



SPONSOR: Sen. Gay & Rep. Dorsey Walker & Rep. Heffernan
Sens. Ennis, Hansen, S. McBride, Poore, Sokola; Reps.
Briggs King, Hensley, Michael Smith

DELAWARE STATE SENATE
151st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE BILL NO. 247

AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE 24 OF THE DELAWARE CODE RELATING TO PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
AND THE INTERSTATE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY LICENSURE COMPACT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE:

1 Section 1. Amend Title 24 of the Delaware Code by adding a new chapter 20A and by making deletions as shown
2 by strike through and insertions as shown by underline as follows:

3 Chapter 20A. Interstate Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact.

4 § 2001A. Interstate Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact.

5 The State hereby enters into the Interstate Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact (“Compact”) as set forth in
6 the chapter. The text of the Compact is as set forth in this chapter.

7 § 2002A. Purpose.

8 The purpose of this Compact is to facilitate interstate practice of Occupational Therapy with the goal of improving
9 public access to Occupational Therapy services. The Practice of Occupational Therapy occurs in the State where the
10 patient/client is located at the time of the patient/client encounter. The Compact preserves the regulatory authority of States
11 to protect public health and safety through the current system of State licensure.

12 This Compact is designed to achieve the following objectives:

13 (a) Increase public access to Occupational Therapy services by providing for the mutual recognition of other
14 Member State licenses.

15 (b) Enhance the States’ ability to protect the public’s health and safety.

16 (c) Encourage the cooperation of Member States in regulating multi-State Occupational Therapy Practice;

17 (d) Support spouses of relocating military members.

18 (e) Enhance the exchange of licensure, investigative, and disciplinary information between Member States.

19 (f) Allow a Remote State to hold a provider of services with a Compact Privilege in that State accountable to
20 that State’s practice standards.

21 (g) Facilitate the use of Telehealth technology in order to increase access to Occupational Therapy services.

22 § 2003A. Definitions.

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

24 (1) “Active Duty Military” means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States,
25 including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C. Chapter 1209
26 and 10 U.S.C. Chapter 1211.

27 (2) “Adverse Action” means any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by a State’s laws
28 which is imposed by a Licensing Board or other authority against an Occupational Therapist or Occupational
29 Therapy Assistant, including actions against an individual’s license or Compact Privilege such
30 as censure, revocation, suspension, probation, monitoring of the Licensee, or restriction on the Licensee’s
31 practice.

32 (3) “Alternative Program” means a non-disciplinary monitoring process approved by an Occupational Therapy
33 Licensing Board.

34 (4) “Compact Privilege” means the authorization, which is equivalent to a license, granted by a Remote State to
35 allow a Licensee from another Member State to practice as an Occupational Therapist or practice as
36 an Occupational Therapy Assistant in the Remote State under its laws and rules. The Practice of Occupational
37 Therapy occurs in the Member State where the patient/client is located at the time of the patient/client encounter.

38 (5) “Continuing Competence/Education” means a requirement, as a condition of license renewal, to provide
39 evidence of participation in, and/or completion of, educational and professional activities relevant to practice or
40 area of work.

41 (6) “Current Significant Investigative Information” means Investigative Information that a Licensing Board, after
42 an inquiry or investigation that includes notification and an opportunity for the Occupational Therapist or
43 Occupational Therapy Assistant to respond, if required by State law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if
44 proved true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.

45 (7) “Data System” means a repository of information about Licensees, including but not limited to license
46 status, Investigative Information, Compact Privileges, and Adverse Actions.

47 (8) “Encumbered License” means a license in which an Adverse Action restricts the Practice of Occupational
48 Therapy by the Licensee or said Adverse Action has been reported to the National Practitioners Data Bank
49 (NPDB).

50 (9) “Executive Committee” means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the
51 powers granted to them by, the Occupational Therapy Compact Commission.

52 (10) “Home State” means the Member State that is the Licensee’s Primary State of Residence.

