

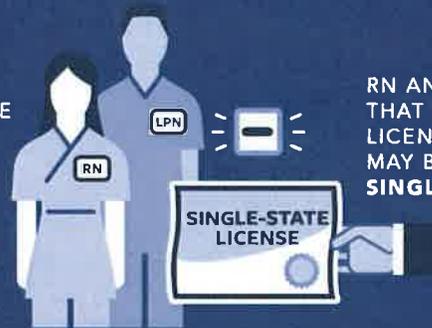
eNLC FAST FACTS



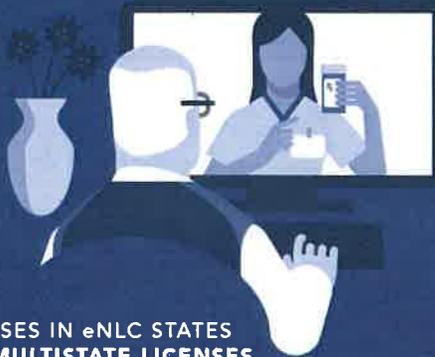
MORE THAN **2 MILLION NURSES** LIVE IN eNLC STATES AND HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE IN OTHER eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR A **MULTISTATE LICENSE** IN eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT **DO NOT** MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A **SINGLE-STATE LICENSE**



NURSES IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO PRACTICE VIA **TELENSURING** IN ALL eNLC STATES



NURSE EDUCATORS IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO TEACH VIA **DISTANCE EDUCATION** IN ALL eNLC STATES



eNLC STATES ALLOW NURSES TO **EASILY PRACTICE ACROSS BORDERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES

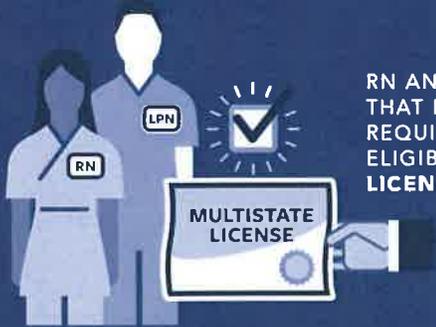


THE eNLC ALLOWS NURSES TO QUICKLY AND EASILY RESPOND TO **PROVIDE NURSING SERVICES DURING DISASTERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES

eNLC FAST FACTS



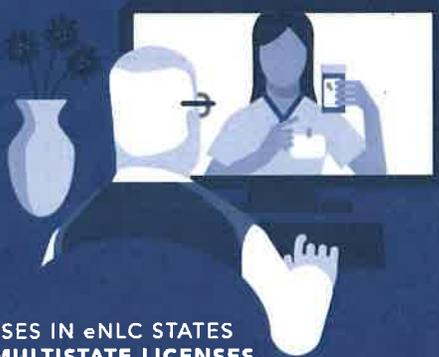
MORE THAN **2 MILLION NURSES** LIVE IN eNLC STATES AND HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE IN OTHER eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR A **MULTISTATE LICENSE** IN eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT **DO NOT** MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A **SINGLE-STATE LICENSE**



NURSES IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO PRACTICE VIA TELENURSING IN ALL eNLC STATES



NURSE EDUCATORS IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO TEACH VIA DISTANCE EDUCATION IN ALL eNLC STATES



eNLC STATES ALLOW NURSES TO **EASILY PRACTICE ACROSS BORDERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES



THE eNLC ALLOWS NURSES TO QUICKLY AND EASILY RESPOND TO **PROVIDE NURSING SERVICES DURING DISASTERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES

eNLC FAST FACTS



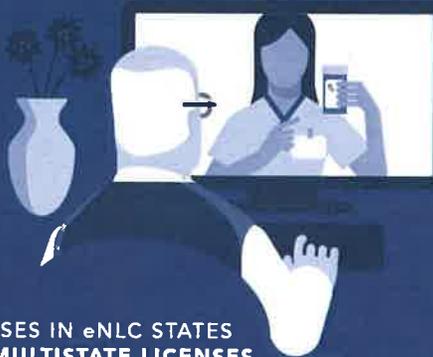
MORE THAN **2 MILLION NURSES** LIVE IN eNLC STATES AND HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE IN OTHER eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR A **MULTISTATE LICENSE** IN eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT **DO NOT** MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A **SINGLE-STATE LICENSE**



