



FLORIDA HEALTH CARE LICENSURE COMPACTS GUIDE

Your Gateway to Multistate Health Care Practice

Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance

Streamlining Licensure for Health Care Applicants and Practitioners

A health care licensure compact is a multijurisdictional licensing model best known for its agreement among states to mutually recognize each other's medical licenses, which allows health care practitioners to practice across state lines without having to obtain separate licenses in each state. Florida participates in licensure compacts to improve licensure mobility for health care practitioners and increase consumers' access to health care services, ultimately contributing to a more efficient and accessible health care system.

Each licensure compact operates under different models, requirements, and privileges; therefore, it is important to understand that no two compacts are the same, and the rules, benefits, and application processes may vary significantly depending on the specific compact and profession involved.

About Us



License



Enforce



Inform

The Florida Department of Health, Division of Medical Quality Assurance (MQA) regulates health care practitioners and facilities through professional licensure, facility permitting, and administrative enforcement to preserve the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

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In Development



Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact

FAST FACTS

The Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact (ASLP-IC) facilitates the interstate practice of audiology and speech-language pathology while maintaining public protection. Florida joined the ASLP-IC as the 30th member state upon the passage of Senate Bill 7016 during the 2024 legislative session. The ASLP-IC has more than 30 member states and is in the process of establishing the commission and operationalizing the compact. Once the commission is fully operational and the member states are fully integrated with the compact's data system, licensed audiologists and speech-language pathologists will be able to apply for a privilege to practice in-person and through telehealth in ASLP-IC states.

MODEL:

The compact utilizes a mutual recognition approach, whereby individuals may apply within their home state for a privilege to practice in remote states, provided the applicant maintains active status and residence in the home state.

SCOPE OF PRACTICE:

An audiologist or speech-language pathologist practicing in a member state must comply with the state practice laws of the state in which the client is located at the time service is provided. The practice of audiology and speech-language pathology is defined by the state practice laws of the member state in which the client is located. Likewise, the practice of audiology and speech-language pathology in a member state under a privilege to practice subjects an audiologist or speech-language pathologist to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, the courts and the laws of the member state in which the client is located at the time service is provided.

ADVERSE ACTION:

The home state has the power to take adverse action against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's home state license. If a home state license is encumbered, the licensee's privilege to practice in remote states is nullified until the home state license is no longer encumbered and two years have elapsed from the date of adverse action.

A licensee providing audiology or speech-language pathology services in a remote state is subject to that state's regulatory authority. A remote state may, in accordance with due process and that state's laws, remove a licensee's compact privilege in the remote state for a specific period, impose fines and/or take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens. For purposes of taking adverse action, the home state gives the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from a member state as it would if the conduct had occurred within the home state. In so doing, the home state shall apply its own state laws to determine appropriate action.

REQUIREMENTS:

For all applicants:

- Holds an active license in the home state;
- Has no encumbrance on any state license;
- Has not had any adverse action against any license or compact privilege within the previous two years from date of application;
- Report to the commission adverse action taken by any non-member state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken.

For an audiologist:

- Meet one of the qualifying education requirements;
- Has completed a supervised clinical practicum experience from an accredited educational institution or its cooperating programs as required by the board;
- Has successfully passed a national examination approved by the commission;
- Holds an active, unencumbered license;
- Has not been convicted or found guilty, and has not entered into an agreed disposition, of a felony related to the practice of audiology, under applicable state or federal criminal law; and
- Has a valid U.S. Social Security or National Practitioner Identification number.

For a speech-language pathologist:

- Meet one of the qualifying education requirements;
- Has completed a supervised clinical practicum experience from an educational institution or its cooperating programs as required by the commission;
- Has completed a supervised postgraduate professional experience as required by the commission;
- Has successfully passed a national examination approved by the commission;
- Holds an active, unencumbered license;
- Has not been convicted or found guilty, and has not entered into an agreed disposition, of a felony related to the practice of speech-language pathology, under applicable state or federal criminal law; and
- Has a valid U.S. Social Security or National Practitioner Identification number.



