



2021 RECIPROCITY STATE LEGISLATIVE WATCHLIST

Last updated: May 25, 2021

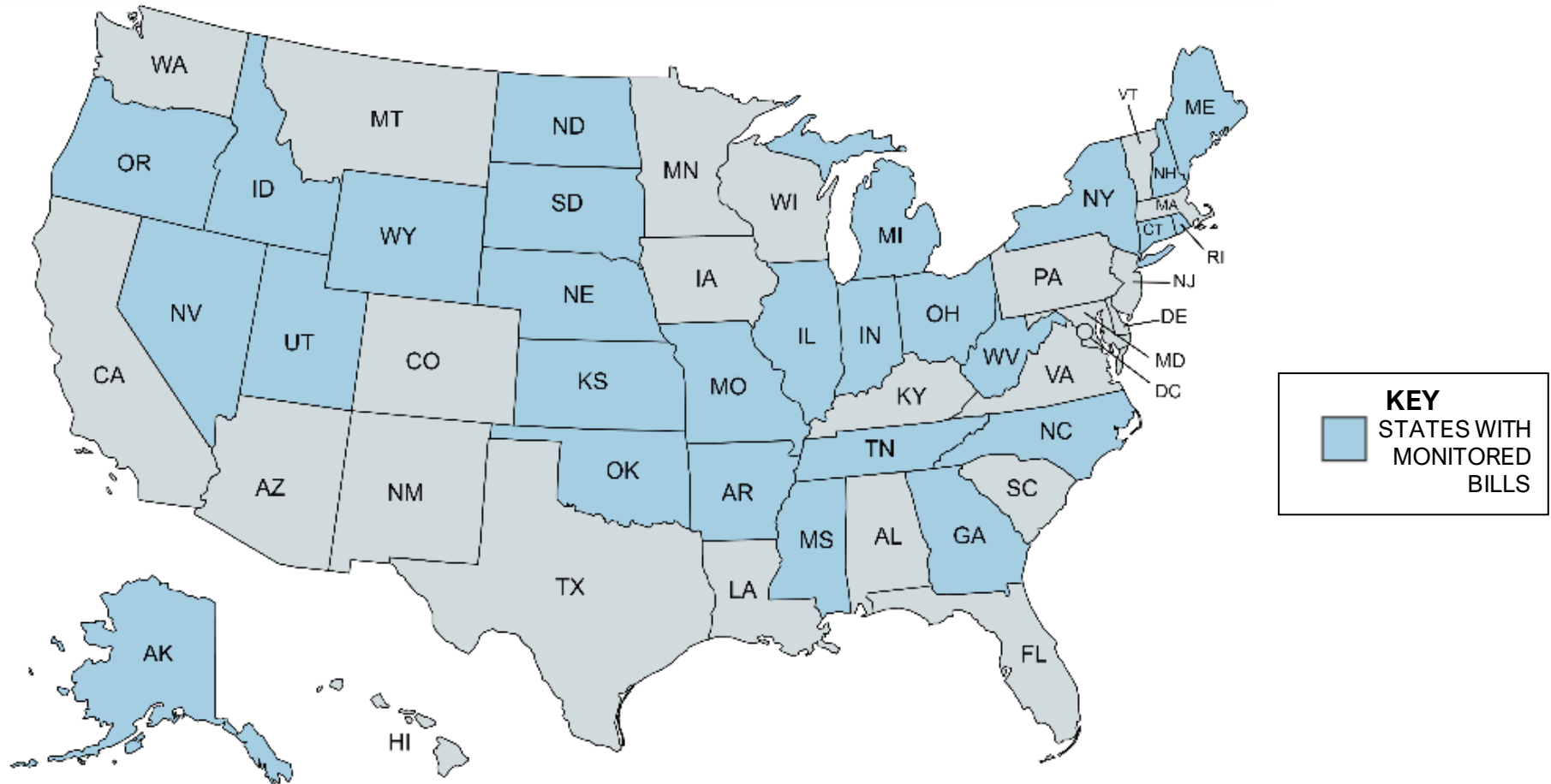





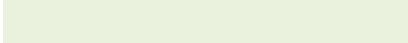


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Total Bills Monitored	States with Monitored Bills
49	27

KEY	
	= High Priority
NEW	= Bill summarized for the first time in current version of Watchlist
Dead	
Under consideration in one chamber	
Passed one chamber and under consideration in the other	
Awaiting governor's signature	
Enacted	

Please Note: The PCC is not currently tracking reciprocity bills that affect only temporary reciprocity for military service members and their spouses or temporary health emergency reciprocal licensure bills (e.g. AK SB 56).


Alaska	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 19 – May 19, 2021		Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
AK	HB 15	01/08/2021	Steve Thompson (R)	(H) COSPONSOR(S): MCCABE (03/01/2021)	In House	Monitor	Low
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development to issue a temporary license or permit to an applicant if the individual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is licensed or credentialed to practice the occupation in another state or territory of the United States or a foreign country, territory, or province that has substantially equivalent or greater requirements and scope of practice; Meets the qualifications and requirements for a license or permit to practice an occupation and lives in a state, U.S. territory, or foreign country, territory, or province that does not license the particular occupation; Is awaiting examination results and meets the remaining licensure requirements; or Meets the qualifications and requirements for a license; and Is not subject to disciplinary action related to the occupation in another jurisdiction; Is not the subject of an ongoing review or disciplinary proceeding by the occupation’s licensing entity in another jurisdiction; and Has not committed an act in another jurisdiction in the preceding 10-year period that, at the time committed, would have constituted grounds for denial or revocation of a license, certificate, or permit to practice that occupation. Requires that an applicant for a temporary license or permit be subject to the same criminal history record check as is required for a non-temporary license or permit, but the department may grant a temporary license or permit before obtaining the criminal history record check results and exercise disciplinary action later, if necessary. Provides that a temporary license or permit is valid for 180 days and is eligible for one 180-day extension. 					
Comments and Proposed Changes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basing the grant of a temporary reciprocal license on the applicant meeting Alaska’s qualifications and requirements for a license, or requirements are substantially equivalent to or greater than Alaska’s requirements, preserves the integrity of the licensure process. That the reciprocal licensure is temporary gives easy mobility to professionals moving into Alaska but does not exempt them from the state’s licensure system indefinitely. 					

Arkansas	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 11 – Apr. 30, 2021		No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
AR	SB 78	01/28/2021	Ricky Hill (R) Roger Lynch (R)	Notification that SB78 is now Act 135 (02/23/2021)	Enacted	Amend	Medium
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires an occupational licensing entity to grant “automatic occupational licensure” to the following individuals who are “in good standing of occupational licensure with similar scope of practice issued by another state, territory, or district of the United States.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A uniformed service member stationed in the State of Arkansas; A uniformed service veteran who resides in or establishes residency in the State of Arkansas; The spouse of a uniformed service member stationed in AR or a uniformed service veteran who resides in or establishes residency in AR; The spouse of a uniformed service member who is assigned a tour of duty that excludes the uniformed service member’s spouse from accompanying the uniformed service member and the spouse relocates to AR; and The spouse of a uniformed service member who is killed or succumbs to his or her injuries or illness in the line of duty if the spouse establishes residency in the state. Requires an occupational licensing agency to expedite the process for initial occupational licensure for the individuals listed above and provide them with a temporary or provisional license upon receipt of required documentation or the successful completion of any examination required by the relevant occupational licensing entity. Requires an occupational licensing agency to accept uniformed service education, training, experience, or service-issued credential toward occupational licensing qualifications or requirements. Requires an occupational licensing agency to extend the expiration date of occupational licensure and provide an exemption from continuing education requirements for a deployed uniformed service member or his or her spouse for 180 days after the member’s return from deployment. 					
Comments and Proposed Changes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As written, this is a lifetime exemption for anyone who ever served in the military, to the spouse of a military member who relocates to AR, or to a widow/widower of a military member who is killed as a result of their service. Amend Section 17-4-105(1) to apply to 17-4-104(2), “A uniformed service veteran who resides in or establishes residency in the State of Arkansas,” only for one year after discharge from military service. 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend Section 17-4-105(1) to apply to 17-4-104(3)(A), the spouse of “A uniformed service veteran who resides in or establishes residency in the State of Arkansas,” only if the spouse applies for a license within one year of the honorable discharge of the uniformed service member. Amend Section 17-4-105(1) to apply to 17-4-104(3)(C), A uniformed service member who is killed or succumbs to his or her injuries or illness in the line of duty if the spouse establishes residency in the state,” only if the spouse applies for a license within one year of the death of the uniformed service member.
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State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
AR	HB 1667 	03/08/2021	Tony Furman (R)	REPORTED CORRECTLY ENGROSSED (3/17/21); Amendment No. 2 read and adopted and the bill ordered engrossed; Placed on second reading for the purpose of amendment. (3/17/21)	In House	Amend	High


Bill Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled the “Universal Licensing Recognition Act.” Requires an occupational licensing entity to issue an occupational license without an examination, in the discipline applied for, and at the same practice level as determined by the occupational licensing entity, to an applicant who (1) is a resident of AR (domiciled) or (2) is the spouse of an active duty military servicemember stationed in AR, if the applicant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is currently licensed or certified in at least one other state in the discipline applied for and at the same practice level as determined by the occupational licensing entity and the occupational license is in good standing in all states in which the person holds an occupational license; Has had the occupational license in another state for at least one year; Met any minimum education requirements, work experience, apprenticeship requirements, or clinical supervision requirements in effect in the other state (as verified by the other state); Passed an examination if required by the other state; Has not had an occupational license revoked and has not voluntarily surrendered an occupational license in any other state or county while under investigation for unprofessional conduct; Has not had unresolved disciplinary action imposed by any other occupational licensing entity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a jurisdiction in another state has taken disciplinary action against the person, the occupational licensing entity shall determine if the cause for the action was corrected and if the matter has been resolved. If the matter has not been resolved by the out-of-state jurisdiction, the occupational licensing entity may not issue or deny an occupational license until the matter is resolved.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before another occupational licensing entity in another state or country that relates to unprofessional conduct. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If the applicant has any complaint, allegation, or investigation pending, the occupational licensing entity shall suspend the application process and may not issue or deny an occupational license until the complaint, allegation, or investigation is resolved. • An occupational licensing entity shall issue an occupational license to an applicant based on work experience in another state, in the discipline applied for, and at the same practice level as determined by the occupational licensing entity if the applicant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Has worked in a state that does not use an occupational license to regulate the occupation; ○ The applicant has worked for at least three years in the occupation; ○ The applicant satisfies the disciplinary requirements above.
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This bill does not comport with the PCC’s Statement of Principles. It does not require that qualification standards or scopes of practice be equivalent. Section 17-4-104(a)(2)(B) of the bill should be amended to state: “If the applicant has an occupational license in another state, that minimum education requirements, work experience, apprenticeship requirements, clinical supervision, examination, and credential requirements for that license substantially equivalent to or more stringent than that required of Arkansas licensees in the occupation were in effect, and the other state verifies that the applicant met those requirements in order to have an occupational license in that state.” • It permits work experience to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Arkansas. Section 17-4-105 of the bill should be amended to add a new requirement for reciprocal licensure as a new Section 17-4-105(4): “The applicant demonstrates educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience substantially equivalent to or more stringent than required of Arkansas licensees in the occupation, as determined by the occupational board.”

Connecticut	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 6 – June 9, 2021		No


State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
CT	HB 6449	02/11/2021	REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR PURSUANT TO JOINT RULE 9	Reported Out of Legislative Commissioners' Office (LCO); Favorable Report, Tabled for the Calendar, House; House Calendar Number 174; File Number 203 (LCO) (03/30/2021)	In House	Suggest amendments	Medium
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the Department of Consumer Protection to issue an occupational or professional license, permit, certification, or registration in the occupation or profession applied for and at a practice level determined by the Department to a person who is a resident of the state or who is married to active-duty member of the armed forces and accompanies the member, pursuant to an official permanent change of station, to a military installation located in the state if the person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holds a valid license, permit, certification or registration in at least one other jurisdiction in the occupation or profession applied for; ○ The person has practiced under such license, permit, certification or registration for not less than one year; ○ The person is in good standing in all jurisdictions in which he or she holds a license, permit, certification or registration and has not had a license, permit, certification or registration revoked or discipline imposed by any jurisdiction, does not have a complaint, allegation or investigation related to unprofessional conduct pending in any jurisdiction, and has not voluntarily surrendered a license, permit, certification or registration while under investigation for unprofessional conduct in any jurisdiction; ○ The person satisfies any background check or character and fitness check required of other applicants for the license, permit, certification or registration; and • Provides that, in addition to the above requirements, the Department may require a person to take and pass all or a portion of any examination required of other persons applying for the license, permit, certification or registration. • Provides that any person issued a license, permit, certification, or registration pursuant to this section will be subject to the laws of the state and the jurisdiction of the Department. 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides that, notwithstanding the above, the Commissioner of Public Health may deny an occupational or professional license, permit, certification, or registration if he or she finds such denial is in the best interest of the state. Requires the Commissioner of Public Health to convene working groups to determine whether Connecticut should join any interstate licensure compacts; lists the required and permitted members of the working groups. Requires the Commissioner of Public Health to submit a report to the relevant joint standing committee of the General Assembly to include recommendations that reflect the determinations of the working groups no later than January 15, 2022; the working groups shall terminate upon submission of the report. Provides that, no later than January 15, 2022, the Commissioner of Public Health must submit a report to the relevant joint standing committee of the General Assembly; the report must be developed in consultation with such boards or commissions as the commissioner deems appropriate and shall recommend whether it would be in the best interest of the state (1) for any examination administered by the state pursuant to chapters 369 to 388, inclusive, chapter 393a, chapters 395 to 417, inclusive, chapters 435 to 449, inclusive, or chapters 474 to 483, inclusive, of the general statutes to be administered by a national organization acceptable to the Department of Public Health, and (2) to reduce any experience and training requirements while increasing any such examination's ability to test applicants' knowledge or skills.
Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This bill includes several provisions that allow the Department to require examinations, issue authorization to practice “at a practice level determined by the Department,” or require examinations, and the Commissioner of Public Health also retains discretion to deny a license. The bill also only permits reciprocal licensure; individuals who do not hold a license or other state authorization are not eligible for reciprocity. Sharing the PCC’s Statement of Principles may lead to tightening of the bill’s provisions. For example, the bill could be amended to require that other jurisdiction’s authorization required the person to pass an examination, or to meet education, training, or experience standards, with such standards substantially equivalent or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of Connecticut residents authorized to practice in the state by the Department.