NURSES IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO PRACTICE VIA TELENURSING IN ALL eNLC STATES



NURSE EDUCATORS IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO TEACH VIA DISTANCE EDUCATION IN ALL eNLC STATES



eNLC STATES ALLOW NURSES TO **EASILY PRACTICE ACROSS BORDERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES

THE eNLC ALLOWS NURSES TO QUICKLY AND EASILY RESPOND TO **PROVIDE NURSING SERVICES DURING DISASTERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES



eNLC FAST FACTS



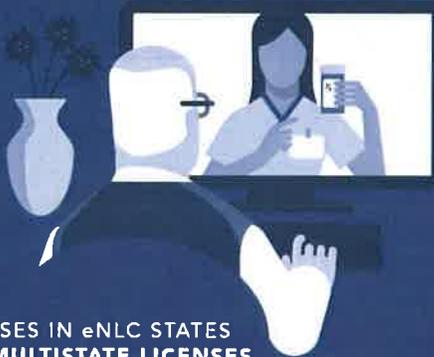
MORE THAN **2 MILLION NURSES** LIVE IN eNLC STATES AND HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE IN OTHER eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR A **MULTISTATE LICENSE** IN eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT **DO NOT** MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A **SINGLE-STATE LICENSE**



NURSES IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO PRACTICE VIA TELENURSING IN ALL eNLC STATES



NURSE EDUCATORS IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO TEACH VIA DISTANCE EDUCATION IN ALL eNLC STATES



eNLC STATES ALLOW NURSES TO **EASILY PRACTICE ACROSS BORDERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES

THE eNLC ALLOWS NURSES TO QUICKLY AND EASILY RESPOND TO **PROVIDE NURSING SERVICES DURING DISASTERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES



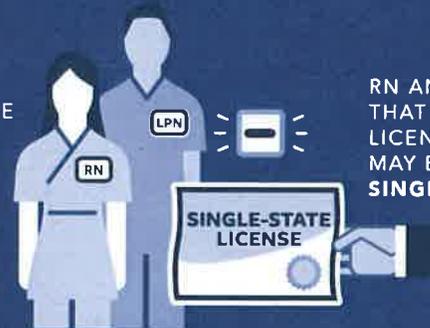
eNLC FAST FACTS



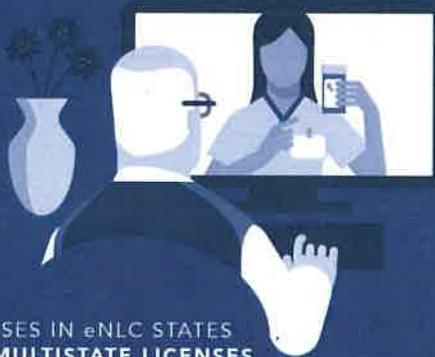
MORE THAN **2 MILLION NURSES** LIVE IN eNLC STATES AND HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE IN OTHER eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR A **MULTISTATE LICENSE** IN eNLC STATES



RN AND LPN/VN APPLICANTS THAT **DO NOT** MEET UNIFORM LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR A **SINGLE-STATE LICENSE**



NURSES IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO PRACTICE VIA **TELENURSING** IN ALL eNLC STATES



NURSE EDUCATORS IN eNLC STATES WITH **MULTISTATE LICENSES** ARE ABLE TO TEACH VIA **DISTANCE EDUCATION** IN ALL eNLC STATES



eNLC STATES ALLOW NURSES TO **EASILY PRACTICE ACROSS BORDERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES



THE eNLC ALLOWS NURSES TO QUICKLY AND EASILY RESPOND TO **PROVIDE NURSING SERVICES DURING DISASTERS** IN OTHER eNLC STATES



Frequently Asked Questions

Q1: I live in a noncompact state. How do I get a compact multistate license?

Only nurses who declare a compact state as their primary state of residence may be eligible for multistate license. As a resident of a noncompact state, you may apply for a license by endorsement in a compact state. Your eligibility will be limited to a single state license that is valid in that state only. As a resident of a noncompact state, you can have as many single-state licenses as you wish, but are not eligible for a multistate license.

Q2: Where is the compact application and what is the application fee?

Use the state board of nursing (BON) application for licensure by exam or by endorsement, as found on your BON's website. Licensure fees vary by state. If your legal residence is in a state that joined the compact as of Jan. 19, 2018 (Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Wyoming), and you hold a single state license in that state, then you should complete the application for a multistate license on your BON website.

Q3: I live in a compact state and have a license. How do I know if my license is multistate? How do I get a compact license?

If your legal residence is in a state that joined the compact as of Jan. 19, 2018 (Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Wyoming), and you hold a single state license in that state, then you should complete the application for a multistate license on your board of nursing website.

If your legal residence is in one of the original compact states and you held a multistate license on July 20, 2017, you may already have a compact license due to being grandfathered. If you're unsure of your licensure status, use the Nursys® QuickConfirm tool at www.nursys.com. This report will indicate "multistate" or "single state" in the status column. When you click on "Where can the nurse practice?" you will see a map (or a list) of all states where you hold the authority to practice.

Q4: I have a compact license. How long can I work in another compact state?

There is no time limit. As long as you maintain legal residency in the state that issued your multistate license and you remain in good standing, you may practice in other compact states.

