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By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senator Harrell

588-03472-23 202356c1 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact; creating s. 490.0075, F.S.; enacting the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact; providing purposes and objectives; defining terms; providing for recognition of psychologist licenses in compact states; authorizing a compact state to require licensure under certain circumstances; requiring compact states to meet certain criteria for their licensed psychologists to participate in the compact; requiring compact states to recognize the right of psychologists to practice telepsychology and practice temporarily in compact states under the compact; specifying criteria that a psychologist must satisfy to exercise the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology in a receiving state or the temporary authorization to practice in a distant state under the compact; providing that, while authority over a psychologist's license remains with the home state, receiving states and distant states may define the scope of and act on a psychologist's authority to practice in the receiving or distant state, as applicable, under the compact; requiring a psychologist's e-passport or interjurisdictional practice certificate, as applicable, and right to practice under the compact to be revoked under certain circumstances; specifying conditions for the practice of telepsychology in receiving states; providing for adverse actions against psychologists under the

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588-03472-23 202356c1

compact; requiring compact states to report adverse actions they take against psychologists to the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission; authorizing the psychology regulatory authorities of compact states to take specified actions; prohibiting psychologists from changing their home state licensure under the compact during a disciplinary investigation; providing requirements for changing home state licensure after the investigation is complete; providing for the confidential exchange of certain information between compact states under certain circumstances; requiring the commission to develop and maintain a coordinated licensure information system; requiring compact states to submit specified information to the system; requiring the coordinated database administrator to notify compact states of specified information submitted to the system; authorizing compact states to designate reported information as exempt from public disclosure; providing for the removal of submitted information from the system under certain circumstances; establishing the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission; providing for the jurisdiction and venue for court proceedings by or against the commission; providing construction; providing for commission membership, voting, and meetings; requiring the commission to prescribe bylaws; specifying powers of the commission; providing for membership and duties of the executive board of the commission; providing

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588-03472-23 202356c1

for financing of the commission; providing for qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification of the commission; providing for commission rulemaking; providing for state enforcement of the compact; providing for the default and termination of compact membership; providing for appeals and costs; providing procedures for the resolution of certain disputes; providing for enforcement against a defaulting state; providing for implementation and administration of the compact; providing that compact states that join after initial adoption of the commission's rules are subject to such rules; specifying procedures for compact states to withdraw from the compact; providing construction; providing for amendment of the compact; providing construction and severability; amending s. 456.073, F.S.; requiring the Department of Health to report certain investigative information to the coordinated licensure information system; amending s. 456.076, F.S.; requiring that monitoring contracts for impaired practitioners participating in treatment programs contain specified terms; amending s. 490.004, F.S.; requiring the Board of Psychology to appoint an individual to serve as the state's commissioner on the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission; amending ss. 490.005 and 490.006, F.S.; exempting certain persons from psychology licensure requirements; amending s. 490.009, F.S.; authorizing certain disciplinary action under the compact for specified prohibited acts; amending s. 768.28, F.S.;

designating the state commissioner and other members or employees of the commission as state agents for the purpose of applying sovereign immunity and waivers of sovereign immunity; requiring the commission to pay certain judgments or claims; authorizing the commission to maintain insurance coverage to pay such claims or judgments; providing an effective date.

WHEREAS, states license psychologists to protect the public through verification of education, training, and experience and to ensure accountability for professional practice, and

WHEREAS, this compact is intended to regulate the day-to-day practice of telepsychology, or the provision of psychological services using telecommunication technologies, by psychologists across state boundaries in the performance of their psychological practice as defined by an appropriate state psychology regulatory authority, and

WHEREAS, this compact is intended to regulate the temporary in-person, face-to-face practice of psychology by psychologists across state boundaries for up to 30 days within a calendar year in the performance of their psychological practice as defined by an appropriate state psychology regulatory authority, and

WHEREAS, this compact is intended to authorize state psychology regulatory authorities to afford legal recognition, in a manner consistent with the terms of the compact, to psychologists licensed in another state, and

WHEREAS, this compact recognizes that states have a vested interest in protecting the public's health and safety through the licensing and regulation of psychologists and that such

588-03472-23

202356c1

117 state regulation will best protect public health and safety, and 118 WHEREAS, this compact does not apply when a psychologist is 119 licensed in both the home and receiving states, and 120 WHEREAS, while this compact does not apply to permanent in-121 person, face-to-face practice, it does allow for authorization 122 of temporary psychological practice, NOW, THEREFORE, 123 124 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 125 126 Section 1. Section 490.0075, Florida Statutes, is created 127 to read: 128 490.0075 Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact.—The 129 Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact is hereby enacted and 130 entered into by this state with all other jurisdictions legally 131 joining therein in the form substantially as follows: 132 133 PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT 134 ARTICLE I 135 PURPOSE 136 The compact is designed to achieve the following purposes 137 and objectives: 138 (1) Increase public access to professional psychological 139 services by allowing for telepsychological practice across state <u>lines as well as temporary in-person, fa</u>ce-to-face services in a 140 141 state where the psychologist is not licensed to practice 142 psychology. 143 (2) Enhance the member states' ability to protect the 144 public's health and safety, especially client or patient safety. 145 (3) Encourage the cooperation of compact states in the

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588-03472-23 202356c1 areas of psychologist licensure and regulation. (4) Facilitate the exchange of information between compact states regarding psychologist licensure, adverse actions, and disciplinary history. (5) Promote compliance with the laws governing the practice of psychology in each compact state. (6) Invest all compact states with the authority to hold licensed psychologists accountable through the mutual recognition of compact state licenses. ARTICLE II DEFINITIONS As used in the compact, the term: (1) "Adverse action" means any disciplinary action that is a matter of public record and that is taken by a state's psychology regulatory authority against an individual's license to practice psychology in that state. (2) "Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards" means the membership organization composed of state and provincial psychology regulatory authorities that are responsible for the licensure and registration of psychologists throughout the United States and Canada. (3) "Authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology" means a licensed psychologist's authority to practice telepsychology, within the limits authorized under the compact, in a compact state other than the one in which he or she is licensed.