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
CT	HB 6445 	02/11/2021	REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR PURSUANT TO JOINT RULE 9	Reported Out of Legislative Commissioners' Office (LCO); Favorable Report, Tabled for the Calendar, House; House	In House	Amend	High

				Calendar Number 258; File Number 342 (LCO) (04/08/2021)			
Bill Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very similar to HB 6449, except that it allows for granting licenses to individuals who do not hold a license. Provides that a person applying for a license, permit, certification or registration that is not required to practice an occupation or profession in at least twenty-five states who relocates to Connecticut from another state that did not require a license, permit, certification or registration to practice the person's occupation or profession may be considered in the same category as licensed individuals from other states who have held a valid license for at least a year if he or she establishes to the satisfaction of the Department that he or she has three or more years of related work experience with a substantially similar scope of practice within the four years preceding the date of application. • Requires the Department of Public Health to issue an occupational or professional license, permit, certification, or registration in the occupation or profession applied for and at a practice level determined by the Department to a person who is a resident of the state or who is married to active-duty member of the armed forces and accompanies the member, pursuant to an official permanent change of station, to a military installation located in the state if the person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holds a valid license, permit, certification or registration in at least one other jurisdiction in the occupation or professional applied for; ○ The person has practiced under such license, permit, certification or registration for not less than one year; ○ The person is in good standing in all jurisdictions in which he or she holds a license, permit, certification or registration and has not had a license, permit, certification or registration revoked or discipline imposed by any jurisdiction, does not have a complaint, allegation or investigation related to unprofessional conduct pending in any jurisdiction, and has not voluntarily surrendered a license, permit, certification or registration while under investigation for unprofessional conduct in any jurisdiction; ○ The person satisfies any background check or character and fitness check required of other applicants for the license, permit, certification or registration; and. • Provides that, in addition to the above requirements, the Department may require a person to take and pass all or a portion of any examination required of other persons applying for the license, permit, certification or registration unless the person has taken an exam acceptable to the Department or there is a reciprocal arrangement with the jurisdiction in which the person is currently credentialed. 						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides that any person issued a license, permit, certification, or registration pursuant to this section will be subject to the laws of the state and the jurisdiction of the Department. Provides that, notwithstanding the above, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may deny an occupational or professional license, permit, certification, or registration if he or she finds such denial is in the best interest of the state. Substitutes provision of the general statutes regarding examination requirements for Electricians, Plumbers, Solar, Heating, Piping and Cooling Contractors and Journeymen, Elevator and Fire Protection Sprinkler Craftsmen, Irrigation Contractors and Journeymen, and Gas Hearth Installer Contractors and Journeymen. Establishes reporting requirements for The Departments of Administrative Services, Agriculture, Consumer Protection, Correction, Emergency Services and Public Protection and Public Health, the Labor Department, and the Office of Early Childhood regarding employee resources spent on background checks and the feasibility of establishing preclearance assessment of criminal history.
Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This bill permits work experience to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant's home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual's qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Connecticut. Section 1(e) should be amended to add a new requirement for licensure by adding to the end of the subsection: “and the person demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience as are required of Connecticut residents who hold a license, permit, certification or registration in the occupation, as determined by the Department.” Section 1(a)(1) should be amended to provide that “The person holds a valid license, permit, certification or registration in at least one other jurisdiction in the occupation or profession applied for, and the standards for that jurisdiction’s authorization to practice the profession are substantially equivalent or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of Connecticut residents authorized to practice in the state by the Department.”

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
CT	HB 6407 	02/9/2021	Joint Committee on Higher Education and Employment Advancement	Favorable Change of Reference, Senate to Committee on General Law (03/30/2021)	In House	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides that an occupational or professional license, permit, certification, or registration shall be issued in the occupation or profession applied for and at a practice level determined by the department having oversight of such licenses, permits, certifications, or registrations to a person who establishes residence in CT or who is married to 					


	<p>active duty member of the armed forces and accompanies the member, pursuant to an official permanent change of station, to a military installation located in the state if the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holds a valid license, permit, certification or registration in at least one other jurisdiction in the occupation or professional applied for; ○ The person has practiced under such license, permit, certification or registration for not less than two years; ○ The person is in good standing in all jurisdictions in which he or she holds a license, permit, certification or registration and has not had a license, permit, certification or registration revoked or discipline imposed by any jurisdiction, does not have a complaint, allegation or investigation related to unprofessional conduct pending in any state, and has not voluntarily surrendered a license, permit, certification or registration while under investigation for unprofessional conduct in any state; ○ The person takes and passes any examination required of other applicants for the license, permit, certification or registration; ○ The person satisfies any background check or character and fitness check required of other applicants for the license, permit, certification or registration; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides that any person issued a license, permit, certification, or registration pursuant to this section will be subject to the laws of the state and the jurisdiction of the of the department having oversight of such license, permit, certification or registration. ● Provides that, notwithstanding the above, any department head may deny an occupational or professional license, permit, certification, or registration if he or she finds such denial is in the best interest of the state.
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This bill does not comport with the PCC’s Statement of Principles. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license without determining substantial equivalence of scopes of practice and qualification standards. ● Section 1(a) should be amended to add a new requirement for reciprocal licensure as Section 1(a)(7), “The person demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience and the person demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience as are required of Connecticut residents who hold a license, permit, certification or registration in the occupation, as determined by the Department.”

Georgia	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 11 – April 2, 2021		Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
GA	SB 45	01/28/2021	Bruce Thompson (R) John Albers (R) Steve Gooch (R) Jeff Mullis (R) Brandon Beach (R) Bill Cowsert (R) Chuck Payne (R) Jason Anavitarte (R) Mike Dugan (R) Marty Harbin (R) Billy Hickman (R) Sheila McNeill (R)	Passed Senate (02/16/2021) House Second Readers (02/18/2021)	In House	Monitor	Low
GA	HB 147	01/27/2021	Heath Clark (R) Rick Jasperse (R) Bruce Williamson (R) Dale Washburn (R) Chuck Martin (R) Wes Cantrell (R)	House Second Readers (01/29/2021)	In House		
GA	HB 68	01/13/2021	Heath Clark (R) Josh Bonner (R) Dave Belton (R) Calvin Smyre (D) Al Williams (D) Bruce Thompson (R)	Passed House (02/23/2021); Passed Senate (03/25/2021); House Disagreed Senate Amend or Sub (03/31/2021)	Passed Senate		
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires a professional licensing board to issue an expedited license by endorsement to any individual that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Moves from another state and establishes residency in Georgia; ○ Holds a current license to practice such occupation or profession issued by another state “for which the training, experience, and testing are substantially similar in qualifications and scope to the requirements” in Georgia to obtain a license 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Is in good standing in such other state; and ○ Passes any examination that may only be required to demonstrate knowledge of the laws and rules and regulations of Georgia.
Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, this bill comports with the PCC’s Statement of Principles in that it authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of qualifications and scope.

Idaho	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 11 – Apr. 2, 2021		No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
ID	S 1083 	02/10/2021	Senate Committee on Commerce and Human Resources	Signed by Governor on 04/13/21 Session Law Chapter 176 Effective: 07/01/2021 (04/14/2021)	Enacted	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends Section 67-9306, Idaho Code to provide for granting rather than the issuance of licensure by endorsement to qualifying persons within 15 business days after they apply for licensure. Requires an applicant for licensure to apply to the applicable licensing authority to validate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant’s status as a member of the military, a former member of the military after discharge under honorable conditions, a veteran, or a spouse of any such person; and The applicant’s current, valid, and unrestricted licensure in another state, district, or territory of the United States, or in any branch of the armed forces or the national guard. Requires a “condensed military application form” to be implemented to verify the above conditions. As part of such condensed application, prohibits a licensing authority from requiring an exam, even if an exam is required for Idaho applicants for the same type of licensure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits a licensing authority to administer an exam or partial exam to determine whether an applicant possesses the requisite qualifications for a full license, <i>see below</i>. Requires an applicant for licensure by endorsement to disclose all current, pending, or subsequent disciplinary proceedings related to their licensure in another state, district, or territory of the U.S. or branch of the armed forces or national guard. Grants discretion to the licensing authority regarding whether to withhold, revoke, or place conditions on an applicant’s licensure by endorsement related to disciplinary proceedings. Permits the Idaho licensing authority, at its discretion, to compare the authorized scope of practice in the applicable out-of-state jurisdiction to the Idaho authorized scope of practice. If the Idaho authorized scope of practice is broader, the licensing authority may issue a limited license to an applicant, which must restrict the applicant’s practice in Idaho 					

	<p>to the scope authorized out-of-state until the applicant satisfies the additional education, training, and other necessary requirements to meet the qualifications for a full license.</p>
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As written, this is a lifetime exemption for anyone who ever served in the military and the spouse of a current or former military member. • Although it requires the licensing authority to consider and compare the out-of-state authorized scope of practice to Idaho's, it does not require that qualification standards be equivalent. • Amend Section 67-9306(2)(b) to require the Idaho licensing authority to validate “The applicant's current, valid, and unrestricted licensure in another state, district, or territory of the United States, or in any branch of the armed forces or the national guard and that the standards for that licensure or authorization to practice are substantially equivalent or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of Idaho residents authorized to practice in the state by the licensing authority.”

Illinois	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 13 – Dec. 31, 2021	Apr. 23, 2021	Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
IL	HB 2776	02/18/2021	LaToya Greenwood (D)	Passed House (04/23/2021); Rule 2-10 Committee Deadline Established As May 30, 2021; Assigned to Licensed Activities (05/25/2021)	In Senate	Amend	Medium
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits a service member or military spouse to practice a profession while stationed in Illinois without being licensed if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The individual holds a valid license to practice a regulated occupation or profession issued by another state, commonwealth, territory of the U.S., or the District of Columbia. ○ The license is current and the individual is in good standing in the state of licensure, the individual has not had a license or certificate revoked, the individual has not surrendered a license or certificate in any other state or country while under investigation for unprofessional conduct, the individual has not had discipline imposed by any other regulating entity, and the individual does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before another regulating entity in another state or country that relates to unprofessional conduct. ○ When the individual was licensed by the other jurisdiction, there were minimum education requirements and, if applicable, work experience and clinical supervision requirements in effect, and the other jurisdiction verifies that the individual met them. ○ The individual previously passed an examination required for the license or certification, if required by the other jurisdiction. ○ A complete set of fingerprints have been submitted to the IL State Police for statewide and national criminal history checks and this exception to licensure is not applicable if the criminal history check discloses information that would cause the denial of licensure under any applicable occupational or professional licensing Act. ○ The individual is not ineligible for licensure pursuant to Section 2105-165 of the Department of Professional Regulation Law of the Civil Administrative Code of IL. 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires a service member or military spouse who is exempted from licensure to comply with each requirement of the licensing jurisdiction from which the practitioner derives authority to practice. Requires the Dept. of Financial and Professional Regulation to waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements enabling exception State licensure requirements if an existing license of a service member or military spouse is in good standing.
Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doesn't include any provisions informing the consumer of an individual's unlicensed status in Illinois Does not expressly state that the individual's license from the other state must be for the same occupation that the individual seeks to practice in Illinois. Amend Sec. 5-518(b) to add an additional qualification "The requirements for licensure or certification in another state, commonwealth, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia are substantially equivalent or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of Illinois residents authorized to practice in the state by the licensing authority."

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
IL	SB 2902 *NEW*	05/29/2021	Rachelle Crowe (D)	Filed with Secretary by Sen. Rachelle Crowe; First Reading; Referred to Assignments. (05/19/2021)	In Senate	Monitor	Low
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends 20 ILCS 5/5-715, the Section titled "Expedited licensure for service members and spouses" to authorize and require each director of a department that issues an occupational or professional license to issue a temporary provisional license to any qualified service member or spouse thereof during the expedited 60-day application review period. A qualified service member or service member's spouse must meet the following application requirements; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant or the applicant's spouse is a service member; The applicant holds a valid license in good standing for the occupation or profession issued by another state, commonwealth, possession, or territory of the United States, D.C. or any foreign jurisdiction and the department determines that the requirements for licensure in the other jurisdiction are substantially equivalent to the standards for licensure of this state; 					



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The applicant or the applicant’s spouse is assigned to a duty station in IL, has established legal residence in IL, or will reside in IL within 6 months after the date of application; ○ A complete set of the applicant’s fingerprints has been submitted to the Dept. of State Police for statewide and national criminal history checks, if required by the department issuing the license; ○ The applicant is not ineligible for licensure pursuant to Section 2105-165 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois; and ○ The applicant has submitted an application for full licensure.
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bill provides for only a temporary, provisional license, and only for service members and their spouses. The bill requires “substantially equivalent standards between Illinois’s licensure standards and that of the other licensing jurisdiction.