- 53 (11) “Impaired Practitioner” means individuals whose professional practice is adversely affected by substance
54 abuse, addiction, or other health-related conditions.
- 55 (12) “Investigative Information” means information, records, and/or documents received or generated by
56 an Occupational Therapy Licensing Board pursuant to an investigation.
- 57 (13) “Jurisprudence Requirement” means the assessment of an individual’s knowledge of the laws and rules
58 governing the Practice of Occupational Therapy in a State.
- 59 (14) “Licensee” means an individual who currently holds an authorization from the State to practice as an
60 Occupational Therapist or as an Occupational Therapy Assistant.
- 61 (15) “Member State” means a State that has enacted the Compact.
- 62 (16) “Occupational Therapist” means an individual who is licensed by a State to practice Occupational Therapy.
- 63 (17) “Occupational Therapy Assistant” means an individual who is licensed by a State to assist in the Practice of
64 Occupational Therapy.
- 65 (18) “Occupational Therapy,” “Occupational Therapy Practice,” and the “Practice of Occupational Therapy” mean
66 the care and services provided by an Occupational Therapist or an Occupational Therapy Assistant as set forth in
67 the Member State’s statutes and regulations.
- 68 (19) “Occupational Therapy Compact Commission” or “Commission” means the national administrative body
69 whose membership consists of all States that have enacted the Compact.
- 70 (20) “Occupational Therapy Licensing Board” or “Licensing Board” means the agency of a State that is authorized
71 to license and regulate Occupational Therapists and Occupational Therapy Assistants.
- 72 (21) “Primary State of Residence” means the state (also known as the Home State) in which an Occupational
73 Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant who is not Active Duty Military declares a primary residence for
74 legal purposes as verified by: driver’s license, federal income tax return, lease, deed, mortgage or voter registration
75 or other verifying documentation as further defined by Commission Rules.
- 76 (22) “Remote State” means a Member State other than the Home State, where a Licensee is exercising or seeking
77 to exercise the Compact Privilege.
- 78 (23) “Rule” means a regulation promulgated by the Commission that has the force of law.
- 79 (24) “State” means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States of America that regulates
80 the Practice of Occupational Therapy.
- 81 (25) “Single-State License” means an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant license issued by

82 a Member State that authorizes practice only within the issuing State and does not include a Compact Privilege in
83 any other Member State.

84 (26) “Telehealth” means the application of telecommunication technology to deliver Occupational Therapy
85 services for assessment, intervention and/or consultation.

86 § 2004A. State participation in the Compact.

87 (a) To participate in the Compact, a Member State shall:

88 (1) License Occupational Therapists and Occupational Therapy Assistants.

89 (2) Participate fully in the Commission’s Data System, including but not limited to using the
90 Commission’s unique identifier as defined in Rules of the Commission.

91 (3) Have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about Licensees.

92 (4) Notify the Commission, in compliance with the terms of the Compact and Rules, of any Adverse
93 Action or the availability of Investigative Information regarding a Licensee.

94 (5) Implement or utilize procedures for considering the criminal history records of applicants for an initial
95 Compact Privilege. These procedures shall include the submission of fingerprints or other biometric-based
96 information by applicants for the purpose of obtaining an applicant’s criminal history record information from the
97 Federal Bureau of Investigation and the agency responsible for retaining that State’s criminal records.

98 a. A Member State shall, within a time frame established by the Commission, require a criminal
99 background check for a Licensee seeking/applying for a Compact Privilege whose Primary State of
100 Residence is that Member State, by receiving the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal
101 record search, and shall use the results in making licensure decisions.

102 b. Communication between a Member State, the Commission and among Member States regarding the
103 verification of eligibility for licensure through the Compact shall not include any information received
104 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation relating to a federal criminal records check performed by a
105 Member State under Public Law 92-544.

106 (6) Comply with the Rules of the Commission;

107 (7) Utilize only a recognized national examination as a requirement for licensure pursuant to the Rules of the
108 Commission; and

109 (8) Have Continuing Competence/Education requirements as a condition for license renewal.

110 (b) A Member State shall grant the Compact Privilege to a Licensee holding a valid unencumbered license in
111 another Member State in accordance with the terms of the Compact and Rules.

112 (c) Member States may charge a fee for granting a Compact Privilege.

