

SENATE

STATE OF MINNESOTA

NINETY-THIRD SESSION

S.F. No. 2656

(SENATE AUTHORS: **BOLDON, Hoffman and Lieske**)

DATE	D-PG	OFFICIAL STATUS
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02/12/2024	11560	Author added Hoffman
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03/25/2024	12891	Author added Lieske

1.1

A bill for an act

1.2

relating to health occupations; creating an audiology and speech-language pathology

1.3

interstate compact; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter

1.4

148.

1.5

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

1.6

Section 1. [148.5185] AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

1.7

INTERSTATE COMPACT.

1.8

The Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact is enacted into law

1.9

and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining in it in the form substantially

1.10

specified in this section.

1.11

ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS

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As used in this compact, and except as otherwise provided, the following definitions

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shall apply:

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(A) "Active duty military" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service

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of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty

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orders pursuant to United States Code, title 10, sections 1209 and 1211.

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(B) "Adverse action" means any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action

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permitted by a state's laws which is imposed by a licensing board or other authority against

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an audiologist or speech-language pathologist, including actions against an individual's

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license or privilege to practice such as revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the

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licensee, or restriction on the licensee's practice.

2.1 (C) "Alternative program" means a non-disciplinary monitoring process approved by
2.2 an audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board to address impaired practitioners.

2.3 (D) "Audiologist" means an individual who is licensed by a state to practice audiology.

2.4 (E) "Audiology" means the care and services provided by a licensed audiologist as set
2.5 forth in the member state's statutes and rules.

2.6 (F) "Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Compact Commission" or "commission"
2.7 means the national administrative body whose membership consists of all states that have
2.8 enacted the compact.

2.9 (G) "Audiology and speech-language pathology licensing board," "audiology licensing
2.10 board," "speech-language pathology licensing board," or "licensing board" means the agency
2.11 of a state that is responsible for the licensing and regulation of audiologists or
2.12 speech-language pathologists or both.

2.13 (H) "Compact privilege" means the authorization granted by a remote state to allow a
2.14 licensee from another member state to practice as an audiologist or speech-language
2.15 pathologist in the remote state under its laws and rules. The practice of audiology or
2.16 speech-language pathology occurs in the member state where the patient, client, or student
2.17 is located at the time of the patient, client, or student encounter.

2.18 (I) "Current significant investigative information" means investigative information that
2.19 a licensing board, after an inquiry or investigation that includes notification and an
2.20 opportunity for the audiologist or speech-language pathologist to respond, if required by
2.21 state law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proved true, would indicate more
2.22 than a minor infraction.

2.23 (J) "Data system" means a repository of information about licensees, including but not
2.24 limited to continuing education, examination, licensure, investigation, compact privilege,
2.25 and adverse action.

2.26 (K) "Encumbered license" means a license in which an adverse action restricts the
2.27 practice of audiology or speech-language pathology by the licensee and said adverse action
2.28 has been reported to the National Practitioners Data Bank (NPDB).

2.29 (L) "Executive committee" means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on
2.30 behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the commission.

2.31 (M) "Home state" means the member state that is the licensee's primary state of residence.

3.1 (N) "Impaired practitioner" means individuals whose professional practice is adversely
3.2 affected by substance abuse, addiction, or other health-related conditions.

3.3 (O) "Licensee" means an individual who currently holds an authorization from the state
3.4 licensing board to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist.

3.5 (P) "Member state" means a state that has enacted the compact.

3.6 (Q) "Privilege to practice" means a legal authorization permitting the practice of audiology
3.7 or speech-language pathology in a remote state.

3.8 (R) "Remote state" means a member state other than the home state where a licensee is
3.9 exercising or seeking to exercise the compact privilege.

3.10 (S) "Rule" means a regulation, principle, or directive promulgated by the commission
3.11 that has the force of law.

3.12 (T) "Single-state license" means an audiology or speech-language pathology license
3.13 issued by a member state that authorizes practice only within the issuing state and does not
3.14 include a privilege to practice in any other member state.

3.15 (U) "Speech-language pathologist" means an individual who is licensed by a state to
3.16 practice speech-language pathology.

3.17 (V) "Speech-language pathology" means the care and services provided by a licensed
3.18 speech-language pathologist as set forth in the member state's statutes and rules.

3.19 (W) "State" means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States
3.20 of America that regulates the practice of audiology and speech-language pathology.