If you were to take an action (while practicing in another NLC state or otherwise) which would change your legal residency

status (see example below), then you have given up legal residency in that home state and you must now apply for license by endorsement in the new state of residence. The new license issued will replace the former license.

For example, a nurse has legal residency in Arizona and practices temporarily in Colorado for six months under the Arizona multistate license. While the nurse is practicing in Colorado, her Arizona driver's license expires. Rather than renewing the Arizona driver's license, the nurse obtains a Colorado driver's license. Because a Colorado driver's license is only issued to a Colorado resident, the nurse has now become a Colorado resident unintentionally. Nurses must be careful not to take actions that would change their state of legal residency, when practicing in another state where they temporarily reside.

Q5: What if I move to another compact state?

When permanently relocating to another compact state, apply for licensure by endorsement and complete the Declaration of Primary State of Residence form within the application, which can be found on your board of nursing's website.

You may start the application process prior to or after the move. You should not delay applying once you have moved. There is no grace period.

- If you are moving from a compact state, you may not wait until your former multistate license expires before applying in your new state of legal residency. You can only practice on your former home state license until the multistate license in the new NLC home state is issued.
- If you are moving from a noncompact state applying to a compact state in advance of the move, you may be issued a single state license or your application may be held until you move and have proof of legal residency at which time you may be issued a multistate license.

Q6: My primary state of residence is a noncompact state; it is also where I am licensed. I am applying for licensure in a compact state. Do I have to give up my current license?

No, you may choose to keep and renew your current noncompact state license.

Q7: I live in a compact state where I am licensed. How do I get a license in a noncompact state?

Apply for licensure by endorsement to the board of nursing in the state where you seek a license. You may be issued a single

111 E. Wacker Drive, Ste. 2900, Chicago, IL 60601
312.525.3601 www.ncsbn.org/nlc



[facebook.com/NurseLicensureCompact](https://www.facebook.com/NurseLicensureCompact)



[@NurseCompact](https://twitter.com/NurseCompact)

Unlocking Access to Nursing Care Across the Nation

state license valid only in the state of issuance. Applications can be found on that board of nursing's website. Visit ncsbn.org for board of nursing contact information.

Q8: I am graduating from a nursing program. Can I take the NCLEX® in a different state?

The NCLEX® is a national exam and can be taken in any state convenient to you. It is not a state exam. The results will be directed to the board of nursing where you applied for your authorization to test (ATT) and licensure.

- If you are applying to a compact state for a multistate license, you should apply in the state where you intend to legally reside.
- If you are applying for a license in a noncompact state, you should apply for a license in the state where you intend to practice.

Q9: I live in a noncompact state, but I will be changing my primary state of residence to a compact state in a few months for a job. Can I apply for a license in that state now so I can work immediately after moving?

Yes. You may start the application process prior to the move. A new compact license will not be issued until you provide a Declaration of Primary State of Residence (PSOR) form and any proof of residence that may be required by the board of nursing (BON). Some states offer a temporary license; this may enable you to practice before your permanent license is issued. Check with your BON to see if they offer one.

Q10: I live in a noncompact state, but own property in a compact state. Can I get a compact license?

In order to be eligible for a compact license, your declared primary state of residence must be a compact state. Primary state of residence does not pertain to owning property but rather it refers to your legal residency status. Proof of residence includes obtaining a driver's license, voting/registering to vote or filing federal taxes with an address in that state. These legal documents should be issued by the same state.

Q11: I have a compact license and have accepted a temporary assignment in another compact state. My employer is telling me that I need to get that state's license. Is this true?

When hired in a remote state for a temporary position or commuting to a remote state from the primary state of residence (PSOR) (usually an adjacent state), employers should not require you to apply for licensure in the remote state when you have lawfully declared another state as your PSOR. PSOR is based on where you pay federal income tax, vote and/or hold a driver's license. The remote state board of nursing cannot issue a license to a nurse who has declared another compact state as the PSOR, since the multistate license from the home state applies to both states. You have the privilege to practice in any remote compact state with your multistate license issued by your home state.

Q12: How does the compact work for military or military spouses?

See military fact sheet on our Toolkit webpage at www.ncsbn.org/6183.htm for additional information.

Q13: How does the NLC pertain to advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs)?

The NLC pertains to registered nurses and licensed practical/vocational nurses licenses only. An APRN must hold an individual state license in each state of APRN practice. Visit ncsbn.org for BON contact information. Visit aprncompact.com for information on that compact.

Q14: Which nurses are grandfathered into the enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact (eNLC) and what does that mean?

Nurses in eNLC states that were members of the original NLC may be grandfathered into the eNLC. Nurses who held a multistate license on the eNLC effective date of July 20, 2017, in original NLC states, may be grandfathered. You can check if you hold a multistate license and the states in which you have the "authority to practice" by following the steps below.