113 (d) A Member State shall provide for the State's delegate to attend all Occupational Therapy Compact
114 Commission meetings.

115 (e) Individuals not residing in a Member State shall continue to be able to apply for a Member State's Single-
116 State License as provided under the laws of each Member State. However, the Single-State License granted to these
117 individuals shall not be recognized as granting the Compact Privilege in any other Member State.

118 (f) Nothing in this Compact shall affect the requirements established by a Member State for the issuance of a
119 Single-State License.

120 § 2005A. Compact Privilege.

121 (a) To exercise the Compact Privilege under the terms and provisions of the Compact, the Licensee shall:

122 (1) Hold a license in the Home State.

123 (2) Have a valid United States Social Security Number or National Practitioner Identification number.

124 (3) Have no encumbrance on any State license.

125 (4) Be eligible for a Compact Privilege in any Member State in accordance with paragraphs (d),(f) ,(g),
126 and (h) of this section.

127 (5) Have paid all fines and completed all requirements resulting from any Adverse Action against any
128 license or Compact Privilege, and two years have elapsed from the date of such completion.

129 (6) Notify the Commission that the Licensee is seeking the Compact Privilege within a Remote State(s).

130 (7) Pay any applicable fees, including any State fee, for the Compact Privilege.

131 (8) Complete a criminal background check in accordance with § 2004A(a)(5).

132 a. The Licensee shall be responsible for the payment of any fee associated with the completion
133 of a criminal background check.

134 (9) Meet any Jurisprudence Requirements established by the Remote State(s) in which the Licensee is
135 seeking a Compact Privilege.

136 (10) Report to the Commission Adverse Action taken by any non-Member State within 30 days from the
137 date the Adverse Action is taken.

138 (b) The Compact Privilege is valid until the expiration date of the Home State license. The Licensee must comply
139 with the requirements of this section to maintain the Compact Privilege in the Remote State.

140 (c) A Licensee providing Occupational Therapy in a Remote State under the Compact Privilege shall function
141 within the laws and regulations of the Remote State.

142 (d) Occupational Therapy Assistants practicing in a Remote State shall be supervised by an Occupational
143 Therapist licensed or holding a Compact Privilege in that Remote State.

144 (e) A Licensee providing Occupational Therapy in a Remote State is subject to that State's regulatory authority. A
145 Remote State may, in accordance with due process and that State's laws, remove a Licensee's Compact Privilege in the
146 Remote State for a specific period of time, impose fines, and/or take any other necessary actions to protect the health and
147 safety of its citizens. The Licensee may be ineligible for a Compact Privilege in any State until the specific time for
148 removal has passed and all fines are paid.

149 (f) If a Home State license is encumbered, the Licensee shall lose the Compact Privilege in any Remote State until
150 the following occur:

151 a. The Home State license is no longer encumbered; and

152 b. Two years have elapsed from the date on which the Home State license is no longer encumbered in
153 accordance with paragraph (f)a.

154 (g) Once an Encumbered License in the Home State is restored to good standing, the Licensee must meet the
155 requirements of paragraph (a) of this section to obtain a Compact Privilege in any Remote State.

156 (h) If a Licensee's Compact Privilege in any Remote State is removed, the individual may lose the Compact
157 Privilege in any other Remote State until the following occur:

158 (1) The specific period of time for which the Compact Privilege was removed has ended.

159 (2) All fines have been paid and all conditions have been met.

160 (3) Two years have elapsed from the date of completing requirements for paragraph (h)(1) and (2) of this
161 section.

162 (4) The Compact Privileges are reinstated by the Commission, and the compact Data System is updated to
163 reflect reinstatement.

164 (i) If a Licensee's Compact Privilege in any Remote State is removed due to an erroneous charge, privileges shall
165 be restored through the compact Data System.

166 (j) Once the requirements of paragraph (h) of this section have been met, the Licensee must meet the requirements
167 in paragraph (a) of this section to obtain a Compact Privilege in a Remote State.

168 § 2006A. Obtaining a new home state license by virtue of Compact Privilege.

169 (a) An Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant may hold a Home State license, which allows
170 for Compact Privileges in Member States, in only one Member State at a time.

