

2025

STATE OF NEBRASKA

**STATUTES RELATING TO
AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PRACTICE ACT
and AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY INTERSTATE
COMPACT**



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AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PRACTICE ACT

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AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY INTERSTATE COMPACT

38-4101. Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact.

STATUTES PERTAINING TO THE AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY PRACTICE ACT

38-501. Act, how cited.

Sections 38-501 to 38-527 shall be known and may be cited as the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Practice Act.

Source: Laws 2007, LB247, § 63; Laws 2007, LB463, § 187.

38-502. Definitions, where found.

For purposes of the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Practice Act and elsewhere in the Uniform Credentialing Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions found in sections 38-503 to 38-509 apply.

Source: Laws 1978, LB 406, § 13; Laws 1985, LB 129, § 14; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 66; Laws 1999, LB 828, § 130; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,186; Laws 2007, LB247, § 27; Laws 2007, LB247, § 64; Laws 2007, LB463, § 188.

38-503. Audiologist, defined.

Audiologist means an individual who practices audiology and who presents himself or herself to the public by any title or description of services incorporating the words audiologist, hearing clinician, or hearing therapist or any similar title or description of services.

Source: Laws 2007, LB463, § 189.

38-504. Board, defined.

Board means the Board of Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology.

Source: Laws 2007, LB463, § 190.

38-505. Audiology or speech-language pathology assistant, defined.

Audiology or speech-language pathology assistant or any individual who presents himself or herself to the public by any title or description with the same duties means any person who, following specified training and receiving specified supervision, provides specified limited structured communication or swallowing services, which are developed and supervised by a licensed audiologist or licensed speech-language pathologist, in the areas in which the supervisor holds licenses.

Source: Laws 2007, LB247, § 65; Laws 2007, LB463, § 191.

38-506. Dysphagia, defined.

Dysphagia means disorders of swallowing.

Source: Laws 2007, LB247, § 66.

38-507 . Practice of audiology, defined.

Practice of audiology means the application of evidence-based practice in clinical decision making for the prevention, assessment, habilitation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of persons with hearing, auditory function, and vestibular function impairments and related impairments, including (1) cerumen removal from the cartilaginous outer one-third portion of the external auditory canal when the presence of cerumen may affect the accuracy of hearing evaluations or impressions of the ear canal for amplification devices and (2) evaluation, selection, fitting, and dispensing of hearing instruments, external processors of implantable hearing instruments, and assistive technology devices as part of a comprehensive audiological rehabilitation program. Practice of audiology does not include the practice of medical diagnosis, medical treatment, or surgery.

Source: Laws 2007, LB247, § 67; Laws 2007, LB463, § 192; Laws 2009, LB195, § 8.

38-508. Practice of speech-language pathology, defined.

Practice of speech-language pathology means the application of principles and methods associated with the development and disorders of human communication skills and with dysphagia, which principles and methods include screening, assessment, evaluation, treatment, prevention, consultation, and restorative modalities for speech, voice, language, language-based learning, hearing, swallowing, or other upper aerodigestive functions for the purpose of improving quality of life by reducing impairments of body functions and structures, activity limitations, participation restrictions, and environmental barriers. Practice of speech-language pathology does not include the practice of medical diagnosis, medical treatment, or surgery.

Source: Laws 2007, LB247, § 68; Laws 2007, LB463, § 193.

38-509. Speech-language pathologist, defined.

Speech-language pathologist means an individual who presents himself or herself to the public by any title or description of services incorporating the words speech-language pathologist, speech therapist, speech correctionist, speech clinician, language pathologist, language therapist, language clinician, logopedist, communicologist, aphasiologist, aphasia therapist, voice pathologist, voice therapist, voice clinician, phoniatriest, or any similar title, term, or description of services.

Source: Laws 2007, LB463, § 194.

38-510. Membership on board; qualifications.

Membership on the board shall consist of four professional members and one public member appointed pursuant to section 38-158. The members shall meet the requirements of sections 38-164 and 38-165. Two of the professional members shall be audiologists, and two of the professional members shall be speech-language pathologists.

Source: Laws 2007, LB463, § 195.

38-511. Practice of audiology or speech-language pathology; act, how construed.