Indiana	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 4 – April 29, 2021	Feb. 23, 2021	No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
IN	HB 1408	1/14/2021	Martin Carbaugh (R)	Authored by Representative Carbaugh (1/14/21)	In House	Suggest amendments	Low
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires that the board for certain regulated occupations issue a license for the occupation if the individual applies for the license with the appropriate board and meets the following requirements, if such requirements are applicable to the appropriate board: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The individual has a valid license to practice from another state or jurisdiction for the same regulated occupation that is substantially equivalent to the license type being applied for. ○ The individual has documented residency in Indiana, which may include evidence of a valid Indiana driver's license or identification card. ○ The individual has passed an examination that the appropriate board has determined to be substantially equivalent to the level of license for which a license is being applied. ○ The individual does not have a pending complaint, allegation, investigation, or disciplinary proceeding in another state or jurisdiction. ○ The individual has not had a license revoked or suspended and has not voluntarily surrendered a license in any other state or jurisdiction while under investigation for unprofessional conduct. ○ The individual has not had discipline imposed by the regulating entity in another state or jurisdiction. ○ The individual pays a fee determined by the board that is reviewing the application. ○ The individual completes the licensure application form as required by board. • Defines “license,” for purposes of the bill, as any unlimited, limited, temporary, or provisional “license, certificate, registration, or permit.” 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides that, if the board requires than an individual submit to a national criminal history background check, the board may maintain that requirement even if the individual applies for a license and meets the requirements listed above. • Provides that any national reciprocal or endorsement agreement or reciprocal agreement with one or more states entered into by the board will remain in effect. • Provide that nothing in the chapter prevents or supersedes a compact or reciprocity or comity agreement established by the general assembly or the board. • Defines “board” as the boards as the following entities: Indiana auctioneer commission, board of chiropractic examiners, home inspectors licensing board, state board of cosmetology and barber examiners, medical licensing board of Indiana, home inspectors licensing board, occupational therapy committee, Indiana board of pharmacy, physician assistant committee, board of podiatric medicine, state psychology board, state board of massage therapy.
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, this bill comports with the PCC’s Statement of Principles in that it applies only to enumerated boards and authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of qualifications and level and type of license. • In its current form, however, the bill does not expressly address the issue of different scopes of practice.

Kansas	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 13 – May 30, 2021	Mar. 5, 2021	Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
KS	HB 2066 	01/14/2021	Chris Croft (R) Stephen Owens (R) Pat Proctor (R) Sean Tarwater (R) Adam Thomas (R) Barb Wasinger (R)	Enacted (04/22/2021)	Enacted	Amend	High
KS	SB 137 	02/03/2021	Senate Committee on Commerce	Hearing: Tuesday, February 23, 2021, 10:30 AM Room 546-S (02/17/2021)	In Senate		
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines an “applicant” as an individual who is a spouse of a current member of the armed forces, military servicemember (current or honorably discharged former member), <u>or</u> an individual who has established or intends to establish residency in Kansas. • Defines a “complete application” as the licensing body having received “all forms, fees, documentation and any other information required or requested by the licensing body for the purpose of evaluating the application, even if the licensing body has not yet received a criminal background report from the Kansas bureau of investigation.” • Defines “private certification” as “a voluntary program in which a private organization grants nontransferable recognition to an individual who meets personal qualifications and standards relevant to performing the occupation as determined by the private organization.” • Requires an applicant with a valid current license, registration or certification in another state, district or territory of the U.S. to receive a license, registration, or certification upon submission of a complete application and pursuant to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the applicant qualifies under Kansas licensure, registration or certification by enforcement, reinstatement or reciprocity statutes, the applicant shall receive a license, registration, or certification pursuant to such statutes within 15 days after submission of a complete application if the applicant is a military servicemember or military spouse or within 45 days for all other applicants. ○ If the applicant does not qualify under such statutes, then the applicant shall receive a license, registration, or certification if, at the time of application, the applicant: 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Holds a valid, current license, registration, or certification in another state, district, or territory of the U.S. with requirements that the licensing body determines authorize a similar scope of practice or holds a certification issued by another state for practicing the occupation but this state requires an occupational license, and the licensing body determines that the certification requirements certify a similar scope of practice; ▪ Has not committed an act in any jurisdiction that constitute grounds for limitation, suspension or revocation of the license, certificate, or registration; ▪ Has not been censured or had other disciplinary action taken or had an application for licensure, registration or certification denied or refused to practice an occupation for which the applicant seeks licensure, registration, or certification; ▪ Has not been disciplined by a licensing, registering, certifying or other credentialing entity in another jurisdiction and is not the subject of an unresolved complaint, review procedure or disciplinary proceeding conducted by a licensing, registering, certifying or other credentialing entity in another jurisdiction nor has surrendered their membership on any professional staff in any professional association or society or faculty for another state or jurisdiction while under investigation or to avoid adverse action for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct which that would constitute grounds for disciplinary action in a Kansas practice act; and ▪ Does not have a disqualifying criminal record as determined by the licensing body of this state under Kansas law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If the preceding qualifications are satisfied, requires the licensing body to issue the license, certificate, or registration within 15 days for a servicemember or military spouse and 45 days for all other applicants on a probationary basis, but permits revoking such at any time if the application information is found to be false. • Provides that the probationary period shall not exceed 6 months, and upon completion, the license, certificate, or registration shall become non-probationary. • Provides that applicants who have not been actively practicing the occupation in the two years prior to the application may be required to complete additional testing, training, monitoring, or continuing education, “as the Kansas licensing body may deem necessary to establish the applicant’s present ability to practice in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public.”
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- Requires that an applicant receive an occupational license, registration, or certification based on the applicant's work experience in another state if the applicant:
 - Worked in a state that does not use an occupational license, registration, or certification to regulate an occupation, but Kansas does;
 - Worked for at least 3 years in the occupation during the 4 years immediately preceding the application; and
 - Satisfies the good standing/disciplinary requirements above.
- Requires that an applicant receive an occupational license, registration, or certification based on the applicant's holding of a private certification and work experience in another state if the applicant:
 - Holds a private certification and worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or government certification to regulate an occupation, but Kansas does;
 - Worked for at least two years in the occupation;
 - Holds a current and valid private certification in the occupation;
 - Is held in good standing by the organization that issued the private certification; and
 - Satisfies the good standing/disciplinary requirements above.
- Requires that an applicant licensed, registered, or certified under the section be entitled to the same rights and subject to the same obligations as Kansas residents, except that if the applicant's license, registration, or certificate in their state of residence is revoked or suspended, the applicant's license, registration, or certificate in Kansas will automatically be revoked or suspended without a hearing.
- Permits the licensing body to issue a temporary permit to an applicant whose license, registration, or certification does not authorize a similar scope of practice as that issued by Kansas, to allow the applicant to lawfully practice the applicant's occupation while completing any specific requirements that are required in this state for licensure, registration or certification not required in the other state, "unless the licensing body finds, based on specific grounds, that issuing a temporary permit would jeopardize the health and safety of the public."
- Limits additional testing, continuing education, or training requirements to Kansas law that regulates the occupation and is materially different from or additional to the law of another state or any materially different or additional body of knowledge or skill required for the occupational license, registration, or certificate in Kansas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes the safe harbor: “Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a licensing body from denying any application for licensure, registration, or certification, or declining to grant a temporary or probationary license, if the licensing body determines that granting the application may endanger the health and safety of the public.”
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This bill does not comport with the PCC’s Statement of Principles. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of scopes of practice, but it does not require that qualification standards be equivalent. Section 1(c)(2)(A) of the bill should be amended to provide for reciprocal licensure if the applicant “Holds a valid current license, registration, or certification in another state, district, or territory, of the United States with licensure, registration, or certification requirements that the licensing body determines authorize a similar scope of practice as those established by the licensing body of this state and mandate substantially equivalent or more stringent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience requirements, or holds a certification issued by another state for practicing the occupation but this state requires an occupational license, and the licensing body determines that the certification requirements certify a similar scope of practice as the licensing requirements established by the licensing body of this state and mandate substantially equivalent or more stringent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience requirements.” It permits work experience and/or a private certification to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Kansas. Section 1(e) and 1(f) should be amended to add a new requirement for reciprocal licensure as a new Section 1(e)(4) and 1(f)(6): “demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience as are required of Kansas licensees in the occupation, as determined by the occupational board.” The bill refers to private certification, but with no requirement that occupational boards determine that the private certification an individual holds in fact demonstrates qualifications sufficient to show that the individual meets established standards for knowledge, competency, and skill in the profession. The bill adopts a definition of private certification that defers entirely to the credentialing definition of the private organization, with no measure of how the certification relates to recognized standards in the profession. Amending the bill to require occupational boards to determine whether there is at least substantial equivalency between the qualifications of an unlicensed out-of-state individual with certification and the qualifications of a Kansas licensee in the occupation protects against bogus or flimsy certification programs being used as a substitute for licensure. At the same time, for licensed professions in Kansas that condition licensure on private certification, this provision would provide a pathway to reciprocal licensure for any out-of-state individual who holds the certification and who is not required to be licensed in their home state.

Maine	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Dec. 2, 2020 – Jun. 16, 2021		Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
ME	LD 149	01/19/2021	Kristen Cloutier (D)	Carried over, in the same posture, to a subsequent special or regular session of the 130th Legislature, pursuant to Joint Order SP 435. (03/30/2021)	In House	Monitor	Low
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adds to the powers, duties, and functions of the Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To exercise discretionary authority, after consultation with the appropriate licensing board, commission, or personnel administering a regulatory function of the Office, to waive, on a case-by-case basis, documentation requirements for licensure submitted by applicants educated in or with relevant experience or licensure in other jurisdictions (states, U.S. territories, foreign nations, and foreign administrative divisions) “as long as the waiver does not reduce the requisite standards of proficiency for the licensed profession or occupation.” ○ To exercise discretionary authority to grant provisional licenses to applicants educated in or with relevant experience or licensure in other jurisdictions (states, U.S. territories, foreign nations, and foreign administrative divisions). • Defines “provisional license” as a license issued for a defined period of time and with the requirement that the licensee meet certain established conditions in order to maintain the provisional license or to gain full licensure. • Directs the Office to establish a process to issue a license by endorsement to an applicant who presents proof of licensure by another jurisdiction of the U.S., as long as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The other jurisdiction maintains substantially equivalent license requirements for the occupation; and ○ The applicant is in good standing in all jurisdictions in which the applicant holds or has held a license. “Good standing” is defined as the applicant not having a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending, not having a license that is suspended or subject to practice restrictions, and has never surrendered a license or had a license revoked; and ○ No cause for denial exists. 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits the Office to require an applicant to pass a jurisprudence examination if required for licensure.
Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This bill permits discretion to waive documentation requirements only if “the requisite standards of proficiency for the licensed profession or occupation” are not reduced, so the discretion granted is bounded in a way that protects substantive requirements.

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
ME	LD 612 (HP 448) ■	02/25/2021	John Andrews (LIB)	Committee on INNOVATION, DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT AND BUSINESS – Divided Report (04/08/2021)	In House	Amend	High
ME	LD 1131 (HP 809) ■	03/18/2021	Sherm Hutchins (R)	Reports READ.On motion of Representative ROBERTS of South Berwick, the Majority Ought Not to Pass Report was ACCEPTED.Sent for concurrence. ORDERED SENT FORTHWITH. (05/19/2021)	In House	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled the “Occupational License Portability” Act and characterized as an emergency bill with immediate effect once approved because “the longer Maine waits to recognize occupational licenses and government certifications issued in other states, the more talent and investment Maine loses.” Defines private certification as “a voluntary program in which a private organization grants nontransferable recognition to a person who meets personal qualifications and standards relevant to performing an occupation as determined by the private organization and that permits the person to use a designated title of “certified” by the private organization. Requires a board to issue an occupational license or government certification to an applicant who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds a current and valid occupational license or government certification issued by a board in another state for a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice to the lawful practice governed by the occupational license or government certification for which the person has applied. Has held the occupational license or government certification issued in the other state for at least one year. Was required to pass an examination or meet education, training, or experience standards that are substantially similar to those required for the occupational license or government certification for which the person has applied. 					

- Is in good standing with the issuing board in the other state.
- Does not have a criminal record that disqualifies the person from holding the occupational license or government certification for which the person has applied.
- Has not had their license or government certification revoked or surrendered such because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to their work.
- Does not have a complaint, allegation or investigation pending before a board in another state that relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. If the person does have a pending complaint, allegation, or investigation, the board may not issue or deny an occupational license or government certification until the pending matter is resolved or the person otherwise meets the criteria for an occupational license or government certification in ME to the satisfaction of the board.
- Requires a board to issue an occupational license or government certification to an applicant, based on work experience in another state, who:
 - Worked in a state that does not require an occupational license or government certification to regulate the person's lawful occupation.
 - Worked for at least 3 years in the lawful occupation in the other state.
 - Satisfies section 18602 (5)-(9) (regarding criminal conduct, misconduct, and pending matters).
- Requires a board to issue an occupational license or government certification to an applicant, based on work experience in another state and private certification, who:
 - Holds a private certification and worked in a state that does not require an occupational license or government certification in a state that does not require an occupational license or government certification to regulate the person's lawful occupation.
 - Worked for at least 2 years in the lawful occupation in the other state.
 - Holds a current and valid private certification in the lawful occupation.
 - Is in good standing with the private organization that issued the certification.