171 (b) If an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant changes Primary State of Residence by
172 moving between two Member States:

173 (1) The Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant shall file an application for obtaining
174 a new Home State license by virtue of a Compact Privilege, pay all applicable fees, and notify the current and new
175 Home State in accordance with applicable Rules adopted by the Commission.

176 (2) Upon receipt of an application for obtaining a new Home State license by virtue of compact privilege,
177 the new Home State shall verify that the Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant meets the
178 pertinent criteria outlined in § 2005A via the Data System, without need for primary source verification except for:

179 a. An FBI fingerprint based criminal background check if not previously performed or updated
180 pursuant to applicable Rules adopted by the Commission in accordance with Public Law 92-544;

181 b. Other criminal background check as required by the new Home State; and

182 c. Submission of any requisite Jurisprudence Requirements of the new Home State.

183 (3) The former Home State shall convert the former Home State license into a Compact Privilege once
184 the new Home State has activated the new Home State license in accordance with applicable Rules adopted by the
185 Commission.

186 (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Compact, if the Occupational Therapist or Occupational
187 Therapy Assistant cannot meet the criteria in § 2005A, the new Home State shall apply its requirements for issuing
188 a new Single-State License.

189 (5) The Occupational Therapist or the Occupational Therapy Assistant shall pay all applicable fees to the
190 new Home State in order to be issued a new Home State license.

191 (c) If an Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant changes Primary State of Residence by
192 moving from a Member State to a non-Member State, or from a non-Member State to a Member State, the State criteria
193 shall apply for issuance of a Single-State License in the new State.

194 (d) Nothing in this compact shall interfere with a Licensee's ability to hold a Single-State License in multiple
195 States; however, for the purposes of this compact, a Licensee shall have only one Home State license.

196 (e) Nothing in this Compact shall affect the requirements established by a Member State for the issuance of a
197 Single-State License.

198 § 2007A. Active Duty Military personnel or their spouses.

199 (a) Active Duty Military personnel, or their spouses, shall designate a Home State where the individual has a
200 current license in good standing. The individual may retain the Home State designation during the period the service

201 member is on active duty. Subsequent to designating a Home State, the individual shall only change their Home State
202 through application for licensure in the new State or through the process described in § 2006A.

203 § 2008A. Adverse Actions.

204 (a) A Home State shall have exclusive power to impose Adverse Action against an Occupational Therapist's or
205 Occupational Therapy Assistant's license issued by the Home State.

206 (b) In addition to the other powers conferred by State law, a Remote State shall have the authority, in accordance
207 with existing State due process law, to:

208 (1) Take Adverse Action against an Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's
209 Compact Privilege within that Member State.

210 (2) Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of
211 witnesses as well as the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a Licensing Board in a Member State for the
212 attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of evidence from another Member State shall be enforced
213 in the latter State by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court
214 applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness fees,
215 travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the State in which the witnesses or
216 evidence are located.

217 (c) For purposes of taking Adverse Action, the Home State shall give the same priority and effect to reported
218 conduct received from a Member State as it would if the conduct had occurred within the Home State. In so doing, the
219 Home State shall apply its own State laws to determine appropriate action.

220 (d) The Home State shall complete any pending investigations of an Occupational Therapist or Occupational
221 Therapy Assistant who changes Primary State of Residence during the course of the investigations. The Home State, where
222 the investigations were initiated, shall also have the authority to take appropriate action(s) and shall promptly report the
223 conclusions of the investigations to the Occupational Therapy Compact Commission Data System. The Occupational
224 Therapy Compact Commission Data System administrator shall promptly notify the new Home State of any Adverse
225 Actions.

226 (e) A Member State, if otherwise permitted by State law, may recover from the affected Occupational Therapist or
227 Occupational Therapy Assistant the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any Adverse Action
228 taken against that Occupational Therapist or Occupational Therapy Assistant.

229 (f) A Member State may take Adverse Action based on the factual findings of the Remote State, provided that the
230 Member State follows its own procedures for taking the Adverse Action.