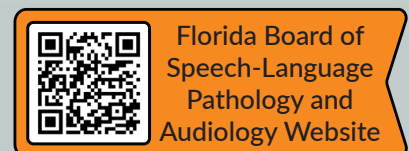
ASLP-IC
Website



ASLP-IC
Map



ASLP-IC
FAQs



Florida Board of
Speech-Language
Pathology and
Audiology Website



In Development



Counseling Compact

FAST FACTS

MODEL :

The Counseling Compact (the Compact) utilizes a mutual recognition approach, whereby individuals may apply within their home state for a privilege to practice in remote states, provided the applicant maintains active status and residence in the home state.

SCOPE OF PRACTICE :

The Compact provides a streamlined process for counselors to offer services across state lines, but it does not expand or alter the counselor's scope of practice beyond what is permitted in each state. A professional counselor practicing in a member state under the Compact must comply with the laws of the state in which the client is located at the time the service is provided. Similarly, the practice of counseling in a member state under a privilege to practice subjects a professional counselor to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, the courts, and the laws of the member state in which the client is located at the time the service is provided. While the Compact provides mobility and flexibility for counselors, it preserves the integrity of state-specific regulations to ensure quality and ethical care.

Counselors are required to have the following to qualify for a privilege to practice under the compact:

- Counselors must hold an active, unencumbered license in their home state, which must also be a member of the Compact.
- Counselors must have completed a graduate-level counseling degree from an accredited program.
- Counselors are required to have passed a national exam.
- A criminal background check, including fingerprinting, is mandatory as part of the licensure process or to secure the privilege to practice in other Compact states.
- Adherence to State Laws: Counselors must comply with the laws and regulations of the state in which they practice, including professional conduct, confidentiality, and continuing education requirements.

- No Adverse Action: Counselors must have no disciplinary or encumbered status on their home state license; otherwise, their privilege to practice in other Compact states will be revoked.

ADVERSE ACTION:

The Counseling Compact grants the home state the authority to take adverse action against a professional counselor's license. If the counselor's home state license becomes encumbered, their privilege to practice in other Compact member states is automatically revoked until the encumbrance is resolved. Additionally, a counselor practicing in a remote state is subject to that state's regulatory authority. A remote state may, following its own laws and due process, revoke or suspend a counselor's Compact privilege, impose fines, or take other necessary actions to protect public health and safety. The home state must treat reported conduct from a member state as if the conduct occurred within its own jurisdiction, applying its laws to determine appropriate disciplinary measures. Under the Compact, member states can conduct joint investigations, share investigative materials, and take adverse actions based on the factual findings of a remote state.

If a counselor changes their home state while under active investigation, the former home state must complete the investigation, take appropriate action, and report the findings to the Compact's data system. All adverse actions are recorded in the data system, alerting other member states. The Compact also clarifies that nothing overrides a state's ability to require a licensee to participate in an alternative program instead of imposing adverse action.

REQUIREMENTS:

State Participation in the Compact

To participate in the compact, a state must:

- License and regulate professional counselors;
- Require passage of a Commission-approved, nationally recognized exam;
- Require licensees to meet specified educational and post graduate professional experience standards;
- Have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints;
- Participate in the Commission's data system;
- Notify the Commission of any adverse action or the availability of investigative information regarding a licensee;
- Implement a process for considering the criminal history of applicants;
- Comply with the rules of the Commission;
- Require applicants to obtain or retain a license in his or her home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure;
- Grant the privilege to practice to a licensee holding a valid, clear, and active license in another member state in accordance with compact requirements and Commission rules; and
- Provide for the state's representative to the Commission to attend the Commission meetings.

