Session of 2025

HOUSE BILL No. 2068

By Committee on Commerce, Labor and Economic Development

Requested by William Wilk on behalf of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce

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1 AN ACT concerning *licensure compacts; relating to* the practice of 2 cosmetology; enacting the cosmetologist licensure compact to provide 3 interstate practice privileges for cosmetologists; relating to physician 4 assistants; enacting the physician assistant licensure compact to 5 provide interstate practice privileges. 6 7 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:* 8 Section 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the 9 cosmetologist licensure compact. 10 ARTICLE 1—PURPOSE (a) The purpose of this compact is to facilitate the interstate practice 11 and regulation of cosmetology with the goal of improving public access 12 thereto, the safety of cosmetology services and reducing unnecessary 13 burdens related to cosmetology licensure. Through this compact the 14 15 member states seek to establish a regulatory framework that provides for a 16 new multistate licensing program. Through this new licensing program, 17 the member states seek to provide increased value and mobility to licensed cosmetologists in the member states, while ensuring the provision of safe, 18 19 effective and reliable services to the public. 20 (b) This compact is designed to achieve the following objectives, 21 which are ratified by the member states to this compact: 22 (1) Provide opportunities for interstate practice by cosmetologists 23 who meet uniform requirements for multistate licensure; 24 (2) enhance the abilities of member states to protect public health and 25 safety and prevent fraud and unlicensed activity within the profession; 26 (3) ensure and encourage cooperation between member states in the 27 licensure and regulation of the practice of cosmetology: 28 (4) support relocating military members and their spouses; 29 (5) facilitate the exchange of information between member states 30 related to the licensure, investigation and discipline of the practice of 31 cosmetology; and 32 (6) provide for the licensure and mobility of the workforce in the profession while addressing the shortage of workers and lessening the 33 associated burdens on the member states. 34

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ARTICLE 2—DEFINITIONS

As used in this compact, and except as otherwise provided, the 1 2 following definitions shall govern the terms herein:

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(a) "Active military member" means any person with full-time duty status in the armed forces of the United States, including members of the 4 national guard and reserve.

6 (b) "Adverse action" means any administrative, civil, equitable or 7 criminal action permitted by a member state's laws that is imposed by a 8 state licensing authority or other regulatory body against a cosmetologist, including actions against an individual's license or authorization to practice 9 such as revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the licensee, 10 limitation of the licensee's practice or any other encumbrance on a license 11 affecting an individual's ability to participate in the cosmetology industry, 12 including the issuance of a cease and desist order. 13

(c) "Authorization to practice" means a legal authorization associated 14 with a multistate license permitting the practice of cosmetology in that 15 16 remote state, which shall be subject to the enforcement jurisdiction of the 17 state licensing authority in that remote state.

18 (d) "Alternative program" means a non-disciplinary monitoring or 19 prosecutorial diversion program approved by a member state's state 20 licensing authority.

21 (e) "Background check" means the submission of information for an 22 applicant for the purpose of obtaining such applicant's criminal history 23 record information, as further defined in C.F.R. § 20.3(d), from the federal 24 bureau of investigation and the agency responsible for retaining state 25 criminal or disciplinary history in the applicant's home state.

(f) "Charter member state" means member states that have enacted 26 27 legislation to adopt this compact where such legislation predates the 28 effective date of this compact as defined in article 13.

29 (g) "Commission" means the governmental agency whose membership consists of all states that have enacted this compact, known as 30 31 the cosmetology licensure compact commission, as defined in article 9, 32 and shall operate as an instrumentality of the member states.

33 (h) "Cosmetologist" means an individual licensed in their home state 34 to practice cosmetology.

(i) "Cosmetology", "cosmetology services" and the "practice of 35 cosmetology" mean the care and services provided by a cosmetologist as 36 37 set forth in the member state's statutes and regulations in the state where 38 the services are being provided.

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(j) "Current significant investigative information" means:

40 (1) Investigative information that a state licensing authority, after an inquiry or investigation that complies with a member state's due process 41 requirements, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proved true, 42 43 would indicate a violation of that state's laws regarding fraud or the

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1 practice of cosmetology; or

2 (2) investigative information that indicates that a licensee has 3 engaged in fraud or represents an immediate threat to public health and 4 safety, regardless of whether the licensee has been notified and had an 5 opportunity to respond.

6 (k) "Data system" means a repository of information about licensees, 7 including, but not limited to, license status, investigative information and 8 adverse actions.

9 (1) "Disqualifying event" means any event that shall disqualify an 10 individual from holding a multistate license under this compact, which the 11 commission may by rule or order specify.

(m) "Encumbered license" means a license in which an adverse action
 restricts the practice of cosmetology by a licensee, or where said adverse
 action has been reported to the commission.

(n) "Encumbrance" means a revocation or suspension of, or any
 limitation on, the full and unrestricted practice of cosmetology by a state
 licensing authority.

(o) "Executive committee" means a group of delegates elected or
 appointed to act on behalf of and within the powers granted to them by the
 commission.

(p) "Home state" means the member state that is a licensee's primary
 state of residence where such licensee holds an active and unencumbered
 license to practice cosmetology.

(q) "Investigative information" means information, records or
 documents received or generated by a state licensing authority pursuant to
 an investigation or other inquiry.

(r) "Jurisprudence requirement" means the assessment of an
 individual's knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of
 cosmetology in a state.

30 (s) "Licensee" means an individual who currently holds a license31 from a member state to practice as a cosmetologist.

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(t) "Member state" means any state that has adopted this compact.

(u) "Multistate license" means a license issued by and subject to the
 enforcement jurisdiction of the state licensing authority in a licensee's
 home state that authorizes the practice of cosmetology in member states
 and includes authorizations to practice cosmetology in all remote states
 pursuant to this compact.

(v) "Remote state" means any member state other than the licensee'shome state.

40 (w) "Rule" means any rule or regulation adopted by the commission 41 under this compact that has the force of law.

42 (x) "Single-state license" means a cosmetology license issued by a 43 member state that authorizes practice of cosmetology only within the

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issuing state and does not include any authorization outside of the issuing
 state.

3 (y) "State" means a state, territory or possession of the United States 4 and the District of Columbia.

5 (z) "State licensing authority" means a member state's regulatory 6 body responsible for issuing cosmetology licenses or otherwise overseeing 7 the practice of cosmetology in that state.

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ARTICLE 3—MEMBER STATE REQUIREMENTS

9 (a) To be eligible to join this compact and maintain eligibility as a 10 member state, a state shall:

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(1) License and regulate cosmetology;

(2) have a mechanism or entity in place to receive and investigatecomplaints about licensees practicing in that state;

(3) require that licensees within the state pass a cosmetology
 competency examination prior to being licensed to provide cosmetology
 services to the public in that state;

(4) require that licensees satisfy educational or training requirements
in cosmetology prior to being licensed to provide cosmetology services to
the public in that state;

(5) implement procedures for considering one or more of the
following categories of information from applicants for licensure:
Criminal history; disciplinary history; or background check. Such
procedures may include the submission of information by applicants for
the purpose of obtaining an applicant's background check as defined
herein;

26 (6) participate in the data system, including through the use of unique27 identifying numbers;

(7) share information related to adverse actions with the commissionand other member states, both through the data system and otherwise;

(8) notify the commission and other member states, in compliance
with the terms of the compact and rules of the commission, of the
existence of investigative information or current significant investigative
information in the state's possession regarding a licensee practicing in that
state;

(9) comply with such rules as may be enacted by the commission toadminister the compact; and

(10) accept licensees from other member states as established herein.

38 (b) Member states may charge a fee for granting a license to practice39 cosmetology.

40 (c) Individuals not residing in a member state shall continue to be
41 able to apply for a member state's single-state license as provided under
42 the laws of each member state, except that the single-state license granted
43 to these individuals shall not be recognized as granting a multistate license

1 to provide services in any other member state.

2 (d) Nothing in this compact shall affect the requirements established 3 by a member state for the issuance of a single-state license.

4 (e) A multistate license issued to a licensee by a home state to a 5 resident of that state shall be recognized by each member state as 6 authorizing a licensee to practice cosmetology in each member state.