- a. Go to nursys.com and click on [nursys quick confirm](#)
- b. Search by your name, license number or NCSBN ID
- c. Click "View Report."
- d. On the report page, click "Where can the nurse practice as an RN and/or PN?"

If you do not have a multistate license and you need to change your single state license to a multistate, contact the board of nursing. They may require proof of residence such as a driver's license prior to issuing you a multistate license.

Q15: Why would a nurse need a multistate license?

Nurses are required to be licensed in the state where the recipient of nursing practice is located at the time service is provided. A multistate license allows the nurse to practice in the home state and all compact states with one license issued by the home state. This eliminates the burdensome, costly, and time consuming process of obtaining single state licenses in each state of practice.

Q16: What is the difference between a compact license and a multistate license?

There is no difference between a compact license and a multistate license. This terminology is used interchangeably to reference the Nurse Licensure Compact (NLC) license that allows a nurse to have one license, with the ability to practice in all NLC compact states.

Q17: What do I need to do before I move to another state?

See moving scenarios fact sheet on our Toolkit webpage at www.ncsbn.org/nlc-toolkit.htm.

Q18: What does Primary State of Residence (PSOR) mean?

For compact purposes, PSOR is not related to property ownership in a given state. It is about your legal residency status. Everyone has legal documents such as a driver's license, voter's card, federal income tax return, military form no. 2058, or W2 form from the PSOR. If a nurse's PSOR is a compact state, that nurse may be eligible for a multistate (compact) license. If a nurse cannot declare a compact state as his/her PSOR, that nurse is not eligible for a compact license. They may apply for a single state license in any state where they wish to practice.



Frequently Asked Questions

Q1: I live in a noncompact state. How do I get a compact multistate license?

Only nurses who declare a compact state as their primary state of residence may be eligible for multistate license. As a resident of a noncompact state, you may apply for a license by endorsement in a compact state. Your eligibility will be limited to a single state license that is valid in that state only. As a resident of a noncompact state, you can have as many single-state licenses as you wish, but are not eligible for a multistate license.

Q2: Where is the compact application and what is the application fee?

Use the state board of nursing (BON) application for licensure by exam or by endorsement, as found on your BON's website. Licensure fees vary by state. If your legal residence is in a state that joined the compact as of Jan. 19, 2018 (Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Wyoming), and you hold a single state license in that state, then you should complete the application for a multistate license on your BON website.

Q3: I live in a compact state and have a license. How do I know if my license is multistate? How do I get a compact license?

If your legal residence is in a state that joined the compact as of Jan. 19, 2018 (Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Wyoming), and you hold a single state license in that state, then you should complete the application for a multistate license on your board of nursing website.

If your legal residence is in one of the original compact states and you held a multistate license on July 20, 2017, you may already have a compact license due to being grandfathered. If you're unsure of your licensure status, use the Nursys® QuickConfirm tool at www.nursys.com. This report will indicate "multistate" or "single state" in the status column. When you click on "Where can the nurse practice?" you will see a map (or a list) of all states where you hold the authority to practice.

Q4: I have a compact license. How long can I work in another compact state?

There is no time limit. As long as you maintain legal residency in the state that issued your multistate license and you remain in good standing, you may practice in other compact states.

If you were to take an action (while practicing in another NLC state or otherwise) which would change your legal residency

status (see example below), then you have given up legal residency in that home state and you must now apply for license by endorsement in the new state of residence. The new license issued will replace the former license.

For example, a nurse has legal residency in Arizona and practices temporarily in Colorado for six months under the Arizona multistate license. While the nurse is practicing in Colorado, her Arizona driver's license expires. Rather than renewing the Arizona driver's license, the nurse obtains a Colorado driver's license. Because a Colorado driver's license is only issued to a Colorado resident, the nurse has now become a Colorado resident unintentionally. Nurses must be careful not to take actions that would change their state of legal residency, when practicing in another state where they temporarily reside.

Q5: What if I move to another compact state?

When permanently relocating to another compact state, apply for licensure by endorsement and complete the Declaration of Primary State of Residence form within the application, which can be found on your board of nursing's website.

You may start the application process prior to or after the move. You should not delay applying once you have moved. There is no grace period.

- If you are moving from a compact state, you may not wait until your former multistate license expires before applying in your new state of legal residency. You can only practice on your former home state license until the multistate license in the new NLC home state is issued.
- If you are moving from a noncompact state applying to a compact state in advance of the move, you may be issued a single state license or your application may be held until you move and have proof of legal residency at which time you may be issued a multistate license.

Q6: My primary state of residence is a noncompact state; it is also where I am licensed. I am applying for licensure in a compact state. Do I have to give up my current license?

No, you may choose to keep and renew your current noncompact state license.

Q7: I live in a compact state where I am licensed. How do I get a license in a noncompact state?