3.21 (X) "State practice laws" means a member state's laws, rules, and regulations that govern
3.22 the practice of audiology or speech-language pathology, define the scope of audiology or
3.23 speech-language pathology practice, and create the methods and grounds for imposing
3.24 discipline.

3.25 (Y) "Telehealth" means the application of telecommunication technology to deliver
3.26 audiology or speech-language pathology services at a distance for assessment, intervention,
3.27 or consultation.

3.28 ARTICLE 2. STATE PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPACT

3.29 (A) A license issued to an audiologist or speech-language pathologist by a home state
3.30 to a resident in that state shall be recognized by each member state as authorizing an
3.31 audiologist or speech-language pathologist to practice audiology or speech-language
3.32 pathology, under a privilege to practice, in each member state.

4.1 (B) A state must implement or utilize procedures for considering the criminal history
4.2 records of applicants for initial privilege to practice. These procedures shall include the
4.3 submission of fingerprints or other biometric-based information by applicants for the purpose
4.4 of obtaining an applicant's criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of
4.5 Investigation and the agency responsible for retaining that state's criminal records.

4.6 (1) A member state must fully implement a criminal background check requirement,
4.7 within a time frame established by rule, by receiving the results of the Federal Bureau of
4.8 Investigation record search on criminal background checks and use the results in making
4.9 licensure decisions.

4.10 (2) Communication between a member state and the commission and among member
4.11 states regarding the verification of eligibility for licensure through the compact shall not
4.12 include any information received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to a
4.13 federal criminal records check performed by a member state under Public Law 92-544.

4.14 (C) Upon application for a privilege to practice, the licensing board in the issuing remote
4.15 state shall ascertain, through the data system, whether the applicant has ever held, or is the
4.16 holder of, a license issued by any other state, whether there are any encumbrances on any
4.17 license or privilege to practice held by the applicant, and whether any adverse action has
4.18 been taken against any license or privilege to practice held by the applicant.

4.19 (D) Each member state shall require an applicant to obtain or retain a license in the home
4.20 state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure, as well
4.21 as all other applicable state laws.

4.22 (E) An audiologist must:

4.23 (1) meet one of the following educational requirements:

4.24 (i) on or before December 31, 2007, have graduated with a master's degree or doctoral
4.25 degree in audiology, or equivalent degree regardless of degree name, from a program that
4.26 is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the Council for Higher Education
4.27 Accreditation, or its successor, or by the United States Department of Education and operated
4.28 by a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting organization
4.29 recognized by the board; or

4.30 (ii) on or after January 1, 2008, have graduated with a doctoral degree in audiology, or
4.31 equivalent degree regardless of degree name, from a program that is accredited by an
4.32 accrediting agency recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation, or its
4.33 successor, or by the United States Department of Education and operated by a college or

5.1 university accredited by a regional or national accrediting organization recognized by the
5.2 board; or

5.3 (iii) have graduated from an audiology program that is housed in an institution of higher
5.4 education outside of the United States (a) for which the program and institution have been
5.5 approved by the authorized accrediting body in the applicable country and (b) the degree
5.6 program has been verified by an independent credentials review agency to be comparable
5.7 to a state licensing board-approved program;

5.8 (2) have completed a supervised clinical practicum experience from an accredited
5.9 educational institution or its cooperating programs as required by the board;

5.10 (3) have successfully passed a national examination approved by the commission;

5.11 (4) hold an active, unencumbered license;

5.12 (5) not have been convicted or found guilty, and not have entered into an agreed
5.13 disposition, of a felony related to the practice of audiology, under applicable state or federal
5.14 criminal law; and

5.15 (6) have a valid United States Social Security or National Practitioner Identification
5.16 number.

5.17 (F) A speech-language pathologist must:

5.18 (1) meet one of the following educational requirements:

5.19 (i) have graduated with a master's degree from a speech-language pathology program
5.20 that is accredited by an organization recognized by the United States Department of Education
5.21 and operated by a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting
5.22 organization recognized by the board; or

5.23 (ii) have graduated from a speech-language pathology program that is housed in an
5.24 institution of higher education outside of the United States (a) for which the program and
5.25 institution have been approved by the authorized accrediting body in the applicable country
5.26 and (b) the degree program has been verified by an independent credentials review agency
5.27 to be comparable to a state licensing board-approved program;

5.28 (2) have completed a supervised clinical practicum experience from an educational
5.29 institution or its cooperating programs as required by the commission;

5.30 (3) have completed a supervised postgraduate professional experience as required by
5.31 the commission;

5.32 (4) have successfully passed a national examination approved by the commission;

6.1 (5) hold an active, unencumbered license;

6.2 (6) not have been convicted or found guilty, and not have entered into an agreed
6.3 disposition, of a felony related to the practice of speech-language pathology, under applicable
6.4 state or federal criminal law; and

6.5 (7) have a valid United States Social Security or National Practitioner Identification
6.6 number.