Nothing in the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Practice Act shall be construed to prevent or restrict:

- (1) The practice of audiology or speech-language pathology or the use of the official title of such practice by a person employed as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist by the federal government;
- (2) A physician from engaging in the practice of medicine and surgery or any individual from carrying out any properly delegated responsibilities within the normal practice of medicine and surgery under the supervision of a physician;
- (3) A person licensed as a hearing instrument specialist in this state from engaging in the fitting, selling, ordering, and servicing of hearing instruments or performing such other duties as defined in the Hearing Instrument Specialists Practice Act;
- (4) The practice of audiology or speech-language pathology or the use of the official title of such practice by a person who holds a valid and current credential as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist issued by the State Department of Education, if such person performs speech-language pathology or audiology services solely as a part of his or her duties within an agency, institution, or organization for which no fee is paid directly or indirectly by the recipient of such service and under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Education, but such person may elect to be within the jurisdiction of the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Practice Act;
- (5) The clinical practice in audiology or speech-language pathology required for students enrolled in an accredited college or university pursuing a major in audiology or speech-language pathology, if such clinical practices are supervised by a person licensed to practice audiology or speech-language pathology and if the student is designated by a title such as student clinician or other title clearly indicating the training status; or
- (6) The utilization of a speech aide or other personnel employed by a public school, educational service unit, or other private or public educational institution working under the direct supervision of a licensed speech-language pathologist.

Source: Laws 1978, LB 406, § 14; Laws 1985, LB 129, § 15; Laws 1990, LB 828, § 1; Laws 2001, LB 209, § 11; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,187; Laws 2007, LB247, § 28; Laws 2007, LB463, § 196; Laws 2009, LB195, § 9; Laws 2025, LB332, § 1.

Operative Date: September 3, 2025

Cross References

- **Hearing Instrument Specialists Practice Act**, see section 38-1501.

38-512. Repealed. Laws 2025, LB332, § 41.

Source:

Operative Date: September 3, 2025

38-513. Licensed professional; nonresident; practice of audiology or speech-language pathology; act, how construed.

Nothing in the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Practice Act shall be construed to prevent or restrict (1) a qualified person licensed in this state from engaging in the profession for which he or she is licensed if he or she does not present himself or herself to be an audiologist or speech-language pathologist or (2) the performance of audiology or speech-language pathology services in this state by any person not a resident of this state who is not licensed either under the act or in a member state of the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact, if (a) such services are performed for not more than thirty days in any calendar year, (b) such person meets the qualifications and requirements for application for licensure under the act, (c) such person is working under the supervision of a person licensed in Nebraska to practice speech-language pathology or audiology or

under the supervision of a person licensed in a member state practicing speech-language pathology or audiology in Nebraska under the compact privilege, and (d) such person registers with the board prior to initiation of professional services.

Source: Laws 1978, LB 406, § 15; Laws 1985, LB 129, § 16; Laws 1990, LB 828, § 2; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,188; Laws 2007, LB463, § 198; Laws 2021, LB14, § 1.

Cross References

- **Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact**, see section 38-4101.

38-514. Audiologist; initiate aural rehabilitation; when.

Before any audiologist initiates any aural rehabilitation for an individual, the audiologist shall have in his or her possession evidence of a current otologic examination performed by a physician or the audiologist shall issue a written statement that the individual has been informed that he or she may have a medically or surgically remediable hearing loss and should seek the advice of a physician. The audiologist and the individual receiving aural rehabilitation shall sign the statement and a copy of the statement shall be provided to the individual. All vestibular testing performed by an audiologist shall be done at the referral of a physician and, whenever possible, at the referral of an otolaryngologist or neurologist.

Source: Laws 1978, LB 406, § 16; Laws 1985, LB 129, § 17; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,189; Laws 2007, LB463, § 199.

38-515. Practice of audiology or speech-language pathology; license or privilege to practice; applicant; requirements.

(1) Every applicant for a license to practice audiology shall (a)(i) for applicants graduating prior to September 1, 2007, present proof of a master's degree, a doctoral degree, or the equivalent of a master's degree or doctoral degree in audiology from an academic program approved by the board, and (ii) for applicants graduating on or after September 1, 2007, present proof of a doctoral degree or its equivalent in audiology, (b) present proof of no less than thirty-six weeks of full-time professional experience or equivalent half-time professional experience in audiology, supervised in the area in which licensure is sought, and (c) successfully complete an examination approved by the board.

(2) Every applicant for a license to practice speech-language pathology shall (a) present proof of a master's degree, a doctoral degree, or the equivalent of a master's degree or doctoral degree in speech-language pathology from an academic program approved by the board, (b) present proof of no less than thirty-six weeks of full-time professional experience or equivalent half-time professional experience in speech-language pathology, supervised in the area in which licensure is sought, and (c) successfully complete an examination approved by the board.

