By Senator Harrell

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the Interstate Compact for School Psychologists; creating s. 490.016, F.S.; creating the Interstate Compact for School Psychologists; providing a purpose and objectives of the compact; defining terms; specifying requirements that states must meet to join and participate in the compact; providing for recognition of school psychologist licenses in member states; specifying criteria that a school psychologist must satisfy to practice with an equivalent license in remote states under the compact; providing requirements for renewal of an equivalent license in a member state; specifying multiple locations an active military member and his or her spouse may be deemed to hold a home state license; providing construction; providing for the exchange of files and information relating to investigations and discipline of licensees in member states; establishing the Interstate Compact for School Psychologists Commission; providing for membership, duties, and powers of the commission; specifying the powers and duties of the executive committee of the commission; providing for membership and meetings of the executive committee; requiring the commission to adopt and provide an annual report to member states; specifying public notice and recordkeeping requirements for commission meetings; providing for the financing of the commission; providing members, officers, the executive director, employees, and representatives of the commission

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immunity from suit and liability under certain circumstances; requiring the commission to defend such individuals in civil actions under certain circumstances; providing for the indemnity of such individuals for any settlements or judgments in such cases; providing exceptions; providing construction; requiring member states to participate in the exchange of specified information; authorizing the commission to adopt rules and bylaws; specifying rulemaking procedures, including public notice and meeting requirements; specifying emergency rulemaking procedures; providing for state enforcement of the compact; providing for the jurisdiction and venue for court proceedings against the commission; providing that the commission is entitled to receive service of process, and has standing to intervene, in all proceedings involving the enforcement or interpretation of the compact; providing procedures for defaulting member states; providing for the termination of compact membership; providing procedures for the resolution of certain disputes related to the compact; specifying procedures and jurisdiction for initiating legal action against member states or the commission; specifying the process by which the compact becomes effective; specifying procedures for withdrawing from, and making amendments to, the compact; providing construction and severability; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Section 490.016, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

63 490.016 Interstate Compact for School Psychologists.-The 64

Interstate Compact for School Psychologists is hereby enacted into law and entered into by this state with all other states legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

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ARTICLE I

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PURPOSE

- (1) The purpose of the compact is to facilitate the interstate practice of school psychology in educational or school settings and, in doing so, improve the availability of school psychological services to the public.
- (2) The compact is intended to establish a pathway to allow school psychologists to obtain equivalent licenses to provide school psychological services in any member state. The compact shall enable member states to ensure that safe and effective school psychological services are available and delivered by qualified, licensed professionals in educational settings. The compact:
- (a) Enables school psychologists who qualify for receipt of an equivalent license to practice in other member states without first satisfying burdensome and duplicative requirements.
- (b) Promotes the mobility of school psychologists between member states in order to address workforce shortages and ensure that safe and reliable school psychological services are

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available in each member state.

- (c) Enhances the public accessibility of school psychological services by increasing the availability of qualified, licensed school psychologists through the establishment of an efficient and streamlined pathway for licensees to practice in other member states.
- (d) Preserves and respects the authority of each member state to protect the health and safety of its residents by ensuring that only qualified, licensed professionals are authorized to provide school psychological services within the state in which the services are being provided.
- (e) Requires school psychologists practicing within a member state to comply with the scope of practice laws in effect in the state where the school psychological services are being provided.
- (f) Promotes cooperation between member states in regulating the practice of school psychology within those states.
- (g) Facilitates the relocation of military members and their spouses who are licensed to provide school psychological services.

ARTICLE II

<u>DEFINITIONS</u>

As used in the compact, the term:

(1) "Active military member" means any person with full-time duty status in the United States Armed Forces, including members of the National Guard and the United States Reserve Forces.

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117 (2) "Adverse action" means a disciplinary action or
118 encumbrance imposed on a license by a state licensing authority.