6.7 (G) The privilege to practice is derived from the home state license.

6.8 (H) An audiologist or speech-language pathologist practicing in a member state must
6.9 comply with the state practice laws of the state in which the client is located at the time
6.10 service is provided. The practice of audiology and speech-language pathology shall include
6.11 all audiology and speech-language pathology practice as defined by the state practice laws
6.12 of the member state in which the client is located. The practice of audiology and
6.13 speech-language pathology in a member state under a privilege to practice shall subject an
6.14 audiologist or speech-language pathologist to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, the
6.15 courts and the laws of the member state in which the client is located at the time service is
6.16 provided.

6.17 (I) Individuals not residing in a member state shall continue to be able to apply for a
6.18 member state's single-state license as provided under the laws of each member state.
6.19 However, the single-state license granted to these individuals shall not be recognized as
6.20 granting the privilege to practice audiology or speech-language pathology in any other
6.21 member state. Nothing in this compact shall affect the requirements established by a member
6.22 state for the issuance of a single-state license.

6.23 (J) Member states may charge a fee for granting a compact privilege.

6.24 (K) Member states must comply with the bylaws and rules and regulations of the
6.25 commission.

6.26 ARTICLE 3. COMPACT PRIVILEGE

6.27 (A) To exercise the compact privilege under the terms and provisions of the compact,
6.28 the audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall:

6.29 (1) hold an active license in the home state;

6.30 (2) have no encumbrance on any state license;

6.31 (3) be eligible for a compact privilege in any member state in accordance with Article
6.32 2;

(4) have not had any adverse action against any license or compact privilege within the previous two years from date of application;

(5) notify the commission that the licensee is seeking the compact privilege within a remote state or states;

(6) pay any applicable fees, including any state fee, for the compact privilege; and

(7) report to the commission adverse action taken by any nonmember state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken.

(B) For the purposes of the compact privilege, an audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall only hold one home state license at a time.

(C) Except as provided in Article 5, if an audiologist or speech-language pathologist changes primary state of residence by moving between two member states, the audiologist or speech-language pathologist must apply for licensure in the new home state, and the license issued by the prior home state shall be deactivated in accordance with applicable rules adopted by the commission.

(D) The audiologist or speech-language pathologist may apply for licensure in advance of a change in primary state of residence.

(E) A license shall not be issued by the new home state until the audiologist or speech-language pathologist provides satisfactory evidence of a change in primary state of residence to the new home state and satisfies all applicable requirements to obtain a license from the new home state.

(F) If an audiologist or speech-language pathologist changes primary state of residence by moving from a member state to a nonmember state, the license issued by the prior home state shall convert to a single-state license, valid only in the former home state.

(G) The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home state license. The licensee must comply with the requirements of Article 3(A) to maintain the compact privilege in the remote state.

(H) A licensee providing audiology or speech-language pathology services in a remote state under the compact privilege shall function within the laws and regulations of the remote state.

(I) 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

8.1 for a specific period of time, impose fines, or take any other necessary actions to protect
8.2 the health and safety of its citizens.

8.3 (J) If a home state license is encumbered, the licensee shall lose the compact privilege
8.4 in any remote state until the following occur:

8.5 (1) the home state license is no longer encumbered; and

8.6 (2) two years have elapsed from the date of the adverse action.

8.7 (K) Once an encumbered license in the home state is restored to good standing, the
8.8 licensee must meet the requirements of Article 3(A) to obtain a compact privilege in any
8.9 remote state.

8.10 (L) Once the requirements of Article 3(J) have been met, the licensee must meet the
8.11 requirements in Article 3(A) to obtain a compact privilege in a remote state.

8.12 ARTICLE 4. COMPACT PRIVILEGE TO PRACTICE TELEHEALTH

8.13 Member states shall recognize the right of an audiologist or speech-language pathologist,
8.14 licensed by a home state in accordance with Article 2 and under rules promulgated by the
8.15 commission, to practice audiology or speech-language pathology in a member state via
8.16 telehealth under a privilege to practice as provided in the compact and rules promulgated
8.17 by the commission.