(3) Presentation of official documentation of certification by a nationwide professional accrediting organization approved by the board shall be deemed equivalent to the requirements of this section.

(4) Every applicant for a privilege to practice audiology or speech-language pathology under the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact shall present proof of authorization from a member state, as defined in section 38-4101, to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist.

Source: Laws 1978, LB 406, § 17; Laws 1985, LB 129, § 18; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 67; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,190; Laws 2007, LB463, § 200; Laws 2007, LB463, § 1178; Laws 2021, LB14, § 2.

Cross References

- **Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact**, see section 38-4101.
- **Credentialing**, general requirements and issuance procedures, see section 38-121 et seq.

38-516. Continuing competency requirements.

An applicant for licensure to practice audiology or speech-language pathology who has met the education, professional experience, and examination requirements in section 38-515, who passed the examination more than three years prior to the time of application for licensure, and who is not practicing at the time of application for licensure shall present proof satisfactory to the department that he or she has within the three years immediately preceding the application for licensure completed continuing competency requirements approved by the board pursuant to section 38-145.

Source: Laws 2007, LB463, § 201.

38-517. Reciprocity; continuing competency requirements; military spouse; temporary license.

(1) An applicant for licensure to practice audiology or speech-language pathology who has met the standards set by the board pursuant to section 38-126 for a license based on licensure in another jurisdiction but is not practicing at the time of application for licensure shall present proof satisfactory to the department that he or she has within

the three years immediately preceding the application for licensure completed continuing competency requirements approved by the board pursuant to section 38-145.

(2) An applicant who is a military spouse may apply for a temporary license as provided in section 38-129.01.

Source: Laws 2007, LB463, § 202; Laws 2017, LB88, § 38.

38-518. Practice of audiology or speech-language pathology; temporary license; granted; when.

A temporary license to practice audiology or speech-language pathology may be granted to:

(1) A military spouse as provided in section 38-129.01; or

(2) A person who establishes residence in Nebraska, or a person who is a resident of a member state of the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact, if such person:

(a) Meets all the requirements for a license except passage of the examination required by section 38-515, which temporary license shall be valid only until the date on which the results of the next licensure examination are available to the department and shall not be renewed; or

(b) Meets all the requirements for a license except completion of the professional experience required by section 38-515, which temporary license shall be valid only until the sooner of completion of such professional experience or eighteen months and shall not be renewed.

Source: Laws 1978, LB 406, § 21; Laws 1985, LB 129, § 22; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 68; Laws 1991, LB 456, § 28; Laws 2001, LB 209, § 12; Laws 2003, LB 242, § 59; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,194; Laws 2007, LB463, § 203; Laws 2017, LB88, § 39; Laws 2021, LB14, § 3.

Cross References

- **Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact**, see section 38-4101.

38-519. Audiology or speech-language pathology assistant; registration; requirements.

(1) Upon application and payment of the registration fee, the department shall register to practice as an audiology or speech-language pathology assistant any person who:

(a)(i) Holds a bachelor's degree or its equivalent in communication disorders, (ii) holds an associate degree or its equivalent in communication disorders from an accredited training program, or (iii) between the period of June 1, 2005, and June 1, 2007, was registered as and practiced as a communication assistant for at least thirty hours per week for a minimum of nine months per year;

(b) Has successfully completed all required training pursuant to sections 38-521 and 38-522 and any inservice training required pursuant to section 38-526; and

(c) Has demonstrated ability to reliably maintain records and provide treatment under the supervision of a licensed audiologist or speech-language pathologist.

(2) Such registration shall be valid for one year from the date of issuance.

Source: Laws 1985, LB 129, § 23; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 69; Laws 2002, LB 1021, § 27; Laws 2003, LB 242, § 60; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,195.01; Laws 2007, LB247, § 29; Laws 2007, LB463, § 204.

Cross References

- **Credentialing, general requirements and issuance procedures**, see section 38-121 et seq.

38-520. Audiologist or speech-language pathology assistant; supervision; termination.

(1) The department, with the recommendation of the board, shall approve an application submitted by an audiologist or speech-language pathologist for supervision of an audiology or speech-language pathology assistant when:

(a) The audiology or speech-language pathology assistant meets the requirements for registration pursuant to section 38-519;

(b) The audiologist or speech-language pathologist has a valid Nebraska license or a privilege to practice audiology or speech-language pathology under the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact; and

(c) The audiologist or speech-language pathologist practices in Nebraska.