Licensee Participation in the Compact

To exercise the privilege to practice under the terms and provisions of the compact, the licensee must:

- Hold an active, unencumbered license in their home state, which must also be a member of the Compact;
- Have a valid U.S. Social Security number or National Practitioner Identification number;
- Be eligible for a privilege to practice in any member state;
- Have no encumbrance or restriction against any license or privilege to practice within the previous two years;
- Notify the Commission that the licensee is seeking the privilege to practice within a remote state or states;
- Pay any applicable fees, including any state fee, for the privilege to practice;
- Meet any continuing competence or education requirements established by the home state;
- Meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the remote state or states in which the licensee is seeking a privilege to practice;
- Report to the Commission any adverse action, encumbrance, or restriction on a license taken by any non-member state within 30 days from the date the action is taken; and
- Complete a background check, including fingerprinting.





Interstate Medical Licensure Compact

FAST FACTS

The Interstate Medical Licensure Compact (IMLC) is an agreement among multiple licensing jurisdictions that allows members of the Compact to work together to expedite the licensing process for physicians who want to practice in multiple states and U.S. territories. The IMLC has more than 40 member jurisdictions. Florida became the 40th state to join the IMLC following the passage of Senate Bill 7016 during the 2024 legislative session. Florida onboarded with the IMLC Commission in the Fall of 2024.

MODEL:

The IMLC is the only occupational licensure compact that uses an expedited licensure method. This differs from mutual recognition in that licensees receive an actual license to practice in remote states, rather than a “privilege to practice” that is used in a mutual recognition model. This process is carried out as follows: First, a physician must designate a compact state as his or her “principal state of licensure.” This is the state in which a physician holds a full and unrestricted license and is defined as either the state in which the physician resides; the state where at least 25% of the practice of medicine occurs; the location of the physician’s employer; or the state designated as the state of residence for federal income tax purposes. The physician must then apply for an expedited licensure with the state board of the physician’s state of principal license. The board will then issue a letter of verification, provided the physician meets the necessary requirements, to the Interstate Commission. The physician must register through the Interstate Commission, pay any applicable fees, and denote the state(s) from which he or she wants to receive a license. Following the issuance of any expedited license, the licensee is subject to any fees and continuing education requirements for renewal of any license(s) issued by a member state.

SCOPE OF PRACTICE:

Licensees issued through the Compact authorize licensees to practice medicine in the issuing state consistent with the Medical Practice Act and all applicable laws and regulations of the member state in which the patient is located.

ADVERSE ACTION:

State medical boards retain the jurisdiction to impose an adverse action against a license to practice medicine in that state. Moreover, any disciplinary action taken by any member state may be subject to discipline by other member boards. If an individual's license is encumbered in the state of principal licensure, then all licenses possessed by the individual will automatically be placed on the same status. If an individual's license is encumbered in any other member state, then all licenses possessed by the individual will automatically be suspended.

REQUIREMENTS:

To be eligible for expedited licensure, applicants must have:

- Graduated from a medical school accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation, or a medical school listed in the International Medical Education Directory or its equivalent;
- Passed each component of the United States Medical Licensing (USMLE) or the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Examination (COMLEX-USA) within three attempts, or any of its predecessor examination accepted by a state medical board as an equivalent examination for licensure purposes;
- Successfully completed graduate medical education approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association;
- Specialty certification or a time-unlimited specialty certificate recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association's Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists;
- A full and unrestricted license to engage in the practice of medicine issued by a member board;
- Never been convicted, received adjudication, deferred adjudication, community supervision, or deferred disposition for any offense by a court of appropriate jurisdiction;
- Never held a license authorizing the practice of medicine subjected to discipline by a licensing agency in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction, excluding any action related to non-payment of fees related to a license;
- Never had a controlled substance license or permit suspended or revoked by a state of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; and
- No pending investigations by a licensing agency or any law enforcement authority.



IMLC Website



IMLC Map



IMLC FAQs



Florida Board
of Medicine
Website



Florida Board of
Osteopathic
Medicine Website



Nurse Licensure Compact

FAST FACTS

Florida joined the Nurse Licensure Compact (NLC) as the 27th member state in 2018 following the passage of House Bill 1061 during the 2016 legislative session. Under this compact, nurses holding a multistate license can practice in other compact member states without obtaining additional licenses. The multistate license is issued in a nurse's primary state of residence, but is recognized across state lines, like a driver's license.