8.18 ARTICLE 5. ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL OR THEIR SPOUSES

8.19 Active duty military personnel, or their spouse, shall designate a home state where the
8.20 individual has a current license in good standing. The individual may retain the home state
8.21 designation during the period the service member is on active duty. Subsequent to designating
8.22 a home state, the individual shall only change their home state through application for
8.23 licensure in the new state.

8.24 ARTICLE 6. ADVERSE ACTIONS

8.25 (A) In addition to the other powers conferred by state law, a remote state shall have the
8.26 authority, in accordance with existing state due process law, to:

8.27 (1) take adverse action against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's privilege
8.28 to practice within that member state; and

8.29 (2) issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and
8.30 testimony of witnesses as well as the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a licensing
8.31 board in a member state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of
8.32 evidence from another member state shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of

9.1 competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to
9.2 subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any
9.3 witness fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the
9.4 state in which the witnesses or evidence are located.

9.5 (B) Only the home state shall have the power to take adverse action against an
9.6 audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's license issued by the home state.

9.7 (C) For purposes of taking adverse action, the home state shall give the same priority
9.8 and effect to reported conduct received from a member state as it would if the conduct had
9.9 occurred within the home state. In so doing, the home state shall apply its own state laws
9.10 to determine appropriate action.

9.11 (D) The home state shall complete any pending investigations of an audiologist or
9.12 speech-language pathologist who changes primary state of residence during the course of
9.13 the investigations. The home state shall also have the authority to take appropriate action
9.14 and shall promptly report the conclusions of the investigations to the administrator of the
9.15 data system. The administrator of the data system shall promptly notify the new home state
9.16 of any adverse actions.

9.17 (E) If otherwise permitted by state law, the member state may recover from the affected
9.18 audiologist or speech-language pathologist the costs of investigations and disposition of
9.19 cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that audiologist or speech-language
9.20 pathologist.

9.21 (F) The member state may take adverse action based on the factual findings of the remote
9.22 state, provided that the member state follows the member state's own procedures for taking
9.23 the adverse action.

9.24 (G) Joint Investigations:

9.25 (1) In addition to the authority granted to a member state by its respective audiology or
9.26 speech-language pathology practice act or other applicable state law, any member state may
9.27 participate with other member states in joint investigations of licensees.

9.28 (2) Member states shall share any investigative, litigation, or compliance materials in
9.29 furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the Compact.

9.30 (H) If adverse action is taken by the home state against an audiologist's or
9.31 speech-language pathologist's license, the audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's
9.32 privilege to practice in all other member states shall be deactivated until all encumbrances
9.33 have been removed from the state license. All home state disciplinary orders that impose

10.1 adverse action against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's license shall include
10.2 a statement that the audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's privilege to practice is
10.3 deactivated in all member states during the pendency of the order.

10.4 (I) If a member state takes adverse action, it shall promptly notify the administrator of
10.5 the data system. The administrator of the data system shall promptly notify the home state
10.6 of any adverse actions by remote states.

10.7 (J) Nothing in this compact shall override a member state's decision that participation
10.8 in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action.

10.9 ARTICLE 7. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE
10.10 PATHOLOGY COMPACT COMMISSION

10.11 (A) The compact member states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known
10.12 as the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Compact Commission:

10.13 (1) The commission is an instrumentality of the compact states.

10.14 (2) Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the commission shall be
10.15 brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office
10.16 of the commission is located. The commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses
10.17 to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.

10.18 (3) Nothing in this compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity.

10.19 (B) Membership, Voting, and Meetings:

10.20 (1) Each member state shall have two delegates selected by that member state's licensing
10.21 board. The delegates shall be current members of the licensing board. One shall be an
10.22 audiologist and one shall be a speech-language pathologist.

10.23 (2) An additional five delegates, who are either a public member or board administrator
10.24 from a state licensing board, shall be chosen by the executive committee from a pool of
10.25 nominees provided by the commission at large.

10.26 (3) Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of
10.27 the state from which the delegate is appointed.

10.28 (4) The member state board shall fill any vacancy occurring on the commission, within
10.29 90 days.

10.30 (5) Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote with regard to the promulgation of rules
10.31 and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business
10.32 and affairs of the commission.