7 (f) At no point shall the commission have the power to define the 8 educational or professional requirements for a license to practice 9 cosmetology. The member states shall retain sole jurisdiction over the 10 provision of these requirements.

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ARTICLE 4-MULTISTATE LICENSE

12 (a) To be eligible to apply to their home state's state licensing authority for an initial multistate license under this compact, a licensee 13 must hold an active and unencumbered single-state license to practice 14 15 cosmetology in such licensee's home state.

16 (b) Upon the receipt of an application for a multistate license, 17 according to the rules of the commission, a member state's state licensing 18 authority shall ascertain whether the applicant meets the requirements for a 19 multistate license under this compact.

20 (c) If an applicant meets the requirements for a multistate license 21 under this compact and any applicable rules of the commission, the state 22 licensing authority in receipt of the application shall, within a reasonable 23 time, grant a multistate license to that applicant and inform all member 24 states of the grant of such multistate license.

25 (d) A multistate license to practice cosmetology issued by a member 26 state's state licensing authority shall be recognized by each member state 27 as authorizing the practice thereof as though that licensee held a single-28 state license to do so in each member state, subject to the restrictions 29 herein

30 (e) A multistate license granted pursuant to this compact may be 31 effective for a definite period of time, concurrent with the licensure 32 renewal period in the home state.

33 (f) To maintain a multistate license under this compact, a licensee 34 shall:

35 (1)Agree to abide by the rules of the state licensing authority and the 36 state scope of practice laws governing the practice of cosmetology of any 37 member state where the licensee provides services;

38 (2) pay all required fees related to the application and process and any 39 other fees that the commission may, by rule, require; and

40 (3) comply with any and all other requirements regarding multistate 41 licenses that the commission may, by rule, provide.

42 (g) A licensee practicing in a member state is subject to all scope of 43 practice laws governing cosmetology services in that state.

(h) The practice of cosmetology under a multistate license granted
 pursuant to this compact shall subject the licensee to the jurisdiction of the
 state licensing authority, the courts and the laws of the member state where
 the cosmetology services are provided.
 ARTICLE 5—REISSUANCE OF A MULTISTATE LICENSE BY A NEW

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HOME STATE

7 (a) A licensee may hold a multistate license, issued by their home 8 state, in only one member state at any given time.

9 (b) If a licensee changes such licensee's home state by moving 10 between two member states:

(1) The licensee shall immediately apply for the reissuance of such
multistate license in such licensee's new home state. The licensee shall pay
all applicable fees and notify the prior home state in accordance with the
rules of the commission;

15 (2) upon receipt of an application to reissue a multistate license, the 16 new home state shall verify that the multistate license is active, 17 unencumbered and eligible for reissuance under the terms of the compact 18 and the rules of the commission. The multistate license issued by the prior 19 home state shall be deactivated and all member states notified in 20 accordance with the applicable rules adopted by the commission;

(3) if required for initial licensure, the new home state may require a
background check as specified in the laws of that state, or the compliance
with any jurisprudence requirements of the new home state; and

(4) notwithstanding any other provision of this compact, if a licensee
does not meet the requirements set forth in this compact for the reissuance
of a multistate license by the new home state, then such licensee shall be
subject to the new home state requirements for the issuance of a singlestate license in that state.

(c) If a licensee changes such licensee's primary state of residence by
moving from a member state to a non-member state, or from a nonmember state to a member state, then the licensee shall be subject to the
state requirements for the issuance of a single-state license in the new
home state.

(d) Nothing in this compact shall interfere with a licensee's ability to
hold a single-state license in multiple states, except that, for the purposes
of this compact, a licensee shall have only one home state and one
multistate license.

(e) Nothing in this compact shall interfere with the requirementsestablished by a member state for the issuance of a single-state license.

40 ARTICLE 6—AUTHORITY OF THE COMPACT COMMISSION AND 41 MEMBER STATE LICENSING AUTHORITIES

42 (a) Nothing in this compact, nor any rule or regulation of the 43 commission, shall be construed to limit, restrict or in any way reduce the ability of a member state to enact and enforce laws, rules or regulations
 related to the practice of cosmetology in that state where those laws, rules
 or regulations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact.

4 (b) Insofar as practicable, a member state's state licensing authority 5 shall cooperate with the commission and with each entity exercising 6 independent regulatory authority over the practice of cosmetology 7 according to the provisions of this compact.

8 (c) Discipline shall be the sole responsibility of the state where 9 cosmetology services are provided. Accordingly, each member state's state 10 licensing authority shall be responsible for receiving complaints about 11 individuals practicing cosmetology in that state and for communicating all 12 relevant investigative information about any such adverse action to the 13 other member states through the data system in addition to any other 14 methods the commission may require by rule.

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ARTICLE 7—ADVERSE ACTIONS

(a) A licensee's home state shall have exclusive power to impose an
 adverse action against a licensee's multistate license issued by the home
 state.

(b) A home state may take adverse action on a multistate license
based on the investigative information, current significant investigative
information or adverse action of a remote state.

(c) In addition to the powers conferred by state law, each remotestate's state licensing authority shall have the power to:

(1) Take adverse action against a licensee's authorization to practice
 cosmetology through the multistate license in that member state, except
 that:

(A) Only the licensee's home state shall have the power to takeadverse action against the multistate license issued by the home state; and

(B) for the purposes of taking adverse action, the home state's state licensing authority 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 the appropriate action;

(2) issue cease and desist orders or impose an encumbrance on a
 licensee's authorization to practice within that member state;

(3) complete any pending investigations of a licensee who changes
their primary state of residence during the course of such an investigation.
The state licensing authority shall also be empowered to report the results
of such an investigation to the commission through the data system as
described herein;

41 (4) issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require
42 the attendance and testimony of witnesses, as well as the production of
43 evidence. Subpoenas issued by a state licensing authority in a member

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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 before it. The issuing state licensing authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the state where the witnesses or evidence are located;

8 (5) if otherwise permitted by state law, recover from the affected 9 licensee the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from 10 any adverse action taken against that licensee; and

(6) take adverse action against the licensee's authorization to practicein that state based on the factual findings of another remote state.

(d) A licensee's home state shall complete any pending investigation
 of a cosmetologist who changes such licensee's primary state of residence
 during the course of the investigation. The home state shall also have the
 authority to take appropriate action and promptly report the conclusions of
 the investigations to the data system.

(e) If an adverse action is taken by the home state against a licensee's
multistate license, the licensee's authorization to practice in all other
member states shall be deactivated until all encumbrances have been
removed from the home state license. All home state disciplinary orders
that impose an adverse action against a licensee's multistate license shall
include a statement that the cosmetologist's authorization to practice is
deactivated in all member states during the pendency of the order.

(f) Nothing in this compact shall override a member state's authority
to accept a licensee's participation in an alternative program in lieu of
adverse action. A licensee's multistate license shall be suspended for the
duration of the licensee's participation in any alternative program.

(g) Joint investigations.

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(1) In addition to the authority granted to a member state by its
respective scope of practice laws or other applicable state law, a member
state may participate with other member states in joint investigations of
licensees.

34 (2) Member states shall share any investigative, litigation or
 35 compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation
 36 initiated under the compact.

ARTICLE 8—ACTIVE MILITARY MEMBERS AND THEIR SPOUSES
 Active military members or their spouses shall designate a home state
 where the individual has a current license to practice cosmetology in good
 standing. The individual may retain their home state designation during
 any period of service when that individual or their spouse is on active duty
 assignment.

43 ARTICLE 9—ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE

COSMETOLOGY LICENSURE COMPACT COMMISSION

2 (a) The compact member states create and establish a joint 3 government agency whose membership consists of all member states that 4 have enacted the compact, which shall be known as the cosmetology 5 licensure compact commission. The commission is an instrumentality of 6 the compact member states acting jointly and not an instrumentality of any 7 one state. The commission shall come into existence on or after the 8 effective date of the compact as set forth in article 13.

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(b) Membership, voting and meetings.

10 (1) Each member state shall have and be limited to one delegate 11 selected by such member state's state licensing authority.

12 (2) The delegate shall be an administrator of the state licensing 13 authority of the member state or their designee.

