



The Council
of State
Governments

IDAHO INTERIM OCCUPATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE REVIEW COMMITTEE PRESENTATION

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The Council of State Governments

Founded in 1933, CSG is our nation's only organization serving all three branches of state government.

Scope

The nation's only organization serving all three branches of state government

Membership

CSG is a region-based membership organization that fosters the exchange of insights and ideas to help state officials shape public policy

Mission

Champion excellence in state governments in order to advance the common good

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**National Center for
Interstate Compacts**
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

National Center for Interstate Compacts (NCIC)

- Technical assistance center at The Council of State Governments
- Seeks to help states work cooperatively to solve mutual issues and meet shared goals through interstate compacts
- Serves as an:
 1. Information clearinghouse
 2. Provider of training and technical assistance
 3. Primary facilitator for assisting states in the review, revision and creation of new interstate compacts



Multistate Problem Solving
with Interstate Compacts



What is an Interstate Compact?



Legislatively enacted agreement (contract) among states



Enables states to cooperatively addresses shared problems



Preserves state sovereignty over issues belonging to states

Constitutionality

Article I, Section 10 of the US Constitution

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress...enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State.



Constitutionality

Virginia v Tennessee (1893)

U.S. Supreme Court concluded that compacts require congressional consent only when they could infringe upon federal authority or alter the federal balance of power.



Other Authorities

Case Law:

- U.S. Trust Co. of NY v. NJ-431 U.S. 1 (1977)

State compact obligations are enforceable through the contracts clause of the U.S. Constitution and cannot be impaired by legislative bodies who have entered into/enacted the compact.

- WV ex. rel. Dyer v. Sims-341 U.S. 22 (1951)

Compacts are conventional exercises of legislative authority and cannot be nullified unilaterally by any one member state.

- Olin v. Kitzmiller-259 U.S. 260 (1922)

Compacts can be amended if the amendment is not in derogation to compact.

- New York v. New Jersey-598 U.S. 218 (2023)

- Courts will resolve compact disputes under principles of contract law if that interpretation does not override valid compact terms.

Interstate Compact Enactments

**265+ compacts
in existence
today**

**Each state has
enacted
between 20-80
compacts**

**Idaho is a
member of 38
interstate
compacts**

**2,200 total
compact
enactments**



Occupational Licensing Interstate Compacts

**Facilitate
Multistate
Practice**

**Maintain or
Improve Public
Health and
Safety**

**Preserve State
Authority Over
Professional
Licensing**



**52 states and territories have adopted at least one compact.
40 states have adopted at least six compacts.**



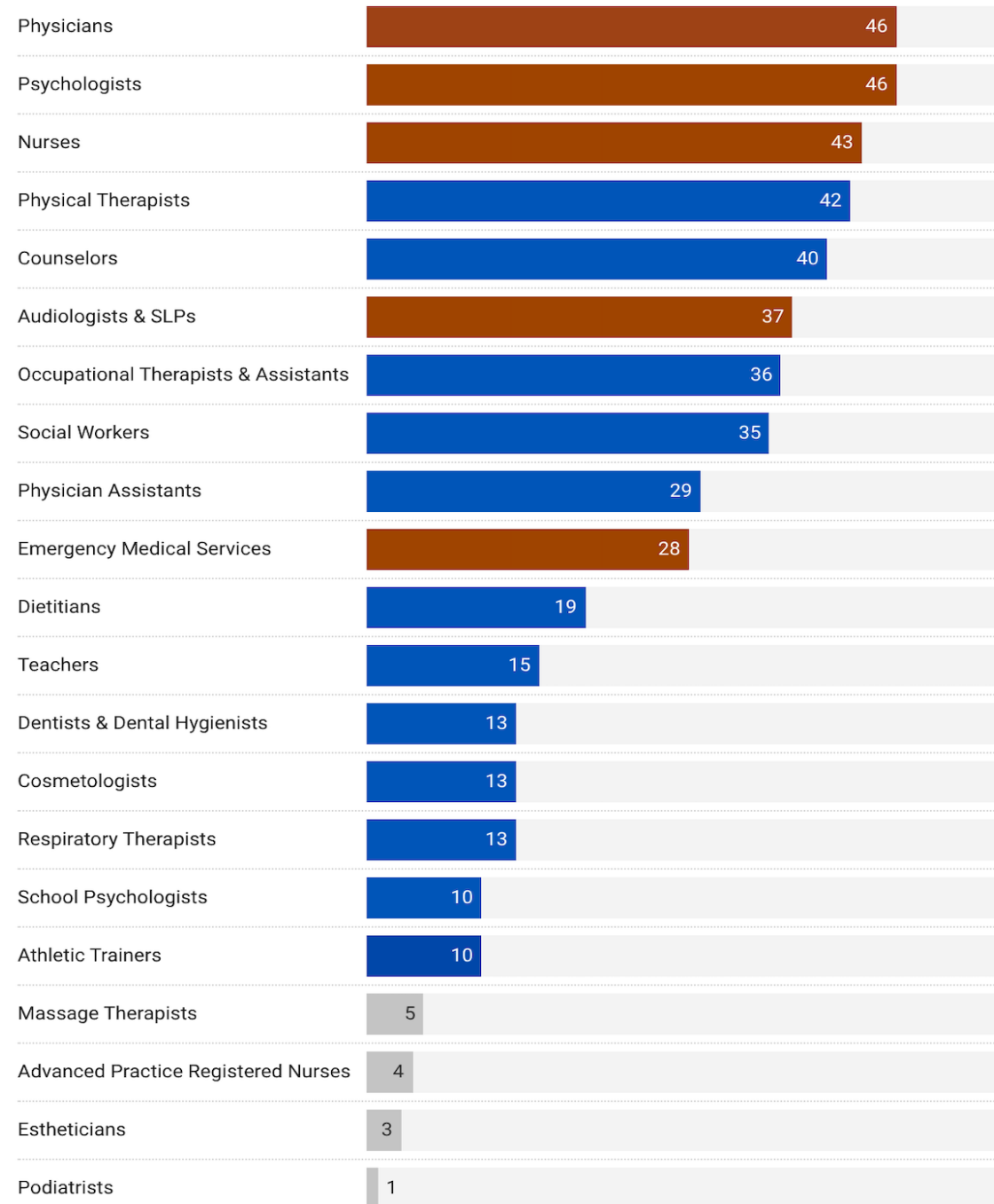
489 pieces of enacted compact legislation since 2016.