Apply for licensure by endorsement to the board of nursing in the state where you seek a license. You may be issued a single

state license valid only in the state of issuance. Applications can be found on that board of nursing's website. Visit ncsbn.org for board of nursing contact information.

Q8: I am graduating from a nursing program. Can I take the NCLEX® in a different state?

The NCLEX® is a national exam and can be taken in any state convenient to you. It is not a state exam. The results will be directed to the board of nursing where you applied for your authorization to test (ATT) and licensure.

- If you are applying to a compact state for a multistate license, you should apply in the state where you intend to legally reside.
- If you are applying for a license in a noncompact state, you should apply for a license in the state where you intend to practice.

Q9: I live in a noncompact state, but I will be changing my primary state of residence to a compact state in a few months for a job. Can I apply for a license in that state now so I can work immediately after moving?

Yes. You may start the application process prior to the move. A new compact license will not be issued until you provide a Declaration of Primary State of Residence (PSOR) form and any proof of residence that may be required by the board of nursing (BON). Some states offer a temporary license; this may enable you to practice before your permanent license is issued. Check with your BON to see if they offer one.

Q10: I live in a noncompact state, but own property in a compact state. Can I get a compact license?

In order to be eligible for a compact license, your declared primary state of residence must be a compact state. Primary state of residence does not pertain to owning property but rather it refers to your legal residency status. Proof of residence includes obtaining a driver's license, voting/registering to vote or filing federal taxes with an address in that state. These legal documents should be issued by the same state.

Q11: I have a compact license and have accepted a temporary assignment in another compact state. My employer is telling me that I need to get that state's license. Is this true?

When hired in a remote state for a temporary position or commuting to a remote state from the primary state of residence (PSOR) (usually an adjacent state), employers should not require you to apply for licensure in the remote state when you have lawfully declared another state as your PSOR. PSOR is based on where you pay federal income tax, vote and/or hold a driver's license. The remote state board of nursing cannot issue a license to a nurse who has declared another compact state as the PSOR, since the multistate license from the home state applies to both states. You have the privilege to practice in any remote compact state with your multistate license issued by your home state.

Q12: How does the compact work for military or military spouses?

See military fact sheet on our Toolkit webpage at www.ncsbn.org/6183.htm for additional information.

Q13: How does the NLC pertain to advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs)?

The NLC pertains to registered nurses and licensed practical/vocational nurses licenses only. An APRN must hold an individual state license in each state of APRN practice. Visit ncsbn.org for BON contact information. Visit aprncompact.com for information on that compact.

Q14: Which nurses are grandfathered into the enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact (eNLC) and what does that mean?

Nurses in eNLC states that were members of the original NLC may be grandfathered into the eNLC. Nurses who held a multistate license on the eNLC effective date of July 20, 2017, in original NLC states, may be grandfathered. You can check if you hold a multistate license and the states in which you have the "authority to practice" by following the steps below.

- a. Go to nursys.com and click on [nursys quick confirm](#)
- b. Search by your name, license number or NCSBN ID
- c. Click "View Report."
- d. On the report page, click "Where can the nurse practice as an RN and/or PN?"

If you do not have a multistate license and you need to change your single state license to a multistate, contact the board of nursing. They may require proof of residence such as a driver's license prior to issuing you a multistate license.

Q15: Why would a nurse need a multistate license?

Nurses are required to be licensed in the state where the recipient of nursing practice is located at the time service is provided. A multistate license allows the nurse to practice in the home state and all compact states with one license issued by the home state. This eliminates the burdensome, costly, and time consuming process of obtaining single state licenses in each state of practice.

Q16: What is the difference between a compact license and a multistate license?

There is no difference between a compact license and a multistate license. This terminology is used interchangeably to reference the Nurse Licensure Compact (NLC) license that allows a nurse to have one license, with the ability to practice in all NLC compact states.

Q17: What do I need to do before I move to another state?

See moving scenarios fact sheet on our Toolkit webpage at www.ncsbn.org/nlc-toolkit.htm.

Q18: What does Primary State of Residence (PSOR) mean?

For compact purposes, PSOR is not related to property ownership in a given state. It is about your legal residency status. Everyone has legal documents such as a driver's license, voter's card, federal income tax return, military form no. 2058, or W2 form from the PSOR. If a nurse's PSOR is a compact state, that nurse may be eligible for a multistate (compact) license. If a nurse cannot declare a compact state as his/her PSOR, that nurse is not eligible for a compact license. They may apply for a single state license in any state where they wish to practice.

TWO COMPACTS COMPARED

A Driver's License Compact vs. a Nurse License Compact



1. Issued in your primary state of residence.
2. When driving in other states, you must know and obey that state's laws (rules of the road).
3. While driving in other states, if you violate the state's law, the state can remove your driving privileges in that state.
4. When you change your primary state of residence (move) to another compact state, you need to apply for that state's driver's license. You can drive on your former license for a certain number of days (depending on the state). The former license then becomes invalid.
5. While driving in other states, if you violate the state's laws and the state takes action (discipline), it is reported to the state that issued your license (where you reside). Most home states can take the same action as if you committed the violation in your home state.