14 (3) The commission shall by rule or bylaw establish a term of office15 for delegates and may by rule or bylaw establish term limits.

16 (4) The commission may recommend removal or suspension of any17 delegate from office.

(5) A member state's state licensing authority shall fill any vacancy of
its delegate occurring on the commission within 60 days of the vacancy.
Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote on all matters that are voted on
by the commission.

(6) The commission shall meet at least once during each calendar
 year. Additional meetings may be held as set forth in the bylaws. The
 commission may meet by telecommunication, video conference or other
 similar electronic means.

(c) The commission shall have the following powers:

(1) Establish the fiscal year of the commission;

(2) establish code of conduct and conflict of interest policies;

29 (3) adopt rules and bylaws;

30 (4) maintain the commission's financial records in accordance with31 the bylaws;

(5) meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions ofthis compact, the commission's rules and the bylaws;

(6) initiate and conclude legal proceedings or actions in the name of
the commission, provided that the standing of any state licensing authority
to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;

- (7) maintain and certify records and information provided to a
 member state as the authenticated business records of the commission and
 designate an agent to do so on the commission's behalf;
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(8) purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;

41 (9) borrow, accept or contract for services of personnel, including, but42 not limited to, employees of a member state;

43 (10) conduct an annual financial review;

1 (11) hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, 2 define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the 3 purposes of the compact and establish the commission's personnel policies 4 and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel 5 and other related personnel matters;

6 (12) as set forth in the commission rules, charge a fee to a licensee for 7 the grant of a multistate license and thereafter, as may be established by 8 commission rule, charge the licensee a multistate license renewal fee for 9 each renewal period. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent a home 10 state from charging a licensee a fee for a multistate license or renewals of a 11 multistate license or a fee for the jurisprudence requirement if the member 12 state imposes such a requirement for the grant of a multistate license;

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(13) assess and collect fees;

(14) accept any and all appropriate gifts, donations, grants of money,
other sources of revenue, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and
receive, utilize and dispose of the same, except that, at all times, the
commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety or conflict of
interest;

(15) lease, purchase, retain, own, hold, improve or use any property,real, personal or mixed, or any undivided interest therein;

(16) sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or
 otherwise dispose of any property real, personal or mixed;

(17) establish a budget and make expenditures;

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(18) borrow money;(19) 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;

(20) provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, lawenforcement agencies;

(21) elect a chair, vice chair, secretary and treasurer and such other
 officers of the commission as provided in the commission's bylaws;

(22) establish and elect an executive committee, including a chair and
 a vice chair;

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(23) adopt and provide an annual report to the member states;

(24) determine whether a state's adopted language is materially
 different from the model compact language such that the state would not
 qualify for participation in the compact; and

39 (25) perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate40 to achieve the purposes of this compact.

41 (d) The executive committee.

42 (1) The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of 43 the commission according to the terms of this compact. The powers, duties 1 and responsibilities of the executive committee shall include:

2 (A) Overseeing the day-to-day activities of the administration of the 3 compact including compliance with the provisions of the compact, the 4 commission's rules and bylaws and other such duties as deemed necessary;

5 (B) recommending to the commission changes to the rules or bylaws, 6 changes to this compact legislation, fees charged to compact member 7 states, fees charged to licensees and other fees;

8 (C) ensuring compact administration services are appropriately 9 provided, including by contract;

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(D) preparing and recommending the budget;

maintaining financial records on behalf of the commission; (E)

(F) monitoring compact compliance of member states and providing 12 compliance reports to the commission; 13

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(G) establishing additional committees as necessary;

exercising the powers and duties of the commission during the 15 (H) 16 interim between commission meetings, except for adopting or amending 17 rules, adopting or amending bylaws and exercising any other powers and 18 duties expressly reserved to the commission by rule or bylaw; and

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(I) other duties as provided in the rules or bylaws of the commission.

20 (2) The executive committee shall be composed of up to seven voting 21 members:

22 (A) The chair and vice chairperson of the commission and any other 23 members of the commission who serve on the executive committee shall 24 be voting members of the executive committee.

25 (B) Other than the chair, vice chair, secretary and treasurer, the commission shall elect three voting members from the current membership 26 27 of the commission.

28 (C) The commission may elect ex officio, nonvoting members from a recognized national cosmetology professional association as approved by 29 the commission. The commission's bylaws shall identify qualifying 30 31 organizations and the manner of appointment if the number of organizations seeking to appoint an ex officio member exceeds the number 32 33 of members specified in this article.

34 (3) The commission may remove any member of the executive 35 committee as provided in the commission's bylaws.

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(4) The executive committee shall meet at least annually.

37 (A) Annual executive committee meetings, as well as any executive 38 committee meeting at which the commission does not take or intend to 39 take formal action on a matter for which a commission vote would 40 otherwise be required, shall be open to the public, except that the 41 executive committee may meet in a closed, non-public session of a public meeting when dealing with any of the matters specified in article 9(f)(4). 42

43 (B) The executive committee shall give five business days advance

notice of its public meetings, posted on its website and as determined to 1 2 provide notice to persons with an interest in the public matters that the 3 executive committee intends to address at those meetings.

4 (5) The executive committee may hold an emergency meeting when 5 acting for the commission to:

(A) Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare;

(B) prevent a loss of commission or member state funds; or

(C) protect public health and safety.

9 (e) The commission shall adopt and provide an annual report to the 10 member states.

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(f) Meetings of the commission.

(1) All meetings of the commission that are not closed pursuant to 12 article 9(f)(4) shall be open to the public. Notice of public meetings shall 13 be posted on the commission's website at least 30 days prior to the public 14 15 meeting.

16 Notwithstanding article 9(f)(1), the commission may convene an (2)17 emergency public meeting by providing at least 24 hours' prior notice on 18 the commission's website and any other means as provided in the 19 commission's rules for any of the reasons it may dispense with notice of 20 proposed rulemaking under article 11(1). The commission's legal counsel shall certify that one of the reasons justifying an emergency public 21 22 meeting has been met.

23 (3) Notice of all commission meetings shall provide the time, date 24 and location of the meeting, and if the meeting is to be held or accessible 25 via telecommunication, video conference, or other electronic means, the notice shall include the mechanism for access to the meeting. 26

27 (4) The commission may convene in a closed, non-public meeting for 28 the commission to discuss:

29 (A) Non-compliance of a member state with its obligations under the 30 compact;

31 (B) the employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters 32 33 related to the commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

34 (C) current or threatened discipline of a licensee by the commission 35 or by a member state's licensing authority; 36

(D) current, threatened or reasonably anticipated litigation;

37 (E) negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease or sale of goods, 38 services or real estate:

39 (F) accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;

(G) trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is 40 privileged or confidential; 41

42 (H) information of a personal nature if disclosure would constitute a 43 clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

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(I) investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

2 (J) information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on 3 behalf of or for use of the commission or other committee charged with 4 responsibility of investigation or determination of compliance issues 5 pursuant to the compact;

(K) legal advice;

7 (L) matters specifically exempted from disclosure to the public by 8 federal or member state law; or

9 (M) other matters as adopted by the commission by rule. If a meeting, 10 or portion of a meeting, is closed, the presiding officer shall state that such 11 meeting will be closed and reference each relevant exempting provision, 12 and such reference shall be recorded in the minutes.

13 (5) The commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate 14 summary of actions taken and the reasons therefore, including a 15 16 description of the views expressed. All documents considered in 17 connection with an action shall be identified in such minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to 18 19 release only by a majority vote of the commission or order of a court of 20 competent jurisdiction.

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(g) 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 sources of
 revenue, donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials
 and services.

28 (3) The commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment 29 from each member state and impose fees on licensees of member states to whom it grants a multistate license to cover the cost of the operations and 30 31 activities of the commission and its staff, which shall be in a total amount 32 sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which 33 revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment 34 amount for member states shall be allocated based upon a formula that the 35 commission shall adopt by 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 member states, except by and with the authority of
such member state.

40 (5) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and
41 disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be
42 subject to the financial review and accounting procedures established
43 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.

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(h) Qualified immunity, defense and indemnification.