11.1 (6) A delegate shall vote in person or by other means as provided in the bylaws. The
11.2 bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means
11.3 of communication.

11.4 (7) The commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional
11.5 meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws.

11.6 (C) The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

11.7 (1) establish the fiscal year of the commission;

11.8 (2) establish bylaws;

11.9 (3) establish a code of ethics;

11.10 (4) maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws;

11.11 (5) meet and take actions as are consistent with the provisions of this compact and the
11.12 bylaws;

11.13 (6) promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and
11.14 administration of this compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall
11.15 be binding in all member states;

11.16 (7) bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the commission,
11.17 provided that the standing of any state audiology or speech-language pathology licensing
11.18 board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;

11.19 (8) purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;

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

11.22 (10) hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant
11.23 individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the compact, and establish the
11.24 commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications
11.25 of personnel, and other related personnel matters;

11.26 (11) accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies,
11.27 materials, and services and to receive, utilize, and dispose of the same; provided that at all
11.28 times the commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest;

11.29 (12) lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise own, hold,
11.30 improve, or use any property real, personal, or mixed; provided that at all times the
11.31 commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;

- 12.1 (13) sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of
12.2 any property real, personal, or mixed;
- 12.3 (14) establish a budget and make expenditures;
- 12.4 (15) borrow money;
- 12.5 (16) appoint committees, including standing committees composed of members and
12.6 other interested persons as may be designated in this compact and the bylaws;
- 12.7 (17) provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, law enforcement agencies;
- 12.8 (18) establish and elect an executive committee; and
- 12.9 (19) perform other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes
12.10 of this compact consistent with the state regulation of audiology and speech-language
12.11 pathology licensure and practice.
- 12.12 (D) The Executive Committee:
- 12.13 The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the commission
12.14 according to the terms of this compact. The executive committee shall be composed of ten
12.15 members:
- 12.16 (1) seven voting members who are elected by the commission from the current
12.17 membership of the commission;
- 12.18 (2) two ex officios, consisting of one nonvoting member from a recognized national
12.19 audiology professional association and one nonvoting member from a recognized national
12.20 speech-language pathology association; and
- 12.21 (3) one ex officio, nonvoting member from the recognized membership organization of
12.22 the audiology and speech-language pathology licensing boards.
- 12.23 (E) The ex officio members shall be selected by their respective organizations.
- 12.24 (1) The commission may remove any member of the executive committee as provided
12.25 in bylaws.
- 12.26 (2) The executive committee shall meet at least annually.
- 12.27 (3) The executive committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
- 12.28 (i) recommend to the entire commission changes to the rules or bylaws, changes to this
12.29 compact legislation, fees paid by compact member states such as annual dues, and any
12.30 commission compact fee charged to licensees for the compact privilege;

13.1 (ii) ensure compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or
13.2 otherwise;

13.3 (iii) prepare and recommend the budget;

13.4 (iv) maintain financial records on behalf of the commission;

13.5 (v) monitor compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to
13.6 the commission;

13.7 (vi) establish additional committees as necessary; and

13.8 (vii) other duties as provided in rules or bylaws.

13.9 (4) All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public and public notice of
13.10 meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in
13.11 Article 9.

13.12 (5) The commission or the executive committee or other committees of the commission
13.13 may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting if the commission or executive committee or
13.14 other committees of the commission must discuss:

13.15 (i) noncompliance of a member state with its obligations under the compact;

13.16 (ii) the employment, compensation, discipline, or other matters, practices, or procedures
13.17 related to specific employees or other matters related to the commission's internal personnel
13.18 practices and procedures;

13.19 (iii) current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation;

13.20 (iv) negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease, or sale of goods, services, or real
13.21 estate;

13.22 (v) accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;

13.23 (vi) disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged
13.24 or confidential;

13.25 (vii) disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a
13.26 clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

13.27 (viii) disclosure of investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

13.28 (ix) disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on
13.29 behalf of or for use of the commission or other committee charged with responsibility of
13.30 investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the compact; or

14.1 (x) matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or member state statute.

14.2 (6) If a meeting, or portion of a meeting, is closed pursuant to this provision, the
14.3 commission's legal counsel or designee shall certify that the meeting may be closed and
14.4 shall reference each relevant exempting provision.