(2) Any audiologist or speech-language pathologist seeking approval for supervision of an audiology or speech-language pathology assistant shall submit an application which is signed by the audiology or speech-language pathology assistant and the audiologist or speech-language pathologist with whom he or she is associated. Such application shall (a) identify the settings within which the audiology or speech-language pathology assistant is authorized to practice, (b) describe the agreed-upon functions that the audiology or speech-language pathology assistant may perform as provided in section 38-523, and (c) describe the provision for supervision by an alternate audiologist or speech-language pathologist when necessary.

(3) If the supervision of an audiology or speech-language pathology assistant is terminated by the audiologist, speech-language pathologist, or audiology or speech-language pathology assistant, the audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall notify the department of such termination. An audiologist or speech-language pathologist who thereafter assumes the responsibility for such supervision shall obtain a certificate of approval to supervise an

audiology or speech-language pathology assistant from the department prior to the use of the audiology or speech-language pathology assistant in the practice of audiology or speech-language pathology.

Source: Laws 1985, LB 129, § 24; Laws 1987, LB 473, § 30; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 70; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,195.02; Laws 2007, LB247, § 30; Laws 2007, LB463, § 205; Laws 2021, LB14, § 4.

Cross References

- **Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact, see section 38-4101.**

38-521. Audiology or speech-language pathology assistant; initial training.

Initial training for an audiology or speech-language pathology assistant shall consist of graduation from an accredited program with a focus on communication disorders which shall include:

- (1) An overview of speech, language, and dysphagia and the practice of audiology and speech-language pathology;
- (2) Ethical and legal responsibilities;
- (3) Normal language, speech, and hearing functions and swallowing physiology;
- (4) Observing and recording patient progress;
- (5) Behavior management and modification; and
- (6) Record keeping.

Source: Laws 1985, LB 129, § 26; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 72; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,195.04; Laws 2007, LB247, § 32; Laws 2007, LB463, § 206.

38-522. Audiology or speech-language pathology assistant; aural rehabilitation programs; training.

In addition to the initial training required by section 38-521, an audiology or speech-language pathology assistant assigned to provide aural rehabilitation programs shall have additional training which shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Information concerning the nature of hearing loss;
- (2) Purposes and principles of auditory and visual training;
- (3) Maintenance and use of amplification devices; and
- (4) Such other subjects as the department may deem appropriate.

Source: Laws 1985, LB 129, § 27; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 73; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,195.05; Laws 2007, LB247, § 33; Laws 2007, LB463, § 207.

38-523. Audiology or speech-language assistant; duties and activities.

An audiology or speech-language pathology assistant may, under the supervision of a licensed audiologist or speech-language pathologist, perform the following duties and activities:

- (1) Implement programs and procedures designed by a licensed audiologist or speech-language pathologist;
- (2) Maintain records of implemented procedures which document a patient's responses to treatment;
- (3) Provide input for interdisciplinary treatment planning, inservice training, and other activities directed by a licensed audiologist or speech-language pathologist;
- (4) Prepare instructional material to facilitate program implementation as directed by a licensed audiologist or speech-language pathologist;
- (5) Follow plans, developed by the licensed audiologist or speech-language pathologist, that provide specific sequences of treatment to individuals with communicative disorders or dysphagia; and
- (6) Chart or log patient responses to the treatment plan.

Source: Laws 1985, LB 129, § 28; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 74; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,195.06; Laws 2007, LB247, § 34; Laws 2007, LB463, § 208.

38-524. Audiology or speech-language pathology assistant; acts prohibited.

An audiology or speech-language pathology assistant shall not:

- (1) Evaluate or diagnose any type of communication disorder;
- (2) Evaluate or diagnose any type of dysphagia;
- (3) Interpret evaluation results or treatment progress;
- (4) Consult or counsel, independent of the licensed audiologist or speech-language pathologist, with a patient, a patient's family, or staff regarding the nature or degree of communication disorders or dysphagia;
- (5) Plan patient treatment programs;
- (6) Represent himself or herself as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist or as a provider of speech, language, swallowing, or hearing treatment or assessment services;
- (7) Independently initiate, modify, or terminate any treatment program; or
- (8) Fit or dispense hearing instruments.

Source: Laws 1985, LB 129, § 29; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 75; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,195.07; Laws 2007, LB247, § 35; Laws 2007, LB463, § 209; Laws 2009, LB195, § 11.

38-525. Audiology or speech-language pathology assistant; supervisor; duties.