21 active interstate compacts for occupational licensing.



Licensure Compact Enactments



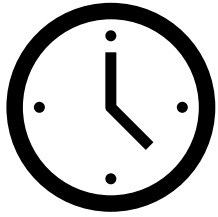
Why are licensure compacts needed?

Variations in state licensing policies can restrict licensure portability.

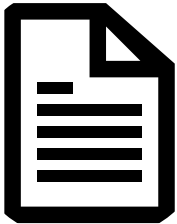
This particularly effects certain populations living/working alongside a state border and military families.



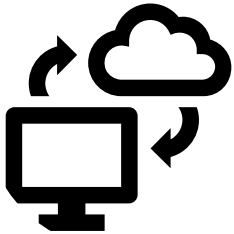
Barriers to Licensure Portability



Disparate, complex, and time intensive processes



Duplicative and burdensome requirements to maintain multiple licenses



Information sharing across states may be limited by infrastructure and processes

Primary beneficiaries of licensure portability



Health care
provider
shortage areas



Telehealth providers
and patients



Mobile populations
(students, military
families, etc.)



Patients and
practitioners living
along state borders
and rural communities

Potential Opportunities for Idaho

- Expanding telehealth opportunities in rural communities
- Compact participation was a significant funding factor for the Rural Health Transformation Program – Idaho received additional funding for the compacts the state has joined.
- 100% of Idaho counties are federally designated as mental health Professional Shortage Areas (NIH National Library of Medicine)



Benefits for Military Families

The Department of War supports the enactment of occupational licensing compacts and refers to them as the “gold standard” of licensure portability policies for military spouses.