1. Issued in your primary state of residence
2. When practicing in other states, you must know and obey that state's laws (Nurse Practice Act).
3. While practicing in other states, if you violate the state's laws, the state can remove your practice privileges in that state.
4. When you change your primary state of residence (move) to another compact state, you need to apply for that state's nursing license. You should apply immediately and not delay as there is no grace period. You can only practice on your former multistate license until you are issued your new multistate license from your new PSOR. The former license then becomes invalid.
5. While practicing in other states, if you violate the state's laws, and the state takes action (discipline), it is reported to the state that issued your license (where you reside). Most home states can take the same action as if you committed the violation in your home state.

Some of the Organizations Supporting the NLC include:

Air & Surface Transport Nurses Association

American Academy of Ambulatory Care Nursing

American Association of Colleges of Nursing

American Association of Neuroscience Nurses

American Association of Occupational Health Nurses (AAOHN)

American Association of Poison Control Centers

American Nephrology Nurses Association

American Organization of Nurse Executives (AONE)

American Telemedicine Association (ATA)

Association of Camp Nurses

Association for Vascular Access

Case Management Society of America (CMSA)

Center for Telehealth and E-Health Law

Citizen Advocacy Center (CAC)

Commission for Case Manager Certification

Emergency Nurses Association (ENA)

Health IT Now

National Military Family Association

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

National Patient Safety Foundation

Population Health Alliance

Telehealth Leadership Council

U.S. Department of Commerce

RESOURCES

Websites: nursecompact.com
www.ncsbn.org/nlc

NLC and APRN Compact Advocacy Web page

NLC Toolkit: ncsbn.org/nlc-toolkit.htm



The Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators

Final Rules

Effective January 1, 2019

Table of Contents

Section 100. Definitions.....	2
Section 200. Coordinated Licensure Information System	
201. Uniform Data Set and Levels of Access.....	2
202. Querying the Coordinated Licensure Information System.....	3
Section 300. Implementation	
301. Implementation Date.....	3
302. Transition.....	4
303. Recognition of New Party States After January 19, 2018.....	4
Section 400. Licensure	
401. A Party State's Responsibilities.....	5
402. An Applicant's Responsibilities.....	5
403. Change in Primary State of Residence.....	6
404. Temporary Permits and Licenses.....	6
405. Identification of Licenses.....	6
406. Credentialing and English Proficiency for Foreign Nurse Graduates.....	6
407. Deactivation, Discipline and Revocation.....	7
Section 500. Administration	
501. Dues Assessment.....	7
502. Dispute Resolution.....	9
503. Compliance and Enforcement.....	10

SECTION 100. DEFINITIONS

- (1) "Commission" means the Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators.
- (2) "Compact" means the Nurse Licensure Compact that became effective on July 20, 2017 and implemented on January 19, 2018.
- (3) "Convert" means to change a multistate license to a single-state license if a nurse changes primary state of residence by moving from a party state to a non-party state; or to change a single-state license to a multistate license once any disqualifying events are eliminated.
- (4) "Deactivate" means to change the status of a multistate license or privilege to practice.
- (5) "Director" means the individual referred to in Article IV of the Interstate Commission of Nurse Licensure Compact Administrators Bylaws.
- (6) "Disqualifying Event" means an incident, which results in a person becoming disqualified or ineligible to retain or renew a multistate license. These include but are not limited to the following: any adverse action resulting in an encumbrance, current participation in an alternative program, a misdemeanor offense related to the practice of nursing (which includes, but is not limited to, an agreed disposition), or a felony offense (which includes, but is not limited to, an agreed disposition).
- (7) "Independent credentials review agency" means a non-governmental evaluation agency that verifies and certifies that foreign nurse graduates have graduated from nursing programs that are academically equivalent to nursing programs in the United States.
- (8) "Licensure" includes the authority to practice nursing granted through the process of examination, endorsement, renewal, reinstatement and/or reactivation.
- (9) "Prior Compact" means the Nurse Licensure Compact that was in effect until January 19, 2018.
- (10) "Unencumbered license" means a license that authorizes a nurse to engage in the full and unrestricted practice of nursing.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

SECTION 200. COORDINATED LICENSURE INFORMATION SYSTEM

201. UNIFORM DATA SET AND LEVELS OF ACCESS

(1) The Compact Administrator of each party state shall furnish uniform data to the Coordinated Licensure Information System, which shall consist of the following:

- (a) the nurse's name;
- (b) jurisdiction of licensure;
- (c) license expiration date;
- (d) licensure classification, license number and status;
- (e) public emergency and final disciplinary actions, as defined by the contributing state authority;
- (f) a change in the status of a disciplinary action or licensure encumbrance;
- (g) status of multistate licensure privileges;
- (h) current participation by the nurse in an alternative program;
- (i) information that is required to be expunged by the laws of a party state;
- (j) the applicant or nurse's United States social security number;
- (k) current significant investigative information; and
- (l) a correction to a licensee's data.