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Satisfies section 18602 (5)-(9) (regarding criminal conduct, misconduct, and pending matters). • Permits a board to require passage of an examination that is specific to the relevant laws of ME that regulate the lawful occupation, if a traditional applicant is required to pass such. • Provides “Nothing in this chapter prevents the State from recognizing occupational credentials issued by a private certification organization, foreign province, foreign country, international organization, or other entity.” • Provides “Nothing in this chapter requires a private certification organization to grant or deny private certification to any person.”
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reciprocity portion of the bill comports with the PCC’s principals by granting a reciprocal license only if examination, education, training, or experience standards are “substantially similar” to those required for the in-state occupational license and the other state’s license has “a similar scope of practice.” The problems with the bill are in its alternative pathways to licensure for unlicensed individuals. • It permits work experience and/or a private certification to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Maine. Section 18604 and 18605 should be amended to add a new requirement for reciprocal licensure as a new Section 18604(4) and 18604(6): “Equivalent standards. The person demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience to that required for Maine licensees in the occupation, as determined by the occupational board.” • The bill refers to private certification, but with no requirement that occupational boards determine that the private certification an individual holds in fact relates the profession for which the individual seeks a licensure or that the individual demonstrates qualifications sufficient to show that the individual meets established standards for knowledge, competency, and skill in the profession. The bill adopts a definition of private certification that defers entirely to the credentialing definition of the private organization, with no measure of how the certification relates to recognized standards in the profession. Amending the bill to require occupational boards to determine whether there is at least substantial equivalency between the qualifications of an unlicensed out-of-state individual with certification and the qualifications of a Maine licensee in the occupation protects against bogus or flimsy certification programs being used as a substitute for licensure. At the same time, for licensed professions in Maine that condition licensure on private certification, this provision would provide a pathway to reciprocal licensure for any out-of-state individual who holds the certification and who is not required to be licensed in their home state.

Michigan	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 13 – Dec. 31, 2021		Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
MI	SB 158 █	02/18/2021	Adam Hollier (D)	REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE WITH SUBSTITUTE (S-1) (03/04/2021)	In Senate	Amend	High
MI	HB 4377 █	02/25/2021	Sarah Anthony (D)	Passed House (03/25/2021) PASSED ROLL CALL # 210 YEAS 36 NAYS 0 EXCUSED 0 NOT VOTING 0 INSERTED FULL TITLE returned from Senate with substitute (S-1) with full title laid over one day under the rules (05/25/2021)	In Senate		
MI	SB 312	03/24/2021	Marshall Bullock (D)	Passed Senate (04/21/2021) Reported with recommendation without amendment referred to second reading (05/11/2021)	In House		
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the department to issue a license or certification of registration for an occupation without examination to an individual who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that he or she meets all the following at the time of application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides proof that the individual is (i) an active-duty member of the armed forces; (ii) a veteran; (iii) a dependent of either an active-duty member of the armed forces or a veteran. ○ Holds a valid license or registration in the occupation from an equivalent licensing department, board, or authority, as determined by the department, in at least 1 other state of the U.S. For each license or registration the individual holds, all the following must be met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The license or registration is in good standing and has been held for at least 1 year. ▪ There were minimum education requirements and, if applicable, work experience requirements in effect for licensure or registration in the other state, and the other state verifies that he or she met those requirements for licensure or registration in that state. ▪ The individual passed the examination, if required by the other state. 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Has not had a license or registration revoked, and has not voluntarily surrendered a license or registration in any other state of the U.S. or a foreign country while under investigation for unprofessional conduct. ○ Has not had discipline imposed by any equivalent licensing department, board, or authority in another state of the U.S. If another state has taken disciplinary action against the applicant, the department shall determine if the cause for the action was corrected and the matter resolved. If the matter has not been resolved by that other state, the department shall not issue or deny a license or registration until the matter is resolved. ○ Does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before an equivalent licensing department, board, or authority in another state of the U.S. or a foreign country that relates to unprofessional conduct. If the applicant has such a pending matter, the department shall suspend the application process and shall not issue or deny a license or registration to the applicant until the complaint, allegation, or investigation is resolved. ○ Is of good moral character. ○ Meets the age requirement of the occupation, if applicable.
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This is a lifetime exemption from generally applicable licensure requirements for anyone who ever served in the armed forces (except for dishonorable discharge) and the dependents of veterans, including surviving spouses and children up to age 26. The bill would delete provisions of existing law that limited license reciprocity to those relocating to Michigan due to active duty assignments. ● This bill does not comport with the PCC’s Statement of Principles. It does not require that the board determine substantial equivalence of scopes of practice or that qualification standards be equivalent. ● Amend Section 217(1)(b) of the bill to add an additional requirement Section 217(1)(b)(iv) “The other state mandated substantially equivalent or more stringent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience requirements to that required for required for Michigan licensees in the occupation, as determined by the department.” ● Amend Section 217(1)(b) of the bill to read, “Holds a valid license or registration in the occupation from an equivalent licensing department, board, or authority, with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the department.”

Mississippi	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 5 – Apr. 4, 2021	Feb. 12, 2021	No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
MS	SB 2187 	01/08/2021	Kevin Blackwell	Died on Calendar (02/12/2021)	Failed	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Universal Recognition of Occupational Licenses Act.” • Defines “private certification” as a voluntary program in which a private organization grants nontransferable recognition to an individual who meets personal qualifications and standards relevant to performing the occupation as determined by the private organization. The individual may use the designated title of “certified,” as permitted by the private organization. • Requires the board to issue an occupational license or government certification if all the following conditions are satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person holds a current and valid occupational license or government certification in another state in a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board in MS; ○ The person has held the occupational license or government certification in the other state for at least 1 year; ○ The board in the other state required the person to pass an examination or to meet education, training, or experience standards; ○ The board in the other state holds the person in good standing; ○ The person does not have a disqualifying criminal record as determined by the board in MS under state law; ○ No board in another state revoked the person’s occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the person’s work in the occupation; ○ The person did not surrender an occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the person’s work in the occupation in another state; and 					

- The person does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before a board in another state which relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. If the person does have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending, the MS board will not issue or deny a license or government certification until such is resolved or the person otherwise meets the criteria for a license or government certification.
- Requires the board to issue an occupational license or government certification based on work experience in another state if all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - The person worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or government certification to regulate a lawful occupation, but MS does with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board;
 - The person worked for at least 3 years in the lawful occupation; and
 - The person satisfies the above conduct conditions.
- Requires the board to issue an occupational license or government certification based on private certification and work experience in another state if all the following conditions are satisfied:
 - The person holds a private certification and worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or government certification to regulate a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board;
 - The person holds a current and valid private certification in the lawful occupation;
 - The private certification organization holds the person in good standing; and
 - The person satisfies the above conduct conditions.
- Permits the board to require a person to pass a jurisprudential examination specific to relevant state laws that regulate the occupation if an occupational license or government certification in MS requires a person to do so.
- Permits the person to appeal the following board decisions — provided within 60 days of receiving a complete application — to a court of general jurisdiction:
 - Denial of an occupational license or government certification;
 - Determination of the occupation;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Determination of the similarity of the scope of practice of the occupational license or government certification issued; or ○ Other determinations under the act. ● Subjects a person who obtains an occupational license or government certification pursuant to this act to the laws regulating the occupation in the state and the jurisdiction of the board in the state. ● Includes the safe harbor, “Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent this state from recognizing occupational credentials issued by a private certification organization, foreign province, foreign country, international organization or other entity.” ● Includes the safe harbor, “Nothing in this act shall be construed to require a private certification organization to grant or deny private certification to any individual.
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This bill does not comport with the PCC’s Statement of Principles. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of scopes of practice, but it does not require that qualification standards be equivalent. Section 3(1)(a) of the bill should be amended to provide for reciprocal licensure if “The person holds a current and valid occupational license or government certification in another state in a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice and that mandates substantially equivalent or more stringent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience requirements, as determined by the board in this state.” ● It permits work experience and/or a private certification to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Mississippi. Section 4 and Section 5 should be amended to add a new requirement for reciprocal licensure as a new Section 4(d) and 5(f): “The person demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience as are required of Mississippi licensees in the occupation, as determined by the occupational board.” ● The bill refers to private certification with no requirement that occupational boards determine that the private certification an individual holds in fact demonstrates qualifications sufficient to show that the individual meets established standards for knowledge, competency, and skill in the profession. Amending the bill to require occupational boards to determine whether there is at least substantial equivalency between the qualifications of an unlicensed out-of-state individual with certification and the qualifications of a Mississippi licensee in the occupation protects against bogus or flimsy certification programs being used as a substitute for licensure. At the same time, for licensed professions in Mississippi that condition licensure on private certification, this provision would provide a

	<p>pathway to reciprocal licensure for any out-of-state individual who holds the certification and who is not required to be licensed in their home state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bill includes the PCC’s standard safe harbor to prevent interpretation of the bill as binding on private certification organizations.
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State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
MS	HB 1262	01/18/2021	Steve Hopkins (R)	Died in Committee (02/02/2021)	Failed	Suggest amendments	Medium
MS	HB 1263	01/18/2021	Becky Currie (R)	Passed House (02/03/2021) Enacted (03/25/2021)	Enacted		
MS	HB 1264	01/18/2021	Jansen Owen (R)	Died in Committee (02/02/2021)	Failed		

Bill Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends Section 73-50-1, Mississippi Code of 1972, the “Military Family Freedom Act,” to include individuals who establish residence in MS. Requires an occupational licensing board to issue a license to an applicant who establishes residence in MS—in the discipline applied for and at the same practice level, if all the following conditions are satisfied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant has been awarded a military occupational specialty, completed a military program of training, completed testing or equivalent training and experience, and performed in the occupational specialty; or The applicant holds a current and valid license, in good standing, in another state in an occupation with similar scope of practice, and has held this license from the occupational licensing board in the other state for at least 1 year; The other state verifies that the applicant met the minimum education, work experience, and clinical supervision requirements in order to be licensed in that state; The applicant has previously passed an examination for the license if required by the other state; The applicant has not committed any act in the other state that would constitute grounds for refusal, suspension, or revocation of a license to practice in Mississippi, the occupational licensing board in the other state holds the applicant in good standing, and the applicant does not have a disqualifying criminal record as determined by the occupational licensing board in Mississippi;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The applicant did not surrender a license because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant’s work in the occupation in another state; and ○ The applicant does not have a complaint, allegation or investigation pending before an occupational licensing board or other board in another state that relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. If the applicant has a complaint, allegation or investigation pending, the MS occupational licensing board shall not issue or deny a license to the applicant until the complaint, allegation or investigation is resolved, or the applicant otherwise satisfies the criteria for licensure in MS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Permits an occupational licensing board to require an applicant to pass a jurisprudential examination specific to relevant state laws in MS that regulate the occupation if such is required for issuance of a license in MS. ● Provides that an applicant who is licensed under this section is subject to the laws regulating the person's practice in MS and is subject to the occupational licensing board's jurisdiction. ● Requires the occupational licensing board to issue or deny the license to the applicant within 120 days of receiving the application. ● If an application requires longer than 2 weeks to process, requires the occupational licensing board to issue a temporary practice permit within 30 days if the applicant submits an affidavit under penalties of perjury affirming that he or she satisfies the above conditions. The applicant may practice under the temporary permit until a license is granted or a notice to deny the license is issued. A temporary license expires 365 days after its issuance if the applicant fails to satisfy the jurisprudential examination, if applicable. ● Permits an applicant to appeal the following decisions to a court of general jurisdiction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Denial of a license; ○ Determination of the occupation; ○ Determination of the similarity of scope of practice of the license issued; or ○ Other determinations in the section. ● Provides a safe harbor that nothing in the section shall be construed to apply to “The ability of an occupational licensing board to require an applicant to submit fingerprints in order to access state and federal criminal records information for noncriminal justice purposes.”
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<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This bill meets most of the principles in the PCC’s Statement of Principles for applicants who are not members of the military, or a spouse or dependent of a member of the military. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of scopes of practice, and it requires that any examination requirements be met for applicants not associated with the military. Section 1(3)(b) of the bill could be improved to provide for reciprocal licensure if “The applicant holds a current and valid license in good standing in another state in an occupation with a similar scope of practice, and that mandates substantially equivalent or more stringent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience requirements, as determined by the occupational licensing board in Mississippi and has held this license from the occupational licensing board in the other state for at least one (1) year.” • It permits work experience to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure, but only for applicants who are members of the military, or married to or a dependent of a member of the military. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Mississippi. Section 1(4) should be amended to add a new requirement for reciprocal licensure for such individuals as a new Section 1(4)(d): “The person demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience as are required of Mississippi licensees in the occupation, as determined by the occupational board.”
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Missouri	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 6 – May 14, 2021		No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
MO	HB 584 	12/22/2020 * <i>prefiled</i>	Tricia Derges (R)	Referred: Professional Registration and Licensing(H) (5/14/2021)	In House	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill would repeal existing reciprocal licensure statute and replace it to relax requirements for reciprocal licensure. • Defines an “oversight body” as “any board, department, agency, or office of a jurisdiction that issues licenses.” The current statute excludes from the definition of an oversight body “the state board of registration for the healing arts, the state board of nursing, the board of pharmacy, the state committee of psychologists, the Missouri dental board, the Missouri board for architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors and professional landscape architects, the state board of optometry, or the Missouri veterinary medical board.” • Allows a person who holds a valid current license issued by another state, a territory of the U.S., or D.C., and who has been licensed for at least one year in another jurisdiction to submit an application for a license in Missouri in the same occupation or profession. • Requires the oversight body to “waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure” in Missouri if the applicant “met the requisite minimum education, work experience, and/or clinical supervision requirements in effect to be licensed or certified in the other state,” within six months of receiving an application. Current statute calls for waiver of any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure in this state for the applicant only if the oversight body “determines that the licensing requirements in the jurisdiction that issued the applicant’s license are substantially similar to or more stringent than the licensing requirements in Missouri for the same occupation or profession;” this bill deletes that requirement. • Requires the oversight body, within 60 days of receiving an aforementioned application from a health care professional, to “waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure and issue such applicant a license” during an emergency “if such applicant otherwise meets the requirements;” or • Requires the oversight body, within 30 days of receiving an aforementioned application from a nonresident military spouse or a resident military spouse, to waive “waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for licensure and issue such applicant a license...if such applicant otherwise meets the requirements.” 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Omits the current statutory provision that “The oversight body shall not waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements for any applicant if it determines that waiving the requirements for the applicant may endanger the public health, safety, or welfare.” • Except for health care professionals, nonresident military spouses, and resident military spouses, provides that “an oversight body that administers an examination on laws of this state as part of its licensing application requirement may require an applicant to take and pass an examination specific to the laws of this state.” • Prohibits waiving “any examination, educational, or experience requirements” for any applicant who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Has had his or her license revoked by an oversight board outside the state ○ Does not hold a license in good standing with an oversight body outside the state ○ Has a criminal record that would disqualify him or her for licensure in Missouri ○ Does not hold a valid current license in the other jurisdiction on the date the oversight body receives his or her application under this section • Removes the reciprocity prohibition for an applicant who is currently under investigation, who has a complaint pending, or who is currently under disciplinary action with an oversight body outside the state. • Removes the ability of the oversight body to deny a license until a disciplinary action against the applicant is resolved by the other jurisdiction. • Explains basis for the bill as that “because immediate action is necessary to expand licensure reciprocity in order to ensure the residents of this state have access to health care professionals during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.”
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current statutory approach does not comport with many of the PCC’s principles. This bill would allow an end run around any Missouri licensure requirements for private certification by removing the existing statutory requirement that the applicant’s license from another state is substantially similar to or more stringent than the licensing requirements in Missouri and replacing it with a standard that the other state’s license meets “minimum education, work experience, and/or clinical supervision requirements.” The bill would also limit the ability for Missouri to require an examination to circumstances in which the examination is “on laws of this state.”