- (3) "Alternative program" means a nondisciplinary, prosecutorial diversion, monitoring, or practice remediation process entered into in lieu of an adverse action which is applicable to a school psychologist and approved by the state licensing authority of a member state in which the participating school psychologist is licensed, including, but not limited to, programs to which licensees with substance abuse or addiction issues may be referred in lieu of an adverse action.
- (4) "Commissioner" means the individual appointed by a member state to serve as the representative to the commission of the member state.
- (5) "Compact" means the Interstate Compact for School Psychologists.
- (6) "Continuing professional education" means a requirement imposed by a member state as a condition of license renewal to provide evidence of successful participation in professional educational activities relevant to the provision of school psychological services.
- (7) "Criminal background check" means the submission of fingerprints or other biometric information for a license applicant for the purpose of obtaining his or her criminal history record information as defined in 28 C.F.R. s. 20.3(d) and the state's criminal history record repository as defined in 28 C.F.R. s. 20.3(f).
- (8) "Doctoral-level degree" means a graduate degree program that consists of at least 90 graduate semester hours in the field of school psychology, including a supervised internship.

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(9) "Encumbered license" means a license that a state licensing authority has limited in any way other than through an alternative program, including temporary or provisional licenses.

- (10) "Equivalent license" means a license to practice school psychology which is equivalent to the license held by a school psychologist in any other member state.
- (11) "Executive committee" means the chair, vice chair, secretary, and treasurer of the commission and any other members as determined by commission rule or bylaw.
- (12) "Home state" means the member state that issued the license to the licensee and is the licensee's primary state of practice.
- (13) "Home state license" means an unencumbered license issued by a home state to provide school psychological services.
- (14) "Interstate Compact for School Psychologists

 Commission" or "commission" means the joint government agency established by the compact whose membership consists of representatives from each member state that has enacted the compact as described in article VII.
- (15) "License" means a current license, certification, or other authorization granted by a member state's licensing authority which permits an individual to provide school psychological services.
- (16) "Licensee" means an individual who holds a license from a member state to provide school psychological services.
- (17) "Member state" means a state that has enacted the compact and has been admitted to the commission in accordance with the compact and commission rules.

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(18) "Model compact" means the model language for the compact on file with the council of state governments or other entity as designated by the commission.

- (19) "Practice of school psychology" means the delivery of school psychological services.
- (20) "Qualifying national exam" means a national licensing examination endorsed by the National Association of School Psychologists and any other exam as approved by the rules of the commission.
- (21) "Qualifying school psychologist education program"
 means an education program that awards a specialist-level or
 doctoral-level degree or equivalent upon completion and is
 approved by the rules of the commission as meeting the necessary
 minimum educational standards to ensure that its graduates are
 ready, qualified, and able to engage in the practice of school
 psychology.
- (22) "Remote state" means a member state other than the home state where a licensee holds a license through the compact.
- (23) "Rule" means a regulation adopted by an entity, including, but not limited to, the commission and the state licensing authority of each member state, which has the force of law.
- (24) "School psychological services" means academic, mental, and behavioral health services, including assessment, prevention, consultation and collaboration, intervention, and evaluation, provided by a school psychologist in a school, as outlined in applicable professional standards as determined by commission rule.
 - (25) "School psychologist" means an individual who has met

the requirements to obtain a home state license that legally conveys the professional title of school psychologist, or its equivalent as determined by commission rule.

- consider the procedures, actions, and processes a school psychologist licensed in a state is permitted to undertake and the circumstances under which that licensee is permitted to undertake such procedures, actions, and processes.

 The procedures, actions, and processes and the circumstances under which they may be undertaken may be established through means which include, but are not limited to, statute, regulations, case law, and other processes available to the state licensing authority or other government agency.
- (27) "Specialist-level degree" means a degree program that requires at least 60 graduate semester hours or equivalent in the field of school psychology, including a supervised internship.
- (28) "State" means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States.
- (29) "State licensing authority" means a member state's regulatory body responsible for issuing licenses or otherwise overseeing the practice of school psychology.
- (30) "State-specific requirement" means a requirement for licensure covered in coursework or an examination that includes content of unique interest to the state.
- (31) "Unencumbered license" means a license that authorizes a licensee to engage in the full and unrestricted practice of school psychology.