231 (g) Joint investigations

232 (1) In addition to the authority granted to a Member State by its respective State Occupational Therapy
233 laws and regulations or other applicable State law, any Member State may participate with other Member States in
234 joint investigations of Licensees.

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

237 (h) If an Adverse Action is taken by the Home State against an Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy
238 Assistant's license, the Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's Compact Privilege in all other
239 Member States shall be deactivated until all encumbrances have been removed from the State license. All Home State
240 disciplinary orders that impose Adverse Action against an Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's
241 license shall include a Statement that the Occupational Therapist's or Occupational Therapy Assistant's Compact Privilege
242 is deactivated in all Member States during the pendency of the order.

243 (i) If a Member State takes Adverse Action, it shall promptly notify the administrator of the Data System. The
244 administrator of the Data System shall promptly notify the Home State of any Adverse Actions by Remote States.

245 (j) Nothing in this Compact shall override a Member State's decision that participation in an Alternative Program
246 may be used in lieu of Adverse Action.

247 § 2009A. Establishment of the Occupational Therapy Compact Commission.

248 (a) The Compact Member States hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Occupational
249 Therapy Compact Commission:

250 (1) The Commission is an instrumentality of the Compact States.

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

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

256 (b) Membership, Voting, and Meetings

257 (1) Each Member State shall have and be limited to 1 delegate selected by that Member State's Licensing
258 Board.

259 (2) The delegate shall be either:

260 a. A current member of the Licensing Board, who is an Occupational Therapist, Occupational
261 Therapy Assistant, or public member; or
262 b. An administrator of the Licensing Board.

263 (3) Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the State from
264 which the delegate is appointed.

265 (4) The Member State board shall fill any vacancy occurring in the Commission within 90 days.

266 (5) Each delegate shall be entitled to 1 vote with regard to the promulgation of Rules and creation of
267 bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission. A
268 delegate shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The bylaws may provide for
269 delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.

270 (6) The Commission shall meet at least once during each calendar year. Additional meetings shall be held as
271 set forth in the bylaws.

272 (7) The Commission shall establish by Rule a term of office for delegates.

273 (c) The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

274 (1) Establish a Code of Ethics for the Commission.

275 (2) Establish the fiscal year of the Commission.

276 (3) Establish bylaws.

277 (4) Maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws.

278 (5) Meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the bylaws.

279 (6) Promulgate uniform Rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this
280 Compact. The Rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all Member States.

281 (7) Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission, provided that the
282 standing of any State Occupational Therapy Licensing Board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be
283 affected.

284 (8) Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.

285 (9) Borrow, accept, or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a
286 Member State.

287 (10) Hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals
288 appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the Compact, and establish the Commission's personnel policies
289 and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel, and other related personnel matters.

290 (11) Accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and
291 services, and receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any
292 appearance of impropriety and/or conflict of interest.

293 (12) Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise own, hold, improve or use,
294 any property, real, personal or mixed; provided that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of
295 impropriety.

296 (13) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property real,
297 personal, or mixed.

298 (14) Establish a budget and make expenditures.

299 (15) Borrow money.

300 (16) Appoint committees, including standing committees composed of members, State regulators, State
301 legislators or their representatives, and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be
302 designated in this Compact and the bylaws.

303 (17) Provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, law enforcement agencies.

304 (18) Establish and elect an Executive Committee.

305 (19) Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this
306 Compact consistent with the State regulation of Occupational Therapy licensure and practice.

307 (d) The Executive Committee

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

310 (1) The Executive Committee shall be composed of 9 members.

311 a. Seven voting members who are elected by the Commission from the current membership of
312 the Commission.

313 b.. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from a recognized national Occupational Therapy
314 professional association.

315 c. One ex-officio, nonvoting member from a recognized national Occupational Therapy
316 certification organization.

317 (2) The ex-officio members will be selected by their respective organizations.

318 (3) The Commission may remove any member of the Executive Committee as provided in bylaws.

319 (4) The Executive Committee shall meet at least annually.