Nebraska	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 6 – Jun. 10, 2021		Yes


State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
NE	LB 263 	01/11/2021	Tom Briese (NP)	Sanders name added (03/04/2021)	In Leg.	Suggest amendments	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends the “Occupational Board Reform Act.” • Requires an occupational board to issue an occupational license or government certification to an applicant if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The applicant holds an occupational license or government certification in another state or in the U.S. Military in an occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the occupational board; ○ The applicant has held the occupational license or government certification for at least one year; ○ The board in the other state or in the U.S. Military required the applicant to pass an examination or meet education, training, or experience standards; ○ The applicant does not have a disqualifying criminal record as determined by the occupational board; ○ No board in any state or in the U.S. Military has revoked the applicant’s occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant’s work in the occupation; ○ The applicant did not surrender an occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant’s work in the occupation in any state or in the U.S. Military; and ○ The applicant does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before a board in any state or in the U.S. Military that relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. If any of the previous is pending, the occupational board shall not issue or deny an occupational license or government certification to the applicant until it is resolved or the applicant otherwise meets the criteria for an occupational license or government certification to the satisfaction of the occupational board. • Requires an occupational board to issue an occupational license or government certification based on work experience in another state or in the U.S. Military if: 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The applicant has work experience for an occupation (1) in a state or in the U.S. Military that does not regulate such occupation with an occupational license or government certification and (2) that has a similar scope of practice to an occupation that NE requires an occupational license or government certification, as determined by the occupational board; ○ The applicant worked for at least 3 years in the occupation; ○ No board in any state or in the U.S. Military has revoked the applicant's occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant's work in the occupation; ○ The applicant did not surrender an occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant's work in the occupation in any state or in the U.S. Military; and ○ The applicant does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before a board in any state or in the U.S. Military that relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. If any of the previous is pending, the occupational board shall not issue or deny an occupational license or government certification to the applicant until it is resolved or the applicant otherwise meets the criteria for an occupational license or government certification to the satisfaction of the occupational board. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requires an occupational board to issue an occupational license or government certification if an applicant holds a private certification and has work experience for an occupation if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The applicant has work experience for an occupation (1) in a state or in the U.S. Military that does not regulate such occupation with an occupational license or government certification and (2) that has a similar scope of practice to an occupation that NE requires an occupational license or government certification, as determined by the occupational board; ○ The applicant worked for at least 2 years in the occupation; ○ The applicant holds a private certification in the occupation; ○ The provider of the private certification holds the applicant in good standing; ○ No board in any state or in the U.S. Military has revoked the applicant's occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant's work in the occupation;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The applicant did not surrender an occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant’s work in the occupation in any state or in the U.S. Military; and ○ The applicant does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before a board in any state or in the U.S. Military that relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. If any of the previous is pending, the occupational board shall not issue or deny an occupational license or government certification to the applicant until it is resolved or the applicant otherwise meets the criteria for an occupational license or government certification to the satisfaction of the occupational board. • Permits an occupational board to require an applicant to pass a jurisprudential examination specific to relevant state law that regulates the occupation if an occupational license or government certification in NE requires a person to pass such. • Requires an occupational board to approve or deny an occupational license or government certification within 60 days and permits an applicant to appeal the denial in accordance with the APA. • Includes the safe harbor, “Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent this state from recognizing an occupational credential issued by a private certification organization, foreign province, foreign country, international organization, or other entity.” • Include the safe harbor, “Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a private certification organization to grant or deny private certification to any individual.”
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This bill does not comport with the PCC’s Statement of Principles. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of scopes of practice, but it does not require that qualification standards be equivalent. Section 4(1)(a)(1) of the bill should be amended to provide for reciprocal licensure if “The applicant holds an occupational license or government certification in another state or in the United States Military in an occupation with a similar scope of practice and that mandates substantially equivalent or more stringent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience requirements, as determined by the occupational board.” • It permits work experience and/or a private certification to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Nebraska. Section 4(1) should be amended to add a new requirement for reciprocal licensure as a new Section 4(1)(b)(vi) and 4(1)(c)(viii): “the applicant demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience as are required of Nebraska licensees in the occupation, as determined by the occupational board.”


	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The bill refers to private certification, but without a definition, and with no requirement that occupational boards determine that the private certification an individual holds in fact demonstrates qualifications sufficient to show that the individual meets established standards for knowledge, competency, and skill in the profession. Amending the bill to require occupational boards to determine whether there is at least substantial equivalency between the qualifications of an unlicensed out-of-state individual with certification and the qualifications of a Nebraska licensee in the occupation protects against bogus or flimsy certification programs being used as a substitute for licensure. At the same time, for licensed professions in Nebraska that condition licensure on private certification, this provision would provide a pathway to reciprocal licensure for any out-of-state individual who holds the certification and who is not required to be licensed in their home state.• The bill includes the PCC's standard safe harbor to prevent interpretation of the bill as binding on private certification organizations.
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Nevada	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Feb. 1 – Jun. 1, 2021		No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
NV	SB 402 	03/29/2021	Senate Committee on Commerce and Labor	From printer. To engrossment. Engrossed. First reprint. To committee. Exemption effective. (04/20/2021)	In Senate	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nevada law already requires that reciprocal licensure by endorsement (i.e., reciprocal licensure) be provided to active duty members of the military, veterans, and their surviving spouses, but only for certain enumerated professions in health care or adjacent fields (e.g., doctors, nurses, physician assistants, physical therapists, psychologists). For those professions, licensure by endorsement is available if the eligible individual “holds a corresponding valid and unrestricted license” in the licensed profession from a U.S. jurisdiction, “has not been disciplined or investigated by the corresponding regulatory authority” of the licensing jurisdiction, and “has not been held civilly or criminally liable for malpractice” in the profession. The bill would the licensure by endorsement process to many new professions: architects, registered interior designers, residential designers, landscape architects, contractors, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, environmental health specialists, certified public accountants, private professional guardians, practitioners of medicine, perfusionists, practitioners of respiratory care, homeopathic physicians, advanced practitioners of homeopathy, homeopathic assistants, dentists, dental hygienists, dental therapists, nursing assistants, practitioners of osteopathic medicine, chiropractors, chiropractor’s assistants, doctors of Oriental medicine, podiatric physicians, podiatry hygienists, dispensing opticians, apprentice dispensing opticians, hearing aid specialists, practitioners of veterinary medicine, euthanasia technicians, veterinary technicians, occupational therapy assistants, athletic trainers, music therapists, dietitians, embalmers, apprentice embalmers, funeral directors, funeral arrangers, operators of funeral establishments and direct cremation facilities, barbers and apprentices, practitioners of cosmetology, real estate brokers, broker-salespersons, real estate salespersons, escrow agencies and agents, mortgage companies, mortgage loan originators, appraisers of real estate, appraisal management companies, inspectors of structures, energy auditors, certain persons who perform certain covered services related to real estate, foreclosure consultants, loan modification consultants, exchange facilitators, asset management companies, private investigators, private patrol officers, process servers, repossessioners, dog handlers, security consultants, polygraphic examiners, collection agencies, collection agents, persons who work in medical laboratories, administrators of facilities for long-term care, certified court reporters, interpreters and realtime captioning providers. 					

Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The bill and existing Nevada law provide lifetime opportunity for reciprocity for anyone who ever served in the military and their surviving spouses. Under current law, the eligible professions have uniform national exam requirements for entry into the field. Not all of the new listed professions do.• Propose a new Section: “For any occupation in which licensure by endorsement is available to an individual who holds a corresponding valid and unrestricted license in the licensed occupation from another jurisdiction, that jurisdiction’s license shall be considered ‘corresponding’ only if the scope of practice in that jurisdiction is substantially equivalent or broader than the scope of practice in Nevada and the requirements for licensure in that jurisdiction are substantially equivalent or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of Nevada residents authorized to practice the occupation in this state. Any individual practicing in Nevada under a license that was initially issued by endorsement must meet all requirements for renewal of the license applicable to other licensees in that occupation under Nevada law.” This would provide expedited access to practice rights in Nevada, while assuring protections for Nevada residents and consumers.
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New Hampshire	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 6 – June 30, 2021	Apr. 1, 2021	Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
NH	HB 405 	1/10/2021	Mike Harrington (R)	Inexpedient to Legislate: MA VV 04/07/2021; Reconsider (Rep. Osborne): MF VV (04/07/2021)	Failed	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends current law that sets procedures for out-of-state applicants for professional licensure to also cover out-of-state certification. Defines “private certification” as a voluntary program in which a private organization grants nontransferable recognition to an individual who meets personal qualifications and standards relevant to performing the occupation as determined by the private organization. The individual may use the designated title of “certified,” as permitted by the private organization. Provides that any board or commission regulating an occupation or profession which is a member of an interstate licensure compact, or which has, in statute or by administrative rules, a procedure for reciprocity or temporary licensure for individuals from other states, need not comply with the section for any license or certificate issued by the board or commission. If any board or commission determines that another state's licensure or certification is not comparable to New Hampshire's in education, training, experience, or scope of practice, it shall publish this determination on its website. An individual from such other state possessing such a license or certification shall not be granted temporary or reciprocal licensure or certification under this section, except that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .the board or commission will issue an occupational license or certification to a person upon application based on work experience in another state, if all the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The person worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or certification to regulate a lawful occupation, but New Hampshire requires an occupational license or certification to regulate a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board or commission; The person worked for at least 3 years in the lawful occupation; and 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The person satisfies certain requirements necessary for applying for a temporary license or certification. ○ the board will issue an occupational license or certification to a person based on holding a private certification and work experience in another state, if all the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The person holds a private certification and worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or certification to regulate a lawful occupation, but New Hampshire uses an occupational license or certification to regulate a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board; ▪ The person worked for at least 2 years in the lawful occupation; ▪ The person holds a current and valid private certification in the lawful occupation; ▪ The private certification organization holds the person in good standing; and ▪ The person satisfies the requirements of subparagraphs certain requirements necessary for applying for a temporary license or certification. • Provides that a person applying for a temporary license or certification must present to the office of professional licensure and certification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A current equivalent license or certification from another jurisdiction in the United States held for at least one year. ○ A statement of good standing from the licensing or certifying authority. ○ Authorization for a criminal history records check, if required. ○ A completed application. ○ A certification that the person has committed no acts or omissions which are grounds for disciplinary action as negligence or intentional misconduct related to the person's profession in another jurisdiction, or, if such acts have been committed, would be grounds for disciplinary action, or has surrendered his or her license or certification because of such acts.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before another regulating entity in another state or country that relates to unprofessional conduct. If an applicant has any complaints, allegations, or investigations pending, the office of professional licensure and certification and the respective board or commission will suspend the application process and may not issue or deny a license or certification to the applicant until the complaint, allegation, or investigation is resolved. ○ Other information specifically required by the board. ○ Payment of a fee, not to exceed \$100. ● Provides a process for issuance of a temporary license or certification and full-term license prior to the expiration date of the temporary license or certification. ● Provides that the board or commission that administers an examination on laws of the state as part of its license or certificate application requirement may require an applicant to take and pass an examination on the laws of the state. ● Provides that the section does not apply to any board or commission regulating an occupation or profession which is a member of an interstate licensure compact, or which has, in statute or by administrative rules, a procedure for reciprocity or temporary licensure for individuals from other states. ● Provides that “Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent this state from recognizing occupational credentials issued by a private certification organization, foreign province, foreign country, international organization, or other entity.” ● Provides that “Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a private certification organization to grant or deny private certification to any individual.”
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expressly allows work experience to substitute for an agency’s determination that another state’s licensure requirements are not comparable to New Hampshire’s in education, training, experience, or scope of practice. ● It also does not set a requirement that the private certification an individual holds be comparable to the substantive requirements for licensure in New Hampshire. Could lead to proliferation of purchased certifications as competitors to psychometrically valid certifications. ● Although it establishes a separate track for individuals who hold private certifications, it does not require that out-of-state individuals in professions for which New Hampshire requires private certification hold the same certification as a condition of reciprocal licensure.

