidence are located.

For purposes of taking Adverse Action, the Home State shall give the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from a Member State as it would if the conduct had occurred within the Home State. In so doing, the Home State shall apply its own State laws to determine appropriate action.

The Home State shall complete any pending investigations of an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant who changes Primary State of Residence during the course of the investigations. The Home State, where the investigations were initiated, shall also have the authority to take appropriate action(s) and shall promptly report the conclusions of the investigations to the OT Compact Commission Data System. The Occupational Therapy Compact Commission Data System administrator shall promptly notify the new Home State of any Adverse Actions.

E. A Member State, if otherwise permitted by State law, may recover from the affected Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any Adverse Action taken against that Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant.

F. A Member State may take Adverse Action based on the factual findings of the Remote State, provided that the Member State follows its own procedures for taking the Adverse Action.

G. Joint Investigations

1. In addition to the authority granted to a Member State by its respective State Occupational Therapy laws and regulations or other applicable State law, any Member State may participate with other Member States in joint investigations of Licensees.

2. Member States shall share any investigative, litigation, or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual

investigation initiated under the Compact. 39 40

H. If an Adverse Action is taken by the Home State against an Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's license, the Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's Compact Privilege in all other Member States shall be deactivated until all encumbrances have been removed from the State license. All Home State disciplinary orders that impose



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Adverse Action against an Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's license shall include a Statement that the Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's Compact Privilege is deactivated in all Member States during the pendency of the order.

I. If a Member State takes Adverse Action, it shall promptly notify the administrator of the Data System. The administrator of the Data System shall promptly notify the Home State of any

Adverse Actions by Remote States.

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 J. Nothing in this Compact shall override a Member State's decision that participation in an Alternative Program may be used in lieu of Adverse Action.

SECTION 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY COMPACT COMMISSION

A. The Compact Member States hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Occupational Therapy Compact Commission:

1. The Commission is an instrumentality of the Compact States.

- 2. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.
- 3. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity.
 - B. Membership, Voting, and Meetings
- 1. Each Member State shall have and be limited to one (1) delegate selected by that Member State's Licensing Board.
 - 2. The delegate shall be either:
- a. A current member of the Licensing Board, who is an Occupational Therapist, Occupational Therapy Assistant, or public member; or
 - b. An administrator of the Licensing Board.
- 3. Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the State from which the delegate is appointed.
- 4. The Member State board shall fill any vacancy occurring in the Commission within 90 days.
- 5. Each delegate shall be entitled to one (1) vote with regard to the promulgation of Rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business





and affairs of the Commission. A delegate shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.

6. The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the

bylaws.

- 7. The Commission shall establish by Rule a term of office for delegates.
- C. The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:
 - 1. Establish a Code of Ethics for the Commission;
 - 2. Establish the fiscal year of the Commission;
 - 3. Establish bylaws;
- 4. Maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws;
- 5. Meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the bylaws;
- 6. Promulgate uniform Rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The Rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all Member States;
- 7. Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the standing of any State Occupational Therapy Licensing Board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;
 - 8. Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- 9. Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a Member State;
- 10. Hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the Compact, and establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters:
- 11. Accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety and/or conflict of interest;
- 12. Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;





- 13. Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property real, personal, or mixed;
 - 14. Establish a budget and make expenditures;
 - 15. Borrow money;

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- 16. Appoint committees, including standing committees composed of members, State regulators, State legislators or their representatives, and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in this Compact and the bylaws:
- 17. Provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, law enforcement agencies:
 - 18. Establish and elect an Executive Committee; and
- 19. Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact consistent with the State regulation of Occupational Therapy licensure and practice.
 - D. The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of this Compact.

- 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of nine members:
- a. Seven voting members who are elected by the Commission from the current membership of the Commission;
- b. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from a recognized national Occupational Therapy professional association; and
- c. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from a recognized 28 national Occupational Therapy certification organization.
 - 2. The ex-officio members will be selected by their respective organizations.
 - 3. The Commission may remove any member of the Executive Committee as provided in bylaws.
 - 4. The Executive Committee shall meet at least annually.
 - 5. The Executive Committee shall have the following Duties and responsibilities:
 - a. Recommend to the entire Commission changes to the Rules or bylaws, changes to this Compact legislation, fees paid by Compact Member States such as annual dues, and any Commission Compact fee charged to Licensees for the Compact Privilege:
 - b. Ensure Compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise;
 - c. Prepare and recommend the budget;
 - d. Maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission;





- e. Monitor Compact compliance of Member States and provide compliance reports to the Commission;
 - f. Establish additional committees as necessary; and
 - g. Perform other duties as provided in Rules or bylaws.
 - E. Meetings of the Commission

- 1. All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the Rulemaking provisions in Section 10.
- 2. The Commission or the Executive Committee or other committees of the Commission may convene in a closed, non-public meeting if the Commission or Executive Committee or other committees of the Commission must discuss:
- a. Non-compliance of a Member State with its obligations under the Compact;
- b. The employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- c. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation;
- d. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease, or sale of goods, services, or real estate;
- e. Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;
- f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
- g. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
 - h. Disclosure of investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
- i. Disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the Compact; or
- j. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or Member State statute.
- 3. If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this provision, the Commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision.
- 4. The Commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed.