(4) "Bylaws" means those rules established by the

Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission pursuant to

588-03472-23 202356c1

article X for its governance, or for directing and controlling its actions and conduct.

- (5) "Client or patient" means the recipient of psychological services, whether psychological services are delivered in the context of health care, corporate, supervision, or consulting services.
- (6) "Commissioner" means the voting representative appointed by each state psychology regulatory authority pursuant to article X.
- (7) "Compact state" means a state, the District of Columbia, or a United States territory that has enacted the compact legislation and that has not withdrawn pursuant to subsection (3) of article XIII or been terminated pursuant to subsection (2) of article XII.
- (8) "Confidentiality" means the principle that data or information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized persons or processes.
- (9) "Coordinated licensure information system" or "coordinated database" means an integrated process administered by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards for collecting, storing, and sharing information on psychologists' licensure and enforcement activities related to psychology licensure laws and the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact.
- (10) "Day" means any part of a day in which a psychologist practices psychology.
- (11) "Distant state" means the compact state, which is not the home state, where a psychologist is physically present, not through the use of telecommunication technologies, to provide temporary in-person, face-to-face psychological services.

588-03472-23 202356c1

(12) "E-passport" means a certificate issued by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards which allows a licensed psychologist to provide telepsychological services across state lines.

- (13) "Executive board" means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the commission.
- (14) "Home state" means a compact state where a psychologist is licensed to practice psychology, as provided in article III.
- (15) "Identity history summary" means a summary of information retained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or another designee with similar authority, in connection with arrests and, in some instances, federal employment or military service.
- (16) "In-person, face-to-face" means interactions in which the psychologist and the client or patient are in the same physical space and does not include interactions that may occur through the use of telecommunication technologies.
- (17) "Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate" or "IPC" means the certificate issued by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards which grants a psychologist temporary authority to practice based on notification to the state psychology regulatory authority of one's intention to practice temporarily and verification of one's qualifications for such practice.
- (18) "License" means authorization by a state psychology regulatory authority to engage in the independent practice of psychology, which would be unlawful without such authorization.

588-03472-23 202356c1

(19) "Noncompact state" means a state that is not a compact state.

- (20) "Psychologist" means an individual licensed by a state psychology regulatory authority to independently practice psychology in that state.
- (21) "Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission" or "commission" means the national administration of which all compact states are members.
- (22) "Receiving state" means a compact state where the client or patient is physically located when the telepsychological services are delivered.
- (23) "Rule" means a written statement by the Psychology
  Interjurisdictional Compact Commission adopted pursuant to
  article XI which has the full force and effect of statutory law
  in a compact state and which implements, interprets, or
  prescribes a policy or provision of the compact or is an
  organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the
  commission. The term also includes the amendment, repeal, or
  suspension of an existing rule.
  - (24) "Significant investigatory information" means:
- (a) Investigative information that a state psychology regulatory authority, after a preliminary inquiry that includes notification and an opportunity to respond if required by state law, has reason to believe, if proven true, would indicate a violation of state statute or rule which would be considered more substantial than a minor infraction; or
- (b) Investigative information that indicates that the psychologist represents an immediate threat to public health and safety, regardless of whether the psychologist has been notified

or had an opportunity to respond.

- (25) "State" means a state, commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia.
- (26) "State psychology regulatory authority" means the board, office, or agency with the legislative mandate to license and regulate the practice of psychology in that state.
- (27) "Telepsychology" means the provision of psychological services using telecommunication technologies.
- (28) "Temporary authorization to practice" means a licensed psychologist's authority to conduct temporary in-person, face-to-face practice, within the limits authorized under the compact, in another compact state.
- (29) "Temporary in-person, face-to-face practice" means when a psychologist is physically present, not through the use of telecommunication technologies, in the distant state to provide psychological services for up to 30 days within a calendar year and with notification to the distant state.

#### ARTICLE III

### HOME STATE LICENSURE

- (1) The home state is a compact state where a psychologist is licensed to practice psychology.
- (2) A psychologist may hold one or more compact state licenses at a time. If a psychologist practicing interjurisdictional telepsychology under the compact is licensed in more than one compact state, the home state is deemed to be the compact state where the psychologist is physically present when the services are delivered as authorized by the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology.

588-03472-23 202356c1

(3) A compact state may require a psychologist who is not licensed in that compact state to obtain and maintain a license in the compact state in order to practice under circumstances that are not authorized under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology under the compact.

- (4) A compact state may require a psychologist to obtain and maintain a license to be authorized to practice in that compact state under circumstances that are not authorized by a temporary authorization to practice under the terms of the compact.
- (5) A home state's license authorizes a psychologist to practice in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology only if the compact state:
- (a) Currently requires the psychologist to hold an active e-passport;
- (b) Has a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensed individuals;
- (c) Notifies the commission, in accordance with this section, of any adverse action or significant investigatory information regarding a licensed individual;
- (d) Requires an identity history summary of all applicants at initial licensure, including the use of the results of fingerprints or other biometric data checks compliant with the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other designee with similar authority, within 10 years after activation of the compact; and
  - (e) Complies with the bylaws and rules of the commission.
- (6) A home state's license grants a psychologist temporary authorization to practice in a distant state only if the compact