MODEL:

The compact utilizes a mutual recognition approach, whereby individuals may apply within their home compact state for a multistate license. If a nurse who possesses a multistate license changes his or her primary state of residence by moving from a compact state to a noncompact state, the multistate license will be converted to a single-state license, valid only in the former home state.

SCOPE OF PRACTICE:

Licensees must comply with the scope of practice defined by the state in which the client is located at the time service is provided.

ADVERSE ACTION:

The home state has exclusive power to impose adverse action against an individual's license. If an individual's home state license is encumbered, the licensee's privilege to practice in remote states is nullified until the home state license is fully restored.

A remote state may take adverse action against an individual's multistate licensure privilege within that state. Any adverse action is reported to both the licensure information system and the licensee's home state, where the adverse action will be handled as if it had occurred in the home state.

REQUIREMENTS:

Each member state must require the following for an applicant to obtain a multistate license:

- Has graduated or is eligible to graduate from a board-approved Registered Nurses or License Practical Nurses/Vocational Nurses prelicensure education program;
- Has passed an English proficiency exam if English is not the applicant's native language or if prelicensure education program was not taught in English;
- Has successfully passed an NCLEX-RN® or NCLEXPN® Examination or recognized predecessor; Is eligible for or holds an active, unencumbered license;
- Has submitted biometric data for criminal history record checks;
- Has not been convicted or found guilty, or entered into an agreed disposition, of a felony offense;
- Has not been convicted or found guilty, or entered into an agreed disposition, of a misdemeanor offense related to the practice of nursing;
- is not enrolled in an alternative program;
- is subject to self-disclosure requirements regarding current participation in an alternative program; and
- Has a valid U.S. Social Security number.
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NLC Website



NLC Map



NLC FAQs



Florida Board
of Nursing
Website



In Development



Physical Therapy Compact

FAST FACTS

The Physical Therapy (PT) Compact is an interstate agreement that facilitates the practice of physical therapy across state lines while maintaining public protection. Florida initially joined the PT Compact as the 27th member state upon the passage of Senate Bill 7016 during the 2024 legislative session; however, since certain provisions in the enacted law materially deviated from the model PT Compact statute, Florida is unable to obtain compact privileges at this time. Florida remains committed to aligning with the PT Compact's standards and is actively exploring opportunities to participate fully in the future, enhancing access to care and mobility for physical therapists and physical therapist assistants.

MODEL:

The compact utilizes a mutual recognition approach, whereby individuals may apply within their home state for a privilege to practice in remote states, provided the applicant maintains active status and residence in the home state.

SCOPE OF PRACTICE:

A licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state under the compact privilege must function within the laws and regulations of the remote state. That is, a Compact Privilege allows the privilege holder to practice physical therapy in a remote state under the scope of practice of the state where the patient/client is located. scope of practice defined by the state in which the client is located at the time service is provided.

ADVERSE ACTION:

The home state has exclusive power to impose adverse action against an individual's license. If an individual's home state license is encumbered, the licensee's privilege to practice in remote states is nullified until the home state license is no longer encumbered and two years have elapsed from the date of adverse action.

A remote state may take adverse action against an individual's privilege to practice within that state. If an individual's privilege to practice in any remote state is encumbered, the individual shall not be eligible to practice in any remote state until the license is fully restored and all applicable fines are paid.

REQUIREMENTS:

To be granted the privilege to practice under the Compact, the licensee must:

- Hold a license in the home state;
- Have no encumbrance on any state license;
- Have not have any adverse action against any license or compact privilege within the previous two years;
- Notify the commission that the licensee is seeking the compact privilege within a remote state(s);
- Pay any applicable fees, including any state fee, for the compact privilege;
- Meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the remote state(s) in which the licensee is seeking a compact privilege; and
- Report to the commission adverse action taken by any non-member state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken.