ARTICLE III

STATE PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPACT

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- (1) A member state must meet the following requirements to join and maintain eligibility within the compact:
- (a) Enact a compact statute that is not materially different from the model compact as defined in the commission's rules.
- (b) Participate in the sharing of information with other member states as reasonably necessary to accomplish the objectives of the compact, as outlined in article VIII.
- (c) Identify and maintain with the commission a list of equivalent licenses available to licensees who hold a home state license under the compact.
- (d) Have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensees.
- (e) Notify the commission, in compliance with the terms of the compact and the commission's rules, of any adverse action taken against a licensee, or of the availability of investigative information that relates to a licensee or applicant for licensure.
 - (f) Require that applicants for a home state license have:
- 1. Taken and passed a qualifying national exam as defined by the rules of the commission.
- 2. Completed a minimum of 1,200 hours of supervised internship, of which at least 600 hours must have been completed in an educational institution prior to being approved for licensure.
- 3. Graduated from a qualifying school psychologist education program.

(g) Comply with the terms of the compact and the rules of the commission.

(2) Each member state shall grant an equivalent license to practice school psychology in a remote state upon application by a licensee who satisfies the criteria of subsection (1) of article IV. Each member state shall grant renewal of the equivalent license to a licensee who satisfies the criteria of subsection (2) of article IV.

ARTICLE IV

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPACT

- (1) To obtain and maintain an equivalent license from a remote state under the compact, a licensee must:
 - (a) Hold and maintain an active home state license.
- (b) Satisfy all applicable state-specific requirements established by the member state after an equivalent license is granted.
- (c) Complete all administrative or application requirements that the commission may establish by rule.
- (d) Complete all requirements for renewal in the home state, including applicable continuing professional education requirements.
- (e) Undergo a criminal background check in the member state in which the equivalent license is sought in accordance with the laws and regulations of the member state, once an individual submits an application to receive a license under the compact.
- (2) To renew an equivalent license in a member state other than the home state, a licensee need only apply for renewal,

31-00351-25 2025434 291 complete a background check, and pay renewal fees as determined 292 by the licensing authority. 293 294 ARTICLE V 295 ACTIVE MILITARY MEMBERS OR THEIR SPOUSES 296 297 A licensee who is an active military member or is the spouse of an active military member is deemed to hold a home 298 299 state license in any of the following locations: 300 (1) The licensee's permanent residence. (2) A member state that is the licensee's primary state of 301 302 practice. 303 (3) A member state where the licensee has relocated 304 pursuant to a permanent change of station. 305 306 ARTICLE VI DISCIPLINE AND ADVERSE ACTION 307 308 309 (1) The compact does not limit the authority of a member 310 state to investigate or impose disciplinary measures on 311 licensees according to the member state's applicable practice 312 laws. 313 (2) Member states may receive and shall provide files and 314 information regarding the investigation and discipline, if any, 315 of licensees in other member states upon request. Any member 316 state receiving such files or information must protect and 317 maintain the security and confidentiality thereof, in at least 318 the same manner that it maintains its own investigatory or 319 disciplinary files and information. Before disclosing any

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disciplinary or investigatory information received from another member state, the disclosing state shall communicate its intention and purpose for such disclosure to the member state which originally provided that information.

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ARTICLE VII

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS COMMISSION

- (1) There is hereby created a joint government agency, with membership consisting of all member states that have enacted the compact, known as the Interstate Compact for School Psychologists Commission. The commission is an instrumentality of the member states acting jointly and not an instrumentality of any one state. The commission shall come into existence on or after the effective date of the compact as provided in article XI.
- (2) Each member state shall have and be limited to one delegate selected by the licensing authority of that member state's licensing authority. The delegate must be the primary administrative officer of the member state licensing authority or a designee who is an employee of the member state licensing authority. The commission shall by rule or bylaw establish a term of office for delegates and may by rule or bylaw establish term limits. The commission may recommend removal or suspension of any delegate from office. A member state's licensing authority shall fill any vacancy of its delegate on the commission within 60 days after the vacancy occurs. Each delegate is entitled to one vote on all matters before the

means of communication.