588-03472-23

202356c1

320 state: 321 (a) Currently requires the psychologist to hold an active 322 IPC; 323 (b) Has a mechanism in place for receiving and 324 investigating complaints about licensed individuals; 325 (c) Notifies the commission, in accordance with this 326 section, of any adverse action or significant investigatory 327 information regarding a licensed individual; 328 (d) Requires an identity history summary of all applicants 329 at initial licensure, including the use of the results of 330 fingerprints or other biometric data checks compliant with the 331 requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other designee with similar authority, within 10 years after 332 activation of the compact; and 333 334 (e) Complies with the bylaws and rules of the commission. 335 336 ARTICLE IV 337 COMPACT PRIVILEGE TO PRACTICE TELEPSYCHOLOGY 338 (1) Compact states shall recognize the right of a 339 psychologist licensed in a compact state pursuant to article III 340 to practice telepsychology in other compact states or receiving 341 states in which the psychologist is not licensed under the 342 authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology as 343 provided in the compact. 344 (2) To exercise the authority to practice 345 interjurisdictional telepsychology in a receiving state under 346 the terms and provisions of the compact, a psychologist licensed 347 to practice in a compact state must: 348 (a) Hold a graduate degree in psychology from an

588-03472-23 202356c1

institution of higher education that was, at the time the degree was awarded:

- 1. Regionally accredited by an accrediting body recognized by the United States Department of Education to grant graduate degrees or authorized by provincial statute or royal charter to grant doctoral degrees; or
- 2. A foreign college or university deemed to be equivalent to subparagraph 1. by a foreign credential evaluation service that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services or by a recognized foreign credential evaluation service;
- (b) Hold a graduate degree in psychology which meets the following criteria:
- 1. The program, regardless of where it is administratively housed, is clearly identified and labeled as a psychology program. Such program must specify in pertinent institutional catalogs and brochures its intent to educate and train professional psychologists;
- 2. The program stands as a recognizable and coherent organizational entity within the institution;
- 3. There is a clear authority and primary responsibility for the core and specialty areas regardless of whether the program overlaps across administrative lines;
- 4. The program consists of an integrated, organized sequence of study;
- 5. There is an identifiable psychology faculty sufficient in size and breadth to carry out its responsibilities;
- 6. The designated director of the program is a psychologist and a member of the core faculty;

588-03472-23 202356c1

7. The program has an identifiable body of students matriculated in that program for a degree;

- 8. The program includes supervised practicum, internship, or field training appropriate to the practice of psychology;
- 9. The program encompasses a minimum of 3 academic years of full-time graduate study for doctoral degrees and a minimum of 1 academic year of full-time graduate study for master's degrees; and
- 10. The program includes an acceptable residency as defined by the rules of the commission;
- (c) Possess a current, full, and unrestricted license to practice psychology in a home state that is a compact state;
- (d) Have no history of adverse actions that violate the rules of the commission;
- (e) Have no criminal history reported on an identity history summary which violates the rules of the commission;
  - (f) Possess a current, active e-passport;
- (g) Provide attestations in regard to areas of intended practice, conformity with standards of practice, competence in telepsychology technology, criminal background, and knowledge and adherence to legal requirements in the home and receiving states, and provide a release of information to allow for primary source verification in a manner specified by the commission; and
- (h) Meet other criteria as defined by the rules of the commission.
- (3) The home state maintains authority over the license of any psychologist practicing in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology.

(4) A psychologist practicing in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology is subject to the receiving state's scope of practice. A receiving state may, in accordance with that state's due process law, limit or revoke a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology in the receiving state and may take any other necessary actions under the receiving state's applicable law to protect the health and safety of the receiving state's citizens. If a receiving state takes action, it must promptly notify the home state and the commission.

(5) If a psychologist's license in any home state or another compact state or his or her authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology in any receiving state is restricted, suspended, or otherwise limited, the psychologist's e-passport must be revoked and the psychologist is not eligible to practice telepsychology in a compact state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology.

#### ARTICLE V

# COMPACT TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION TO PRACTICE

- (1) Compact states shall recognize the right of a psychologist licensed in a compact state pursuant to article III to practice temporarily in other compact states or distant states in which the psychologist is not licensed, as provided in the compact.
- (2) To exercise the temporary authorization to practice in distant states under the compact, a psychologist licensed to practice in a compact state must:
  - (a) Hold a graduate degree in psychology from an

588-03472-23 202356c1

institution of higher education that was, at the time the degree was awarded:

- 1. Regionally accredited by an accrediting body recognized by the U.S. Department of Education to grant graduate degrees or authorized by provincial statute or royal charter to grant doctoral degrees; or
- 2. A foreign college or university deemed to be equivalent to subparagraph 1. by a foreign credential evaluation service that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services or by a recognized foreign credential evaluation service;
- (b) Hold a graduate degree in psychology that meets the following criteria:
- 1. The program, regardless of where it is administratively housed, is clearly identified and labeled as a psychology program. Such program must specify in pertinent institutional catalogs and brochures its intent to educate and train professional psychologists;
- 2. The program stands as a recognizable and coherent organizational entity within the institution;
- 3. There is a clear authority and primary responsibility for the core and specialty areas regardless of whether the program overlaps across administrative lines;
- 4. The program consists of an integrated, organized sequence of study;
- 5. There is an identifiable psychology faculty sufficient in size and breadth to carry out its responsibilities;
- 6. The designated director of the program is a psychologist and a member of the core faculty;

588-03472-23 202356c1

7. The program has an identifiable body of students matriculated in that program for a degree;

- 8. The program includes supervised practicum, internship, or field training appropriate to the practice of psychology;
- 9. The program encompasses a minimum of 3 academic years of full-time graduate study for doctoral degrees and a minimum of 1 academic year of full-time graduate study for master's degrees; and
- 10. The program includes an acceptable residency as defined by the rules of the commission;
- (c) Possess a current, full, and unrestricted license to practice psychology in a home state that is a compact state;
- (d) Have no history of adverse actions that violate the rules of the commission;
- (e) Have no criminal history that violates the rules of the commission;
  - (f) Possess a current, active IPC;
- (g) Provide attestations in regard to areas of intended practice and work experience and provide a release of information to allow for primary source verification in a manner specified by the commission; and
- (h) Meet other criteria as defined by the rules of the commission.
- (3) A psychologist practicing in a distant state under a temporary authorization to practice shall practice within the scope of practice authorized by the distant state.
- (4) A psychologist practicing in a distant state under a temporary authorization to practice is subject to the distant state's authority and law. A distant state may, in accordance

with that state's due process law, limit or revoke a psychologist's temporary authorization to practice in the distant state and may take any other necessary actions under the distant state's applicable law to protect the health and safety of the distant state's citizens. If a distant state takes action, it must promptly notify the home state and the commission.