(1) When supervising an audiology or speech-language pathology assistant, the supervising audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall:

- (a) Provide supervision for no more than two audiology or speech-language pathology assistants at one time;
- (b) Provide direct onsite supervision for the first two treatment sessions of each patient's care;
- (c) Provide direct onsite supervision of at least twenty percent of all subsequent treatment sessions per quarter;
- (d) Provide at least ten hours of inservice training per registration period, either formal or informal, which is directly related to the particular services provided by the audiology or speech-language pathology assistant; and
- (e) Prepare semiannual performance evaluations of the audiology or speech-language pathology assistant to be reviewed with the audiology or speech-language pathology assistant on a one-to-one basis.

(2) The supervising audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall be responsible for all aspects of patient treatment.

Source: Laws 1985, LB 129, § 30; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 76; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,195.08; Laws 2007, LB247, § 36; Laws 2007, LB463, § 210.

38-526. Audiology or speech-language pathology assistant; evaluation, supervision, training; supervisor; report required.

The supervising audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall provide annual reports to the department verifying that evaluation, supervision, and training required by section 38-525 has been completed. The audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall keep accurate records of such evaluation, supervision, and training.

Source: Laws 1985, LB 129, § 31; Laws 1988, LB 1100, § 77; R.S.1943, (2003), § 71-1,195.09; Laws 2007, LB247, § 37; Laws 2007, LB247, § 69; Laws 2007, LB463, § 211.

38-527. Fees.

The department shall establish and collect fees for initial licensure and registration and renewal of licensure and registration under the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Practice Act as provided in sections 38-151 to 38-157.

Source: Laws 2007, LB463, § 212.

71-1,186. Transferred to section 38-502.

71-1,186.01. Repealed. Laws 2007, LB 247, § 92.

71-1,187. Transferred to section 38-511.

71-1,188. Transferred to section 38-513.

71-1,189. Transferred to section 38-514.

71-1,190. Transferred to section 38-515.

71-1,190.01. Repealed. Laws 2007, LB 247, § 92.

71-1,191. Repealed. Laws 2007, LB 463, § 1319.

71-1,192. Repealed. Laws 2007, LB 247, § 92.

71-1,193. Repealed. Laws 2007, LB 463, § 1319.

71-1,194. Transferred to section 38-518.

71-1,195. Repealed. Laws 1985, LB 129, §36.

71-1,195.01. Transferred to section 38-519.

71-1,195.02. Transferred to section 38-520.

71-1,195.03. Repealed. Laws 2007, LB 463, § 1319.

71-1,195.04. Transferred to section 38-521.

71-1,195.05. Transferred to section 38-522.

71-1,195.06. Transferred to section 38-523.

71-1,195.07. Transferred to section 38-524.

71-1,195.08. Transferred to section 38-525.

71-1,195.09. Transferred to section 38-526.

71-1,196. Transferred to section 38-512.

71-1,197. Repealed. Laws 1985, LB 129, §36.

71-1,197.01. Repealed. Laws 1988, LB 1100, §185.

**STATUTES PERTAINING TO THE AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY INTERSTATE
COMPACT**

38-4101. Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact.

The State of Nebraska adopts the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact in the form substantially as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Compact is to facilitate interstate practice of audiology and speech-language pathology with the goal of improving public access to audiology and speech-language pathology services. The practice of audiology and speech-language pathology occurs in the state where the patient, client, or student is located at the time of the patient, client, or student encounter. The Compact preserves the regulatory authority of states to protect public health and safety through the current system of state licensure.

This Compact is designed to achieve the following objectives:

(1) Increase public access to audiology and speech-language pathology services by providing for the mutual recognition of other member state licenses;

(2) Enhance the states' ability to protect the public's health and safety;

(3) Encourage the cooperation of member states in regulating multistate audiology and speech-language pathology practice;

(4) Support spouses of relocating active duty military personnel;

(5) Enhance the exchange of licensure, investigative, and disciplinary information between member states;

(6) Allow a remote state to hold a provider of services with a compact privilege in that state accountable to that state's practice standards; and

(7) Allow for the use of telehealth technology to facilitate increased access to audiology and speech-language pathology services.

ARTICLE 2.

DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Compact, and except as otherwise provided, the following definitions shall apply:

A. Active duty military means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Chapters 1209 and 1211.

B. Adverse action means any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by a state's laws which is imposed by a licensing board or other authority against an audiologist or speech-language pathologist, including actions against an individual's license or privilege to practice such as revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the licensee, or restriction on the licensee's practice.

C. Alternative program means a nondisciplinary monitoring process approved by an audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board to address impaired practitioners.