All documents considered in connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the Commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

F. Financing of the Commission

1. The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

2. The Commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment,

supplies, materials, and services.

- 3. The Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each Member State or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff, which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved by the Commission each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Commission, which shall promulgate a Rule binding upon all Member States.
- 4. The Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the Member States, except by and with the authority of the Member State.
- 5. The Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Commission.

G. Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification

1. The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit and/or liability for





any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

- 2. The Commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the Commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further, that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct.
- 3. The Commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the Commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

SECTION 9. DATA SYSTEM

- A. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, Adverse Action, and Investigative Information on all licensed individuals in Member States.
- B. A Member State shall submit a uniform data set to the Data System on all individuals to whom this Compact is applicable (utilizing a unique identifier) as required by the Rules of the Commission, including:
 - 1. Identifying information;
 - 2. Licensure data;
 - 3. Adverse Actions against a license or Compact Privilege;
- 4. Non-confidential information related to Alternative Program participation;
- 5. Any denial of application for licensure, and the reason(s) for such denial;





- 6. Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the Rules of the Commission; and
 - 7. Current Significant Investigative Information.
- C. Current Significant Investigative Information and other Investigative Information pertaining to a Licensee in any Member State will only be available to other Member States.
- D. The Commission shall promptly notify all Member States of any Adverse Action taken against a Licensee or an individual applying for a license. Adverse Action information pertaining to a Licensee in any Member State will be available to any other Member State.
- E. Member States contributing information to the Data System may designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing State.
- F. Any information submitted to the Data System that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the Member State contributing the information shall be removed from the Data System.

SECTION 10. RULEMAKING

- A. The Commission shall exercise its Rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Section and the Rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each Rule or amendment.
- B. The Commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the Compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of the Compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the Commission shall be invalid and have no force and effect.
- C. If a majority of the legislatures of the Member States rejects a Rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact within 4 years of the date of adoption of the Rule, then such Rule shall have no further force and effect in any Member State.
- D. Rules or amendments to the Rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.
- E. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final Rule or Rules by the Commission, and at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting at which the Rule will be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking:





1. On the website of the Commission or other publicly

accessible platform; and

or

2. On the website of each Member State Occupational Therapy Licensing Board or other publicly accessible platform or the publication in which each State would otherwise publish proposed Rules.

F. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall include:

1. The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the Rule will be considered and voted upon;

2. The text of the proposed Rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed Rule;

3. A request for comments on the proposed Rule from any interested person; and

4. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.

G. Prior to adoption of a proposed Rule, the Commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and

arguments, which shall be made available to the public.

H. The Commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a Rule or amendment if a hearing is requested by:

1. At least twenty five (25) persons;

2. A State or federal governmental subdivision or agency;

3. An association or organization having at least twenty five (25) members.

I. If a hearing is held on the proposed Rule or amendment, the Commission shall publish the place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing. If the hearing is held via electronic means, the Commission shall publish the mechanism for access to the electronic hearing.

1. All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the executive director of the Commission or other designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing not less than five (5) business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.

2. Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing.

3. All hearings will be recorded. A copy of the recording will be made available on request.

4. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each Rule. Rules may be grouped for the





convenience of the Commission at hearings required by this section.

- J. Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the Commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.
- K. If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the Commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed Rule without a public hearing.

L. The Commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed Rule and shall determine the effective date of the Rule, if any, based on the Rulemaking record and the full text of the Rule.

- M. Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may consider and adopt an emergency Rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual Rulemaking procedures provided in the Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the Rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of the Rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency Rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:
- 1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare;
 - 2. Prevent a loss of Commission or Member State funds;
 - 3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative Rule that is established by federal law or Rule; or
 - 4. Protect public health and safety.
 - N. The Commission or an authorized committee of the Commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted Rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the Commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of thirty (30) days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a Rule. A challenge shall be made in writing and delivered to the chair of the Commission prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision will take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the Commission.