(5) If a psychologist's license in any home state or another compact state or his or her temporary authorization to practice in any distant state is restricted, suspended, or otherwise limited, the IPC must be revoked and the psychologist is not eligible to practice in a compact state under the temporary authorization to practice.

### ARTICLE VI

CONDITIONS OF TELEPSYCHOLOGY PRACTICE IN A RECEIVING STATE

A psychologist may practice in a receiving state under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology only in the performance of the scope of practice for psychology as defined by an appropriate state psychology regulatory authority, as defined in the rules of the commission, and under the following circumstances:

- (1) The psychologist initiates a client or patient contact in a home state via telecommunication technologies with a client or patient in a receiving state; and
- (2) Other conditions regarding telepsychology as determined by rules adopted by the commission.

#### ARTICLE VII

588-03472-23 202356c1

ADVERSE ACTIONS

- (1) A home state may take adverse action against a psychologist's license issued by the home state. A distant state may take adverse action against a psychologist's temporary authorization to practice within that distant state.
- (2) A receiving state may take adverse action against a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology within that receiving state. A home state may take adverse action against a psychologist's license based on an adverse action taken by a distant state regarding temporary inperson, face-to-face practice.
- (3) If a home state takes adverse action against a psychologist's license, that psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology is terminated and the e-passport is revoked. Furthermore, that psychologist's temporary authorization to practice is terminated and the IPC is revoked.
- (a) All home state disciplinary orders that take adverse action must be reported to the commission in accordance with the rules adopted by the commission. A compact state shall report adverse actions in accordance with the rules of the commission.
- (b) In the event that disciplinary action against a psychologist is reported, the psychologist is not eligible for telepsychology or temporary in-person, face-to-face practice in accordance with the rules of the commission.
- (c) Other actions may be imposed as determined by the rules adopted by the commission.
- (4) A home state's psychology regulatory authority shall investigate and take appropriate action with respect to reported

588-03472-23 202356c1

inappropriate conduct engaged in by a licensee which occurred in a receiving state in the same manner as it would if such conduct had occurred by a licensee within the home state. In such cases, the home state's law controls in determining any adverse action against a psychologist's license.

- (5) A distant state's psychology regulatory authority shall investigate and take appropriate action with respect to reported inappropriate conduct engaged in by a psychologist practicing under temporary authorization to practice which occurred in the distant state in the same manner as it would if such conduct had occurred by a licensee within the home state. In such cases, the distant state's law controls in determining any adverse action against a psychologist's temporary authorization to practice.
- decision that a psychologist's participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation must remain nonpublic if required by the compact state's law. Compact states must require psychologists who enter any alternative programs not to provide telepsychology services under the authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or temporary psychological services under the temporary authorization to practice in any other compact state during the term of the alternative program.
- (7) No other judicial or administrative remedies are available to a psychologist in the event a compact state takes adverse action pursuant to subsection (3).

ARTICLE VIII

ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES INVESTED IN A COMPACT STATE'S PSYCHOLOGY

588-03472-23 202356c1

#### REGULATORY AUTHORITY

- (1) In addition to any other powers granted under state law, a compact state's psychology regulatory authority may:
- (a) Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations which require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a compact state's psychology regulatory authority for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or for the production of evidence from another compact state must be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to that court's practice and procedure in considering subpoenas issued in its own proceedings. The issuing state psychology regulatory 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 is located; and
- (b) Issue cease and desist or injunctive relief orders to revoke a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or temporary authorization to practice.
- (2) During the course of an investigation, a psychologist may not change his or her home state licensure. A home state psychology regulatory authority is authorized to complete any pending investigations of a psychologist and to take any actions appropriate under its law. The home state psychology regulatory authority shall promptly report the conclusions of such investigations to the commission. Once an investigation has been completed, and pending the outcome of such investigation, the psychologist may change his or her home state licensure. The commission shall promptly notify the new home state of any such

decisions as provided in the rules of the commission. All information provided to the commission or distributed by compact states related to the psychologist must be confidential, filed under seal, and used only for investigatory or disciplinary matters. The commission may create additional rules for mandated or discretionary sharing of information by compact states.

### ARTICLE IX

# COORDINATED LICENSURE INFORMATION SYSTEM

- (1) The commission shall provide for the development and maintenance of a coordinated licensure information system and a reporting system containing licensure and disciplinary action information on all psychologists to whom the compact is applicable in all compact states as defined by the rules of the commission.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a compact state shall submit a uniform data set to the coordinated database on all licensees as required by the rules of the commission which includes:
  - (a) Identifying information;
  - (b) Licensure data;
  - (c) Significant investigatory information;
  - (d) Adverse actions against a psychologist's license;
- (e) Any indicator that a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or temporary authorization to practice is revoked;
- (f) Nonconfidential information related to alternative
  program participation information;
  - (g) Any denial of application for licensure and the reasons

for such denial; and

- (h) Other information that may facilitate the administration of the compact, as determined by the rules of the commission.
- (3) The coordinated database administrator shall promptly notify all compact states of any adverse action taken against, or significant investigatory information on, any licensee in a compact state.
- (4) Compact states reporting information to the coordinated database may designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the compact state reporting the information.
- (5) Any information submitted to the coordinated database which is subsequently required to be expunged by the law of the compact state reporting the information must be removed from the coordinated database.