D. Audiologist means an individual who is licensed by a state to practice audiology.

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

F. Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Compact Commission or Commission means the national administrative body whose membership consists of all states that have enacted the Compact.

G. Audiology and speech-language pathology licensing board, audiology licensing board, speech-language pathology licensing board, or licensing board each means the agency of a state that is responsible for the licensing and regulation of audiologists or speech-language pathologists.

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

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

J. Data system means a repository of information about licensees, including, but not limited to, continuing education, examination, licensure, investigative, compact privilege, and adverse action.

K. Encumbered license means a license in which an adverse action restricts the practice of audiology or speech-language pathology by the licensee and such adverse action has been reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank.

L. Executive Committee means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the Commission.

- M. Home state means the member state that is the licensee's primary state of residence.
- N. Impaired practitioner means an individual whose professional practice is adversely affected by substance abuse, addiction, or other health-related conditions.
- O. Licensee means an individual who currently holds an authorization from the state licensing board to practice as an audiologist or speech-language pathologist.
- P. Member state means a state that has enacted the Compact.
- Q. Privilege to practice means a legal authorization permitting the practice of audiology or speech-language pathology in a remote state.
- R. Remote state means a member state other than the home state where a licensee is exercising or seeking to exercise the compact privilege.
- S. Rule means a regulation, principle, or directive promulgated by the Commission that has the force of law.
- T. Single-state license means an audiology or speech-language pathology license issued by a member state that authorizes practice only within the issuing state and does not include a privilege to practice in any other member state.
- U. Speech-language pathologist means an individual who is licensed by a state to practice speech-language pathology.
- V. Speech-language pathology means the care and services provided by a licensed speech-language pathologist as set forth in the member state's statutes and rules.
- W. State means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States that regulates the practice of audiology and speech-language pathology.
- X. State practice laws means a member state's laws, rules, and regulations that govern the practice of audiology or speech-language pathology, define the scope of audiology or speech-language pathology practice, and create the methods and grounds for imposing discipline.
- Y. Telehealth means the application of telecommunication technology to deliver audiology or speech-language pathology services at a distance for assessment, intervention, or consultation.

ARTICLE 3.

STATE PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPACT.

- A. A license issued to an audiologist or speech-language pathologist by a home state to a resident in that state shall be recognized by each member state as authorizing an audiologist or speech-language pathologist to practice audiology or speech-language pathology, under a privilege to practice, in each member state
- B. A state must implement or utilize procedures for considering the criminal history records of applicants for initial privilege to practice. These procedures shall include the submission of fingerprints or other biometric-based information by applicants for the purpose of obtaining an applicant's criminal history record information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the agency responsible for retaining that state's criminal records.
1. A member state must fully implement a criminal background check requirement, within a timeframe established by rule, by receiving the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation record search on criminal background checks and use the results in making licensure decisions.
 2. Communication between a member state, the Commission, and among member states regarding the verification of eligibility for licensure through the Compact shall not include any information received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to a federal criminal records check performed by a member state under Public Law 92-544.
- C. Upon application for a privilege to practice, the licensing board in the issuing remote state shall ascertain, through the data system, whether the applicant has ever held, or is the holder of, a license issued by any other state, whether there are any encumbrances on any license or privilege to practice held by the applicant, or whether any adverse action has been taken against any license or privilege to practice held by the applicant.
- D. Each member state shall require an applicant to obtain or retain a license in the home state and meet the home state's qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure, as well as all other applicable state laws.
- E. For an audiologist:
1. Must meet one of the following educational requirements:
 - a. On or before December 31, 2007, has graduated with a master's degree or doctorate in audiology, or equivalent degree regardless of degree name, from a program that is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation, or its successor, or by the United States Department of Education and operated by a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting organization recognized by the licensing board;
 - b. On or after January 1, 2008, has graduated with a doctoral degree in audiology, or equivalent degree, regardless of degree name, from a program that is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the Council for Higher Education Accreditation, or its successor, or by the United States Department of Education and

operated by a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting organization recognized by the licensing board; or

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

2. Has completed a supervised clinical practicum experience from an accredited educational institution or its cooperating programs as required by the Commission;

3. Has successfully passed a national examination approved by the Commission

4. Holds an active, unencumbered license;

5. Has not been convicted or found guilty, and has not entered into an agreed disposition, of a felony related to the practice of audiology, under applicable state or federal criminal law; and