5 (1) The members, officers, executive director, employees and 6 representatives of the commission shall be immune from suit and liability, 7 both personally and in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to 8 or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or 9 arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or 10 that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of commission employment, duties or 11 responsibilities, except that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to 12 13 protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury 14 or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of 15 that person. The procurement of insurance of any type by the commission 16 shall not in any way compromise or limit such immunity granted in this 17 paragraph.

18 (2) The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive 19 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 20 21 omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, 22 duties or responsibilities, or as determined by the commission that the 23 person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for 24 believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties or 25 responsibilities, except that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to 26 prohibit such person from retaining their own counsel at their own expense 27 and that the actual or alleged act, error or omission did not result from 28 such person's intentional or willful or wanton misconduct.

29 (3) The commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, 30 officer, executive director, employee and representative of the commission 31 for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against that person 32 arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred 33 within the scope of commission employment, duties or responsibilities, or 34 that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the 35 scope of commission employment, duties or responsibilities, if the actual 36 or alleged act, error or omission did not result from the intentional or 37 willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

(4) Nothing in this compact 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.

41 (5) Nothing in this compact shall be interpreted to waive or otherwise
42 abrogate a member state's state action immunity or state action affirmative
43 defense with respect to antitrust claims under the Sherman antitrust act of

1 1890, the Clayton act 15 U.S.C. §§ 17-27 or any other state or federal
 antitrust or anticompetitive law or regulation.

3 (6) Nothing in this compact shall be construed to be a waiver of 4 sovereign immunity by the member states or by the commission.

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ARTICLE 10-DATA SYSTEM

6 (a) The commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, 7 operation and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system.

8 (b) The commission shall assign each applicant for a multistate 9 license a unique identifier, as determined by the rules of the commission.

(c) 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;

15 (2) licensure data;

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(3) adverse actions against a license and information related thereto;

17 (4) non-confidential information related to alternative program
 18 participation, the beginning and ending dates of such participation and
 19 other information related to such participation;

(5) any denial of application for licensure and the reason for such
 denial, excluding the reporting of any criminal history record information
 when prohibited by law;

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(6) the existence of investigative information;

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(7) the existence of current significant investigative information; and

(8) other information that may facilitate the administration of this
 compact or the protection of the public, as determined by the rules of the
 commission.

(d) The records and information provided to a member 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 be entitled to any associated hearsay exception in any relevant judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative proceedings in a member state.

(e) The existence of current significant investigative information and
the existence of investigative information pertaining to a licensee in any
member state shall only be available to other member states.

(f) It shall be the responsibility of the member states to monitor the
database to determine whether adverse action has been taken against such
a licensee or license applicant. Adverse action information pertaining to a
licensee or license applicant in any member state shall be available to any
other member state.

42 (g) Member states contributing information to the data system may 43 designate information that shall not be shared with the public without the 1 express permission of the contributing state.

2 Any information submitted to the data system that is subsequently (h) expunged pursuant to federal law or the laws of the member state 3 4 contributing the information shall be removed from the data system.

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ARTICLE 11-RULEMAKING

6 (a) The commission shall adopt reasonable rules in order to 7 effectively and efficiently implement and administer the purposes and 8 provisions of the compact. A rule shall be invalid and have no force or 9 effect only if a court of competent jurisdiction holds that the rule is invalid 10 because the commission exercised its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope and purposes of the compact, the powers granted 11 12 under this compact or based upon another applicable standard of review.

13 (b) The rules of the commission shall have the force of law in each member state, except that where the rules of the commission conflict with 14 15 the laws of the member state that establish the member state's scope of 16 practice laws governing the practice of cosmetology as held by a court of 17 competent jurisdiction, the rules of the commission shall be ineffective in 18 such state to the extent of the conflict.

(c) The commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to 19 20 the criteria set forth in this article and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules 21 shall become binding as of the date specified by the commission for each 22 rule.

23 (d) If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule 24 or a portion of a rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same 25 manner used to adopt the compact within four years of the date of adoption of the rule, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any 26 27 member state or to any state applying to participate in the compact.

28 (e) Rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the 29 commission.

30 (f) Prior to adoption of a proposed rule, the commission shall hold a 31 public hearing and allow persons to provide oral and written comments, 32 data, facts, opinions and arguments.

33 (g) Prior to adoption of a proposed rule by the commission and at 34 least 30 days in advance of the meeting at which the commission will hold 35 a public hearing on the proposed rule, the commission shall provide a 36 notice of proposed rulemaking:

37 (1) On the website of the commission or other publicly accessible 38 platform;

39 (2) to persons who have requested notice of the commission's notices 40 of proposed rulemaking; and 41

(3) in such other way as the commission may by rule specify.

The notice of proposed rulemaking shall include: (h)

43 (1) The time, date and location of the public hearing at which the commission will hear public comments on the proposed rule and, if
 different, the time, date and location of the meeting where the commission
 will consider and vote on the proposed rule;

4 (2) if the hearing is held via telecommunication, video conference or 5 other electronic means, the commission shall include the mechanism for 6 access to the hearing in the notice of proposed rulemaking;

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(3) the text of the proposed rule and the reason therefor;

8 (4) a request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested 9 person; and

10 (5) the manner in which interested persons may submit written 11 comments.

(i) All hearings shall be recorded. A copy of the recording and all
 written comments and documents received by the commission in response
 to the proposed rule shall be available to the public.

(j) Nothing in this article 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 article.

(k) The commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final
 action on the proposed rule based on the rulemaking record and the full
 text of the rule.

(1) The commission may adopt changes to the proposed rule if thechanges do not enlarge the original purpose of the proposed rule.

(2) The commission shall provide 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.

(3) The commission shall determine a reasonable effective date for
the rule. Except for an emergency as provided in article 11(1), the effective
date of the rule shall not be earlier than 45 days after the commission
issues notice that it has adopted or amended such rule.

(1) Upon determination that an emergency exists, the commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule with five days' notice, with opportunity to comment, except the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the compact and this article shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, not later than 90 days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that shall be adopted immediately to:

(1) Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare;

(2) prevent a loss of commission or member state funds;

39 (3) meet a deadline for the adoption of a rule that is established by40 federal law or rule; or

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(4) protect public health and safety.

42 (m) The commission or an authorized committee of the commission 43 may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule for purposes of

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1 correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency or 2 grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the 3 website of the commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by 4 any person for a period of 30 days after posting. The revision may be 5 challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to 6 a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing and delivered to the 7 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 8 9 challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the 10 commission.

(n) No member state's rulemaking requirements shall apply under thiscompact.

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ARTICLE 12—OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND ENFORCEMENT

15 (a) Oversight.

(1) The executive and judicial branches of state government in each
 member state shall enforce this compact and take all actions necessary and
 appropriate to implement the compact.

19 (2) Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the 20 commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of 21 competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is 22 located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to 23 the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute 24 resolution proceedings. Nothing in this compact shall affect or limit the 25 selection or propriety of venue in any action against a licensee for professional malpractice, misconduct or any such similar matter. 26

(3) The commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in
any proceeding regarding the enforcement or interpretation of the compact
and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes.
Failure to provide the commission service of process shall render a
judgment or order void as to the commission, this compact or adopted
rules.

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(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 adopted rules, the commission shall provide written notice to the defaulting state. The notice of default shall describe the default, the proposed means of curing the default, any other action that the commission may take and offer training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.

41 (2) The commission shall provide a copy of the notice of default to 42 the other member states.

(3) If a state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting state

1 may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a 2 majority of the delegates of the member states, and all rights, privileges 3 and benefits conferred on that state by this compact may be terminated on 4 the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the 5 offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of 6 default.

7 (4) Termination of membership in the compact shall be imposed only 8 after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice 9 of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the commission to the 10 governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's 11 legislature, the defaulting state's state licensing authority and each of the 12 member states' state licensing authority.

(5) 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.

17 (6) Upon the termination of a state's membership from this compact, 18 such state shall immediately provide notice to all licensees who hold a 19 multistate license within that state of such termination. The terminated 20 state shall continue to recognize all licenses granted pursuant to this 21 compact for a minimum of 180 days after the date of said notice of 22 termination.