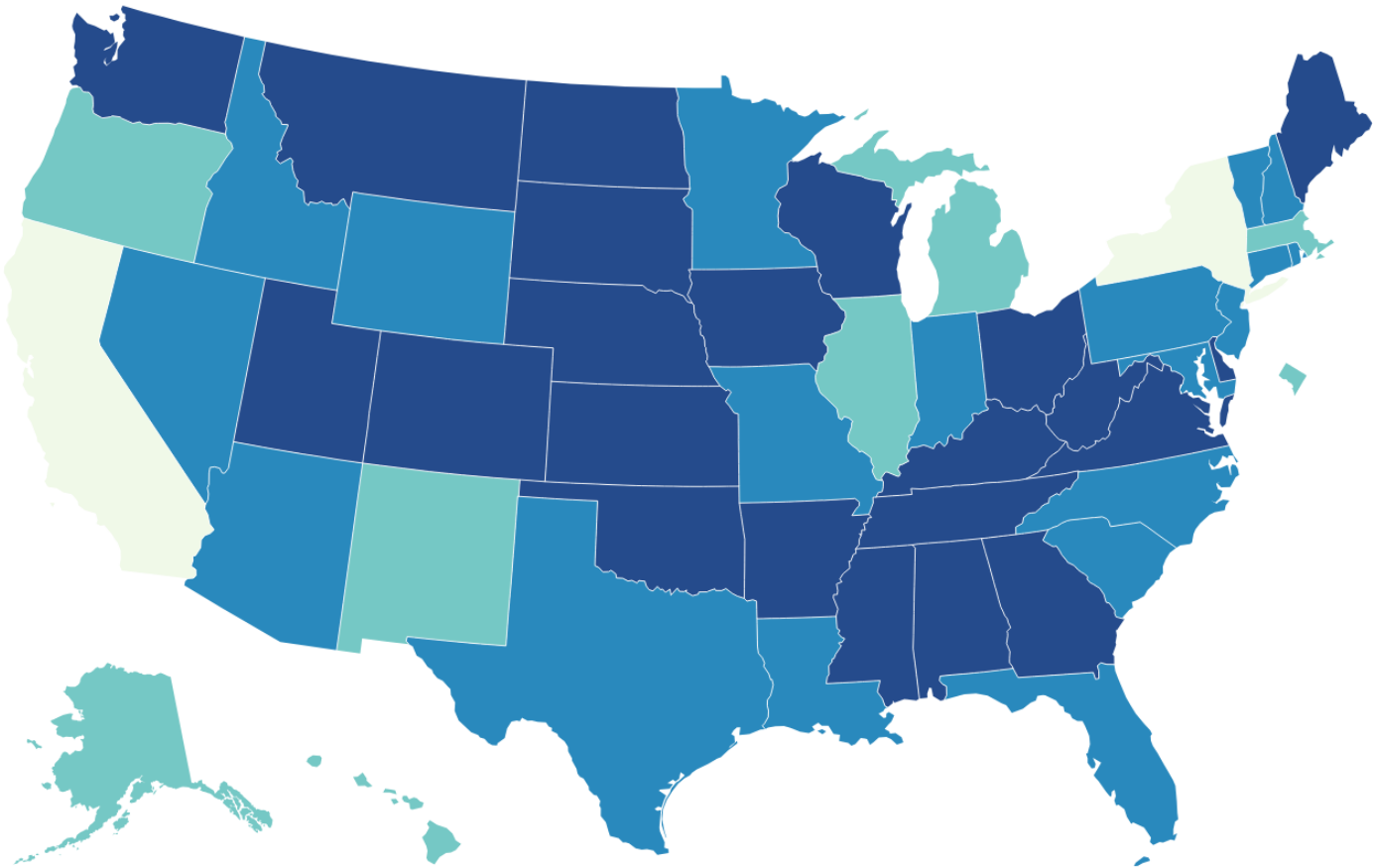


Licensure Compact Participation by State

Licensure Compact Participation by State

Updated as of February 23, 2026

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Policy Advantages of Licensure Compacts

- Bi-directional authorization
- Adaptability
- Does not supplant existing pathways and scopes of practice
- Voluntary



Process Advantages of Licensure Compacts

- Uniform and centralized qualification and application process
- Expediency of process
- Streamlined maintenance requirements (CE, renewal cycles)
- State data sharing and cooperation regarding adverse actions



Benefits for Practitioners



Authorizes practice in other member states



Provides consistency in policy and procedures



Reduces effort needed to maintain individual state licenses



Leverages new telehealth opportunities



Benefits for Patients



Increases access
to services



Improves continuity
of care



Expands the pool of
qualified practitioners



Enhances patient
protection



Benefits for Regulators



States retain control of scope of practice



States retain control of initial licensure process and disciplinary process and due process



Compacts facilitate the exchange of licensure and disciplinary information



Compacts improve cooperation in regulating the profession



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UNIVERSAL LICENSURE RECOGNITION

Common Licensure Portability Options

- Interstate compacts
- Universal licensure recognition
- Licensure by endorsement
- Telehealth registries
- Reciprocity agreements



Criteria	Universal Licensure Recognition	Interstate Compacts
Require practitioners to abide by the scope of practice of the state in which they are practicing.	✓*	✓
Allows for expeditious interstate movement of practitioners during emergencies.	✓	✓
Reduces barriers for out-of-state practitioners aiming to practice in your state.	✓	✓
Reduces barriers for in-state practitioners aiming to practice in multiple states.	✗	✓
Allows military spouses to maintain a single qualifying license for the duration of the military member's active duty, regardless of relocation.	✗	✓
Allows practitioners to work in multiple states without submitting a separate application.	✗	✓
Enhances public protection by creating a multistate database of licensure information to facilitate licensure verification and discipline.	✗	✓