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349 commission requiring a vote by commission delegates. A delegate 350 shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the 351 bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates to meet by 352 telecommunication, videoconference, or other means of electronic 353 communication. The commission shall meet at least once during 354 each calendar year. Additional meetings may be held as provided 355 in the commission bylaws. The commission may meet by 356 telecommunication, video conference, or other similar electronic

- (3) The commission may exercise all of the following powers:
 - (a) Establish the fiscal year of the commission.
- (b) Establish code of conduct and conflict of interest policies.
 - (c) Adopt and amend rules and bylaws.
- (d) Establish the procedure through which a licensee may change his or her home state.
- (e) Maintain financial records in accordance with the bylaws.
- (f) Meet and take actions consistent with the provisions of the compact and the commission's rules and bylaws.
- (g) Initiate and conclude legal proceedings or actions in the name of the commission, provided that the standing of any member state licensing authority to sue or be sued under applicable law is not affected.
- (h) 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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- (i) Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.
- (j) Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a member state.
- (k) Conduct an annual financial review, hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the compact, and establish the commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters.
- (1) Accept appropriate gifts, donations, grants of money, other sources of revenue, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and receive, utilize, and dispose of the same, provided that the commission avoids any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest.
- (m) Lease, purchase, retain, own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed, or any undivided interest therein.
- (n) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.
 - (o) Establish a budget and make expenditures.
 - (p) Borrow money.
- (q) 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 the compact and commission bylaws.
 - (r) Provide and receive information from, and cooperate

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with, law enforcement agencies.

(s) Establish and elect an executive committee, including a chair and a vice chair.

- (t) 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.
- (u) Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of the compact.
- (4) (a) The executive committee has the power to act on behalf of the commission according to the terms of the compact.

 The executive committee has all of the following powers and duties:
- 1. Oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact, including enforcement and compliance with the compact, the commission's rules and bylaws, and other such duties as deemed necessary.
- 2. Recommend to the commission changes to the rules or bylaws or changes to the compact legislation.
- 3. Ensure compact administration services are appropriately provided, including by contract.
 - 4. Prepare and recommend the budget.
 - 5. Maintain financial records on behalf of the commission.
- 6. Monitor compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to the commission.
 - 7. Establish additional committees as necessary.
- 8. Exercise the powers and duties of the commission during the interim between commission meetings, except for adopting or amending rules, adopting or amending bylaws, and exercising any other powers and duties expressly reserved to the commission by

rule or bylaw.

9. Other duties as provided in the commission rules or bylaws.

- (b) The executive committee shall be composed of up to seven members. The chair and vice chair of the commission are voting members of the executive committee. The commission shall elect five voting members from the current membership of the commission to serve on the executive committee.
- (c) The commission may remove any member of the executive committee as provided in the commission's bylaws.
 - (d) The executive committee shall meet at least annually.
- (5) The commission shall adopt and provide to the member states an annual report.
- (6) (a) All meetings of the commission and executive committee shall be open to the public, and the commission or executive committee, as applicable shall give 30 days' notice of their meetings, posted on the commission's website and as determined by the commission to provide notice to persons with an interest in the business of the commission. The commission may meet in a closed, nonpublic meeting as provided in s. 490.017.
- 1. Public notice for all meetings of the full commission must be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in article IX, except that the commission may hold a special meeting as provided in subparagraph 2.
- 2. The commission may hold a special meeting when it must meet to conduct emergency business by giving 48 hours' notice to all commissioners on the commission's website and by any other means provided in the commission's rules or bylaws. The

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commission's legal counsel shall certify that the commission's need to meet qualifies as an emergency.