(7) 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.

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

(c) Dispute resolution.

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(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.

35 (2) The commission shall adopt a rule providing for both mediation 36 and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

(d) Enforcement.

(1) The commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shallenforce the provisions of this compact and the commission's rules.

40 (2) By majority vote as provided by commission rule, the commission
41 may initiate legal action against a member state in default in the United
42 States district court for the District of Columbia or the federal district
43 where the commission has its principal offices to enforce compliance with

the provisions of the compact and its adopted rules. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event that judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees. The remedies in this compact shall not be the exclusive remedies of the commission. The commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or the defaulting member state's law.

8 (3) A member state may initiate legal action against the commission 9 in the United States district court for the District of Columbia or the 10 federal district where the commission has its principal offices to enforce 11 compliance with the provisions of the compact and its adopted rules. The 12 relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event 13 that judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be 14 awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.

(4) No individual or entity other than a member state may enforce thiscompact against the commission.

- 17 18
- ARTICLE 13—EFFECTIVE DATE, WITHDRAWAL AND AMENDMENT

(a) The compact shall come into effect on the date that the compact
statute is enacted into law in the seventh member state. On or after the
effective date of the compact, the commission shall convene and review
the enactment of each of the charter member states to determine if the
statute enacted by each such charter member state is materially different
than the model compact statute.

(1) A charter member state whose enactment is found to be materially
 different from the model compact statute shall be entitled to the default
 process set forth in article 12.

(2) If any member state is later found to be in default, or is terminated
or withdraws from the compact, the commission shall remain in existence,
and the compact shall remain in effect even if the number of member
states should be fewer than seven.

32 (3) Member states enacting the compact subsequent to the charter 33 member states shall be subject to the process set forth in article 9(c)(24) to 34 determine if such enactments are materially different from the model 35 compact statute and whether the enactments qualify for participation in the 36 compact.

(4) 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.

42 (5) Any state that joins the compact shall be subject to the 43 commission's rules and bylaws as they exist on the date that 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 date that
 the compact becomes law in that state.

4 (b) Any member state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a 5 statute repealing that state's enactment of the compact.

6 (1) A member state's withdrawal shall not take effect until 180 days 7 after enactment of the repealing statute.

8 (2) Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the 9 withdrawing state's state licensing authority to comply with the 10 investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this compact 11 prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

(3) Upon the enactment of a statute withdrawing from this compact, a
state shall immediately provide notice of such withdrawal to all licensees
within that state. Notwithstanding any subsequent statutory enactment to
the contrary, such withdrawing state shall continue to recognize all
licenses granted pursuant to this compact for a minimum of 180 days after
the date of such notice of withdrawal.

(c) Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to invalidate
 or prevent any 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.

(d) 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.

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ARTICLE 14—CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

(a) 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 the adoption of rules shall not be construed to
limit the commission's rulemaking authority solely for those purposes.

31 (b) The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any 32 phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is held by a court of 33 competent jurisdiction to be contrary to the constitution of any member 34 state, a state seeking participation in the compact or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or 35 36 circumstance is held to be unconstitutional by a court of competent 37 jurisdiction, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the 38 applicability thereof to any other government, agency, person or 39 circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

40 (c) Notwithstanding article 14(b), the commission may deny a state's 41 participation in the compact or terminate a member state's participation in 42 the compact, in accordance with the requirements of article 12, if the 43 commission determines that a constitutional requirement of a member state 1 is a material departure from the compact. Otherwise, if this compact shall 2 be held to be contrary to the constitution of any member state, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining member states and 3 in full force and effect as to the member state affected as to all severable 4 5 matters

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ARTICLE 15-CONSISTENT EFFECT AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER STATE LAWS

8 (a) Nothing in this compact shall prevent or inhibit the enforcement 9 of any other law of a member state that is not inconsistent with the 10 compact.

11 (b) Any laws, statutes, regulations or other legal requirements in a 12 member state in conflict with the compact are superseded to the extent of 13 the conflict.

14 (c) All permissible agreements between the commission and the 15 member states are binding in accordance with their terms. 16

Sec. 2.

SECTION 1—PURPOSE

18 In order to strengthen access to medical services and in recognition 19 of the advances in the delivery of medical services, the participating 20 states of the PA licensure compact have allied in common purpose to 21 develop a comprehensive process that complements the existing authority of state licensing boards to license and discipline PAs and 22 23 seeks to enhance the portability of a license to practice as a PA while 24 safeguarding the safety of patients. This compact allows medical services 25 to be provided by PAs, via the mutual recognition of the licensee's 26 qualifying license by other compact-participating states. This compact 27 also adopts the prevailing standard for PA licensure and affirms that the 28 practice and delivery of medical services by the PA occurs where the 29 patient is located at the time of the patient encounter and, therefore, 30 requires the PA to be under the jurisdiction of the state licensing board where the patient is located. State licensing boards that participate in 31 32 this compact retain the jurisdiction to impose adverse action against a 33 compact privilege in that state issued to a PA through the procedures of this compact. The PA licensure compact will alleviate burdens for 34 35 military families by allowing active duty military personnel and their 36 spouses to obtain a compact privilege based on having an unrestricted 37 license in good standing from a participating state.

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SECTION 2—DEFINITIONS

39 As used in this compact:

40 "Adverse action" means any administrative, civil, equitable or (a) 41 criminal action permitted by a state's laws that is imposed by a licensing 42 board or other authority against a PA license, application for licensure 43 or compact privilege such as license denial, censure, revocation,

suspension, probation, monitoring of the licensee or restriction on the
 licensee's practice.

3 (b) "Compact privilege" means the authorization granted by a 4 remote state to allow a licensee from another participating state to 5 practice as a PA to provide medical services and other licensed activity to 6 a patient located in the remote state under the remote state's laws and 7 regulations.

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

11 (d) "Criminal background check" means the submission of 12 fingerprints or other biometric-based information for an applicant for 13 licensure for the purpose of obtaining that applicant's criminal history 14 record information, as defined in 28 C.F.R. § 20.3(d), from the state's 15 criminal history record repository as defined in 28 C.F.R. § 20.3(f).

16 (e) "Data system" means the repository of information concerning 17 licensees, including, but not limited to, license status and adverse 18 actions, that is created and administered under the terms of this 19 compact.

20 (f) "Executive committee" means a group of directors and ex 21 officio individuals elected or appointed pursuant to section 7(f)(2).

22 (g) "Impaired practitioner" means a PA whose practice is adversely 23 affected by a health-related condition that impacts such PA's ability to 24 practice.

(h) "Investigative information" means information, records or
 documents received or generated by a licensing board 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 that 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.

(1) "Licensing board" means any state entity authorized to license
 and otherwise regulate PAs.

(m) "Medical services" means healthcare 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.

1 (0) "PA" means an individual who is licensed as a physician 2 assistant in a state. For purposes of this compact, any other title or 3 status adopted by a state to replace the term "physician assistant" shall 4 be deemed synonymous with "physician assistant" and shall confer the 5 same rights and responsibilities to the licensee under the provisions of 6 this compact at the time of its enactment.

7 (p) "PA licensure compact commission," "compact commission" or
8 "commission" means the national administrative body created pursuant
9 to section 7(a).

10 (q) "Participating state" means a state that has enacted this 11 compact.

(r) "Qualifying license" means an unrestricted license issued by a
 participating state to provide medical services as a PA.

14 (s) "Remote state" means a participating state where a licensee 15 who is not licensed as a PA is exercising or seeking to exercise the 16 compact privilege.

17 (t) "Rule" means any rule or regulation adopted by an entity that 18 has the force and effect of law.

19 (u) "Significant investigative information" means investigative 20 information that a licensing board, after an inquiry or investigation that 21 includes notification and an opportunity for the PA to respond if 22 required by state law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if 23 proven true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.

(v) "State" means any state, commonwealth, district or territory of
 the United States.