6. Has a valid United States social security number or National Practitioner Identification number.

F. For a speech-language pathologist

1. Must meet one of the following educational requirements:

a. Has graduated with a master's degree from a speech-language pathology program that is accredited by an organization recognized by the United States Department of Education and operated by a college or university accredited by a regional or national accrediting organization recognized by the licensing board; or

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

2. Has completed a supervised clinical practicum experience from an educational institution or its cooperating programs as required by the Commission;

3. Has completed a supervised postgraduate professional experience as required by the Commission

4. Has successfully passed a national examination approved by the Commission;

5. Holds an active, unencumbered license;

6. Has not been convicted or found guilty, and has not entered into an agreed disposition, of a felony related to the practice of speech-language pathology, under applicable state or federal criminal law; and

7. Has a valid United States social security number or National Practitioner Identification number.

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

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

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

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

K. Member states must comply with the bylaws and rules and regulations of the Commission.

ARTICLE 4.

COMPACT PRIVILEGE.

A. To exercise the compact privilege under the terms and provisions of the Compact, the audiologist or speech-language pathologist shall:

1. Hold an active license in the home state;

2. Have no encumbrance on any state license;

3. Be eligible for a compact privilege in any member state in accordance with Article 3;

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 one or more remote states;

6. Pay any applicable fees, including any state fee, for the compact privilege;

7. Report to the Commission adverse action taken by any nonmember state within thirty 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 6, 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 section A of this Article 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 for a specific period of time, impose fines, or take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens
- J. If a home state license is encumbered, the licensee shall lose the compact privilege in any remote state until the following occur:
1. The home state license is no longer encumbered; and
 2. Two years have elapsed from the date of the adverse action.
- K. Once an encumbered license in the home state is restored to good standing, the licensee must meet the requirements of section A of this Article to obtain a compact privilege in any remote state.
- L. Once the requirements of section J of this Article have been met, the licensee must meet the requirements in section A of this Article to obtain a compact privilege in a remote state.

ARTICLE 5.

COMPACT PRIVILEGE TO PRACTICE TELEHEALTH.

Member states shall recognize the right of an audiologist or speech-language pathologist, licensed by a home state in accordance with Article 3 and under rules promulgated by the Commission, to practice audiology or speech-language pathology in any member state via telehealth under a privilege to practice as provided in the Compact and rules promulgated by the Commission.

ARTICLE 6.

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL OR THEIR SPOUSES.

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

ARTICLE 7.

ADVERSE ACTIONS.

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

1. Take adverse action against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's privilege to practice within that member state.
2. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses as well as the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a licensing board in a member state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence from another member state shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness fees, travel expenses, mileage, and other fees required by the service statutes of the state in which the witnesses or evidence are located.

3. Only the home state shall have the power to take adverse action against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's license issued by the home state.
- B. For purposes of taking adverse action, the home state shall give the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from a member state as it would if the conduct had occurred within the home state. In so doing, the home state shall apply its own state laws to determine appropriate action.
- C. The home state shall complete any pending investigations of an audiologist or speech-language pathologist who changes primary state of residence during the course of the investigations. The home state shall also have the authority to take appropriate action and shall promptly report the conclusions of the investigations to the administrator of the data system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the new home state of any adverse action.
- D. If otherwise permitted by state law, the member state may recover from the affected audiologist or speech-language pathologist the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that audiologist or speech-language pathologist.
- E. The member state may take adverse action based on the factual findings of the remote state, provided that the member state follows the member state's own procedures for taking the adverse action.
- F. Joint Investigations
1. In addition to the authority granted to a member state by its respective audiology or speech-language pathology practice act or other applicable state law, any member state may participate with other member states in joint investigations of licensees.
2. Member states shall share any investigative, litigation, or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the Compact.
- G. If adverse action is taken by the home state against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's license, the audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's privilege to practice in all other member states shall be deactivated until all encumbrances have been removed from the state license. All home state disciplinary orders that impose adverse action against an audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's license shall include a statement that the audiologist's or speech-language pathologist's privilege to practice is deactivated in all member states during the pendency of the order.
- H. If a member state takes adverse action, it shall promptly notify the administrator of the data system. The administrator of the data system shall promptly notify the home state of any adverse actions by remote states.
- I. Nothing in this Compact shall override a member state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action.

ARTICLE 8.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY COMPACT COMMISSION.