New York	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 6 — Jun. 18, 2021		Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
NY	S 3730	01/30/2021	Rob Ortt (R)	Referred to Higher Education (01/30/2021)	In Senate	Amend	Medium
NY	A 4841	02/08/2021	Brian Miller (R)	Referred to Higher Education (02/08/2021)	In Assembly		
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides that an applicant who is the spouse of a member of the armed forces of the U.S., national guard, or reserves may submit “satisfactory evidence of licensure, certification, or registration to practice an equivalent occupation” issued by any other state, territory, protectorate, or dependency of the United States in lieu of the submissions required for the particular profession, provided that such license, certification, or certificate of registration was granted in compliance with standards which were, in the judgment of the secretary, not lower than those of this state. 					
Comments and Proposed Changes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Satisfactory evidence of licensure ... in an equivalent occupation” may give room for New York to require that the license be in good standing, but it does not expressly include that requirement. The reach of this bill is limited to spouses of military service members, but current statutory approach does not comport with many of the PCC’s principles. Add that “The standards for the licensure, certification, or registration held by the applicant must be substantially equivalent or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of New York residents authorized to practice in this state.” 					

North Carolina	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 5 — Apr. 28, 2021	May 13, 2021	Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
NC	HB 545	04/05/2021	Chuck Edwards (R) Norman Sanderson (R)	Passed 1st Reading; Ref To Com On Rules and Operations of the Senate (04/06/2021)	In Senate	Amend	Medium
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires an occupational licensing board or State agency licensing board to issue a license, certification, or registration to any applicant who establishes residence in North Carolina and satisfies all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The applicant is currently licensed, certified, or registered in at least one other jurisdiction in the discipline applied for in this State at the same or substantially equivalent practice level, as determined by the occupational licensing board or State agency licensing board. ○ The applicant has been licensed, certified, or registered by another jurisdiction for at least one year. ○ The applicant has passed an examination required for the license, certification, or registration in the jurisdiction in which the applicant holds a current license, certification, or registration, if an examination was required. ○ The applicant is in good standing in all jurisdictions in which the applicant holds a license, certification, or registration. ○ The applicant has not voluntarily surrendered a license, certification, or registration, or had a license, certification, or registration revoked in any other jurisdiction, as a result of unprofessional conduct. ○ The applicant has met all minimum education, clinical supervision, or work experience requirements in all states that the applicant holds a license, certification, or registration at the time of application. ○ The applicant does not have any active or pending disciplinary actions from an occupational licensing board or agency in another jurisdiction, and, if applicable, the occupational licensing board or State agency licensing board has completed the verification below. ○ The applicant does not have a disqualifying criminal history record, as defined in G.S. 93B-8.1(a)(3), as determined by the occupational licensing board or State agency licensing board under G.S. 93B-8.1 and related provision of law. 					



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the applicant has had any prior disciplinary actions at the time of application, the occupational licensing board or State agency licensing board shall determine and verify that the disciplinary action is pending or resolved and, if applicable, corrective action has been taken. If the disciplinary action is pending, an occupational licensing board or State agency licensing board shall suspend the application process for any license, certificate, or registration until the disciplinary action has been resolved. • Requires each occupational licensing board or State agency licensing board to publish a document that lists the specific criteria or requirements for licensure, certification, or registration by the board, and any necessary documentation needed for satisfying the requirements. The information required by this subsection shall be published on the occupational licensing board's or State agency licensing board's website.
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This bill does not comport with the PCC's Statement of Principles. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of practice level, but it does not require that qualification standards be equivalent. • Section 93-B-15.2(a)(6) of the bill should be amended to provide for reciprocal licensure if “The applicant has met all minimum education, clinical supervision, credentials, or work experience requirements in all states that the applicant holds a license, certification, or registration at the time of application, and such education, clinical supervision, or work experience requirements are substantially equivalent or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of North Carolina residents authorized to practice in this state.”

North Dakota	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 5 — Apr. 28, 2021	Feb. 26, 2021	No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
ND	HB 1166	01/08/2021	Nathan Toman (R) Cole Christensen (R) Scott Louser (R) Oley Larsen (R)	Second reading, failed to pass, yeas 2 nays 45 (03/30/21)	Failed	Suggest amendments	Medium
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends Section 43-51-11.1 and 43-51-11.2 of the North Dakota Century Code to include foreign practitioners. Requires a board to grant, on a case-by-case basis exceptions to the board’s licensing standards to allow a military spouse or foreign practitioner to practice in the state if the applicant (1) demonstrates competency in the occupation or profession through methods or standards determined by the board which must include experience in the occupation or profession for at least two of the four years preceding the date of application and (2) the board determines the issuance of a license will not substantially increase the risk of harm to the public. Requires a board to issue a provisional license or temporary permit to a military spouse or foreign practitioner who meets the standards above. Permits a board with authority to require an applicant to submit to a statewide and national criminal history record check to order such a check. Provides that a provisional license or temporary permit may not exceed two years and remains valid while the applicant is making progress toward satisfying unmet licensure requirements. Permits an applicant to practice under a provisional license or temporary permit until: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The board grants or denies the applicant a ND license; The provisional license or temporary permit expires; The applicant fails to comply with the terms of the provisional license or temporary permit; or The board revokes the provisional license or temporary permit based on a determination revocation is necessary to protect the health and safety of ND residents. Requires a board to automatically issue a provisional license or temporary permit if the board fails to grant or deny a license or fails to issue a provisional license or temporary permit. The 					

Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Although the bill does not require substantial similarity between the requirements, knowledge, and scope of practice for two jurisdictions, the provision that the applicant must demonstrate competency in the occupation or profession through methods or standards determined by the board gives discretion to boards to insist on evidence of qualifications suitable for the scope of practice in ND. This is a Medium priority bill because those safeguards are not statutorily required but are left to the discretion of the licensing boards.
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Ohio	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 4, 2021 — Dec. 31, 2022		Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
OH	HB 203 	03/10/2021	Jena Powell (R)	Refer to Committee State and Local Government (03/16/2021)	In House	Amend	High
OH	SB 131 	03/16/2021	Kristina Roegner (R) Rob McColley (R)	Refer to Committee Workforce and Higher Education (03/17/2021)	In Senate	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines “private certification” as “authorization from a private organization to an individual who meets qualifications determined by the organization related to the performance of a profession, occupation, or occupational activity and by which the individual may hold the individual’s self out as certified by the organization.” • Defines “national standard” as “a standard declared by a national organization to be the preferred standard for licensure of a profession if both the following apply (1) the standard is required by at least forty-five states, including this state, to receive a license or government certification for the respective profession, occupation, or occupational activity; (2) the standard includes both of the following (a) a uniform quantitative minimum education or experience requirement; (b) a requirement to pass a national examination.” • Requires a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification to an applicant if the licensing authority determines that all of the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The applicant holds either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A substantially similar out-of-state occupational license that authorizes the applicant to engage in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity as the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in this state; ▪ A government certification in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity as the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in this state from one of the uniformed services or a state that does not issue an out-of-state occupational license for the respective profession, occupation, or occupational activity. ○ The applicant has held the out-of-state occupational license or government certification for at least one year immediately preceding the date the application is submitted and has been actively engaged in the practice of the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity as the license or government certification for which 					

the applicant is applying in OH for at least one of the five years immediately preceding the date the application is submitted.

- A licensing authority may waive this requirement.
- The applicant is in good standing in all jurisdictions in which the applicant holds an out-of-state occupational license or government certification to practice the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity for which the applicant is applying in this state.
- The applicant was required to satisfy minimum education, training, or experience requirements or pass an examination to receive the out-of-state occupational license or government certification.
 - This does not apply if the applicable law governing the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in OH does not require the applicant to (a) satisfy minimum education, training, or experience requirements or (b) pass an examination.
- The applicant has not surrendered or had revoked a license, out-of-state occupational license, or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant's work in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity for which the applicant is applying in OH.
- The applicant has not been convicted of, found guilty pursuant to a judicial finding of, or plead guilty to a criminal offense for which a licensing authority may deny an application for a license or government certification or that would otherwise disqualify the applicant for the license or government certification under the applicable law of OH governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity for which the applicant is applying.
- Requires a licensing authority to issue a license or government certification to an applicant if the licensing authority determines that all of the following apply:
 - The applicant has held a private certification for at least two years immediately preceding the date the application is submitted and has been actively engaged in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity as the license or government certification for which the applicant is applying in OH in a state that does not issue an out-of-state occupational license or government certification for at least two of the five years immediately preceding the date the application is submitted.
 - A licensing authority may waive this requirement.

- The applicant is in good standing with the private organization that issued the private certification.
- The applicant has not surrendered or had revoked a license, out-of-state occupational license, or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the applicant's work in the same profession, occupation, or occupational activity for which the applicant is applying in OH.
- The applicant has not been convicted of, found guilty pursuant to a judicial finding of, or plead guilty to a criminal offense for which a licensing authority may deny an application for a license or government certification or that would otherwise disqualify the applicant for the license or government certification under the applicable law of OH governing the profession, occupation, or occupational activity for which the applicant is applying.
- Permits a licensing authority to require an out-of-state applicant to pass an examination on OH's laws and rules governing the applicable profession, occupation, or occupational activity if it does so for an in-state applicant.
- Permits a licensing authority to require an out-of-state applicant to submit to a criminal records check and/or to satisfy a financial responsibility requirement if it does so for an in-state applicant.
- If an out-of-state applicant would be disqualified from obtaining a license or government certification due to a conviction, judicial finding of guilt, or plea of guilty to a disqualifying criminal offense, the licensing authority may issue a restricted or limited license or government certification to the applicant, provided the limitation or restriction is relevant to the offense.
- Requires a licensing authority to provide a written decision to issue or reject a license or government certification or to take any other action within 60 days of receiving a complete application. Requires a licensing authority not to issue or deny a license if the applicant is the subject of a complaint, allegation, or investigation until it is resolved.
- Permits a licensing authority to require an out-of-state applicant issued a license to satisfy a national standard to have that license or government certification verified as a license or government certification issued by this state. Permits a licensing authority to require satisfaction of a national standard only if both of the following apply (1) an in-state applicant is required to satisfy the national standard (2) the licensing authority posts notice of the requirement to satisfy the national standard on the licensing authority's website.
- If the licensing authority elects to require satisfaction of a national standard and prior to the effective date, an out-of-state applicant was required to satisfy a less restrictive requirement, the licensing authority shall (1) apply the less restrictive requirement to an applicant who satisfied the national standard; (2) apply the requirements of 4796.03, 4796.04, or 4796.05 of the Revised Code to an applicant who did not satisfy the national standard.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits a licensing authority to prohibit an individual who is issued a reciprocal license or government certification from using it to obtain a substantially similar license or government certification in another state if the licensing authority determines that allowing the individual to do so would jeopardize any reciprocal licensing agreement with the other state that is in effect on the effective date of the section. • Excludes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Licenses issued under Chapter 3796 of the Revised Code (Medical Marijuana Control Program) ○ Licenses issued pursuant to rules prescribed under Section 5 of Article IV, Ohio Constitution (Powers and Duties of Supreme Court) ○ Commercial fishing licenses ○ Licenses issued under Chapter 4506 of the Revised Code (Commercial Driver’s Licensing) ○ Physician certificates to recommend treatment with medical marijuana ○ Money transmitter licenses ○ Lottery sales agent licenses ○ Licenses issued under Chapter 3905 of the Revised Code (Insurance Producers Licensing Act) ○ Fantasy contest operator licenses ○ Teledentistry permits ○ Physician training certificates ○ Podiatrist training certificates
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend Sec. 4796.03(D)(1) to read: “Except as provided in division (D) (2) of this section, the applicant was required to satisfy minimum education, training, or experience requirements or pass an examination to receive the out-of-state occupational license or government certification, and such requirements are substantially equivalent or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of Ohio residents authorized to practice in this state.” • It permits a private certification to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Ohio. Amend Sec. 4796.04 to include a new requirement (D): “The applicant demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience as are required of Ohio licensees in the occupation, as determined by the licensing authority.” • The bill refers to private certification with no requirement that occupational boards determine that the private certification an individual holds in fact demonstrates qualifications sufficient to show that the individual meets established standards for knowledge, competency, and skill in the profession. Amending the bill to require occupational boards to determine whether there is at least substantial equivalency between the qualifications of an unlicensed out-of-state individual with certification and the qualifications of a Ohio licensee in the occupation protects against bogus or flimsy certification programs being used as a substitute for licensure. At the same time, for licensed