14.5 (7) The commission shall keep minutes that fully and clearly describe all matters
14.6 discussed in a meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of actions taken, and
14.7 the reasons therefore, including a description of the views expressed. All documents
14.8 considered in connection with an action shall be identified in minutes. All minutes and
14.9 documents of a closed meeting shall remain under seal, subject to release by a majority vote
14.10 of the commission or order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

14.11 (8) Financing of the Commission:

14.12 (i) The commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses
14.13 of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

14.14 (ii) The commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and
14.15 grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services.

14.16 (iii) The commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member
14.17 state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the
14.18 commission and its staff, which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual
14.19 budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The
14.20 aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined
14.21 by the commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

14.22 (9) The commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds
14.23 adequate to meet the same; nor shall the commission pledge the credit of any of the member
14.24 states, except by and with the authority of the member state.

14.25 (10) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements.
14.26 The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting
14.27 procedures established under its bylaws. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds
14.28 handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public
14.29 accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual
14.30 report of the commission.

14.31 (F) Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification:

14.32 (1) The members, officers, executive director, employees, and representatives of the
14.33 commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official

15.1 capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil
15.2 liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred,
15.3 or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing
15.4 occurred, within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided
15.5 that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any person from suit or liability
15.6 for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton
15.7 misconduct of that person.

15.8 (2) The commission shall defend any member, officer, executive director, employee, or
15.9 representative of the commission in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out
15.10 of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of commission
15.11 employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the person against whom the claim is made
15.12 had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment,
15.13 duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit that
15.14 person from retaining his or her own counsel; and provided further that the actual or alleged
15.15 act, error, or omission did not result from that person's intentional or willful or wanton
15.16 misconduct.

15.17 (3) The commission shall indemnify and hold harmless any member, officer, executive
15.18 director, employee, or representative of the commission for the amount of any settlement
15.19 or judgment obtained against that person arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or
15.20 omission that occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or
15.21 responsibilities, or that person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope
15.22 of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that the actual or alleged
15.23 act, error, or omission did not result from the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct
15.24 of that person.

15.25 ARTICLE 8. DATA SYSTEM

15.26 (A) The commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of
15.27 a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action, and
15.28 investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

15.29 (B) Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a member state
15.30 shall submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom this compact
15.31 is applicable as required by the rules of the commission, including:

15.32 (1) identifying information;

15.33 (2) licensure data;

16.1 (3) adverse actions against a license or compact privilege;
16.2 (4) nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation;
16.3 (5) any denial of application for licensure, and the reason or reasons for denial; and
16.4 (6) other information that may facilitate the administration of this compact, as determined
16.5 by the rules of the commission.

16.6 (C) Investigative information pertaining to a licensee in any member state shall only be
16.7 available to other member states.

16.8 (D) The commission shall promptly notify all member states of any adverse action taken
16.9 against a licensee or an individual applying for a license. Adverse action information
16.10 pertaining to a licensee in any member state shall be available to any other member state.

16.11 (E) Member states contributing information to the data system may designate information
16.12 that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing
16.13 state.

16.14 (F) Any information submitted to the data system that is subsequently required to be
16.15 expunged by the laws of the member state contributing the information shall be removed
16.16 from the data system.

16.17 ARTICLE 9. RULEMAKING

16.18 (A) The commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set
16.19 forth in this article and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become
16.20 binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.

16.21 (B) If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule, by enactment of
16.22 a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact within four years of
16.23 the date of adoption of the rule, the rule shall have no further force and effect in any member
16.24 state.

16.25 (C) Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting
16.26 of the commission.

16.27 (D) Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule or rules by the commission, and
16.28 at least 30 days in advance of the meeting at which the rule shall be considered and voted
16.29 upon, the commission shall file a notice of proposed rulemaking:

16.30 (1) on the website of the commission or other publicly accessible platform; and

17.1 (2) on the website of each member state audiology or speech-language pathology licensing
17.2 board or other publicly accessible platform or the publication in which each state would
17.3 otherwise publish proposed rules.

17.4 (E) The notice of proposed rulemaking shall include:

17.5 (1) the proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the rule shall be
17.6 considered and voted upon;

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

17.8 (3) a request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and

17.9 (4) the manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the commission of their
17.10 intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.

17.11 (F) Prior to the adoption of a proposed rule, the commission shall allow persons to submit
17.12 written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.