- 320 (5) The Executive Committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
- 321 a. Recommend to the entire Commission changes to the Rules or bylaws, changes to this
- 322 Compact legislation, fees paid by Compact Member States such as annual dues, and any Commission
- 323 Compact fee charged to Licensees for the Compact Privilege.
- 324 b. Ensure Compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise.
- 325 c. Prepare and recommend the budget.
- 326 d. Maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission.
- 327 e. Monitor Compact compliance of Member States and provide compliance reports to the
- 328 Commission.
- 329 f. Establish additional committees as necessary.
- 330 g. Perform other duties as provided in Rules or bylaws.
- 331 (e) Meetings of the Commission
- 332 (1) All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same
- 333 manner as required under the Rulemaking provisions in § 2011A.
- 334 (2) The Commission or the Executive Committee or other committees of the Commission may convene in
- 335 a closed, non-public meeting if the Commission or Executive Committee or other committees of the Commission
- 336 must discuss:
- 337 a. Non-compliance of a Member State with its obligations under the Compact;
- 338 b. The employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to
- 339 specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and
- 340 procedures;
- 341 c. Current, threatened, or reasonably anticipated litigation;
- 342 d. Negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease, or sale of goods, services, or real estate;
- 343 e. Accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;
- 344 f. Disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or
- 345 confidential;
- 346 g. Disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly
- 347 unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- 348 h. Disclosure of investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

349 i. Disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for
350 use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation or determination
351 of compliance issues pursuant to the Compact; or

352 j. Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or Member State statute.

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

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

361 (f) Financing of the Commission

362 (1) The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its
363 establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

364 (2) The Commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of
365 money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services.

366 (3) The Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each Member State or impose
367 fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff, which must
368 be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved by the Commission each year for which
369 revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a
370 formula to be determined by the Commission, which shall promulgate a Rule binding upon all Member States.

371 (4) The Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet
372 the same; nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the Member States, except by and with the
373 authority of the Member State.

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

379 (g) Qualified Immunity, Defense, and Indemnification

380 (1) The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be
381 immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of
382 property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or
383 omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing
384 occurred within the scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided that nothing in this
385 paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit and/or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or
386 liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

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

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

400 § 2010A. Data System.

401 (a) The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance, and utilization of a coordinated database and
402 reporting system containing licensure, Adverse Action, and Investigative Information on all licensed individuals in Member
403 States.

404 (b) A Member State shall submit a uniform data set to the Data System on all individuals to whom this Compact is
405 applicable (utilizing a unique identifier) as required by the Rules of the Commission, including:

406 (1) Identifying information.

407 (2) Licensure data.

408 (3) Adverse Actions against a license or Compact Privilege.

409 (4) Non-confidential information related to Alternative Program participation.

410 (5) Any denial of application for licensure, and the reason(s) for such denial.

411 (6) Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the Rules
412 of the Commission.

413 (7) Current Significant Investigative Information.

414 (c) Current Significant Investigative Information and other Investigative Information pertaining to a Licensee in
415 any Member State will only be available to other Member States.

416 (d) The Commission shall promptly notify all Member States of any Adverse Action taken against a
417 Licensee or available to any other Member State.

418 (e) Member States contributing information to the Data System may designate information that may not be shared
419 with the public without the express permission of the contributing State.

420 (f) Any information submitted to the Data System that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the
421 Member State contributing the information shall be removed from the Data System.

422 § 2011A. Rulemaking.

423 (a) The Commission shall exercise its Rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this section and the
424 Rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each Rule or
425 amendment.

426 (b) The Commission shall promulgate reasonable rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes
427 of the Compact. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event the Commission exercises its rulemaking authority in a manner
428 that is beyond the scope of the purposes of the Compact, or the powers granted hereunder, then such an action by the
429 Commission shall be invalid and have no force and effect.

430 (c) If a majority of the legislatures of the Member States rejects a Rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in
431 the same manner used to adopt the Compact within 4 years of the date of adoption of the Rule, then such Rule shall have no
432 further force and effect in any Member State.

433 (d) Rules or amendments to the Rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.