- A. The Compact member states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Compact Commission:
1. The Commission is an instrumentality of the Compact states.
2. Venue is proper and judicial proceedings by or against the Commission shall be brought solely and exclusively in a court of competent jurisdiction where the principal office of the Commission is located. The Commission may waive venue and jurisdictional defenses to the extent it adopts or consents to participate in alternative dispute resolution proceedings.
3. Nothing in this Compact shall be construed to be a waiver of sovereign immunity.
- B. Membership, Voting, and Meetings
1. Each member state shall have two delegates selected by that member state's licensing board. The delegates shall be current members of the licensing board. One shall be an audiologist and one shall be a speech-language pathologist.
2. An additional five delegates, who are either a public member or board administrator from a state licensing board, shall be chosen by the Executive Committee from a pool of nominees provided by the Commission at large.
3. Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the delegate is appointed.
4. The member state board shall fill any vacancy occurring on the Commission, within ninety days.
5. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote with regard to the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission.
6. A delegate shall vote in person or by other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.
7. The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as set forth in the bylaws.
- C. The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

1. Establish the fiscal year of the Commission;
2. Establish bylaws;
3. Establish a Code of Ethics;
4. Maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws;
5. Meet and take actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the bylaws
6. Promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states;
7. Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the standing of any state audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;
8. Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
9. Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a member state;
10. Hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the Compact, and to establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters;
11. Accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety or conflict of interest;
12. Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;
13. Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property real, personal, or mixed;
14. Establish a budget and make expenditures;
15. Borrow money
16. Appoint committees, including standing committees composed of members and other interested persons as may be designated in this Compact and the bylaws;
17. Provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, law enforcement agencies;
18. Establish and elect an Executive Committee; and
19. Perform other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact consistent with the state regulation of audiology and speech-language pathology licensure and practice.

D. The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of this Compact:

1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of ten members:
 - a. Seven voting members who are elected by the Commission from the current membership of the Commission;
 - b. Two ex officios, consisting of one nonvoting member from a recognized national audiology professional association and one nonvoting member from a recognized national speech-language pathology association; and
 - c. One ex officio, nonvoting member from the recognized membership organization of the audiology and speech-language pathology licensing boards.
- E. The ex officio members shall be selected by their respective organizations.
 1. The Commission may remove any member of the Executive Committee as provided in the bylaws.
 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least annually.
 3. The Executive Committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
 - a. Recommend to the entire Commission changes to the rules or bylaws, changes to this Compact legislation, fees paid by Compact member states such as annual dues, and any commission Compact fee charged to licensees for the compact privilege;
 - b. Ensure Compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise;
 - c. Prepare and recommend the budget;
 - d. Maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission;
 - e. Monitor Compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to the Commission
 - f. Establish additional committees as necessary; and
 - g. Other duties as provided in rules or bylaws.

4. Meetings of the Commission

All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in Article 10.

5. The Commission or the Executive Committee or other committees of the Commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting if the Commission or Executive Committee or other committees of the Commission must discuss:

- a. Noncompliance of a member state with its obligations under the Compact;
- b. The employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;
- c. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation;
- d. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease, or sale of goods, services, or real estate;
- e. Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person
- f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential;
- g. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- h. Disclosure of investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;
- i. Disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation or determination of compliance issues pursuant to the Compact; or
- j. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or member state statute.

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

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

8. Financing of the Commission

a. The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

b. The Commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services.

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

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

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

F. Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification

1. The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall have no greater liability than a state employee would have under the same or similar circumstances, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred, within the scope of Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

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

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

ARTICLE 9.

DATA SYSTEM.

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

B. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a member state shall submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom this Compact is applicable as required by the rules of the Commission, including:

1. Identifying information;
2. Licensure data;
3. Adverse actions against a license or compact privilege;
4. Nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation;
5. Any denial of application for licensure, and any reason for denial; and
6. Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the rules of the Commission.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE 10.

RULEMAKING.

A. The Commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Article and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.

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

C. Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.

D. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule or rules by the Commission, and at least thirty days in advance of the meeting at which the rule shall be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking:

1. On the website of the Commission or other publicly accessible platform; and
2. On the website of each member state audiology or speech-language pathology licensing board or other publicly accessible platform or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.

E. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall include:

1. The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the rule shall be considered and voted upon;
2. The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule;
3. A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and
4. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.

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

G. The Commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or amendment if a hearing is requested by:

1. At least twenty-five persons;
2. A state or federal governmental subdivision or agency; or

3. An association having at least twenty-five members.

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

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

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

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

4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each rule. Rules may be grouped for the convenience of the Commission at hearings required by 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 ninety 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 thirty 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 chairperson 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 11.

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 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 12.

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 Compact 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 13.

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 14.

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.

Source: Laws 2021, LB14, § 6.