17.13 (G) The commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a
17.14 rule or amendment if a hearing is requested by:

17.15 (1) at least 25 persons;

17.16 (2) a state or federal governmental subdivision or agency; or

17.17 (3) an association having at least 25 members.

17.18 (H) If a hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the commission shall publish
17.19 the place, time, and date of the scheduled public hearing. If the hearing is held via electronic
17.20 means, the commission shall publish the mechanism for access to the electronic hearing.

17.21 (1) All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the executive director of
17.22 the commission or other designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify
17.23 at the hearing not less than five business days before the scheduled date of the hearing.

17.24 (2) Hearings shall be conducted in a manner providing each person who wishes to
17.25 comment a fair and reasonable opportunity to comment orally or in writing.

17.26 (3) All hearings shall be recorded. A copy of the recording shall be made available on
17.27 request.

17.28 (4) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each
17.29 rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the commission at hearings required by
17.30 this Article.

(I) Following the scheduled hearing date, or by the close of business on the scheduled hearing date if the hearing was not held, the commission shall consider all written and oral comments received.

(J) If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing.

(K) The commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.

(L) Upon determination that an emergency exists, the commission may consider and adopt an emergency rule without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing; provided that the usual rulemaking procedures provided in the compact and in this Article shall be retroactively applied to the rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than 90 days after the effective date of the rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency rule is one that must be adopted immediately in order to:

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

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

(3) meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule.

(M) The commission or an authorized committee of the commission may direct revisions to a previously adopted rule or amendment for purposes of correcting typographical errors, errors in format, errors in consistency, or grammatical errors. Public notice of any revisions shall be posted on the website of the commission. The revision shall be subject to challenge by any person for a period of 30 days after posting. The revision may be challenged only on grounds that the revision results in a material change to a rule. A challenge shall be made in writing and delivered to the chair of the commission prior to the end of the notice period. If no challenge is made, the revision shall take effect without further action. If the revision is challenged, the revision may not take effect without the approval of the commission.

ARTICLE 10. OVERSIGHT, DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AND ENFORCEMENT

(A) Dispute Resolution:

(1) Upon request by a member state, the commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the compact that arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.

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

(B) Enforcement:

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

(2) By majority vote, the commission may initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the commission has its principal offices against a member state in default to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact and its promulgated rules and bylaws. The relief sought may include both injunctive relief and damages. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing member shall be awarded all costs of litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

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

ARTICLE 11. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERSTATE COMMISSION
FOR AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PRACTICE AND
ASSOCIATED RULES, WITHDRAWAL, AND AMENDMENT

(A) The compact shall come into effect on the date on which the compact statute is enacted into law in the tenth member state. The provisions, which become effective at that time, shall be limited to the powers granted to the commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of rules. Thereafter, the commission shall meet and exercise rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the compact.

(B) Any state that joins the compact subsequent to the commission's initial adoption of the rules shall be subject to the rules as they exist on the date on which the compact becomes law in that state. Any rule that has been previously adopted by the commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the compact becomes law in that state.

(C) Any member state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.

(1) A member state's withdrawal shall not take effect until six months after enactment of the repealing statute.

(2) Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board to comply with the investigative and adverse action reporting requirements of this act prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

(D) Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any audiology or speech-language pathology licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a nonmember state that does not conflict with the provisions of this compact.

(E) This compact may be amended by the member states. No amendment to this compact shall become effective and binding upon any member state until it is enacted into the laws of all member states.

ARTICLE 12. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any member state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any member state, the compact shall remain 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 13. BINDING EFFECT OF COMPACT AND OTHER LAWS

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

(B) All laws in a member state in conflict with the compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

(C) All lawful actions of the commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the commission, are binding upon the member states.

(D) All agreements between the commission and the member states are binding in accordance with their terms.

(E) In the event any provision of the compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any member state, the provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in that member state.

21.1 Sec. 2. **[148.5186] APPLICATION OF AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE**
21.2 **PATHOLOGY INTERSTATE COMPACT TO EXISTING LAWS.**

21.3 Subdivision 1. **Rulemaking.** Rules developed by the Audiology and Speech-Language
21.4 Pathology Compact Commission under section 148.5185 are not subject to sections 14.05
21.5 to 14.389.

21.6 Subd. 2. **Background studies.** The commissioner of health is authorized to require an
21.7 audiologist or speech-language pathologist licensed in Minnesota as the home state to submit
21.8 to a criminal history background check under section 144.0572.