434 (e) Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final Rule or Rules by the Commission, and at least 30 days in advance
435 of the meeting at which the Rule will be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a Notice of Proposed
436 Rulemaking:

437 (1) On the website of the Commission or other publicly accessible platform; and

438 (2) On the website of each Member State Occupational Therapy Licensing Board or other publicly
439 accessible platform or the publication in which each State would otherwise publish proposed Rules.

440 (f) The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall include:

441 (1) The proposed time, date, and location of the meeting in which the Rule will be considered and voted
442 upon.

443 (2) The text of the proposed Rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed Rule.

444 (3) A request for comments on the proposed Rule from any interested person.

445 (4) The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to
446 attend the public hearing and any written comments.

447 (g) Prior to adoption of a proposed Rule, the Commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts,
448 opinions, and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.

449 (h) The Commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a Rule or amendment if a
450 hearing is requested by:

451 (1) At least 25 persons;

452 (2) A State or federal governmental subdivision or agency; or

453 (3) An association or organization having at least 25 members.

454 (i) If a hearing is held on the proposed Rule or amendment, the Commission shall publish the place, time, and date
455 of the scheduled public hearing. If the hearing is held via electronic means, the Commission shall publish the mechanism
456 for access to the electronic hearing.

457 (1) All persons wishing to be heard at the hearing shall notify the executive director of the Commission or
458 other designated member in writing of their desire to appear and testify at the hearing not less than 5 business days
459 before the scheduled date of the hearing.

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

462 (3) All hearings will be recorded. A copy of the recording will be made available on request.

463 (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a separate hearing on each Rule. Rules may be
464 grouped for the convenience of the Commission at hearings required by this section.

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

467 (k) If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the Commission may
468 proceed with promulgation of the proposed Rule without a public hearing.

469 (l) The Commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed Rule and shall
470 determine the effective date of the Rule, if any, based on the Rulemaking record and the full text of the Rule.

471 (m) Upon determination that an emergency exists, the Commission may consider and adopt an emergency Rule
472 without prior notice, opportunity for comment, or hearing, provided that the usual Rulemaking procedures provided in the
473 Compact and in this section shall be retroactively applied to the Rule as soon as reasonably possible, in no event later than
474 90 days after the effective date of the Rule. For the purposes of this provision, an emergency Rule is one that must be
475 adopted immediately in order to:

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

477 (2) Prevent a loss of Commission or Member State funds;

478 (3) Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative Rule that is established by federal law or
479 Rule; or

480 (4) Protect public health and safety.

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

488 § 2012A. Oversight, dispute resolution, and enforcement.

489 (a) Oversight

490 (1) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of State government in each Member State shall
491 enforce this Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and
492 intent. The provisions of this Compact and the Rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.

493 (2) All courts shall take judicial notice of the Compact and the Rules in any judicial or administrative
494 proceeding in a Member State pertaining to the subject matter of this Compact which may affect the powers,
495 responsibilities, or actions of the Commission.

496 (3) The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have
497 standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the
498 Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Commission, this Compact, or promulgated Rules.

499 (b) Default, Technical Assistance, and Termination

500 (1) If the Commission determines that a Member State has defaulted in the performance of its obligations
501 or responsibilities under this Compact or the promulgated Rules, the Commission shall:

502 a. Provide written notice to the defaulting State and other Member States of the nature of the default,
503 the proposed means of curing the default and/or any other action to be taken by the Commission; and

504 b. Provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.

505 (2) If a State in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting State may be terminated from the Compact
506 upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the Member States, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by
507 this Compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the
508 offending State of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.

509 (3) Termination of membership in the Compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing
510 compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the Commission to the
511 governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting State's legislature, and each of the Member States.

512 (4) A State that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred
513 through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of
514 termination.

515 (5) The Commission shall not bear any costs related to a State that is found to be in default or that has
516 been terminated from the Compact, unless agreed upon in writing between the Commission and the defaulting
517 State.

518 (6) The defaulting State may appeal the action of the Commission by petitioning the U.S. District Court
519 for the District of Columbia or the federal district where the Commission has its principal offices. The prevailing
520 member shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

521 (c) Dispute Resolution

522 (1) Upon request by a Member State, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the
523 Compact that arise among Member States and between member and non-Member States.