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SECTION 11. OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

A. Oversight

- 1. The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of State government in each Member State shall enforce this Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this Compact and the Rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.
- 2. All courts shall take judicial notice of the Compact and the Rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a Member State pertaining to the subject matter of this Compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the Commission.
- 3. The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Commission, this Compact, or promulgated Rules.
 - B. Default, Technical Assistance, and Termination
- 1. If the Commission determines that a Member State has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact or the promulgated Rules, the Commission shall:
- a. Provide written notice to the defaulting State and other Member States of the nature of the default, the proposed means of curing the default and/or any other action to be taken by the Commission; and
- b. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- 2. If a State in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting State may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the Member States, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending State of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.
- 3. Termination of membership in the Compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the Commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting State's legislature, and each of the Member States.





4. A State that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.

5. The Commission shall not bear any costs related to a State that is found to be in default or that has been terminated from the Compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the

Commission and the defaulting State.

6. The defaulting State may appeal the action of the Commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

C. Dispute Resolution

- 1. Upon request by a Member State, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the Compact that arise among Member States and between member and non-Member States.
- 2. The Commission shall promulgate a Rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

D. Enforcement

1. The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and Rules of this Compact.

- 2. By majority vote, the Commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices against a Member State in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the Compact and its promulgated Rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.
- 3. The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the Commission. The Commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or State law.

SECTION 12. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY PRACTICE AND ASSOCIATED RULES, WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENT

A. The Compact shall come into effect on the date on which the Compact statute is enacted into law in the tenth Member State. The provisions, which become effective at that time, shall be





limited to the powers granted to the Commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of Rules. Thereafter, the Commission shall meet and exercise Rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the Compact.

- B. Any State that joins the Compact subsequent to the Commission's initial adoption of the Rules shall be subject to the Rules as they exist on the date on which the Compact becomes law in that State. Any Rule that has been previously adopted by the Commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the Compact becomes law in that State.
- C. Any Member State may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.

I. A Member State's withdrawal shall not take effect until six (6) months after enactment of the repealing statute.

- 2. Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing State's Occupational Therapy Licensing Board to comply with the investigative and Adverse Action reporting requirements of this act prior to the effective date of withdrawal.
- D. Nothing contained in this Compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any Occupational Therapy licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a Member State and a non-Member State that does not conflict with the provisions of this Compact.
- E. This Compact may be amended by the Member States. No amendment to this Compact shall become effective and binding upon any Member State until it is enacted into the laws of all Member States.

SECTION 13. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any Member State or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any Member State, the Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining Member States and in full force and effect as to the Member State affected as to all severable matters.





SECTION 14. BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

- A. A Licensee providing Occupational Therapy in a Remote State under the Compact Privilege shall function within the laws and regulations of the Remote State.
- B. Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a Member State that is not inconsistent with the Compact.
- C. Any laws in a Member State in conflict with the Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.
- D. Any lawful actions of the Commission, including all Rules and bylaws promulgated by the Commission, are binding upon the Member States.
- E. All agreements between the Commission and the Member States are binding in accordance with their terms.
- F. In the event any provision of the Compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any Member State, the provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that Member State.
 - **Sec. 27.** NRS 640A.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 640A.220 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 239.0115 [...] and section 26 of this act, a complaint filed with the Board, all documents and other information filed with the complaint and all documents and other information compiled as a result of an investigation conducted to determine whether to initiate disciplinary action against a person are confidential, unless the person submits a written statement to the Board requesting that such documents and information be made public records.
- 2. The charging documents filed with the Board to initiate disciplinary action pursuant to chapter 622A of NRS and all documents and information considered by the Board when determining whether to impose discipline are public records.
- 3. The Board shall, to the extent feasible, communicate or cooperate with or provide any documents or other information to any other licensing board or any other agency that is investigating a person, including, without limitation, a law enforcement agency.
- 4. The Board shall retain all complaints filed with the Board for at least 10 years, including, without limitation, any complaints not acted upon.
- **Sec. 28.** The preliminary chapter of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section to read as follows:
- Except as otherwise expressly provided in a particular statute or required by the context:
- 1. Privilege to practice as a physician assistant in this State under the PA Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in





section 1 of this act shall be deemed to be equivalent to a license as a physician assistant issued by:

- (a) The Board of Medical Examiners pursuant to chapter 630 of NRS if the physician assistant is under the jurisdiction of the Board of Medical Examiners pursuant to section 5 of this act.
- (b) The State Board of Osteopathic Medicine pursuant to chapter 633 of NRS if the physician assistant is under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Osteopathic Medicine pursuant to section 15 of this act.
- 2. Privilege to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist in this State under the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact ratified and entered into in section 21 of this act shall be deemed to be equivalent to the corresponding license.
- 3. Privilege to practice as a physical therapist or a physical therapist assistant in this State under the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in section 23 of this act shall be deemed to be equivalent to the corresponding license.
- 4. Privilege to practice as an occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant in this State under the Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in section 26 of this act shall be deemed to be equivalent to the corresponding license.
 - **Sec. 29.** NRS 7.095 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 7.095 1. An attorney shall not contract for or collect a fee contingent on the amount of recovery for representing a person seeking damages in connection with an action for injury or death against a provider of health care based upon professional negligence in excess of 35 percent of the amount recovered.
- 2. The limitations set forth in subsection 1 apply to all forms of recovery, including, without limitation, settlement, arbitration and judgment.
- 3. For the purposes of this section, "recovered" means the net sum recovered by the plaintiff after deducting any disbursements or costs incurred in connection with the prosecution or settlement of the claim. Costs of medical care incurred by the plaintiff and general and administrative expenses incurred by the office of the attorney are not deductible disbursements or costs.
 - 4. As used in this section:
- (a) "Professional negligence" means a negligent act or omission to act by a provider of health care in the rendering of professional services, which act or omission is the proximate cause of a personal injury or wrongful death. The term does not include services that are outside the scope of services for which the provider of health care is