## ARTICLE X

# ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT COMMISSION

- (1) COMMISSION CREATED.—The compact states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission.
- (a) The commission is a body politic and an instrumentality of the compact states.
- (b) Venue is proper, and judicial proceedings by or against the commission may be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is located. The commission may waive venue and

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588-03472-23 202356c1

jurisdictional defenses to the extent that it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.

- (c) The compact does not waive sovereign immunity except to the extent sovereign immunity is waived in the party states.
  - (2) MEMBERSHIP, VOTING, AND MEETINGS.-
- (a) The commission shall consist of one voting representative appointed by each compact state who shall serve as that state's commissioner. The state psychology regulatory authority shall appoint its delegate. The delegate must be empowered to act on behalf of the compact state. The delegate must be:
- 1. The executive director, the executive secretary, or a similar executive of the compact state's psychology regulatory authority;
- 2. A current member of the compact state's psychology regulatory authority; or
- 3. A designee empowered with the appropriate delegate authority to act on behalf of the compact state.
- (b) A commissioner may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the commissioner is appointed. Any vacancy occurring in the commission must be filled in accordance with the laws of the compact state for which the vacancy exists.
- (c) Each commissioner is entitled to one vote with regard to the adoption of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the commission. A commissioner shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for commissioners' participation in meetings by

588-03472-23 202356c1

telephone or other means of communication.

- (d) The commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings must be held as set forth in the bylaws.
- (e) All meetings must be open to the public, and public notice of meetings must be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in article XI.
- (f) The commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting if the commission must discuss:
- 1. Noncompliance of a compact state with its obligations under the compact;
- 2. Employment, compensation, or discipline of, or other personnel matters, practices, or procedures related to, specific employees or other matters related to the commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- 3. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation against the commission;
- 4. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase or sale of goods, services, or real estate;
- 5. An accusation of any person of a crime or a formal censure of any person;
- 6. Information disclosing trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
- 7. Information of a personal nature when disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- 8. Investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
- 9. Information related to any investigatory reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the commission or

another committee charged with responsibility for investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the compact; or

- 10. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or state statute.
- (g) If a meeting, or a portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this subsection, the commission's legal counsel or designee must certify that the meeting may be closed and must reference each relevant exempting provision. The commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in the meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, of any person participating in the meeting, and the reasons therefor, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action must be identified in the minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting must remain under seal, subject to release only by a majority vote of the commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
  - (3) BYLAWS.-
- (a) The commission shall, by a majority vote of the commissioners, prescribe bylaws or rules to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes and exercise the powers of the compact, including, but not limited to:
  - 1. Establishing the fiscal year of the commission;
  - 2. Providing reasonable standards and procedures:
- 752 <u>a. For the establishment and meetings of other committees;</u>
- 753 and

b. Governing any general or specific delegation of an

588-03472-23 202356c1

authority or function of the commission;

- 3. Providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the commission, ensuring reasonable advance notice of all meetings, and providing an opportunity for attendance at such meetings by interested parties, with enumerated exceptions designed to protect the public's interest, the privacy of individuals involved in such proceedings, and proprietary information, including trade secrets. The commission may meet in closed session only after a majority of the commissioners vote to close a meeting to the public in whole or in part, with no proxy votes allowed. As soon as practicable, the commission shall make public a copy of the vote to close the meeting which reveals the vote of each commissioner;
- 4. Establishing the titles, duties and authority, and reasonable procedures for the election of the officers of the commission;
- 5. Providing reasonable standards and procedures for the establishment of the commission's personnel policies and programs. Notwithstanding any civil service or other similar law of a compact state, the bylaws shall exclusively govern the personnel policies and programs of the commission;
- 6. Adopting a code of ethics to address permissible and prohibited activities of commission members and employees; and
- 7. Providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the commission and the equitable disposition of any surplus funds that may exist after the termination of the compact and after the payment or reserving of all of its debts and obligations.
  - (b) The commission shall publish its bylaws in a convenient

588-03472-23 202356c1

form and file a copy thereof, and a copy of any amendment
thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the
compact states.

- (c) The commission shall maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws.
- (d) The commission shall meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of the compact and the bylaws.
  - (4) POWERS.—The commission may:
- (a) Adopt uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of the compact. The rules have the force and effect of law and are binding in all compact states;
- (b) Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the commission, provided that the standing of any state psychology regulatory authority or other regulatory body responsible for psychology licensure to sue or be sued under applicable law is not affected;
  - (c) Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
- (d) Borrow, accept, or contract for personnel services, including, but not limited to, employees of a compact state;
- (e) Hire employees and elect or appoint officers; fix compensation of, define duties of, and grant appropriate authority to such employees and officers to carry out the purposes of the compact; and establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, personnel qualifications, and other related personnel matters;
- (f) Accept any appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services and receive, use,

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588-03472-23 202356c1

and dispose of the same, provided that at all times the

commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety

or conflict of interest;

- (g) Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed, provided that at all times the commission shall strive to avoid any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest;
- (h) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed;
  - (i) Establish a budget and make expenditures;
  - (j) Borrow money;
- (k) Appoint committees, including advisory committees, consisting of commission members, state regulators, state legislators or their representatives, consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in the compact and the bylaws;
- (1) Provide information to, receive information from, and cooperate with law enforcement agencies;
  - (m) Adopt and use an official seal; and
- (n) Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the compact consistent with the state regulation of psychology licensure, temporary inperson, face-to-face practice, and telepsychology practice.
  - (5) EXECUTIVE BOARD.—
- (a) The executive board may act on behalf of the commission according to the terms of the compact and shall consist of the following six members:

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588-03472-23 202356c1

1. Five voting members elected by the commission from the current membership of the commission; and

- 2. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards.
- (b) The ex-officio member must have served as staff for or as a member of a state psychology regulatory authority and must be selected by his or her respective organization.
- (c) The commission may remove any member of the executive board as provided in its bylaws.
  - (d) The executive board shall meet at least annually.
- (e) The executive board has the following duties and responsibilities:
- 1. Recommend to the entire commission changes to the rules or bylaws, the compact legislation, or fees paid by compact states, such as annual dues and other applicable fees;
- 2. Ensure compact administration services, contractual or otherwise, are appropriately provided;
  - 3. Prepare and recommend the budget;
  - 4. Maintain financial records on behalf of the commission;
- 5. Monitor compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to the commission;
  - 6. Establish additional committees as necessary; and
  - 7. Perform other duties as provided in the rules or bylaws.
  - (6) FINANCING.-
- (a) The commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.
- (b) The commission may accept any appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies,

materials, and services.

- assessment from each compact state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the commission and its staff, and such assessments and fees must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount must be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the commission, which shall adopt a rule that is binding upon all compact states.
- (d) The commission may not incur obligations of any kind before securing the funds adequate to meet such obligations; nor may the commission pledge the credit of any of the compact states, except by and with the authority of the compact state.
- (e) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission are subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission must be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit must be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.
  - (7) QUALIFIED IMMUNITY, DEFENSE, AND INDEMNIFICATION.—
- (a) The members, officers, executive director, employees, and representatives of the commission are immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual

588-03472-23 202356c1

or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that nothing in this paragraph may be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

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

provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

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# 933 ARTICLE XI

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# RULEMAKING

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ARTICLE XI

- (1) The commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this article and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.
- (2) If a majority of the legislatures of the compact states reject a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, such rule does not have further force and effect in any compact state.
- (3) Rules or amendments to the rules must be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the commission.
- (4) Before adoption of a final rule or rules by the commission, and at least 60 days in advance of the meeting at which the rule will be considered and voted upon, the commission shall file a notice of proposed rulemaking:
  - (a) On the website of the commission; and
- (b) On the website of each compact state's psychology regulatory authority or in the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.
  - (5) The notice of proposed rulemaking must include:
- (a) The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the rule will be considered and voted upon;
- (b) The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule;

588-03472-23 202356c1

(c) A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and

- (d) The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.
- (6) Before adoption of a proposed rule, the commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, all of which must be made available to the public.
- (7) The commission must grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or an amendment if a hearing is requested by:
- (a) At least 25 individuals who submit comments independently of each other;
  - (b) A governmental subdivision or agency; or
- (c) A duly appointed person in an association that has at least 25 members.
- (8) If a hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the commission must publish the place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing.
- (a) All individuals wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the executive director of the commission or another designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing at least 5 business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.
- (b) Hearings must be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing.
- (c) A transcript of the hearing is not required, unless a written request for a transcript is made, in which case the

588-03472-23 202356c1

person requesting the transcript bears the cost of producing the transcript. A recording may be made in lieu of a transcript under the same terms and conditions as a transcript. This paragraph does not preclude the commission from making a transcript or recording of the hearing if it so chooses.

- (d) This article may not be construed to require a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the commission at hearings required by this article.
- (9) If a written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is not received, the commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing.
- (10) Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.
- (11) The commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.
- (12) Upon determination that an emergency exists, the commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 90 days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this subsection, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:

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

- (b) Prevent a loss of commission or compact state funds;
- (c) Meet a deadline for the adoption of an administrative rule which is established by federal law or rule; or
  - (d) Protect public health and safety.
- commission may direct a revision to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions must be posted on the commission's website. The revisions are subject to challenge by any person for a period of 30 days after posting. A revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge must be made in writing and delivered to the chair of the commission before the end of the notice period. If a challenge is not made, the revision takes effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the commission.

#### ARTICLE XII

OVERSIGHT; DEFAULT, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND TERMINATION;
DISPUTE RESOLUTION; AND ENFORCEMENT

- (1) OVERSIGHT.—
- (a) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of state government in each compact state shall enforce the compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of the compact and

Page 36 of 49

588-03472-23 202356c1

the rules adopted thereunder have standing as statutory law.

- (b) All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules adopted thereunder in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compact state pertaining to the subject matter of the compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities, or actions of the commission.
- (c) The commission is entitled to receive service of process in any such judicial or administrative proceeding and has standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the commission renders a judgment or an order void as to the commission, the compact, or adopted rules.
  - (2) DEFAULT, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND TERMINATION.-
- (a) If the commission determines that a compact state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the compact or the adopted rules, the commission must:
- 1. Provide written notice to the defaulting state and other compact states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of remedying the default, and any other action to be taken by the commission; and
- 2. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- (b) If a state in default fails to remedy the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compact states, and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by the compact terminate on the effective date of termination. A remedy of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or

588-03472-23 202356c1

liabilities incurred during the period of default.

- (c) Termination of membership in the compact may be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. The commission shall submit a notice of intent to suspend or terminate a defaulting compact state to the state's governor, the majority and minority leaders of the state's legislature, and each of the compact states.
- (d) A compact 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.
- (e) The commission may not bear any costs incurred by the state that is found to be in default or has been terminated from the compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the commission and the defaulting state.
- (f) The defaulting state may appeal the action of the commission by petitioning the United States District Court for the state of Georgia or the federal district court where the compact has its principal offices. The prevailing party must be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.
  - (3) DISPUTE RESOLUTION. -
- (a) Upon request by a compact state, the commission must attempt to resolve disputes related to the compact which arise among compact states and between compact and noncompact states.
- (b) The commission shall adopt a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes that arise before the commission.
  - (4) ENFORCEMENT.—

588-03472-23 202356c1

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

- (b) By majority vote, the commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the state of Georgia or the federal district court where the compact has its principal offices against a compact state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact and its adopted rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party must be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees.
- (c) The remedies under this article are not the exclusive remedies available to the commission. The commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or state law.