PT Compact
Website



PT Compact
Map



PT Compact
FAQs



Florida Board of
Physical Therapy
Website



Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact

FAST FACTS

The Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT) is an interstate compact designed to advance the practice of psychology across state lines. Florida joined the PSYPACT as the 39th member state upon the passage of House Bill 33 during the 2023 legislative session. By obtaining an Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology (APIT) or the Temporary Authorization to practice (TAP) psychologists can practice telepsychology and temporary in person, face-to-face practice up 30 days per calendar year per PSYPACT state.

MODEL:

Like many other licensure compacts, PSYPACT takes a mutual recognition approach to multistate licensing. However, PSYPACT is somewhat unique in that it distinguishes the way in which privilege to practice is granted by partitioning it into two distinct forms, primarily focusing on telehealth. Practitioners licensed under the compact can choose to exercise their privilege to practice in remote states through telepsychology and/or a temporary authorization to practice in remote states. Telepsychology is defined by the compact as the provision of psychological services using telecommunications technology. On the other hand, a temporary authorization to practice permits psychologists licensed through the compact to conduct temporary in-person, face-to-face practice in remote states. This privilege is limited to 30 days per calendar year per PSYPACT state.

SCOPE OF PRACTICE:

Psychologists practicing outside of their home state under a privilege granted by the compact are to operate within the scope of practice of the remote state in which the client is located.

ADVERSE ACTION:

The home state has the power to impose adverse action against a psychologist's license. The home state regulatory authority is to investigate and take appropriate action with respect to any misconduct reported by a remote state as it would if the infraction had occurred in the home state. If adverse action is taken by the home state, the licensee's privilege to practice in remote states is nullified.

Remote states have the authority to take adverse action against a psychologist's temporary authorization to practice and telepsychology privileges within that state. Remote states are to investigate and take appropriate action with respect to any misconduct as it would if such conduct had occurred by a licensee within the home state. All disciplinary orders are to be reported to the Commission.

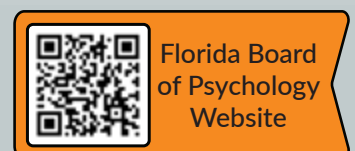
REQUIREMENTS:

Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology (APIT)

- Acceptable graduate degree in psychology.
- Current full unrestricted license in a compact state.
- No history of adverse action.
- Provide current active E. Passport issued by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB).

Authority to conduct temporary practice (TAP)

- Acceptable graduate degree in psychology.
- Current full unrestricted license in a compact state.
- No history of adverse action.
- Provide current active Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate (IPC) issued by the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards.





Commonly Used LICENSURE COMPACT TERMS

COMPACT						
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Applicant	An individual who is seeking licensure to practice audiology or speech-language pathology across member states.	An individual who is seeking licensure to practice as a counselor within a member state.	A physician who seeks expedited licensure through the Compact.	An individual who is seeking licensure to practice as a nurse within a member state.	<p>An individual licensed to practice psychology by a member state who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to obtain an (IPC) from the (ASPPB) and applies for a (TAP) from the PSYPACT Commission; or Seeks to obtain an E. Passport from the ASPPB and applies for an (APIT) from the PSYPACT Commission. 	An individual who is seeking licensure to practice as a physical therapist within a member state.

COMPACT						
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Privilege to Practice	The legal authorization to practice audiology or speech-language pathology in a remote state.	A legal authorization, which is equivalent to a license, permitting the practice of professional counseling in a remote state.	<i>Not applicable</i>	A legal authorization associated with a multistate license (MSL) that permits the practice of nursing as either an registered nurse and licensed practical nurse/vocational nurse in a remote state, including via telehealth. This is also known as a multistate licensure privilege .	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Compact Privilege	The authorization granted by a remote state to allow a licensee from another member state to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist in the remote state under its rules and regulations. The practice of audiology or speech-language pathology occurs in the member state where the patient, client, or student is located at the time the services are provided.	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	The authorization granted by a remote state to allow a licensee from another member state to practice as a physical therapist or work as a physical therapist assistant in the remote state under its laws and rules.