licensed or services for which any restriction has been imposed by the applicable regulatory board or health care facility.

(b) "Provider of health care" means a physician licensed under chapter 630 or 633 of NRS, dentist, registered nurse, dispensing optician, optometrist, [registered] licensed physical therapist, podiatric physician, licensed psychologist, chiropractic physician, naprapath, doctor of Oriental medicine, holder of a license or a limited license issued under the provisions of chapter 653 of NRS, medical laboratory director or technician, licensed dietitian or a licensed hospital and its employees.

Sec. 30. NRS 41A.017 is hereby amended to read as follows:

41A.017 "Provider of health care" means a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 630 or 633 of NRS, physician assistant, anesthesiologist assistant, dentist, licensed nurse, dispensing optician, optometrist, [registered] licensed physical therapist, podiatric physician, licensed psychologist, chiropractic physician, naprapath, doctor of Oriental medicine, holder of a license or a limited license issued under the provisions of chapter 653 of NRS, medical laboratory director or technician, licensed dietitian or a licensed hospital, clinic, surgery center, physicians' professional corporation or group practice that employs any such person and its employees.

Sec. 31. NRS 42.021 is hereby amended to read as follows:

42.021 In an action for injury or death against a provider of health care based upon professional negligence, if the defendant so elects, the defendant may introduce evidence of any amount payable as a benefit to the plaintiff as a result of the injury or death pursuant to the United States Social Security Act, any state or federal income disability or worker's compensation act, any health, sickness or income-disability insurance, accident insurance that provides health benefits or income-disability coverage, and any contract or agreement of any group, organization, partnership or corporation to provide, pay for or reimburse the cost of medical, hospital, dental or other health care services. If the defendant elects to introduce such evidence, the plaintiff may introduce evidence of any amount that the plaintiff has paid or contributed to secure the plaintiff's right to any insurance benefits concerning which the defendant has introduced evidence.

- 2. A source of collateral benefits introduced pursuant to subsection 1 may not:
 - (a) Recover any amount against the plaintiff; or
- (b) Be subrogated to the rights of the plaintiff against a defendant.
- 3. In an action for injury or death against a provider of health care based upon professional negligence, a district court shall, at the





request of either party, enter a judgment ordering that money damages or its equivalent for future damages of the judgment creditor be paid in whole or in part by periodic payments rather than by a lump-sum payment if the award equals or exceeds \$50,000 in future damages.

- 4. In entering a judgment ordering the payment of future damages by periodic payments pursuant to subsection 3, the court shall make a specific finding as to the dollar amount of periodic payments that will compensate the judgment creditor for such future damages. As a condition to authorizing periodic payments of future damages, the court shall require a judgment debtor who is not adequately insured to post security adequate to assure full payment of such damages awarded by the judgment. Upon termination of periodic payments of future damages, the court shall order the return of this security, or so much as remains, to the judgment debtor.
- 5. A judgment ordering the payment of future damages by periodic payments entered pursuant to subsection 3 must specify the recipient or recipients of the payments, the dollar amount of the payments, the interval between payments, and the number of payments or the period of time over which payments will be made. Such payments must only be subject to modification in the event of the death of the judgment creditor. Money damages awarded for loss of future earnings must not be reduced or payments terminated by reason of the death of the judgment creditor, but must be paid to persons to whom the judgment creditor owed a duty of support, as provided by law, immediately before the judgment creditor's death. In such cases, the court that rendered the original judgment may, upon petition of any party in interest, modify the judgment to award and apportion the unpaid future damages in accordance with this subsection.
- 6. If the court finds that the judgment debtor has exhibited a continuing pattern of failing to make the periodic payments as specified pursuant to subsection 5, the court shall find the judgment debtor in contempt of court and, in addition to the required periodic payments, shall order the judgment debtor to pay the judgment creditor all damages caused by the failure to make such periodic payments, including, but not limited to, court costs and attorney's fees.
- 7. Following the occurrence or expiration of all obligations specified in the periodic payment judgment, any obligation of the judgment debtor to make further payments ceases and any security given pursuant to subsection 4 reverts to the judgment debtor.
 - 8. As used in this section:





- (a) "Future damages" includes damages for future medical treatment, care or custody, loss of future earnings, loss of bodily function, or future pain and suffering of the judgment creditor.
- (b) "Periodic payments" means the payment of money or delivery of other property to the judgment creditor at regular intervals.
- (c) "Professional negligence" means a negligent act or omission to act by a provider of health care in the rendering of professional services, which act or omission is the proximate cause of a personal injury or wrongful death. The term does not include services that are outside the scope of services for which the provider of health care is licensed or services for which any restriction has been imposed by the applicable regulatory board or health care facility.
- (d) "Provider of health care" means a physician licensed under chapter 630 or 633 of NRS, dentist, licensed nurse, dispensing optician, optometrist, [registered] licensed physical therapist, podiatric physician, naprapath, licensed psychologist, chiropractic physician, doctor of Oriental medicine, holder of a license or a limited license issued under the provisions of chapter 653 of NRS, medical laboratory director or technician, licensed dietitian or a licensed hospital and its employees.
 - **Sec. 32.** NRS 52.320 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 52.320 As used in NRS 52.320 to 52.375, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:
- 1. "Custodian of medical records" means a chiropractic physician, naprapath, physician, [registered] licensed physical therapist or licensed nurse who prepares and maintains medical records, or any employee or agent of such a person or a facility for convalescent care, medical laboratory or hospital who has care, custody and control of medical records for such a person or institution.
- 2. "Medical records" includes bills, ledgers, statements and other accounts which show the cost of medical services or care provided to a patient.
 - **Sec. 33.** NRS 239.010 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 239.010 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section and NRS 1.4683, 1.4687, 1A.110, 3.2203, 41.0397, 41.071, 49.095, 49.293, 62D.420, 62D.440, 62E.516, 62E.620, 62H.025, 62H.030, 62H.170, 62H.220, 62H.320, 75A.100, 75A.150, 76.160, 78.152, 80.113, 81.850, 82.183, 86.246, 86.54615, 87.515, 87.5413, 87A.200, 87A.580, 87A.640, 88.3355, 88.5927, 88.6067, 88A.345, 88A.7345, 89.045, 89.251, 90.730, 91.160, 116.757, 116A.270, 116B.880, 118B.026, 119.260, 119.265, 119.267, 119.280, 119A.280, 119A.653, 119A.677, 119B.370, 119B.382, 120A.640, 120A.690, 125.130, 125B.140, 126.141, 126.161, 126.163, 126.730,





127.007, 127.057, 127.130, 127.140, 127.2817, 128.090, 130.312, 1 2 130.712, 136.050, 159.044, 159A.044, 164.041, 172.075, 172.245, 3 176.01334, 176.01385, 176.015, 176.0625, 176.09129, 176.156, 176A.630, 178.39801, 178.4715, 178.5691, 178.5717, 179.495, 4 179A.070, 179A.165, 179D.160, 180.600, 200.3771, 200.3772, 5 200.604, 202.3662, 205.4651, 209.392, 209.3923, 200.5095, 6 7 209.3925, 209.419, 209.429, 209.521, 211A.140, 213.010, 213.040, 213.095, 213.131, 217.105, 217.110, 217.464, 217.475, 218A.350, 8 218E.625, 218F.150, 218G.130, 218G.240, 218G.350, 218G.615, 9 224.240, 226.462, 226.796, 228.270, 228.450, 228.495, 228.570, 10 231.1285, 231.1473, 232.1369, 233.190, 237.300. 11 239.0105, 239.0113, 239.014, 239B.026, 239B.030, 239B.040, 12 13 239B.050, 239C.140, 239C.210, 239C.230, 239C.250, 239C.270, 239C.420, 240,007, 241,020, 241,030, 241,039, 242,105, 244,264, 14 244.335, 247.540, 247.545, 247.550, 247.560, 250.087, 250.130, 15 250.140, 250.145, 250.150, 268.095, 268.0978, 268.490, 268.910, 16 269.174, 271A.105, 281.195, 281.805, 281A.350, 281A.680, 17 281A.685, 281A.750, 281A.755, 281A.780, 284.4068, 284.4086, 18 286.110, 286.118, 287.0438, 289.025, 289.080, 289.387, 289.830, 19 293.4855, 293.5002, 293.503, 293.504, 293.558, 293.5757, 293.870, 20 293.906, 293.908, 293.909, 293.910, 293B.135, 293D.510, 331.110, 21 22 332.061, 332.351, 333.333, 333.335, 338.070, 338.1379, 338.1593, 23 338.1727, 348.420, 349.597, 349.775, 338.1725. 353A.049, 353A.085, 353A.100, 353C.240, 353D.250, 360.240, 24 25 360.247, 360.255, 360.755, 361.044, 361.2242, 361.610, 365.138, 26 366.160, 368A.180, 370.257, 370.327, 372A.080, 378.290, 378.300, 27 379.0075, 379.008, 379.1495, 385A.830, 385B.100, 387.626. 28 387.631, 388.1455, 388.259, 388.501, 388.503, 388.513, 388.750, 388A.247, 388A.249, 391.033, 391.035, 391.0365, 391.120, 29 391.925, 392.029, 392.147, 392.264, 392.271, 392.315, 392.317, 30 392.325, 392.327, 392.335, 392.850, 393.045, 394.167, 394.16975, 31 394.1698, 394.447, 394.460, 394.465, 396.1415, 396.1425, 396.143, 32 33 396.3295. 396.405. 396.525. 396.535. 396.9685. 396.159. 398A.115, 408.3885, 408.3886, 408.3888, 408.5484, 412.153, 34 414.280, 416.070, 422.2749, 422.305, 422A.342, 422A.350, 35 425.400, 427A.1236, 427A.872, 427A.940, 432.028, 432.205, 36 37 432B.175, 432B.280, 432B.290, 432B.4018, 432B.407, 432B.430, 432B.560, 432B.5902, 432C.140, 432C.150, 433.534, 433A.360, 38 439.4988, 439.5282, 439.840, 439.914, 439A.116, 39 439.4941. 439A.124, 439B.420, 439B.754, 439B.760, 439B.845, 440.170, 40 441A.195, 441A.220, 441A.230, 442.330, 442.395, 41 442.735, 42 442.774, 445A.665, 445B.570, 445B.7773, 449.209, 449.245. 43 449.4315, 449A.112, 450.140, 450B.188, 450B.805, 453.164, 453.720, 458.055, 458.280, 459.050, 459.3866, 459.555, 459.7056, 44 45 459.846, 463.120, 463.15993, 463.240, 463.3403, 463.3407,