ULR Policy Considerations

Benefits

Policy is extended to many professions

Simplifies requirements for licensure portability

Limitations

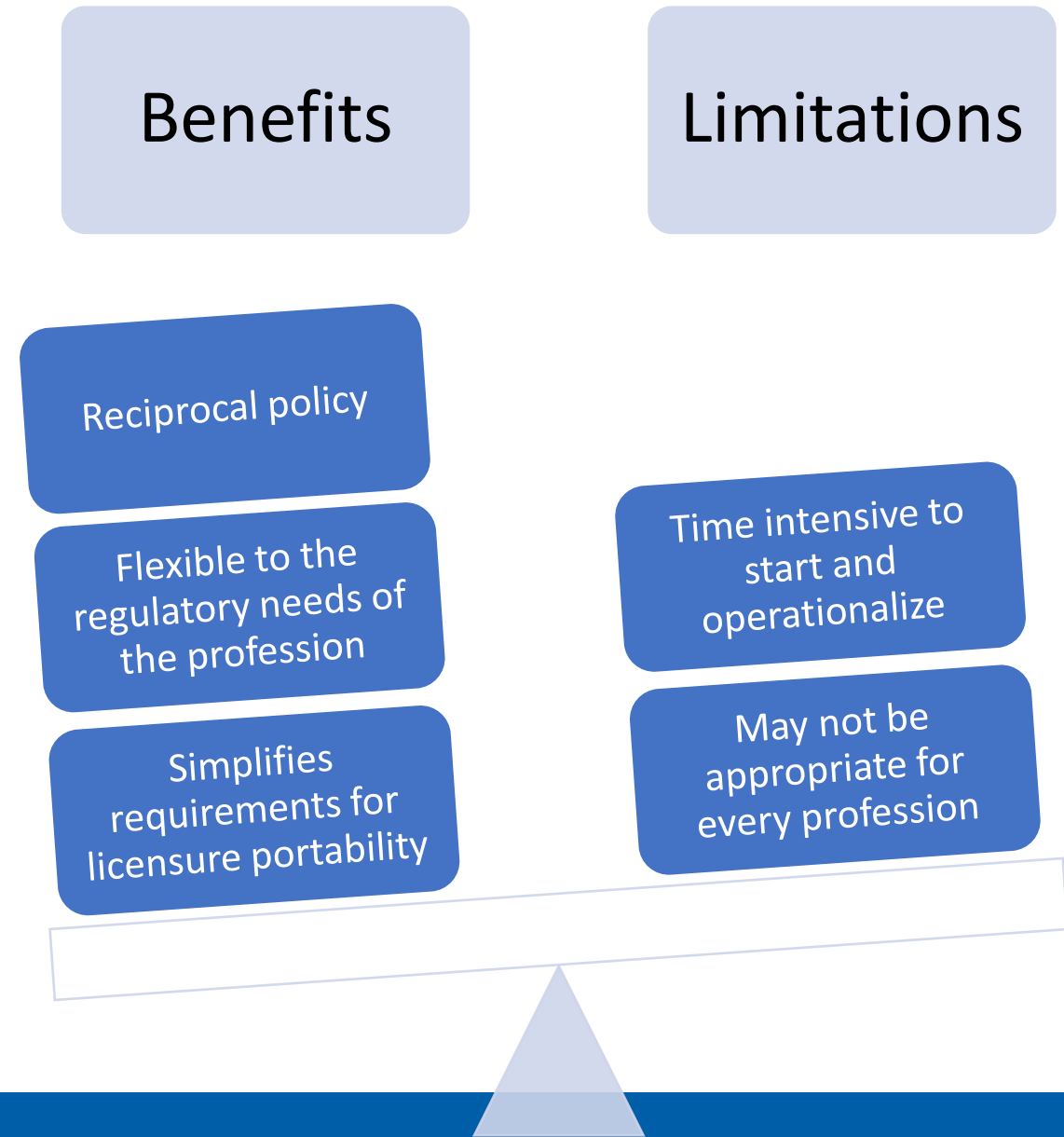
Lack of uniformity of policies across states

Only applies to licensees coming into the ULR state

Implementation results are unclear



Licensure Compact Policy Considerations





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COMPACT GOVERNANCE

Compact Commissions

- Compact commissions are the intergovernmental entities created by statute to administer the terms of the compact.
- The exact makeup and authority of the commission is developed in compact language.
 - Each compact member state typically provides one commissioner to serve on the full commission.
 - Compact language requires commissioners to be a state official of the state's licensing authority.
- As state officials, compact commissioners have a duty to act in their state's best interest and are subject to their state's appointing authority.



Compact Commission Rulemaking



- Rules are limited to the implementation and administration the compact
- Rules cannot impact state scope of practice or single state licensing requirements
- Rules can be rejected if voted by majority of member state legislatures

Fee Setting and Revenue

- Compact commissions have the ability to set fees for both usage of the compact and member state assessments.
- Only two compacts (PSYPACT and the Nurse Licensure Compact) utilize member state assessments.
- Compacts are primarily funded through supporting organizations and practitioner fees.

Profession	Member state fee	Applicant fee to member state	Applicant fee to Commission
Nursing	✓	✓	✗
Medicine	✗	✓	✓
ASLP	✗	✓	✓
PSYPACT	✓	✓	✓
EMS	✗	✗	✗



Contact Information

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