	COMPACT					
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Compact State	Any state that has enacted legislation to join the Compact, thereby agreeing to adhere to the rules and regulations established by the Compact.	Any state that has enacted legislation to join the Compact, thereby agreeing to adhere to the rules and regulations established by the Compact.	Any state that has enacted legislation to join the Compact, thereby agreeing to adhere to the rules and regulations established by the Compact.	Any state that has enacted legislation to join the Compact, thereby agreeing to adhere to the rules and regulations established by the Compact.	A state, the District of Columbia, or a United States territory that has enacted this Compact legislation and that has not withdrawn pursuant to subsection (3) of Article XIII or been terminated pursuant to subsection (2) of Article XII.	Any state that has enacted legislation to join the Compact, thereby agreeing to adhere to the rules and regulations established by the Compact.
Home State	The member state that is the licensee's primary state of residence.	The Compact state that is the licensee's primary state of residence.	<i>Not applicable</i>	The Compact member state which is the nurse's primary state of residence. Proof of residency, such as a current driver's license or other legal document showing the current address, may be required by the state board of nursing at the time of application for multistate licensure.	The home state is a compact member state where a psychologist is licensed to practice psychology. When practicing interjurisdictional telepsychology under the terms of this Compact, the home state is the Compact state where the psychologist is physically present when the services are delivered.	The Compact member state that is the licensee's primary state of residence.
Remote State	A member state, other than the home state, where a licensee is exercising or seeking to exercise his or her compact privilege.	Any member state, other than the home state, where a counselor is permitted to practice under the privileges granted by the Compact.	Not applicable	Any member state, other than the home state, where a nurse is permitted to practice under the privileges granted by the Compact.	<i>Not applicable</i>	A member state other than the home state, where a licensee is exercising or seeking to exercise the compact privilege.

	COMPACT					
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Distant State, also referred to as Party State	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	The compact state where a psychologist is physically present, not through the use of telecommunication technologies, to provide temporary in-person, face-to-face psychological services.	<i>Not applicable</i>
Receiving State	<i>Not applicable</i>	Refers to a member state other than the counselor's home state where the counselor seeks to practice under the privilege to practice granted by the Compact.	<i>Not applicable</i>	Refers to a member state other than the nurse's home state where the nurse seeks to practice under the privilege to practice granted by the Compact.	A compact state where the client/patient is physically located when the telepsychological services are delivered.	<i>Not applicable</i>
Member State	A state that has enacted the Compact.	Any state that has enacted legislation to join the Compact and agrees to abide by its terms and conditions.	A state that has enacted the Compact.	Any state that has enacted legislation to join the Compact and agrees to abide by its terms and conditions.	Any state that has enacted legislation to join the Compact and agrees to abide by its terms and conditions.	A state that has enacted the Compact.
License	The official authorization granted by a state's regulatory authority that permits an individual to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist within that state.	The official authorization granted by a state's regulatory authority that permits an individual to practice as a counselor within that state.	The authorization by a state for a physician to engage in the practice of medicine, which would be unlawful without the authorization.	The official authorization granted by a state's regulatory authority that permits an individual to practice as a nurse within that state.	The authorization by a state psychology regulatory authority to engage in the independent practice of psychology, which would be unlawful without the authorization.	The official authorization granted by a state's regulatory authority permitting an individual to practice as physical therapist or physical therapy assistant within that state.

	COMPACT					
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Single State License	An audiology or speech-language pathology license issued by a member state which authorizes practice only within the issuing state and does not include a privilege to practice in any other member state.	A licensed professional counselor license issued by a member state that authorizes practice only within the issuing state and does not include a privilege to practice in any other member state.	<i>Not applicable</i>	A license issued by the Florida Department of Health that allows registered nurses or licensed practical nurses to practice within the state of Florida, without the multistate licensure privilege to practice in other nurse licensure compact states.	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
State of Principal Licensure	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	A member state where a physician holds a license to practice medicine, and which has been designated as such by the physician for purposes of registration and participation in the Compact. The SPL verifies eligibility for the Letter of Qualification, which as a result, is issued by the IMLC.	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Multistate Licensure	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	A license issued by the Florida Department of Health that allows registered nurses and licensed practical nurses to practice in all nurse licensure compact states under a multistate licensure privilege.	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>