	<p>professions in Ohio that condition licensure on private certification, this provision would provide a pathway to reciprocal licensure for any out-of-state individual who holds the certification and who is not required to be licensed in their home state.</p>
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Oklahoma	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Feb. 1 — May 28, 2021	Mar. 11, 2021	Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
OK	HB 1981	02/0/2021	Mark Lepak (R)	CR; Do Pass, amended by committee substitute Business and Commerce Committee (02/24/2021)	In House	Monitor	Low
OK	HB 2873	02/01/2021	Kevin Wallace (R)	Enacted (04/28/2021)	Enacted		
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note: HB 1981 is also monitored on the general PCC watchlist for its review and repeal proposal. • Creates the “Universal Licensing Recognition Act.” • Permits “a person moving to and residing in Oklahoma” to apply for licensing or certification if there is no conflict with any interstate compact or state-to-state reciprocity or equivalency agreements, as determined by the OK regulatory entity. • Provides that when an applicant (1) moves from a state with or without statewide licensing or certification in the discipline applied for, and at the same practice level as determined by the OK regulating entity, and (2) establishes verifiable proof of physical residency in OK or is married to and accompanying an active-duty member of the Armed Forces of the U.S., the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The out-of-state applicant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is “a person who is currently licensed or certified by another state with similar scope of work through substantially similar or equivalent licensure or certification standards of examination, minimum education requirements, and, if applicable, professional work experience, education training, and clinical supervision requirements,” ▪ (1) Met such requirements, (2) maintained the out-of-state license or certification in good standing in all states in which they hold a license or certification for at least 1 year before applying (both verified by the other state(s)), and ▪ Is not applying for a profession and a practice level that is subject to Oklahoma statutory authority under Title 59 of the OK Statutes for license reciprocity or an interstate compact with OK., 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Or, is moving to Oklahoma and seeking licensure or certification in Oklahoma from a state that does not have statewide licensing or certification in the scope of work of the substantially similar discipline applied for and at the same practice level as determined by the Oklahoma regulating entity. ○ The applicant demonstrates “verifiable proof as determined by the Oklahoma regulating entity” of work experience, education training and clinical supervision, as applicable, in the scope of work of the lawful profession for the same amount of time required for in-state applicants. ○ The OK regulating entity shall apply all substantially similar and verifiable professional work experience, education training, and clinical supervision in the manner most favorable towards satisfying any equivalent qualifications “for issuance of the requested license or certification that facilitates recognition among states for licensing in the discipline applied for and at the same practice level as determined by the OK regulating entity.” ○ Regardless of whether the applicant holds a license from another state, the applicant must demonstrate a successful passage of an equivalent or substantially similar examination from another state or the examination for the OK examination requirement, as determined by the OK regulating entity. ○ The applicant “demonstrates verifiable proof” that he or she “has not had and is free of” any pending complaint, investigation, suspension, revocation, voluntary surrender pending investigation or resolution of complaint, or discipline imposed by any other regulating entity or jurisdiction for unprofessional conduct involving the applicant’s out-of-state work or any other state license or certification. ○ The OK regulating entity will hold an application until an unresolved disciplinary action is resolved, but not longer than 1 year, at which time the OK regulating entity will deny the application unless it is notified of extraordinary circumstances warranting a 6-month extension. ○ The applicant shall demonstrate “verifiable proof” that there is no disqualifying criminal history if state law requires a review. • Includes the safe harbor, “Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit a person from applying for a statewide professional or occupational license or certification under another statute or rule in Oklahoma.” • Includes the safe harbor, “This act shall be applied in a manner that increases recognition of licensure and certification among states without any right of an applicant to become licensed or certified in Oklahoma.”
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Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This bill generally comports the PCC's Statement of Principles, and, by requiring that any examination requirements be met, safeguards the standards for licensed professions that rely on private certification.
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Oregon	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 21 – June 30, 2021		No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
OR	SB 17	1/11/2021	Lynn Findley (R)	Public Hearing Scheduled. (02/25/2021)	In Senate	Monitor	Low
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits a professional licensing board to issue a provisional license or other provisional authorization to an out-of-state applicant for a maximum of two years if the applicant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is licensed or otherwise authorized in another state to engage in the same occupation or profession; Certifies to the professional licensing board that the applicant is seeking to engage in the occupation or profession within the Eastern Oregon Border Economic Development Region (a defined region within 20 miles of the Oregon border with the State of Idaho, as set forth in ORS 284.771); Certifies to the professional licensing board that the applicant is actively seeking full licensure or other authorization to engage in the occupation or profession; and Pays the application fee. Requires that applicants issued provisional licenses or other provisional authorizations under this section be required to meet all Oregon standards for full licensure or other authorization imposed by the applicable professional licensing board not later than two years following the date of initial issuance of the provisional license or other provisional authorization. Provides that a professional licensing board may adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section, including but not limited to rules regarding the tracking and reporting of provisional licenses or other provisional authorizations issued under this section. 					
Comments and Proposed Changes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This bill has limited geographic and temporal scope. Suggest providing licensing agencies the discretion to require private certification before granting a provisional license or authorization if Oregon's own licensure law for the profession requires private certification as a condition of licensure. 					

Rhode Island	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 5 — Jun. 30, 2021		No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
RI	HB 5057	01/22/2021	David Place (R) Sam Azzinaro (D) Sherry Roberts (R) Bob Quattrocchi (R) Camille Vella Wilkinson (D) Thomas Noret (D) Julie Casimiro (D)	House Corporations Committee recommended measure be held for further study (02/08/2021)	In House	Monitor	Low
RI	SB 275	02/10/2121	Walter Felag (D) James Seveney (D) Frank Lombardo (D) Melissa Murray (D)	Committee recommended measure be held for further study (03/31/2021)	In Senate		
RI	SB 382	02/25/2021	Jessica de la Cruz (R) Thomas Paolino (R) Lou Raptakis (D) Morgan	Committee recommended measure be held for further study (05/03/2021)	In Senate		
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amends the “Military Spouse Licensure” law, Section 5-88-1 of the General Laws, to provide for issuing a license, certification, or permit, rather than establishing a procedure to expedite the issuance. • Requires each business/profession-related board to issue a license, certification, or permit to a person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Who is certified or licensed in another state for at least one year to perform professional services in a state other than RI; ○ Who is, or whose spouse is, a member of the U.S. Armed Forces; ○ Who is subject to military orders for a change of station to a duty station in RI, or in the process, or has been honorably discharged and is relocated to the state of RI or, whose spouse is the subject to a military transfer to RI; and 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the situation of a military member’s spouse, the spouse left employment to accompany the military member to RI. ● Provides that the following procedure [for each business/profession-related board]: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issue the person a license, certificate, or permit if, in the opinion of the board, the requirements for certification or licensure of such other state are substantially equivalent to that required in RI. ○ Developing a method to authorize the person to perform professional services regulated by the board by issuing a temporary license, certificate, or permit for a limited period of time. ○ Establishing that the person is not subject to disqualification and that all the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The board in the other state holds the person in good standing; ▪ The person does not have a disqualifying criminal record as determined by the board; ▪ No board in any other state has revoked the person’s occupational license, certificate, or permit as a result of negligence or intentional misconduct; ▪ The person did not surrender an occupational license, certificate, or permit because of negligence or intentional misconduct; and ▪ The person does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation currently pending before a board in another state which relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. ● Provides that an appeal of an adverse determination or denial of a license, certificate, or permit application shall be pursuant to the APA. ● Provides that training or experience requirements for an occupational license, certificate, or permit are completely or partially satisfied “by presentation of satisfactory evidence that the applicant received substantially equivalent education, training, or experience as a member of the U.S. armed forces or any national guard or other reserve component.” ● Preempts rules, regulations, and ordinances of any city, town, municipality, and other subdivisions of the state which regulate licenses, certificates, or permits.
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Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally, this bill comports with the PCC’s Statement of Principles in that it authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of qualifications. However, it does not specifically address different scopes of practice.
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State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
RI	HB 5960 🇺🇸	02/26/2021	David Place (R)	Committee recommended measure be held for further study (03/29/2021)	In House	Amend	High
RI	SB 432 🇺🇸	02/25/2021	Jessica de la Cruz (R) Lou Raptakis (D) Morgan	Committee recommended measure be held for further study (03/31/2021)	In Senate		

Bill Summary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Titled the “Freedom to Travel and Work Act.” Defines private certification as “a voluntary program in which a private organization grants nontransferable recognition to an individual who meets personal qualifications and standards relevant to performing the occupation, as determined by the private organization. The individual may use the designated title of “certified,” as permitted by the private organization.” Requires the board to issue an occupational license or government certification to an applicant if all the following conditions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The person holds a current and valid occupational license or government certification in another state in a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board in RI; The person has held the occupational license or government certification in the other state for at least one year; The board in the other state required the person to pass an examination, or to meet educational, training, or experience standards; The board in the other state holds the person in good standing; The person does not have a disqualifying criminal record, as determined by the board in RI under RI state law; No board in another state revoked the person’s occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the person’s work in the occupation; The person did not surrender an occupational license or government certification because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the person’s work in the occupation in another state; The person does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before a board in another state which relates to unprofessional conduct or an alleged crime. If the person has such pending, the board in RI shall not issue or deny an occupational license or government certification to the person until it is resolved or
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	<p>the person otherwise meets the criteria for an occupational license or government certification in RI, to the satisfaction of the board in RI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the RI board to issue an occupational license to someone with a government certification from another state if RI requires an occupational license to work, and the person otherwise satisfies all of the above requirements. • Requires the board to issue an occupational license or government certification to an applicant, based on work experience in another state, if all the following conditions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or government certification to regulate a lawful occupation, but RI uses such to regulate a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board. ○ The person worked for at least 3 years in the lawful occupation; ○ The person satisfies the requirements above. • Requires the board to issue an occupational license or government certification to an applicant, based holding a private certification and work experience in another state, if all the following conditions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person holds a private certification and worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or government certification to regulate a lawful occupation, but RI uses but RI uses such to regulate a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board. ○ The person holds a current and valid private certification in the lawful occupation. ○ The private certification organization holds the person in good standing/ ○ The person satisfies the requirements above. • Permits the board to require an applicant to pass a jurisprudential examination specific to relevant state laws that regulate the occupation, if a license or government certification in RI requires an applicant to do so. • Provides that “Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent this state from recognizing occupational credentials issued by a private certification organization, foreign province, foreign country, international organization, or other entity.”
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides that “Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require a private certification organization to grant or deny private certification to any individual.”
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This bill does not comport with the PCC’s Statement of Principles. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of scopes of practice, but it does not require that qualification standards be equivalent. Amend Section 5-90-2(3) to read: “The board in the other state required the person to pass an examination, or to meet educational, training or experience standards and such standards are at least substantially to that required for Rhode Island licensees in the occupation, as determined by the board. It permits work experience and/or a private certification to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in Rhode Island. Section 5-90-3 and 5-90-4 should be amended to add a new requirement as a new Section 5-90-3(4) and 5-90-4(6): “The person demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credential, and experience to that required for Rhode Island licensees in the occupation, as determined by the board.” The bill refers to private certification, but with no requirement that occupational boards determine that the private certification an individual holds in fact relates the profession for which the individual seeks a licensure or that the individual demonstrates qualifications sufficient to show that the individual meets established standards for knowledge, competency, and skill in the profession. The bill adopts a definition of private certification that defers entirely to the credentialing definition of the private organization, with no measure of how the certification relates to recognized standards in the profession. Amending the bill to require occupational boards to determine whether there is at least substantial equivalency between the qualifications of an unlicensed out-of-state individual with certification and the qualifications of a Rhode Island licensee in the occupation protects against bogus or flimsy certification programs being used as a substitute for licensure. At the same time, for licensed professions in Rhode Island that condition licensure on private certification, this provision would provide a pathway to reciprocal licensure for any out-of-state individual who holds the certification and who is not required to be licensed in their home state.