- 3. If a meeting or any portion of a meeting is closed under this subsection, the commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and shall reference each relevant exempting provision.
- (b) The commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed. All documents considered in connection with an action must be identified in minutes. All minutes and documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote of the commission or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (7) (a) The commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.
- (b) The commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services.
- (c) The commission may not incur obligations of any kind before securing the funds adequate to meet the same or pledge the credit of any of the member states except by and with the authority of the member state.
- (d) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission are subject to the financial review and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. However, all

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receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission are subject to an annual financial review by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the financial review must be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

- (8) (a) The members, officers, executive director, employees, and representatives of the commission are immune from suit and liability, both personally and in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities. This paragraph may not be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person. The procurement of insurance of any type by the commission may not in any way compromise or limit the immunity granted hereunder.
- (b) The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee, and representative of the commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or as determined by the commission that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that this paragraph may

not be construed to prohibit that person from retaining his or
her own counsel at his or her own expense, and provided further,
that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not
result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton
misconduct.

- 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.
 - (9) The compact does not:
- (a) Limit the liability of a licensee for professional malpractice or misconduct that is governed solely by any other applicable state laws.
- (b) Waive or otherwise abrogate a member state's immunity or affirmative defense with respect to antitrust claims under the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, or any other state or federal antitrust or anticompetitive law or regulation.
- (c) Waive sovereign immunity by the member states or by the commission.

ARTICLE VIII

FACILITATING INFORMATION EXCHANGE

- (1) The commission shall facilitate the exchange of information to administer and implement the compact in accordance with the rules of the commission, consistent with generally accepted data protection principles.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a member state shall agree to facilitate the following licensee information as required by the rules of the commission, including all of the following:
 - (a) Identifying information.
 - (b) Licensure data.
- (c) Adverse actions against a licensee and information related thereto.
- (d) Nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation, the beginning and ending dates of such participation, and other information related to such participation not made confidential under member state law.
- (e) Any denial of application for licensure, and the reason for such denial.
 - (f) The presence of investigative information.
- (g) Other information that may facilitate the administration of the compact or the protection of the public, as determined by commission rules.
- (3) The compact does not alter, limit, or inhibit the power of a member state to control and maintain ownership of its licensee information or alter, limit, or inhibit the laws or regulations governing licensee information in the member state.

ARTICLE IX
RULEMAKING

- (1) The commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers provided in the compact and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.
- the intent and purpose of the compact. In the event the commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner that is beyond the purpose and intent of the compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the commission is invalid and has no force and effect of law in the member states.
- (3) If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact within 4 years after the date of adoption of the rule, such rule has no further force and effect in any member state.
- (4) Rules or amendments to the rules must be adopted or ratified at a regular or special meeting of the commission in accordance with commission rules and bylaws.
- (5) Before adoption of a final rule or rules by the commission, and at least 30 days in advance of the meeting at which the rule will be considered and voted upon, the commission must file a notice of proposed rulemaking on the website of the commission or other publicly accessible platform and on the website of each member state licensing authority or other publicly accessible platform or publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.

(6) Upon determination that an emergency exists, the commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule with 48 hours' notice, with the opportunity to comment, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures are retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, but in no event 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 member state funds;
- (c) Meet a deadline for the adoption of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or
 - (d) Protect public health and safety.

ARTICLE X

OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

- (1) (a) The executive and judicial branches of the state government in each member state shall enforce the compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to implement the compact.
- (b) Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the commission must be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the commission is located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings. This paragraph does not affect or limit the selection or propriety of

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venue in any action against a licensee for professional malpractice, misconduct, or any such similar matter.

- (c) The commission is entitled to receive service of process in any proceeding regarding the enforcement or interpretation of the compact and has standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide the commission service of process renders a judgment or order void as to the commission, the compact, or adopted rules.
- (2) (a) If the commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under the compact or the adopted rules, the commission shall provide written notice to the defaulting state. The notice of default must describe the default, the proposed means of curing the default, and any other action that the commission may take and must offer training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.
- (b) The commission shall provide a copy of the notice of default to the other member states.
- (3) If a state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a supermajority of the delegates of the member states, and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred on that state by the compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A remedy of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.
- (4) 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

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suspend or terminate the defaulting state's licensing authority to the defaulting state's governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states' licensing authorities.