(2) The public shall have access to items (1)(a) through (g) and information about a licensee's participation in an alternative program to the extent allowed by state law.

(3) In the event a nurse asserts that any Coordinated Licensure Information System data is inaccurate, the burden shall be upon the nurse to provide evidence in a manner determined by the party state that substantiates such claim.

(4) A party state shall report the items in the uniform data set to the Coordinated Licensure Information System within fifteen (15) calendar days of the date on which the action is taken.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018; amended August 14, 2018; effective January 1, 2019.

202. QUERYING THE COORDINATED LICENSURE INFORMATION SYSTEM

(1) Upon application for multistate licensure, with the exception of renewal by a nurse, a party state shall query the Coordinated Licensure Information System to determine the applicant's current licensure status, previous disciplinary action(s), current participation in an alternative program, and any current significant investigative information.

(2) Upon discovery that an applicant is under investigation in another party state, the party state in receipt of the nurse licensure application shall contact the investigating party state and may request investigative documents and information.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

SECTION 300. IMPLEMENTATION

301. IMPLEMENTATION DATE

The Compact shall be implemented on January 19, 2018.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

302. TRANSITION

(1) (a) A nurse who holds a multistate license on the Compact effective date of July 20, 2017, and whose multistate license remains unencumbered on the January 19, 2018 implementation date and who maintains and renews a multistate license is not required to meet the new requirements for a multistate license under the Compact.

(b) A nurse who retained a multistate license pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and subsequently incurs a disqualifying event shall have the multistate license revoked or deactivated pursuant to the laws of the home state.

(c) A nurse whose multistate license is revoked or deactivated may be eligible for a single state license in accordance with the laws of the party state.

(2) A nurse who applies for a multistate license after July 20, 2017, shall be required to meet the requirements of Article III (c) of the Compact.

(3) During the transition period, a licensee who holds a single state license in a Compact state that was not a member of the prior Compact and who also holds a multistate license in a party state, may retain the single state license until it lapses, expires or becomes inactive."

(4) After the implementation date, party states shall not renew or reinstate a single state license if the nurse has a multistate license in another party state.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

303. RECOGNITION OF NEW PARTY STATES AFTER JANUARY 19, 2018

(1) All party states shall be notified by the Commission within fifteen (15) calendar days when a new party state enacts the Compact.

(2) The new party state shall establish an implementation date six (6) months from enactment or as specified in the enabling language and shall notify the Director of the date.

(3) Upon implementation, a new state licensee who holds a single state license in a Compact state that was not a member of the prior Compact and holds a multistate license in a party state, may retain the single state license until it lapses, expires or becomes inactive.

(4) At least ninety (90) calendar days prior to the implementation date, all other party states shall notify any active single state licensee with an address in the new party state that the licensee may only hold one multistate license in the primary state of residence. The licensee shall be advised to obtain or maintain a multistate license only from the primary state of residence.

(5) Each party state shall deactivate a multistate license when a new home state issues a multistate license.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

SECTION 400. LICENSURE

401. PARTY STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

(1) On all application forms for multistate licensure, a party state shall require, at a minimum:

(a) A declaration of a primary state of residence and

(b) Whether the applicant is a current participant in an alternative program.

(2) (a) An applicant for licensure who is determined to be ineligible for a multistate license shall be notified by the home state of the qualifications not met.

(b) The home state may issue a single state license pursuant to its laws.

(3) A party state shall not issue a single state license to a nurse who holds a multistate license in another party state.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

402. APPLICANT RESPONSIBILITIES

(1) On all application forms for multistate licensure in a party state, an applicant shall declare a primary state of residence.

(2) A nurse who changes primary state of residence to another party state shall apply for a license in the new party state when the nurse declares to be a resident of the state and obtains privileges not ordinarily extended to nonresidents of the state, including but not limited to, those listed in 402 (4) (a) – (e).

(3) A nurse shall not apply for a single state license in a party state while the nurse holds a multistate license in another party state.

(4) A party state may require an applicant to provide evidence of residence in the declared primary state of residence. This evidence may include, but is not limited to, a current:

- (a) driver's license with a home address;
- (b) voter registration card with a home address;
- (c) federal income tax return with a primary state of residence declaration;
- (d) military form no. 2058 (state of legal residence certificate); or
- (e) W2 form from the United States government or any bureau, division, or agency thereof, indicating residence.