	COMPACT					
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Expedited License	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	A full and unrestricted license promptly issued by a member state to an eligible applicant through the process established by the Compact.	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Active Investigation	<i>Not applicable</i>	An ongoing, formal inquiry conducted by a regulatory authority to determine whether a licensed counselor or an applicant for licensure has violated professional standards, laws, or regulations.	An investigation related to a physician seeking licensure through the Compact by a licensing agency or law enforcement authority in any state, federal, or foreign jurisdiction for issues that have not been resolved.	An ongoing, formal inquiry conducted by a regulatory authority to determine whether a licensed nurse or an applicant for licensure has violated professional standards, laws, or regulations.	An ongoing, formal inquiry conducted by a regulatory authority to determine whether a licensed telepsychologist or an applicant for licensure has violated professional standards, laws, or regulations.	<i>Not applicable</i>

	COMPACT					
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Investigative Information	Information that a licensing board, after an inquiry or investigation that includes notification and an opportunity for the audiologist or speech-language pathologist to respond, if required by state law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if provided true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.	Information, records, or documents received or generated by a professional counseling licensing board pursuant to an investigation.	<i>Not applicable</i>	Investigative information that indicates that the nurse represents an immediate threat to public health and safety, regardless of whether the nurse has been notified and had an opportunity to respond.	(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 that 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.	Information, records, and documents received or generated by a physical therapy licensing board pursuant to an investigation.

COMPACT						
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Adverse Action	Any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by a state's laws which is imposed by a licensing board against a licensee, including actions against an individual's license or privilege to practice, such as revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the licensee, or restriction on the licensee's practice.	Any administrative, civil, or criminal action authorized by a state's laws which is imposed by a licensing board or other authority against a licensed professional counselor, including actions against an individual's license or privilege to practice, such as revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the licensee, limitation on the licensee's practice, issuance of a cease and desist action, or any other encumbrance on licensure affecting a licensed professional counselor's authorization to practice.	<i>Not applicable</i>	Any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by a state's laws which is imposed by a licensing board or other authority against a nurse, including actions against an individual's license or multistate licensure privilege such as revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the licensee, limitation on the licensee's practice, or any other encumbrance on licensure affecting a nurse's authorization to practice, including issuance of a cease and desist action.	Any disciplinary action that is a matter of public record which is taken by a state's psychology regulatory authority against an individual's license to practice psychology in that state.	Disciplinary action taken by a physical therapy licensing board based upon misconduct, unacceptable performance, or a combination of both.

COMPACT						
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Conviction	A formal declaration by a court of law that an individual has been found guilty of a criminal offense.	A formal declaration by a court of law that an individual has been found guilty of a criminal offense.	A finding by a court that an individual is guilty of a criminal offense through adjudication, or entry of a plea of guilty or no contest to the charge by the offender. Evidence of an entry of a conviction of a criminal offense by the court shall be considered final for purposes of disciplinary action by a member board. Conviction means a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, finding of guilt, jury verdict, or entry of judgment or sentencing, including, but not limited to, convictions, preceding sentences of supervision, conditional discharge, or first offender probation, under the laws of any jurisdiction of the United States of any crime that is a felony.	A formal declaration by a court of law that an individual has been found guilty of a criminal offense.	A formal declaration by a court of law that an individual has been found guilty of a criminal offense.	A formal declaration by a court of law that an individual has been found guilty of a criminal offense.
Criminal Background Check	A state and federal comprehensive review of an individual's criminal history records to ensure the safety and integrity of the profession.	A comprehensive review of an individual's criminal history records to ensure the safety and integrity of the counseling profession.	A state and federal criminal background investigation of an applicant for expedited licensure conducted through fingerprinting or other biometric data checks.	A state and federal comprehensive review of an individual's criminal history records to ensure the safety and integrity of the profession.	A state and federal comprehensive review of an individual's criminal history records to ensure the safety and integrity of the profession.	A state and federal comprehensive review of an individual's criminal history records to ensure the safety and integrity of the profession.