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SECTION 3—STATE PARTICIPATION IN THIS COMPACT

(a) To participate in this compact, a participating state shall:

28 (1) License PAs;

29 (2) participate in the compact commission's data system;

30 (3) have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating 31 complaints against licensees and applicants for licensure;

32 (4) notify the commission, in compliance with the terms of this 33 compact and commission rules, of any adverse action against a licensee 34 or applicant for licensure and the existence of significant investigative 35 information regarding a licensee or applicant for licensure;

(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 applicant for licensure has
been granted a license;

41 (6) comply with the rules of the compact commission;

42 (7) utilize passage of a recognized national examination such as the

43 NCCPA PANCE as a requirement for PA licensure; and

1 (8) grant the compact privilege to a holder of a qualifying license in 2 a participating state.

3 (b) Nothing in this compact shall be construed to prohibit a 4 participating state from charging a fee for granting the compact 5 privilege.

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SECTION 4—COMPACT PRIVILEGE

(a) To exercise the compact privilege, a licensee shall:

8 (1) Have graduated from a PA program accredited by the 9 accreditation review commission on education for the physician 10 assistant, inc., or other programs authorized by commission rule;

(2) hold current NCCPA certification;

(3) have no felony or misdemeanor convictions;

(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;

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(6) hold a qualifying license; (7) have had no reposation of a license or

(7) have had no revocation of a license or limitation or restriction
on any license currently held due to an adverse action;

(A) if a licensee has had a limitation or restriction on a license or
compact privilege due to an adverse action, two years shall have elapsed
from the date on which the license or compact privilege is no longer
limited or restricted due to the adverse action;

(B) 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;

(8) notify the compact commission that the licensee is seeking the
 compact privilege in a remote state;

(9) 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; and

(10) report to the commission any adverse action taken by a
 nonparticipating state within 30 days after such adverse action is taken.

(b) The compact privilege shall be valid until the expiration or
revocation of the qualifying license unless terminated pursuant to an
adverse action. The licensee shall comply with the requirements of
subsection (a) 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

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licensee has a compact privilege until the licensee meets the following
 conditions:

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(1) The license is no longer limited or restricted; and

4 (2) two years have elapsed from the date on which the license is no 5 longer limited or restricted due to the adverse action.

6 (c) Once a restricted or limited license satisfies the requirements of
7 subsection (b), the licensee shall meet the requirements of subsection (a)
8 to obtain a compact privilege in any remote state.

9 (d) For each remote state in which a PA seeks authority to prescribe 10 controlled substances, the PA shall satisfy all the requirements imposed 11 by such state in granting or renewing such authority.

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

14 Upon a licensee's application for a compact privilege, the licensee 15 shall identify to the commission the participating state from which the 16 licensee is applying, in accordance with applicable rules adopted by the 17 commission and subject to the following requirements:

(a) 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; and

(b) 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.

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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:

(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; and

(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 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 such 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 is located.

7 (c) Notwithstanding subsection (b)(2), subpoenas shall not be 8 issued by a participating state to gather evidence of conduct in another 9 state that is lawful in such other state for the purpose of taking adverse 10 action against a licensee's compact privilege or application for a 11 compact privilege in the participating state.

12 (d) Nothing in this compact shall be deemed to authorize a 13 participating state to impose discipline against a PA's compact privilege 14 or to deny an application for a compact privilege in that participating 15 state for the individual's otherwise lawful practice in another state.

16 (e) For purposes of taking adverse action, the participating state 17 that issued the qualifying license shall give the same priority and effect 18 to reported conduct received from any other participating state as it 19 would if the conduct had occurred within the participating state that 20 issued the qualifying license. The participating state shall apply its own 21 state laws to determine appropriate action.

(f) 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.

(g) A participating state may take adverse action based on the
 factual findings of a remote state if the participating state follows its own
 procedures for taking the adverse action.

(h) Joint investigations.

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(1) In addition to the authority granted to a participating state by
 such state's 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.

(i) 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 years have elapsed after all restrictions have been removed from the
state license. All disciplinary orders by the participating state that 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.

43 (j) If any participating state takes adverse action, it promptly shall

1 notify the administrator of the data system.

SECTION 7—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PA LICENSURE COMPACT COMMISSION

4 (a) The participating states hereby create and establish a joint 5 government agency and national administrative body known as the PA 6 licensure compact commission. The commission is an instrumentality of 7 the compact states acting jointly and not an instrumentality of any one 8 state. The commission shall come into existence on or after the effective 9 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
delegate selected by such participating state's licensing board or, if such
participating state has more than one licensing board, selected
collectively by the participating state's licensing boards.

(2) A delegate shall be either:

16 (A) A current PA, physician or public member of a licensing board 17 or PA council or committee; or

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(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.

21 (4) The participating state licensing board shall fill any vacancy 22 occurring in the commission within 60 days.

(5) Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote on all matters voted 23 on by the commission and shall otherwise have an opportunity to 24 participate in the commission's business and affairs. A delegate shall 25 vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The 26 bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by 27 telecommunications. 28 video conference or other means of 29 communication.

30 (6) The commission shall meet at least once during each calendar 31 year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in this compact and 32 the bylaws.

(7) The commission shall establish by rule a term of office for
 delegates.

35 (c) The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

36 (1) Establish a code of ethics for the commission;

37 (2) establish the fiscal year of the commission;

- 38 (3) establish fees;
- 39 (4) establish bylaws;

40 (5) maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws;

41 (6) meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions

42 of this compact and the bylaws;

43 (7) adopt rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and

administration of this compact, and such rules shall have the force and
 effect of law and shall be binding in all participating states;

3 (8) bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of 4 the commission, except that the standing of any state licensing board to 5 sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;

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(9) purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;

7 (10) borrow, accept or contract for services of personnel, including,
8 but not limited to, employees of a participating state;

9 (11) hire employees and engage contractors, elect or appoint 10 officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals 11 appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of this compact and 12 establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to 13 conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel and other related 14 personnel matters;

15 (12) accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, 16 equipment, supplies, materials and services and receive, utilize and 17 dispose of the same. At all times the commission shall avoid any 18 appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest;

19 (13) lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of or 20 otherwise own, hold, improve or use any property real, personal or 21 mixed. In performing these actions, the commission shall avoid the 22 appearance of impropriety at all times;

(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,
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 chairperson, vice chairperson, 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
 shall 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 materially departs from the model compact language;

42 (22) prepare and provide to the participating states an annual 43 report; and 4

(23) perform such other functions as may be necessary or 1 2 appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact, consistent with the state regulation of PA licensure and practice. 3

(d) Meetings of the commission.

5 (1) All meetings of the commission that are not closed pursuant to 6 this subsection shall be open to the public. Notice of public meetings 7 shall be posted on the commission's website at least 30 days prior to the 8 public meeting.

9 (2) Notwithstanding subsection (d)(1), the commission may convene a public meeting by providing at least 24 hours' prior notice on the 10 commission's website and any other means as provided in the 11 commission's rules for any of the reasons it may dispense, with notice of 12 proposed rulemaking under section 9(1). 13

(3) The commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting or 14 nonpublic part of a public meeting to receive legal advice or to discuss: 15

16 (A) Noncompliance of a participating state with its obligations under this compact; 17

(B) the employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, 18 19 practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters 20 related to the commission's internal personnel practices and procedures; 21

any current, threatened or reasonably anticipated litigation; (C)

22 (D) the negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease or sale of 23 goods. services or real estate:

(E) the accusation of any individual of a crime or the formal 24 25 censure any individual;

(F) the disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial 26 27 information that is privileged or confidential;

28 (G) the disclosure of information of a personal nature, if disclosure 29 would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(H) the disclosure of investigative records compiled for law 30 31 enforcement purposes;

32 (I) the disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the commission or other 33 34 committee charged with the responsibility of investigation or 35 determination of compliance issues pursuant to this compact;

36 (J)

legal advice; or

37 any matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or (K) a participating state's statutes. 38

(4) If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to 39 subsection (d)(3), the chairperson of the meeting or the chairperson's 40 designee shall certify that the meeting or portion of the meeting may be 41 closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision. 42

43 (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.

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(e) Financing of the commission.

8 (1) The commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the 9 reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing 10 activities.

11 (2) The commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue 12 sources, donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials 13 and services.