## ARTICLE XIII

## DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGY INTERJURISDICTIONAL COMPACT COMMISSION AND ASSOCIATED RULES; WITHDRAWAL; AND AMENDMENTS

- (1) The compact becomes effective on the date on which the compact is enacted into law in the seventh compact state. The provisions that become effective at that time are limited to the powers granted to the commission relating to assembly and the adoption of rules. Thereafter, the commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary for the implementation and administration of the compact.
- (2) Any state that joins the compact subsequent to the commission's initial adoption of the rules is subject to the

588-03472-23 202356c1

rules as they exist on the date on which the compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously adopted by the commission has the full force and effect of law on the day the compact becomes law in that state.

- (3) Any compact state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.
- (a) A compact state's withdrawal does not take effect until 6 months after enactment of the repealing statute.
- (b) Withdrawal does not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's psychology regulatory authority to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of the compact before the effective date of withdrawal.
- (4) The compact may not be construed to invalidate or prevent any psychology licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a compact state and a noncompact state which does not conflict with the provisions of the compact.
- (5) The compact may be amended by the compact states.

  Amendments to the compact are not effective and binding upon any compact state until they are enacted into the law of all compact states.

## ARTICLE XIV

## CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

The compact must be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. If the compact is held contrary to the constitution of any member state, the compact remains in full force and effect as to the remaining compact states.

Section 2. Subsection (10) of section 456.073, Florida

588-03472-23 202356c1

1161 Statutes, is amended to read:

456.073 Disciplinary proceedings.—Disciplinary proceedings for each board shall be within the jurisdiction of the department.

- (10) (a) The complaint and all information obtained pursuant to the investigation by the department are confidential and exempt from s. 119.07(1) until 10 days after probable cause has been found to exist by the probable cause panel or by the department, or until the regulated professional or subject of the investigation waives his or her privilege of confidentiality, whichever occurs first.
- (b) The department shall report any significant investigation information relating to a nurse holding a multistate license to the coordinated licensure information system pursuant to s. 464.0095; any significant investigatory information relating to a psychologist practicing under the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact to the coordinated licensure information system pursuant to s. 490.0075; and any significant investigatory information relating to a health care practitioner practicing under the Professional Counselors Licensure Compact to the data system pursuant to s. 491.017.
- (c) Upon completion of the investigation and a recommendation by the department to find probable cause, and pursuant to a written request by the subject or the subject's attorney, the department shall provide the subject an opportunity to inspect the investigative file or, at the subject's expense, forward to the subject a copy of the investigative file. Notwithstanding s. 456.057, the subject may inspect or receive a copy of any expert witness report or

588-03472-23 202356c1

patient record connected with the investigation if the subject agrees in writing to maintain the confidentiality of any information received under this subsection until 10 days after probable cause is found and to maintain the confidentiality of patient records pursuant to s. 456.057. The subject may file a written response to the information contained in the investigative file. Such response must be filed within 20 days of mailing by the department, unless an extension of time has been granted by the department.

(d) This subsection does not prohibit the department from providing the complaint or any information obtained pursuant to the department's investigation such information to any law enforcement agency or to any other regulatory agency.

Section 3. Subsection (5) of section 456.076, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

456.076 Impaired practitioner programs.

(5) A consultant shall enter into a participant contract with an impaired practitioner and shall establish the terms of monitoring and shall include the terms in a participant contract. In establishing the terms of monitoring, the consultant may consider the recommendations of one or more approved evaluators, treatment programs, or treatment providers. A consultant may modify the terms of monitoring if the consultant concludes, through the course of monitoring, that extended, additional, or amended terms of monitoring are required for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the public. If the impaired practitioner is a psychologist practicing under the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact pursuant to s. 490.0075 or a health care practitioner practicing

588-03472-23 202356c1 1219 under the Professional Counselors Licensure Compact pursuant to 1220 s. 491.017, the terms of the monitoring contract must include 1221 the impaired practitioner's withdrawal from all practice under 1222 the compact. 1223 Section 4. Subsection (7) is added to section 490.004, 1224 Florida Statutes, to read: 1225 490.004 Board of Psychology. 1226 (7) The board shall appoint an individual to serve as the 1227 state's commissioner on the Psychology Interjurisdictional 1228 Compact Commission, as required under s. 490.0075. 1229 Section 5. Subsection (4) is added to section 490.005, 1230 Florida Statutes, to read: 1231 490.005 Licensure by examination. 1232 (4) A person licensed as a psychologist in another state 1233 who is practicing pursuant to the Psychology Interjurisdictional 1234 Compact under s. 490.0075, and only within the scope provided 1235 therein, is exempt from the licensure requirements of this 1236 section. 1237 Section 6. Subsection (4) is added to section 490.006, 1238 Florida Statutes, to read: 1239 490.006 Licensure by endorsement. 1240 (4) A person licensed as a psychologist in another state 1241 who is practicing pursuant to the Psychology Interjurisdictional 1242 Compact under s. 490.0075, and only within the scope provided 1243 therein, is exempt from the licensure requirements of this 1244 section. 1245 Section 7. Section 490.009, Florida Statutes, is amended to 1246 read:

490.009 Discipline.

588-03472-23 202356c1

(1) The following acts constitute grounds for denial of a license or disciplinary action, as specified in s. 456.072(2) or s. 490.0075:

- (a) Attempting to obtain, obtaining, or renewing a license under this chapter by bribery or fraudulent misrepresentation or through an error of the board or department.
- (b) Having a license to practice a comparable profession revoked, suspended, or otherwise acted against, including the denial of certification or licensure by another state, territory, or country.
- (c) Being convicted or found guilty, regardless of adjudication, of a crime in any jurisdiction which directly relates to the practice of his or her profession or the ability to practice his or her profession. A plea of nolo contendere creates a rebuttable presumption of guilt of the underlying criminal charges. However, the board shall allow the person who is the subject of the disciplinary proceeding to present any evidence relevant to the underlying charges and circumstances surrounding the plea.
- (d) False, deceptive, or misleading advertising or obtaining a fee or other thing of value on the representation that beneficial results from any treatment will be guaranteed.
- (e) Advertising, practicing, or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own.
- (f) Maintaining a professional association with any person who the applicant or licensee knows, or has reason to believe, is in violation of this chapter or of a rule of the department or, in the case of psychologists, of the department or the board.

588-03472-23 202356c1

(g) Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising any nonlicensed person to hold himself or herself out as licensed under this chapter.

- (h) Failing to perform any statutory or legal obligation placed upon a person licensed under this chapter.
- (i) Willfully making or filing a false report or record; failing to file a report or record required by state or federal law; willfully impeding or obstructing the filing of a report or record; or inducing another person to make or file a false report or record or to impede or obstruct the filing of a report or record. Such report or record includes only a report or record which requires the signature of a person licensed under this chapter.
- (j) Paying a kickback, rebate, bonus, or other remuneration for receiving a patient or client, or receiving a kickback, rebate, bonus, or other remuneration for referring a patient or client to another provider of mental health care services or to a provider of health care services or goods; referring a patient or client to oneself for services on a fee-paid basis when those services are already being paid for by some other public or private entity; or entering into a reciprocal referral agreement.
- (k) Committing any act upon a patient or client which would constitute sexual battery or which would constitute sexual misconduct as defined in s. 490.0111.
- (1) Making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of any profession licensed under this chapter.
  - (m) Soliciting patients or clients personally, or through

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588-03472-23 202356c1

an agent, through the use of fraud, intimidation, undue influence, or a form of overreaching or vexatious conduct.

- (n) Failing to make available to a patient or client, upon written request, copies of test results, reports, or documents in the possession or under the control of the licensee which have been prepared for and paid for by the patient or client.
- (o) Failing to respond within 30 days to a written communication from the department concerning any investigation by the department or to make available any relevant records with respect to any investigation about the licensee's conduct or background.
- (p) Being unable to practice the profession for which he or she is licensed under this chapter with reasonable skill or competence as a result of any mental or physical condition or by reason of illness; drunkenness; or excessive use of drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other substance. In enforcing this paragraph, upon a finding by the State Surgeon General, the State Surgeon General's designee, or the board that probable cause exists to believe that the licensee is unable to practice the profession because of the reasons stated in this paragraph, the department shall have the authority to compel a licensee to submit to a mental or physical examination by psychologists or physicians designated by the department or board. If the licensee refuses to comply with the department's order, the department may file a petition for enforcement in the circuit court of the circuit in which the licensee resides or does business. The licensee may shall not be named or identified by initials in the petition or in any other public court records or documents, and the enforcement proceedings must <del>shall</del> be closed

588-03472-23 202356c1

to the public. The department shall be entitled to the summary procedure provided in s. 51.011. A licensee affected under this paragraph shall be afforded an opportunity at reasonable intervals to demonstrate that he or she can resume the competent practice for which he or she is licensed with reasonable skill and safety to patients.

- (q) Performing any treatment or prescribing any therapy which, by the prevailing standards of the mental health professions in the community, would constitute experimentation on human subjects, without first obtaining full, informed, and written consent.
- (r) Failing to meet the minimum standards of performance in professional activities when measured against generally prevailing peer performance, including the undertaking of activities for which the licensee is not qualified by training or experience.
- (s) Delegating professional responsibilities to a person whom the licensee knows or has reason to know is not qualified by training or experience to perform such responsibilities.
- (t) Violating a rule relating to the regulation of the profession or a lawful order of the department previously entered in a disciplinary hearing.
- (u) Failing to maintain in confidence a communication made by a patient or client in the context of such services, except as provided in s. 490.0147.
- (v) Making public statements which are derived from test data, client contacts, or behavioral research and which identify or damage research subjects or clients.
  - (w) Violating any provision of this chapter or chapter 456,

588-03472-23 202356c1

1364 or any rules adopted pursuant thereto.

(2) (a) The department, or in the case of psychologists, the board, may enter an order denying licensure or imposing any of the penalties in s. 456.072(2) against any applicant for licensure or licensee who is found guilty of violating any provision of subsection (1) of this section or who is found guilty of violating any provision of s. 456.072(1).

(b) The board may take adverse action against a psychologist's authority to practice interjurisdictional telepsychology or his or her temporary authorization to practice under the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact pursuant to s. 490.0075, and may impose any of the penalties in s. 456.072(2), if a psychologist commits an act specified in subsection (1) or s. 456.072(1).

Section 8. Paragraph (i) is added to subsection (10) of section 768.28, Florida Statutes, to read:

768.28 Waiver of sovereign immunity in tort actions; recovery limits; civil liability for damages caused during a riot; limitation on attorney fees; statute of limitations; exclusions; indemnification; risk management programs.—

(10)

(i) For purposes of this section, the individual appointed under s. 490.004(7) as the state's commissioner on the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission, when serving in that capacity pursuant to s. 490.0075, and any administrator, officer, executive director, employee, or representative of the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact Commission, when acting within the scope of his or her employment, duties, or responsibilities in this state, is considered an agent of the

	588-03472-23 202356c1
L393	state. The commission shall pay any claims or judgments pursuant
L394	to this section and may maintain insurance coverage to pay any
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