
Health Care & Wellness Committee

HB 2376

Brief Description: Joining the nurse licensure compact.

Sponsors: Representatives Riccelli, Volz, Ormsby, Graham, Harris, Kilduff, Ryu, Gildon, Robinson, Calder, Macri, Wylie, Doglio and Appleton.

<p style="text-align: center;">Brief Summary of Bill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishes the Interstate Nurse Licensure Compact in Washington.

Hearing Date: 1/17/20

Staff: Kim Weidenaar (786-7120).

Background:

Nurse Licensure.

The Nursing Quality Assurance Commission is responsible for licensure, license renewal, and discipline of registered nurses (RN) and licensed practical nurses (LPN). To receive an RN or LPN license, an applicant must:

- successfully complete an approved nursing education program;
- complete seven clock hours of AIDS education;
- successfully pass a licensure examination; and
- submit the required documentation.

An RN or LPN who is licensed in another state or territory of the United States that meets all other requirements for licensure in Washington may receive a license without examination.

Interstate Nursing Licensure Compact.

The Interstate Nursing Licensure Compact (Compact) is a proposal to create a system for expediting the licensure for RNs and LPNs already licensed by another state. States must enact model legislation in order to adopt the Compact and become a member to the licensure

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agreement. As of January 2020, 34 states have enacted the Compact and become party to the agreement.

Summary of Bill:

A multistate license to practice registered or licensed practical nursing issued by the nurse's resident state must be recognized by each state in the Interstate Nurse Licensure Compact (Compact) as authorizing the nurse to practice under a multistate licensure privilege. Multistate licensure privilege is the legal authorization associated with a multistate license permitting the practice of nursing in a remote state.

The practice of nursing in a party state under a multistate licensure privilege subjects a nurse to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, the courts, and the laws of the party state, including state practice laws, in which the client is located at the time of service.

Licensure Process.

Each home state licensing board or commission may issue a multistate license to a qualified applicant residing in that state. The applicant must meet the state's qualifications for licensure, must submit to a criminal background check, including providing fingerprints or other biometric information necessary to complete the check, and must have passed an approved examination. Each license holder is eligible to renew their license provided that they continue to meet all qualifications, including having no disqualifying disciplinary or criminal history.

Each party state to the Compact must participate in a coordinated licensure information system and provide information to the system on licensure and disciplinary history of all licensed registered nurses and licensed practical nurses in the state. When an applicant applies for a multistate license, the home state must check the coordinated licensure information system to determine if the applicant holds or has ever held a multistate license issued by another state, is participating in an alternative licensing program, and whether the applicant has any disciplinary history. A nurse may only hold one multistate license at a time and upon moving to a new primary state of residence, must apply for licensure in their new home state. A nurse may apply for licensure in advance of a change in primary state of residence. If a nurse moves to a nonparty state, the multistate license issued by the prior home state converts to a single-state license of that prior home state.

Disciplinary Action.

All party states are authorized to take adverse action against a nurse's multistate licensure privilege in that state and must notify the coordinated licensure information system promptly of any such action. However, only the home state that issued the license may take adverse action against a nurse's license issued by that home state. The home state must give the same effect to reported conduct received from a remote state as it would if the conduct occurred in the home state. If a licensed nurse moves to a new state during the course of an investigation, the home state may complete the investigation and take appropriate action. If the home state takes disciplinary or other adverse action, the nurse's multistate licensure privilege to work in all other party states must be deactivated until the encumbrance has been removed. The home state must report all adverse actions to the coordinated licensure information system.

Interstate Commission.

An interstate commission of nurse licensure compact administrators is established. The head of the licensing board or commission of each state, or their designee, shall be a member of the interstate commission. The interstate commission may promulgate rules and bylaws for the Compact and each member shall have one vote. The interstate commission must pay for reasonable establishment and ongoing operation expenses of the interstate commission. It may levy and collect an annual assessment from each party state to cover these costs.

A party state may withdraw from the Compact by enacting a statute repealing the Compact, which must not take effect until six months after the enactment of the repealing statute.

The Nursing Quality Assurance Commission may adopt rules to implement the Compact. The Compact does not affect the requirements established by a party state for issuing a single-state license.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on January 10, 2020.

Effective Date: The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.