14 (3) The commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each participating state and may impose compact privilege fees on 15 16 licensees of participating states to which a compact privilege is granted to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the commission and 17 its staff. Such assessment shall be in a total amount sufficient to cover 18 19 the commission's annual budget as approved by the commission each 20 year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate 21 annual assessment amount levied on participating states shall be 22 allocated based upon a formula to be determined by commission rule. 23 Compact privileges and such compact privilege's associated fees shall be 24 governed as follows:

(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; and

(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 through which it applies for a
compact privilege to that participating state 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 such obligations, nor shall the
commission pledge the credit of any of the participating states, except by
and with the authority of the participating state.

39 (5) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and 40 disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall 41 be subject to the financial review and accounting procedures established 42 under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the 43 commission shall be subject to an annual financial review by a certified 1 or licensed public accountant, and the report of the financial review 2 shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the 3 commission.

(f) The executive committee.

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5 (1) The executive committee shall have to power to act on behalf of 6 the commission according to the terms of this compact and commission 7 rules.

8 (2) The executive committee shall be composed of nine members 9 described as follows:

10 (A) Seven voting members who are elected by the commission from 11 the current membership of the commission;

12 (B)(i)(a) one ex officio, nonvoting member from a recognized 13 national PA professional association; and

(b) one ex officio, nonvoting member from a recognized national
 PA certification organization.

16 *(ii)* The ex officio members shall be selected by their respective 17 organizations.

(3) The commission may remove any member of the executive
 committee as provided in its bylaws.

(4) The executive committee shall meet at least annually.

21 (5) The executive committee shall have the following duties and 22 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 that compact administration services are appropriately
 provided, whether 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;

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(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

39 (H) perform other duties as provided in the commission's rules or 40 bylaws.

41 (6) All meetings of the executive committee at which it votes or 42 plans to vote on matters in exercising the powers and duties of the 43 commission shall be open to the public and public notice of such 1 meetings shall be given as public meetings of the commission are given.

2 (7) The executive committee may convene in a closed, nonpublic 3 meeting for the same reasons that the commission may convene in a 4 nonpublic meeting as set forth in subsection (d)(3), and shall announce 5 the closed meeting as the commission is required to do under subsection 6 (d)(4) and keep minutes of the closed meeting as the commission is 7 required to do under subsection (d)(5).

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(g) Qualified immunity, defense and indemnification.

The members, officers, executive director, employees and 9 (1) representatives of the commission shall be immune from suit and 10 liability, both personally and in their official capacity, for any claim for 11 damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability 12 caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission 13 that occurred or that the individual against whom the claim is made had 14 a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of 15 16 commission employment, duties or responsibilities. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such individual from suit or 17 liability for any damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional 18 19 or willful or wanton misconduct of such individual. The procurement of 20 insurance of any type by the commission shall not in any way 21 compromise or limit the immunity granted hereunder.

22 (2) The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive 23 director, employee, and representative of the commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, 24 25 error or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties or responsibilities or as determined by the 26 27 commission that the individual against whom the claim is made had a 28 reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission 29 employment, duties or responsibilities. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit such individual from retaining such individual's 30 31 own counsel at the individual's own expense or that the actual or alleged 32 act, error or omission did not result from the individual's intentional, 33 willful or wanton misconduct.

34 (3) The commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any 35 member, officer, executive director, employee or representative of the 36 commission for the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained 37 against that individual arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or 38 omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, 39 duties or responsibilities or that such individual had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, 40 duties or responsibilities, if the actual or alleged act, error or omission 41 did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of 42 43 that individual.

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1 (4) Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the 2 commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of 3 competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is 4 located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses in 5 any proceedings as authorized by commission rules.

6 (5) Nothing herein shall be construed as a limitation on the liability 7 of any licensee for professional malpractice or misconduct, which shall 8 be governed solely by any other applicable state laws.

9 (6) Nothing herein shall be construed to designate the venue or 10 jurisdiction to bring actions for alleged acts of malpractice, professional 11 misconduct, negligence or other such civil action pertaining to the 12 practice of a PA. All such matters shall be determined exclusively by 13 state law other than this compact.

14 (7) Nothing in this compact shall be interpreted to waive or 15 otherwise abrogate a participating state's state action immunity or state 16 action affirmative defense with respect to antitrust claims under the 17 Sherman act, Clayton act or any other state or federal antitrust or 18 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.

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SECTION 8—DATA SYSTEM

(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 that are 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 for such
 denial, excluding the reporting of any criminal history record
 information where such reporting is prohibited by law;

(5) the existence of significant investigative information; and

(6) other information that may facilitate the administration of this
 compact, as determined by the rules of the commission.

40 (c) Significant investigative information pertaining to a licensee in 41 any participating state shall only be available to other participating 42 states.

43 (d) The commission shall promptly notify all participating states of

1 any adverse action taken against a licensee or an individual applying for 2 a license that has been reported to such commission. Such adverse

3 action information shall be available to any other participating state.

4 (e) Participating states contributing information to the data system 5 may, in accordance with state or federal law, designate information that 6 shall not be shared with the public without the express permission of the 7 contributing state. Notwithstanding any such designation, such 8 information shall be reported to the commission through the data 9 system.

10 (f) Any information submitted to the data system that is 11 subsequently expunged pursuant to federal law or the laws of the 12 participating state contributing the information shall be removed from 13 the data system upon reporting of such by the participating state to the 14 commission.

15 (g) The records and information provided to a participating state 16 pursuant to this compact or through the data system, when certified by 17 the commission or an agent thereof, shall constitute the authenticated 18 business records of the commission and shall be entitled to any 19 associated hearsay exception in any relevant judicial, quasi-judicial or 20 administrative proceedings in a participating state.

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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.

The commission shall adopt reasonable rules in order to 26 (b) 27 effectively and efficiently implement and administer this compact and achieve its purposes. A commission rule shall be invalid and have no 28 29 force or effect only if a court of competent jurisdiction holds that the 30 rule is invalid because the commission exercised its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the scope of the purposes of this 31 32 compact, the powers granted hereunder or based upon another 33 applicable standard of review.

(c) The rules of the commission shall have the force of law in each participating state, except 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, and the rules of the commission shall be ineffective in that state to the extent of the conflict.

40 (d) If a majority of the legislatures of the participating states rejects 41 a commission rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same 42 manner used to adopt this compact within four years of the date of 43 adoption of the rule, then such rule shall have no further force and HB 2068—Am. by SC

effect in any participating state or to any state applying to participate in
 the compact.

3 (e) Commission rules shall be adopted at a regular or special 4 meeting of the commission.

5 (f) Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule by the 6 commission and at least 30 days in advance of the meeting at which the 7 rule will be considered and voted upon, the commission shall file a 8 notice of proposed rulemaking:

9 (1) On the commission's website or other publicly accessible 10 platform;

11 (2) to persons who have requested notice of the commission's 12 notices of proposed rulemaking; and

(3) in such other ways as the commission may specify by rule.

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(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;

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(2) the text of and the reason for the proposed rule;

19 (3) a request for comments on the proposed rule from any 20 interested person and the date by which written comments must be 21 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.

30 (1) All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall, as directed 31 in the notice of proposed rulemaking published not less than five 32 business days before the scheduled date of the hearing, notify the 33 commission of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing.

(2) Hearings shall be conducted in a manner that provides 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.*

41 (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a
42 separate hearing on each proposed rule. Proposed rules may be grouped
43 for the convenience of the commission at hearings required by this

1 section.

2 (j) Following the public hearing, the commission shall consider all 3 written and oral comments timely received.

4 (k) The commission shall, by majority vote of all delegates, take 5 final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date 6 of the rule, if adopted, based on the rulemaking record and the full text 7 of the rule.

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(1) If adopted, the rule shall be posted on the commission's website.

9 (2) The commission may adopt changes to the proposed rule if the 10 changes do not expand the original purpose of the proposed rule.

11 (3) The commission shall provide an explanation on its website of 12 the reasons for any substantive changes made to the proposed rule as 13 well as reasons for any substantive changes not made that were 14 recommended by commenters.

15 (4) The commission shall determine a reasonable effective date for 16 the rule. Except for an emergency as provided in subsection (l), the 17 effective date of the rule shall be not sooner than 30 days after the 18 commission issued the notice that it adopted the rule.