(5) An applicant who is a citizen of a foreign country, and who is lawfully present in the United States and is applying for multistate licensure in a party state may declare either the applicant's country of origin or the party state where they are living as the primary state of residence. If the applicant declares the foreign country as the primary state of residence, the party state shall not issue a multistate license, but may issue a single state license if the applicant meets the party state's licensure requirements.

(6) An applicant shall disclose current participation in an alternative program to any party state, whether upon initial application or within ten (10) calendar days of enrollment in the program.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

403. CHANGE IN PRIMARY STATE OF RESIDENCE

(1) A nurse who changes his or her primary state of residence from one party state to another party state may continue to practice under the existing multistate license while the nurse's application is processed and a multistate license is issued in the new primary state of residence.

(2) Upon issuance of a new multistate license, the former primary state of residence shall deactivate its multistate license held by the nurse and provide notice to the nurse.

(3) If a party state verifies that a licensee who holds a multistate license changes primary state of residence to a non-party state, the party state shall convert the multistate license to a single state license within fifteen (15) calendar days, and report this conversion to the Coordinated Licensure Information System.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

404. TEMPORARY PERMITS AND LICENSES

A temporary permit, license, or similar temporary authorization to practice issued by a party state to an applicant for licensure shall not grant multistate licensure privileges.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

405. IDENTIFICATION OF LICENSES

A license issued by a party state shall be clearly identified as either a single state license or a multistate license.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

406. CREDENTIALING AND ENGLISH PROFICIENCY FOR FOREIGN NURSE GRADUATES

(1) A party state shall verify that an independent credentials review agency evaluated the credentials of graduates as set forth in Article III (c)(2)ii.

(2) The party state shall verify successful completion of an English proficiency examination for graduates as set forth in Article III (c)(3).

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

407. DEACTIVATION, DISCIPLINE AND REVOCATION

A party state shall determine whether a disqualifying event will result in adverse action or deactivation of a multistate license or privilege. Upon deactivation due to a disqualifying event, the home state may issue a single state license.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

SECTION 500. ADMINISTRATION

501. DUES ASSESSMENT

(1) The Commission shall determine the annual assessment to be paid by party states. The assessment formula is a flat fee per party state. The Commission shall provide public notice of any proposed revision to the annual assessment fee at least ninety (90) calendar days prior to the Commission meeting to consider the proposed revision.

(2) The annual assessment shall be due within the Commission's first fiscal year after the implementation date and annually thereafter.

History: Adopted December 12, 2017; effective January 19, 2018.

502. DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

(1) In the event that two or more party states have a dispute, the parties shall attempt resolution following the steps set out in this rule.

(2) The parties shall first attempt informal resolution. The Compact Administrators in the states involved shall contact each other. Each Compact Administrator shall submit a written statement describing the situation to the other Compact Administrators involved

in the dispute. Each Compact Administrator may submit a response. The submission of the statement and the response shall be in a mutually agreed upon time frame. If an interpretation of the Compact is needed, the parties shall request assistance from the Executive Committee. If all issues are resolved, no further action is required and all party state Compact Administrators shall be informed of the result. If any issue remains unresolved, the parties shall notify the Commission and request mediation.

(3)(a) A party state that has a dispute with one or more other party states, and informal resolution was unsuccessful, shall attempt mediation. Mediation shall be conducted by a mediator appointed by the Executive Committee from a list of mediators approved by the National Association of Certified Mediators or as agreed to by all parties. If all issues are resolved through mediation, no further action is required. If mediation is unsuccessful, the parties shall submit to binding dispute resolution.

(b) The costs of mediation shall be shared by all party states involved.

(c) All party state Compact Administrators shall be notified of all issues and disputes that rise to the mediation stage in order to comment on those matters and disputes that may impact all party states.

(4)(a) In the event of a dispute between party states that was not resolved through informal resolution or mediation, the party states shall submit to binding dispute resolution. The parties may choose binding dispute resolution either by submitting the question dispute to the Commission for final action or by arbitration.

(b) All party states involved shall agree in order to proceed with arbitration. In the absence of agreement, the matter shall be referred to the Commission for final determination.

(c) Each party state involved shall be responsible for its own respective expenses, including attorney fees.

(d) The party state Compact Administrators involved in the dispute shall recuse themselves from consideration or voting by the full Commission.

History: Adopted August 14, 2018; effective January 1, 2019.

503. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT.

(1) Compliance and enforcement issues shall be initiated by the Executive Committee.

(2) The Executive Committee, through the Director, shall send a written statement to the Compact Administrator in the party state with the alleged non-compliance issue. That

Compact Administrator shall respond to the written statement within thirty calendar days.

(3) The Compact Administrator may appear before the Executive Committee at a time and place as designated by the Executive Committee.

(4) The Executive Committee shall make a recommendation to the Commission concerning the issue of non-compliance.

History: Adopted August 14, 2018; effective January 1, 2019.