463.790, 467.1005, 480.535, 480.545, 480.935, 480.940, 481.063, 1 2 481.091, 481.093, 482.170, 482.368, 482.5536, 483.340, 483.363, 3 483.659, 483.800, 484A.469, 484B.830, 484B.833, 484E.070, 485.316, 501.344, 503.452, 522.040, 534A.031, 561.285, 4 598A.110, 5 571.160. 584.655. 587.877. 598.0964, 598.098, 598A.420, 599B.090, 603.070, 603A.210, 604A.303, 604A.710, 6 7 604D.500, 604D.600, 612.265, 616B.012, 616B.015, 616B.315, 616B.350, 618.341, 618.425, 622.238, 622.310, 623.131, 623A.137, 8 624.110, 624.265, 624.327, 625.425, 625A.185, 628.418, 628B.230, 9 629.043, 629.047, 629.069, 630.133, 10 628B.760, 630.2671, 630.2672, 630.2673, 630.2687, 630.30665, 630.336, 630A.327, 11 12 630A.555. 631.332. 631.368. 632.121. 632.125. 632.3415. 13 632.3423, 632.405, 633.283, 633.301, 633.427, 633.4715, 633.4716, 14 633.4717. 633.524, 634.055, 634.1303, 634.214, 634A.169, 15 634A.185, 634B.730, 635.111, 635.158, 636.262, 636.342, 637.085, 16 637.145, 637B.192, 637B.288, 638.087, 638.089, 639.183, 17 639.2485. 639.570, 640.075, 640.152, 640A.185, 640A.220, 640B.405, 640B.730, 640C.580, 640C.600, 640C.620, 640C.745, 18 640C.760, 640D.135, 640D.190, 640E.225, 640E.340, 641.090, 19 20 641.221, 641.2215, 641A.191, 641A.217, 641A.262, 641B.170, 641B.281, 641B.282, 641C.455, 641C.760, 641D.260, 641D.320, 21 22 642.524, 643.189, 644A.870, 645.180, 645.625, 645A.050, 23 645A.082, 645B.060, 645B.092, 645C.220, 645C.225, 645D.130, 24 645D.135, 645G.510, 645H.320, 645H.330, 647.0945, 647.0947, 25 648.033, 648.197, 649.065, 649.067, 652.126, 652.228, 653.900, 26 654.110, 656.105, 657A.510, 661.115, 665.130, 665.133, 669.275, 27 669.285, 669A.310, 670B.680, 671.365, 671.415, 673.450, 673.480, 28 675.380, 676A.340, 676A.370, 677.243, 678A.470, 678C.710, 678C.800, 679B.122, 679B.124, 679B.152, 679B.159, 679B.190, 29 30 679B.285, 679B.690, 680A.270, 681A.440, 681B.260, 681B.410, 681B.540, 683A.0873, 685A.077, 686A.289, 686B.170, 686C.306, 31 32 687A.060, 687A.115, 687B.404, 687C.010, 688C.230, 688C.480, 688C.490, 689A.696, 692A.117, 692C.190, 692C.3507, 692C.3536, 33 692C.3538, 692C.354, 692C.420, 693A.480, 693A.615, 696B.550, 34 696C.120, 703.196, 704B.325, 706.1725, 706A.230, 710.159, 35 711.600, and sections 1, 10, 21, 23 and 26 of this act, sections 35, 36 38 and 41 of chapter 478, Statutes of Nevada 2011 and section 2 of 37 chapter 391, Statutes of Nevada 2013 and unless otherwise declared 38 by law to be confidential, all public books and public records of a 39 40 governmental entity must be open at all times during office hours to inspection by any person, and may be fully copied or an abstract or 41 42 memorandum may be prepared from those public books and public 43 records. Any such copies, abstracts or memoranda may be used to 44 supply the general public with copies, abstracts or memoranda of the 45 records or may be used in any other way to the advantage of the