COMPACT						
TERMS	ASLP-IC	Counseling Compact	IMLC	NLC	PSYPACT	PT Compact
Criminal Offense	Any act or omission that is prohibited by law and punishable by the government through fines, imprisonment, or other penalties.	Any act or omission that is prohibited by law and punishable by the government through fines, imprisonment, or other penalties.	A violation of a law with possible penalties of a term in jail or prison, and/or a fine.	Any act or omission that is prohibited by law and punishable by the government through fines, imprisonment, or other penalties.	Any act or omission that is prohibited by law and punishable by the government through fines, imprisonment, or other penalties.	Any act or omission that is prohibited by law and punishable by the government through fines, imprisonment, or other penalties.
Disciplinary Action	Any formal measure taken by a regulatory authority in response to a violation of professional standards, laws, or regulations by an audiologist or speech-language pathologist.	Any formal measure taken by a regulatory authority in response to a violation of professional standards, laws, or regulations by a licensed counselor.	Any formal measure taken by a regulatory authority in response to a violation of professional standards, laws, or regulations by a physician.	Any formal measure taken by a regulatory authority in response to a violation of professional standards, laws, or regulations by a nurse.	Any action taken by a licensing entity which finds a violation of a statute or regulation that is a matter of public record unless the licensing entity clearly states that it is not a disciplinary action.	Any formal measure taken by a regulatory authority in response to a violation of professional standards, laws, or regulations by a physical therapist.
Nursys	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	The national nurse database that contains the licensure and disciplinary information of all RN and LPN/VN as contributed by states.	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>



Licensure Compacts

GENERAL FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is a health care licensure compact?

A licensure compact is an agreement between states that allows health care professionals to practice across state lines without having to obtain multiple state-specific licenses.

2. How do health care licensure compacts work?

If you are licensed in one compact state, you may be eligible to practice in other participating states, depending on the compact's rules and your home state's participation.

3. Who oversees health care licensure compacts?

Each compact is governed by its own interstate commission, which ensures compliance and addresses issues related to compact participation and enforcement.

4. What states participate in these compacts?

The list of states varies by compact. You should check the specific compact's website for an updated list of participating states.

5. Are all states part of health care licensure compacts?

No, not all states have joined each compact. Participation depends on individual state laws.

6. How do I know if my state is part of a compact?

You can verify your state's participation by visiting the compact's official website or checking with your licensing board.

7. How do compacts benefit consumers?

Compacts increase access to care by allowing practitioners to offer services across state lines, improving availability and reducing wait times for patients.

8. Do compacts improve access to rural and underserved areas?

Yes, compacts can help improve access to care in rural and underserved areas by enabling providers to serve patients in multiple states.

9. Can states join or leave a compact?

Yes, states can pass legislation to join or withdraw from a compact at any time.

10. Who is eligible to apply under a compact?

Licensed health care professionals who meet the criteria established by their home state and the compact are eligible to apply.

11. How do I verify if a provider has compact privileges?

You can check with the state's licensing board or the compact's commission to verify a provider's compact status.

12. Can practitioners using compact privileges be held accountable in my state?

Yes, practitioners are subject to the laws and regulations of the state where they are practicing, including disciplinary actions.

Each health care licensure compact is governed by its own specific rules, requirements, and processes. While this document provides general information about how compacts work, it's important to remember that no two compacts are exactly the same. For detailed, compact-specific information, including eligibility criteria, application processes, and practice requirements, please refer to the official website of each individual compact. These websites contain comprehensive FAQs, up-to-date state participation lists, and additional resources tailored to the specific profession and compact.



Get in Touch

MQA's Virtual Agent, ELI, is the best way to interact with MQA and can be found at the bottom of any board or council webpage. ELI uses artificial intelligence to provide immediate information and suggestions to health care applicants, practitioners, and consumers.

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