524 (2) The Commission shall promulgate a Rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution
525 for disputes as appropriate.

526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555

(d) Enforcement

(1) The Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and Rules of this Compact.

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

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

§ 2013A, Date of implementation of the interstate Commission for Occupational Therapy Practice and associated rules, withdrawal, and amendment.

(a) The Compact shall come into effect on the date on which the Compact statute is enacted into law in the tenth Member State. The provisions, which become effective at that time, shall be limited to the powers granted to the Commission relating to assembly and the promulgation of Rules. Thereafter, the Commission shall meet and exercise Rulemaking powers necessary to the implementation and administration of the Compact.

(b) Any State that joins the Compact subsequent to the Commission's initial adoption of the Rules shall be subject to the Rules as they exist on the date on which the Compact becomes law in that State. Any Rule that has been previously adopted by the Commission shall have the full force and effect of law on the day the Compact becomes law in that State.

(c) Any Member State may withdraw from this Compact by enacting a statute repealing the same.

(1) A Member State's withdrawal shall not take effect until 6 months after enactment of the repealing statute.

(2) Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing State's Occupational Therapy Licensing Board to comply with the investigative and Adverse Action reporting requirements of this act prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

(d) Nothing contained in this Compact shall be construed to invalidate or prevent any Occupational Therapy licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a Member State and a non-Member State that does not conflict with the provisions of this Compact.

(e) This Compact may be amended by the Member States. No amendment to this Compact shall become effective and binding upon any Member State until it is enacted into the laws of all Member States.

556 § 2014A. Construction and severability.

557 This Compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this Compact
558 shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this Compact is declared to be contrary to the
559 constitution of any Member State or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person, or
560 circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this Compact and the applicability thereof to any government,
561 agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this Compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of
562 any Member State, the Compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining Member States and in full force
563 and effect as to the Member State affected as to all severable matters.

564 § 2015A. Binding effect of Compact and other laws.

565 (a) A Licensee providing Occupational Therapy in a Remote State under the Compact Privilege shall function
566 within the laws and regulations of the Remote State.

567 (b) Nothing herein prevents the enforcement of any other law of a Member State that is not inconsistent with the
568 Compact.

569 (c) Any laws in a Member State in conflict with the Compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

570 (d) Any lawful actions of the Commission, including all Rules and bylaws promulgated by the Commission, are
571 binding upon the Member States.

572 (e) All agreements between the Commission and the Member States are binding in accordance with their terms.

573 (f) In the event any provision of the Compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any
574 Member State, the provision shall be ineffective to the extent of the conflict with the constitutional provision in question in
575 that Member State.

SYNOPSIS

By this Act, Delaware would join the Interstate Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact (OT Compact). The OT Compact is an interstate compact, or a formal agreement among states, to facilitate the interstate practice of occupational therapy.

Under the OT Compact, Occupational Therapists (OTs) and Occupational Therapy Assistants (OTAs) who are licensed and in good standing in a Compact member state may practice in other Compact member states via a “compact privilege,” which is equivalent to a license. This will remove the need for practitioners to get an individual license in each state where they want to practice.

The OT Compact is the same in form and function as other occupational licensure compacts like the Nurse Multistate Licensure Compact (adopted by Delaware, 24 Del. C. Ch. 19A), the Physical Therapy Compact (adopted by Delaware, 24 Del. C. Ch. 26C) and the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact (adopted by Delaware, 24 Del.C. Ch. 17A). The OT Compact authorizes in person practice and telepractice based on a valid, unrestricted home state license in other Compact member states for both Occupational Therapists (OTs) and Occupational Therapy Assistants (OTAs) The American Occupational Therapy Association is leading the initiative in collaboration with the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy. The National Center for Interstate Compacts at the Council of State Governments facilitated the development of the OT Compact and is providing technical assistance.

The OT Compact has been adopted by ten states: Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The OT Compact is pending before the legislatures of thirteen other states.

The OT Compact establishes a licensure data system allowing for instantaneous verification of licensure information. The Compact also establishes an interstate commission, composed of member state officials, to carry out the Compact's purposes.

Author: Senator Gay