South Dakota	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 12 — Mar. 29, 2021	Feb. 25, 2021	No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
SD	HB 1077	01/22/2021	House Committee on State Affairs	Signed by the Governor on February 23, 2021 H.J. 346 (02/23/2021)	Enacted	Monitor	Low
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires a licensing board to issue a license, certification, registration, or permit to an applicant to allow practice in SD if, the applicant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Holds a current license, certificate, registration, or permit from another state, territory, or country and the licensing board determines that the state’s, territory’s, or country’s requirements are substantially equivalent to or exceed the requirements established in SD; ○ Demonstrates competency in the profession or occupation through methods determined by the licensing board, including having completed continuing education or having experience in the profession or occupation for at least 2 of the preceding 5 years; ○ Has not committed any act that constitutes grounds for refusal, suspension, or revocation of a license, certificate, or registration, or permit to practice that profession or occupation in SD, unless the licensing board determines in its discretion, that the act should not be an impediment to the granting of a license, certificate, registration, or permit to practice in SD; and ○ Is in good standing and has not been disciplined by the jurisdiction that issued the license, certificate, registration, or permit unless the licensing board determines, in its discretion, that the discipline should not be an impediment to the granting of a license, certificate, registration, or permit to practice in SD. • Permits a licensing board to issue a provisional license, certificate, registration, or permit to an applicant for licensure by endorsement while the applicant is satisfying remaining requirements for the licensure by endorsement, as determined by the board. • Permits a provisional endorsement license holder to practice until: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A license, certificate, registration, or permit is denied by the licensing board; ○ The expiration of the provisional endorsement license as established by the board by regulation; or 					


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The holder of the provisional endorsement license fails to comply with the terms of the provisional license. • Applies to physicians and surgeons, physician assistants, advanced life support personnel, respiratory care practitioners, registered and practical nurses, certified nurse practitioners and nurse midwives, physical therapists, dietetics and nutrition, pharmacies and pharmacists, funeral directors embalmers and funeral establishments, social workers, psychologists, athletic trainers, occupational therapists, professional counselors, marriage and family therapists, addiction and prevention professionals, speech language pathologists, behavior analysts, and ambulance service.
Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, this bill comports with the PCC's Statement of Principles in that it applies only to enumerated boards and authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of qualifications and level and type of license. • In its current form, however, the bill does not expressly address the issue of different scopes of practice.

Tennessee	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 12 – May 6, 2021		Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
TN	HB 1081 	02/10/2021	Mark Hall (R)	Assigned to s/c Business & Utilities Subcommittee; P2C, ref. to Commerce Committee (02/22/2021)	In House	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Licensing Independence for Future Tennesseans Act” or “LIFT Act” • Defines “scope of practice” as “the procedures, actions, processes, and work that a person may perform under a license issued in this state.” • Requires a licensing authority to issue a license to an applicant if all of the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person currently holds a current and valid license in another state with a similar scope of practice as determined by the TN licensing authority; ○ The person has held a valid license in another state for at least one (1) year prior to the date of application for a license in TN; ○ The licensing authority in the other state required the person to pass an examination, or to meet education, training, or experience standards; ○ The person previously passed an examination required for the license, if required by the other state; ○ The person has not had a license revoked and has not voluntarily surrendered a license in another state while under investigation for unprofessional conduct; ○ The person has not been disciplined by another licensing authority. If another jurisdiction has taken disciplinary action against the person, the licensing authority may suspend the application process or deny the license until the matter is resolved. 					



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person does not have an investigation pending before another licensing authority in another state. If an applicant has an investigation pending relative to the license sought, the licensing authority may suspend the application process or deny the license until the investigation is resolved. ○ The person does not have a disqualifying criminal history as determined by the TN licensing authority. • Permits requiring an exam on TN laws if a licensing authority administers such as part of its license requirement. • Provides that a person licensed pursuant to the section is subject to the laws regulating their practice in TN and the licensing authority's jurisdiction.
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This bill does not comport with the PCC's Statement of Principles. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of scopes of practice, but it does not require that qualification standards be equivalent. • Amend Section 62-76-302(3) to read: "The licensing authority in the other state required the person to pass an examination, or to meet education, training, or experience standards and such standards are substantially equivalent to or more stringent than the educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience required of Tennessee licensees in the occupation, as determined by the licensing authority in this state."

Utah	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 19 — Mar. 5, 2021	Mar. 2, 2021	No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
UT	HB 183 	01/19/2021	Kera Birkeland (R)	House/ strike enacting clause House/ filed (03/05/2021)	Failed – Sine Die	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the division to issue a license without examination to a person if the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person has at least 3 years of experience in an occupation or profession outside of UT, in a state, district, or territory of the U.S. that does not require a professional license to practice, but where UT does; ○ The person has no previous or pending criminal indictments or civil actions against the person related to the person’s practice of the occupation or profession; ○ The person produces satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good standing in the occupation. ○ The division determines that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The person’s education and training are similar in scope to the requirements to qualify to receive a license in UT; and ▪ The person’s scope of practice while completing the 3 years of experience encompasses a similar scope of practice as the license in UT. • Permits the division to refuse to issue a license by endorsement if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The division determines there is reasonable cause to believe the person is not qualified to receive a license in UT; ○ The person has a previous or pending disciplinary action related to their license. 					
Comments and Proposed Changes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If UT licenses an occupation that includes certification as a condition of licensure, this bill would allow someone to circumvent that requirement and would treat work experience as a substitute for establishing qualifications through 					

	<p>examination or certification. It directs the divisions to look at only education and training, not demonstrated expertise, knowledge, or skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This bill includes the PCC's principal of requiring substantial similarity between the two jurisdictions' requirements and scope of practice.
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West Virginia	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 13 – Apr. 10, 2021	Mar. 31, 2021	Yes

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
WV	HB 2007 	02/10/2021	Paul Espinosa (R)	Passed House (2/18/2021); To Judiciary Reported do pass, with amendment, but first to Judiciary (03/22/2021)	Failed – Sine Die	Amend	High
WV	SB 269 	02/12/2021	Mark Maynard (R)	To Government Organization (02/12/2021)	Failed – Sine Die	Amend	High
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titled the “Universal Recognition of Occupational Licenses Act.” • Defines “other authorization to practice” as “a nontransferable acknowledgment, other than a license, by a state government or board that is provided to an individual asserting that the individual has met the educational and examination requirements to engage in a lawful occupation.” • Defines “scope of practice” as the procedures, actions, processes, and work that a person may perform under an occupational license or other authorization to practice issued in this state.” • Defines “private certification” as “a voluntary program in which a private organization grants nontransferable recognition to an individual who meets personal qualifications and standards relevant to performing the occupation as determined by the private organization. The individual may use the designated title of “certified,” as permitted by the private organization.” • Requires the board to issue an occupational license or other authorization to practice to an applicant if all of the following apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person holds a valid occupational license or other authorization to practice in another state in a lawful occupation with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the WV board; ○ The person has held the occupational license or other authorization to practice in the other state for at least one year; 					

- The person has met all educational and examination requirements for occupational licensure or other authorization to practice in the state where he or she holds a valid license;
- A board in all other states where a person is licensed holds the person in good standing;
- The person does not have a disqualifying criminal record as determined by the board in this state;
- The person has never had his or her license or other authorization to practice revoked by the board in another state because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the person's work in the occupation;
- The person did not surrender an occupational license or other authorization to practice because of negligence or intentional misconduct related to the person's work in the occupation in another state; and
- The person does not have a complaint, allegation, or investigation pending before a board in another state. If the person does, the WV board shall not issue or deny an occupational license or other authorization to practice to the person until the complaint, allegation, or investigation is resolved.
- Provides that if the other state does not require a license to practice but WV does, WV shall issue an occupational license if all the above qualifications are satisfied other than relating to holding a valid license in the state.
- Requires the board to issue an occupational license or other authorization to practice to an applicant based on work experience in another state if all the following apply:
 - The person worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or other authorization to practice that regulates a lawful occupation, but WV does with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board;
 - The person worked for at least one year the lawful occupation; and
 - The person satisfies the above reciprocal licensure qualifications.
- Requires the board to issue an occupational license or other authorization to practice to an applicant based on holding private certification and work experience in another state if all the following apply:
 - The person holds a private certification and worked in a state that does not use an occupational license or other authorization to practice that regulates a lawful occupation, but TN does with a similar scope of practice, as determined by the board;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The person worked for at least one year in the lawful occupation; ○ The person holds a current and valid private certification in the lawful occupation; ○ The private certification organization holds the person in good standing; and ○ The person satisfies the above reciprocal licensure qualifications. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits a board to require passage of a jurisprudential examination specific to relevant state laws that regulate the occupation if such is required for an occupational license or other authorization to practice in WV, • Requires the board to provide a written decision within 60 days and permits an application to appeal the board's decision to a court of general jurisdiction, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Denial of an occupational license or other authorization to practice; ○ Determination of the occupation; or ○ Determination of the similarity of the scope of practice of the occupational license or other authorization to practice. • Provides that a person who obtains an occupational license or other authorization to practice under this article is subject to the laws regulating the occupation in WV and the jurisdiction of the board in WV. • Includes the safe harbor, "Nothing in this article prevents this state from recognizing occupational credentials issued by a private certification organization, foreign province, foreign country, international organization, or other entity." • Includes the safe harbor, "Nothing in this article requires a private certification organization to grant or deny private certification to any individual."
<p>Comments and Proposed Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This bill does not comport with the PCC's Statement of Principles. It authorizes granting of a reciprocal license only if the licensing board first determines substantial equivalence of scopes of practice, but it does not require that qualification standards be equivalent. • Sections §§ 21-17-3(3), 29-33-3(3), and 30-1F-3(3) should be amended to provide for reciprocal licensure if "The person has met all educational, examination, and private certification requirements for occupational licensure or other authorization to practice in the state where he or she holds a valid license and such educational,

examination, and private certification requirements are substantially equivalent to or more stringent than that required of West Virginia licensees in the occupation, as determined by the board in this state.”

- It permits work experience and/or a private certification to substitute for other substantive evidence of skills or competency if the applicant’s home state does not require licensure. There is no requirement that the individual’s qualifications meet or exceed the required qualifications for licensure in West Virginia.
- Sections §§ 21-17-4, 21-17-5, 29-33-4, 29-33-5, 30-1F-4, and 30-1F-5 should be amended to add a new requirement for reciprocal licensure as a new subsection, **“The person demonstrates at least substantially equivalent educational, training, examination, credentials, and experience as are required of West Virginia residents issued a West Virginia occupational license or other authorization to practice in the occupation, as determined by the board in this state.”**
- The bill refers to private certification, but with no requirement that occupational boards determine that the private certification an individual holds in fact demonstrates qualifications sufficient to show that the individual meets established standards for knowledge, competency, and skill in the profession.
- The bill adopts a definition of private certification that defers entirely to the credentialing definition of the private organization, with no measure of how the certification relates to recognized standards in the profession.
- Amending the bill to require occupational boards to determine whether there is at least substantial equivalency between the qualifications of an unlicensed out-of-state individual with certification and the qualifications of a West Virginia licensee in the occupation protects against bogus or flimsy certification programs being used as a substitute for licensure. At the same time, for licensed professions in West Virginia that condition licensure on private certification, this provision would provide a pathway to reciprocal licensure for any out-of-state individual who holds the certification and who is not required to be licensed in their home state. Amend 29-33-5(3) to provide that **“The person holds a current and valid private certification in the lawful occupation that is determined by the board in this state to demonstrate at least substantial equivalency with the qualifications required for a West Virginia occupational license or other authorization to practice in the occupation.”**

Wyoming	Session Dates	Crossover Deadline	Carryover to 2022
	Jan. 12 – Mar. 5, 2021	Mar. 22, 2021	No

State	Bill #	Introduced	Primary Sponsor(s)	Last Action	Status	Position	Priority
WY	SF 18	12/28/2020	Joint Committee on Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions	Governor Signed SEA No. 0013, Assigned Chapter Number 31 (02/09/2021)	Enacted	Monitor	Low
Bill Summary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-State Reciprocity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Instructs professional or occupational licensing boards to issue a license to an applicant that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Holds a relevant, active occupational or professional license in good standing from another state that mandates substantially equivalent or more stringent educational, training, examination, and experience requirements. Substantial equivalency shall be determined pursuant to rules adopted by the licensing board in Wyoming, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wyoming board determines educational equivalency by the degree required, • If an exam is required, allows the requirement for a “substantially similar examination” to “be met by passing the same or an earlier version of the exam.” Requires the board to waive this requirement if the individual has been licensed for more than 10 years ▪ Demonstrates competency in the occupation or profession for which the applicant seeks licensure. Licensing boards are to adopt rules to determine competency, which may include consideration of continuing education credits, recent work experience, prior licensing examinations, and disciplinary actions taken against the applicant in other states and other appropriate factors; ▪ Has not engaged in any act that would constitute grounds for refusal, suspension, or revocation of the occupational or professional license sought in this state; and ▪ Has completed all required application procedures and paid any required fee ○ Defines “active” as “a status of occupational or professional licensure which has not been suspended, revoked or terminated and which is not otherwise inactive” 					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Defines “good standing” as “a status of occupational or professional licensure which is in compliance with all requirements imposed by the issuing licensing, certification or registration authority” ○ Applies to all applications for licensure except for an application to be an attorney or to work in a profession with “prescriptive drug authority.” ● Temporary Permits for Military Spouses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amends licensing requirements for military spouses to provide an “expedited” license to a military spouse if the spouse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Holds a relevant, active occupational or professional license in good standing from another state ▪ Removes the requirement that the relevant license mandate substantially equivalent or more stringent educational, training, examination, and experience requirements ○ Allows a military spouse to practice under a temporary permit for three years (previously 120 days), provided they are “making progress toward satisfying the unmet licensure requirements” ○ Requires a professional or occupational licensing board to keep track of military and military spouse applications
Comments and Proposed Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The bill largely follows an approach consistent with the PCC’s Statement of Principles. Could benefit from a provision mandating that out-of-state applicants meet any requirements for private certification that are otherwise required for licensure in Wyoming.