Upon the determination that an emergency exists, the 19 *(*1) commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule with 24 hours' 20 prior notice, without the opportunity for comment or hearing, expect 21 that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in this compact and in 22 this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as 23 reasonably possible but in no event later than 90 days after the effective 24 date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is 25 one that shall be adopted immediately by the commission in order to: 26

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Address an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare;
 prevent a loss of commission or participating state funds;

28 (2) pre

29 (3) meet a deadline for the promulgation of a commission rule that 30 is established by federal law or rule; or

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(4) protect public health and safety.

32 (m) The commission, or an authorized committee of the commission, may direct revisions to a previously adopted commission 33 rule for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, 34 errors in consistency or grammatical errors. Public notice of any 35 revisions shall be posted on the commission's website. The revision shall 36 37 be subject to challenge by any person for a period of 30 days after 38 posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the 39 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 40 prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the 41 revision shall take effect without further action. If the revision is 42 43 challenged, the revision shall not take effect without the approval of the

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1 commission.

2 (n) No participating state's rulemaking requirements shall apply 3 under this compact.

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SECTION 10—OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND ENFORCEMENT

(a) Oversight.

7 (1) The executive and judicial branches of state government in each 8 participating state shall enforce this compact and take all actions 9 necessary and appropriate to implement the compact.

(2) Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the 10 commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of 11 competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is 12 located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to 13 the extent that it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute 14 resolution proceedings. Nothing herein shall affect or limit the selection 15 16 or propriety of venue in any action against a licensee for professional 17 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.

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(b) Default, technical assistance and termination.

25 If the commission determines that a participating state has (1) defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under 26 this compact or the commission rules, the commission shall provide 27 28 written notice to the defaulting state and other participating states. The 29 notice shall describe the default, the proposed means of curing the default and any other action that the commission may take and shall 30 31 offer remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the 32 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 shall not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.

40 (3) Termination of participation in this compact shall be imposed
41 only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted.
42 Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the
43 commission to the governor, the majority and minority leaders of the

defaulting state's legislature and to the licensing board of each of the
 participating states.

3 (4) A state that has been terminated is responsible for all 4 assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective 5 date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the 6 effective date of termination.

7 (5) The commission shall not bear any costs related to a state that is 8 found to be in default or that has been terminated from this compact, 9 unless agreed upon in writing between the commission and the 10 defaulting state.

11 (6) The defaulting state may appeal its termination from the 12 compact by the commission by petitioning the United States district court 13 for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission 14 has its principal offices. The prevailing member shall be awarded all 15 costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.

16 (7) Upon the termination of a state's participation in the compact, 17 the state shall immediately provide notice to all licensees within that 18 state of such termination:

19 (A) Licensees who have been granted a compact privilege in that 20 state shall retain the compact privilege for 180 days following the 21 effective date of such termination; and

(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 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 180-day period ends, in which case, the compact privilege shall continue.

(c) Dispute resolution.

28

(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 nonparticipating
 states.

33 (2) The commission shall adopt a rule providing for both mediation
 34 and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

35 (d) Enforcement.

(1) The commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion,
 shall enforce the provisions of this compact and rules of the commission.

38 (2) If compliance is not secured after all means to secure 39 compliance have been exhausted, by majority vote, the commission may 40 initiate legal action in the United States district court for the District of 41 Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal 42 offices against a participating state in default to enforce compliance with 43 the provisions of this compact and the commission's adopted rules and HB 2068—Am. by SC

bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and
 damages. In the event that judicial enforcement is necessary, the
 prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including
 reasonable attorney fees.

5 (3) The remedies herein shall not be the exclusive remedies of the 6 commission. The commission may pursue any other remedies available 7 under federal or state law.

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(e) Legal action against the commission.

(1) A participating state may initiate legal action against the 9 commission in the United States district court for the District of 10 Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal 11 offices to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact and its 12 rules. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. 13 In the event that judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party 14 shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable 15 16 attorney fees.

17 (2) No person other than a participating state shall enforce this 18 compact against the commission.

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

21 (a) This compact shall come into effect on the date that this 22 compact statute is enacted into law in the seventh participating state.

(1) 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, called charter participating states, to determine if the statute enacted by each such
 charter-participating state is materially different than the model
 compact.

29 (A) A charter-participating state whose enactment is found to be 30 materially different from the model compact shall be entitled to the 31 default process set forth in section 10(b).

32 (B) If any participating state later withdraws from the compact or its participation is terminated, the commission shall remain in existence 33 and the compact shall remain in effect even if the number of 34 35 participating states should be fewer than seven. Participating states 36 enacting the compact subsequent to the commission convening shall be 37 subject to the process set forth in section 7(c)(21) to determine if their 38 enactments are materially different from the model compact and whether they qualify for participation in the compact. 39

40 (2) Participating states enacting the compact subsequent to the 41 seven initial charter-participating states shall be subject to the process 42 set forth in section 7(c)(21) to determine if their enactments are 43 materially different from the model compact and whether they qualify 1 for participation in the compact.

(3) All actions taken for the benefit of the commission or in 2 furtherance of the purposes of the administration of the compact prior to 3 the effective date of the compact or the commission coming into 4 existence shall be considered to be actions of the commission unless 5 6 specifically repudiated by the commission.

7 (b) Any state that joins this compact shall be subject to the 8 commission's rules and bylaws as they exist on the date that this compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously 9 adopted by the commission shall have the full force and effect of law on 10 the day that this compact becomes law in that state. 11

(c) Any participating state may withdraw from this compact by 12 enacting a statute repealing the same. 13

(1) A participating state's withdrawal shall not take effect until 180 14 days after enactment of the repealing statute. During the 180-day period, 15 16 all compact privileges that were in effect in the withdrawing state and 17 were granted to licensees licensed in the withdrawing state shall remain 18 in effect. If any licensee licensed in the withdrawing state is also 19 licensed in another participating state or obtains a license in another 20 participating state within the 180 days, the licensee's compact privileges 21 in other participating states shall not be affected by the passage of the 22 180 days.

23 (2) Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the state licensing board of the withdrawing state to comply with the 24 25 investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this compact prior to the effective date of withdrawal. 26

(3) Upon the enactment of a statute withdrawing a state from this 27 compact, the state shall immediately provide notice of such withdrawal 28 to all licensees within that state. Such withdrawing state shall continue 29 to recognize all licenses granted pursuant to this compact for a 30 31 minimum of 180 days after the date of such notice of withdrawal.

32 (d) Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to 33 invalidate or prevent any PA licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between participating states and between a participating 34 35 state and nonparticipating state that does not conflict with the provisions 36 of this compact.

37 This compact may be amended by the participating states. No (e) 38 amendment to this compact shall become effective and binding upon any 39 participating state until it is enacted materially in the same manner into the laws of all participating states as determined by the commission. 40 41

SECTION 12—CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

42 This compact and the commission's rulemaking authority shall (a) – 43 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 the adoption of rules shall
 not be construed to limit the commission's rulemaking authority solely
 for those purposes.

5 The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any (b) 6 phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is held by a court 7 of competent jurisdiction to be contrary to the constitution of any participating state, a state seeking participation in the compact or of the 8 United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, 9 person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional by a court of 10 competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remainder of this compact and 11 12 the applicability thereof to any other government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. 13

14 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection or subsection 15 (b), the commission may deny a state's participation in the compact or, 16 in accordance with the requirements of section 10(b), terminate a 17 participating state's participation in the compact, if it determines that a constitutional requirement of a participating state is, or would be with 18 19 respect to a state seeking to participate in the compact, a material 20 departure from the compact. Otherwise, if this compact shall be held to 21 be contrary to the constitution of any participating state, the compact 22 shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining participating 23 states and in full force and effect as to the participating state affected as to all severable matters. 24

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SECTION 13—BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT

(a) Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a
 participating state that is not inconsistent with this compact.

(b) Any laws in a participating state in conflict with this compact
 are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

30 (c) All agreements between the commission and the participating 31 states are binding in accordance with their terms.

32 Sec. 2. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its 33 publication in the statute book.