governmental entity or of the general public. This section does not supersede or in any manner affect the federal laws governing copyrights or enlarge, diminish or affect in any other manner the rights of a person in any written book or record which is copyrighted pursuant to federal law.

- 2. A governmental entity may not reject a book or record which is copyrighted solely because it is copyrighted.
- 3. A governmental entity that has legal custody or control of a public book or record shall not deny a request made pursuant to subsection 1 to inspect or copy or receive a copy of a public book or record on the basis that the requested public book or record contains information that is confidential if the governmental entity can redact, delete, conceal or separate, including, without limitation, electronically, the confidential information from the information included in the public book or record that is not otherwise confidential.
- 4. If requested, a governmental entity shall provide a copy of a public record in an electronic format by means of an electronic medium. Nothing in this subsection requires a governmental entity to provide a copy of a public record in an electronic format or by means of an electronic medium if:
 - (a) The public record:

- (1) Was not created or prepared in an electronic format; and
- (2) Is not available in an electronic format; or
- (b) Providing the public record in an electronic format or by means of an electronic medium would:
 - (1) Give access to proprietary software; or
- (2) Require the production of information that is confidential and that cannot be redacted, deleted, concealed or separated from information that is not otherwise confidential.
- 5. An officer, employee or agent of a governmental entity who has legal custody or control of a public record:
- (a) Shall not refuse to provide a copy of that public record in the medium that is requested because the officer, employee or agent has already prepared or would prefer to provide the copy in a different medium.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 239.030, shall, upon request, prepare the copy of the public record and shall not require the person who has requested the copy to prepare the copy himself or herself.
 - **Sec. 34.** NRS 372.7285 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 372.7285 1. In administering the provisions of NRS 372.325, the Department shall apply the exemption to the sale of a medical device to a governmental entity that is exempt pursuant to that section without regard to whether the person using the medical





device or the governmental entity that purchased the device is deemed to be the holder of title to the device if:

- (a) The medical device was ordered or prescribed by a provider of health care, within his or her scope of practice, for use by the person to whom it is provided;
 - (b) The medical device is covered by Medicaid or Medicare; and
- (c) The purchase of the medical device is made pursuant to a contract between the governmental entity that purchases the medical device and the person who sells the medical device to the governmental entity.
 - 2. As used in this section:

- (a) "Medicaid" means the program established pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1396 et seq., to provide assistance for part or all of the cost of medical care rendered on behalf of indigent persons.
- (b) "Medicare" means the program of health insurance for aged persons and persons with disabilities established pursuant to Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1395 et seq.
- (c) "Provider of health care" means a physician or physician assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 630, 630A or 633 of NRS, perfusionist, dentist, licensed nurse, dispensing optician, optometrist, practitioner of respiratory care, [registered] licensed physical therapist, podiatric physician, licensed psychologist, licensed audiologist, licensed speech-language pathologist, licensed hearing aid specialist, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed clinical professional counselor, chiropractic physician, naprapath, licensed dietitian or doctor of Oriental medicine in any form.
 - **Sec. 35.** NRS 374.731 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 374.731 1. In administering the provisions of NRS 374.330, the Department shall apply the exemption to the sale of a medical device to a governmental entity that is exempt pursuant to that section without regard to whether the person using the medical device or the governmental entity that purchased the device is deemed to be the holder of title to the device if:
- (a) The medical device was ordered or prescribed by a provider of health care, within his or her scope of practice, for use by the person to whom it is provided;
 - (b) The medical device is covered by Medicaid or Medicare; and
- (c) The purchase of the medical device is made pursuant to a contract between the governmental entity that purchases the medical device and the person who sells the medical device to the governmental entity.
 - As used in this section:





(a) "Medicaid" means the program established pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1396 et seq., to provide assistance for part or all of the cost of medical care rendered on behalf of indigent persons.