- (5) A member 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.
- (6) Upon the termination of a state's membership from the compact, the state shall immediately provide notice to all licensees within that state of such termination. The terminated state shall continue to recognize all licenses granted pursuant to the compact for a minimum of 6 months after the date of the notice of termination.
- (7) The commission may 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.
- (9) (a) Upon request by a member state, the commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the compact which arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.
- (b) The commission shall adopt a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes, as

appropriate.

(10) (a) By majority vote as provided by rule, the commission may initiate legal action against a member state in default in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal offices to enforce compliance with the compact and its adopted rules. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney fees. The remedies herein are not the exclusive remedies of the commission. The commission may pursue any other remedies available under federal or the defaulting member state's law.

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

ARTICLE XI

EFFECTIVE DATE, WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENT

(1) The compact becomes effective on the date on which the

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compact statute is enacted into law in the seventh member state,
all seven of which states shall be known as "charter member
states."

- (a) 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 whether the statute enacted by each such charter member state is materially different from the model compact language.
- 1. A charter member state whose enactment is found to be materially different from the model compact language is entitled to the default process provided in article X.
- 2. If any member state is later found to be in default or is terminated or withdraws from the compact, the commission remains in existence and the compact remains in effect even if the number of remaining member states is fewer than seven.
- (b) Member states enacting the compact subsequent to the charter member states are subject to paragraph (3)(u) of article VII to determine whether their enactments are materially different from the model compact language and whether they qualify for participation in the compact.
- (c) All actions taken for the benefit of the commission or in furtherance of the purposes of the administration of the compact before the effective date of the compact or the commission coming into existence are considered to be actions of the commission unless specifically repudiated by the commission.
- 1. Any state that joins the compact subsequent to the commission's initial adoption of the rules and bylaws is subject to the rules and bylaws 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.

- 2. Any member state may withdraw from the compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.
- (2) A member state's withdrawal may not take effect until 180 days after enactment of the repealing statute.
- (3) Withdrawal may not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's licensing authority to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of the compact before the effective date of withdrawal.
- (4) Upon the enactment of a statute withdrawing from the 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 must continue to recognize all licenses granted pursuant to the compact for a minimum of 6 months after the date of such notice of withdrawal.
- (a) The compact does not prevent any licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a nonmember state which does not conflict with the provisions of the compact.
- (b) The compact may be amended by the member states. An amendment to the compact does not become effective and binding upon any member state until it is enacted into the laws of all member states.

ARTICLE XII

CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

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(1) The compact and the commission's rulemaking authority must be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes, implementation, and administration of the compact. Provisions of the compact expressly authorizing or requiring the adoption of rules may not be construed to limit the commission's rulemaking authority solely for those purposes.

- (2) The provisions of the compact are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of the compact is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be contrary to the constitution of any member state, a state seeking participation in the compact, or of the United States, or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the validity of the remainder of the compact and the applicability thereof to any other government, agency, person, or circumstance may not be affected thereby.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the commission may deny a state's participation in the compact or, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (2)(a) of article X, terminate a member state's participation in the compact, if it determines that a constitutional requirement of a member state is a material departure from the compact. Otherwise, if the compact is held to be contrary to the constitution of any member state, the compact remains in full force and effect as to the remaining member states and in full force and effect as to the member state affected as to all severable matters.

ARTICLE XIII

CONSISTENT EFFECT AND CONFLICT WITH OTHER STATE LAWS

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- (1) The compact does not prevent or inhibit the enforcement of any other law of a member state which is consistent with the compact.
- (2) Any law, statute, regulation, or other legal requirement in a member state in conflict with the compact is superseded to the extent of the conflict.
- (3) All permissible agreements between the commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.

 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.