(b) "Medicare" means the program of health insurance for aged persons and persons with disabilities established pursuant to Title

XVIII of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1395 et seq.

(c) "Provider of health care" means a physician or physician assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 630, 630A or 633 of NRS, perfusionist, dentist, licensed nurse, dispensing optician, optometrist, practitioner of respiratory care, [registered] licensed physical therapist, podiatric physician, licensed psychologist, licensed audiologist, licensed speech-language pathologist, licensed hearing aid specialist, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed clinical professional counselor, chiropractic physician, naprapath, licensed dietitian or doctor of Oriental medicine in any form.

Sec. 36. NRS 439A.0195 is hereby amended to read as follows:

439A.0195 "Practitioner" means a physician licensed under chapter 630, 630A or 633 of NRS, dentist, licensed nurse, dispensing optician, optometrist, [registered] licensed physical therapist, podiatric physician, licensed psychologist, chiropractic physician, naprapath, doctor of Oriental medicine in any form, medical laboratory director or technician, pharmacist or other person whose principal occupation is the provision of services for health.

Sec. 37. NRS 453.371 is hereby amended to read as follows: 453.371 As used in NRS 453.371 to 453.552, inclusive:

- 1. "Medical intern" means a medical graduate acting as an assistant in a hospital for the purpose of clinical training.
- 2. "Pharmacist" means a person who holds a certificate of registration issued pursuant to NRS 639.127 and is registered with the Board.
- 3. "Physician," "dentist," "podiatric physician," "veterinarian" and "euthanasia technician" mean persons authorized by a license to practice their respective professions in this State who are registered with the Board.
- 4. "Physician assistant" means a person who is registered with the Board and [:
- (a) Holds holds a license issued pursuant to chapter 630 or 633 of NRS. [630.273; or
 - (b) Holds a license issued pursuant to NRS 633.433.]

Sec. 38. NRS 454.00958 is hereby amended to read as follows:

454.00958 "Practitioner" means:





- 1. A physician, dentist, veterinarian or podiatric physician who holds a valid license to practice his or her profession in this State.
 - 2. A pharmacy, hospital or other institution licensed or registered to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a dangerous drug in the course of professional practice in this State.
 - 3. When relating to the prescription of poisons, dangerous drugs and devices:
 - (a) An advanced practice registered nurse who holds a certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy permitting him or her so to prescribe; or
 - (b) A physician assistant who [holds a license from the Board of Medical Examiners] is licensed pursuant to chapter 630 or 633 of NRS and holds a certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy permitting him or her so to prescribe.
 - 4. An optometrist who is certified to prescribe and administer pharmaceutical agents pursuant to NRS 636.288 when the optometrist prescribes or administers dangerous drugs which are within the scope of his or her certification.
 - 5. A dental hygienist who holds a valid license to practice dental hygiene in this State and:
 - (a) Is authorized to prescribe and dispense the dangerous drugs listed in NRS 631.3105 in accordance with the provisions of that section and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto; and
 - (b) Holds a certificate issued by the State Board of Pharmacy pursuant to NRS 639.1374 authorizing him or her to so prescribe.
- 6. A certified registered nurse anesthetist who orders, prescribes, possesses or administers poisons, dangerous drugs or devices in accordance with NRS 632.2397.
- 7. A pharmacist who is registered pursuant to NRS 639.28079 to prescribe and dispense drugs for medication-assisted treatment.
- **Sec. 39.** NRS 598A.360 is hereby amended to read as follows: 598A.360 "Practitioner" means a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 630 or 633 of NRS, physician assistant, licensed nurse, dispensing optician, optometrist, practitioner of respiratory care, [registered] licensed physical therapist, occupational therapist, licensed psychologist or perfusionist.
- **Sec. 40.** On or before August 1, 2026, the Department of Health and Human Services shall:
 - 1. Study the potential impact of:
- (a) The PA Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in section 1 of this act on the availability of services provided by physician assistants in this State;





(b) The Nurse Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in section 10 of this act on the availability of services provided by registered nurses and licensed practical nurses in this State;

(c) The Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact ratified and entered into in section 21 of this act on the availability of services provided by audiologists and speech-

language pathologists in this State;

- (d) The Physical Therapy Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in section 23 of this act on the availability of services provided by physical therapists and physical therapist assistants in this State; and
- (e) The Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact ratified and entered into in section 26 of this act on the availability of services provided by occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants in this State.
 - 2. Submit the report to:
- (a) The Patient Protection Commission created by NRS 439.908; and
- (b) The Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Health and Human Services, the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Commerce and Labor and the Legislative Committee on Senior Citizens, Veterans and Adults With Special Needs.
 - Sec. 41. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2025.





