



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is an interstate compact?

An interstate compact is a contract between two or more states creating an agreement on a particular policy issue, adopting a certain standard or cooperating on regional or national matters. Compacts are the most powerful, durable and adaptive tools for ensuring cooperative action among states. Unlike the rigid and often unfunded mandates imposed by the federal government, interstate compacts provide a state-developed structure for collaborative action and consensus-building among states and federal partners.

How many professions use an interstate compact to facilitate interstate practice?

Currently, licensure compacts exist for nurses, physicians, physical therapists, psychologists, emergency management personnel, speech-language pathologists and audiologists. Licensure compacts for occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants, physician assistants, and advanced practice nurses are under development.

Are all occupational licensure compacts the same?

Not exactly, but most are similar in form and function. There are two types of occupational licensure compacts – the *expedited licensure* model and the *mutual recognition* model. The Interstate Medical Licensure Compact is the only expedited licensure compact. The remaining licensure compacts utilize the mutual recognition model, in which a practitioner’s home state license is “mutually recognized” by other compact member states. Mutual recognition model compacts allow a practitioner to practice in the compact member states either using a multi-state license or by obtaining a “privilege to practice” (see below).

How does the Counseling Compact work?

The Counseling Compact is a mutual recognition model compact that is similar in form and function to occupational licensure compacts for nursing, physical therapy, psychology, and speech-language pathology and audiology. The Counseling Compact allows licensed professional counselors to practice in all other compact member states – either in-person or via telehealth – through a *privilege to practice*, which is equivalent to a license.

The Counseling Compact establishes an interstate commission, made up of delegates from compact member states, to administer the Compact. The Counseling Compact also creates a licensure data system for Compact member state boards to communicate and exchange information, including verification of licensure and disciplinary sanctions. An interstate commission and data system are standard features of all occupational licensure compacts.

What is a “privilege to practice”?

A privilege to practice is the authorization to practice in a compact member state other than your home state. To be eligible for a privilege to practice, you must hold an active professional counselor license in your home state (which must be a member of the compact) and meet other eligibility criteria, such as having no disciplinary action against your license for at least two years. When eligibility is verified, jurisprudence requirements are met, and all fees are paid, you receive the privilege to practice and may begin legally working in the new state.

What are the requirements for a privilege to practice?

A licensed professional counselor must notify the commission of their intent to seek the privilege to practice in another compact state, and meet the following criteria to get a privilege to practice:

- Have a Social Security Number or a National Provider Identifier
- Hold a valid license in their home state, which must be a member of the compact
- Have no encumbrances on any state license currently, and no adverse actions or restrictions against any license within the previous two years
- Pass an FBI Fingerprint-Based Criminal Background Check
- Meet any jurisprudence requirements for the member state in which they are seeking a privilege
- Complete any continuing education requirements required by their *home state* only
- Pay any fees for the privilege to practice

Privilege holders must adhere to the laws and regulations of the Compact member state in which they are practicing and report to the commission any adverse action taken by a non-member state within 30 days after the action is taken.

Does a privilege to practice allow the privilege holder to practice via telehealth in a remote state?

A privilege to practice allows the holder to provide professional counseling services in another member state under the scope of practice of the state where the client is located, whether the practice is in person or via telehealth. Privilege holders should consult laws and rules of the state in which they wish to practice in order to determine the specific telehealth requirements.

Do professional counselors have to complete continuing education requirements in states where they are practicing via privilege to practice?

No. Professional counselors utilizing the compact are only responsible for completing continuing education requirements for their home state license.

Do professional counselors need a separate privilege to practice for each state in which they want to provide counseling services?

Yes. A privilege to practice is not a multi-state license. A practitioner will need to get a privilege to practice in *each* state in which they want to provide counseling services.

A practitioner may work legally in a *member* state via either a license or a privilege to practice. A practitioner will need to hold a state-specific license to practice in *non-member* states.

Section 3 of the Counseling Compact states that a practitioner can participate in the compact with only 60 semester-hours of graduate course work in certain areas. Can a counselor participate in the compact without a master's degree?

No. It is important to remember that Section 3 describes requirements for a state to participate in the compact, not licensees. For a state to join the Counseling Compact they must have certain requirements, which most states meet.

For instance, a state must license practitioners. A state must require licensees to pass a national exam. A state must require licensees to complete a supervised post graduate professional experience.

The requirement for 60 semester-hours (or 90 quarter-hours) of graduate course work assumes an earned master's degree.

First, as noted above, the Counseling Compact requires that member states license the profession of Licensed Professional Counselors and that practitioners hold a license in a member state.

Second, the Counseling Compact is built around the current licensure requirements in the states. *All* states require an earned master's degree for licensure and the Counseling Compact reflects this reality. Further, applicants for state licensure must have an earned master's degree to sit for a national exam.

Lastly, the Counseling Compact requires licensees to complete a supervised postgraduate professional experience. "Postgraduate" presumes an earned master's degree by the practitioner.

It is important to read the compact language in its totality. Interstate compacts for occupational licensure mirror current predominant state licensure requirements and all states require an earned master's degree for licensure as a counselor. The Counseling Compact recognizes and respects this requirement and assumes it will continue.

What are the advantages of the Counseling Compact?

The Counseling Compact allows eligible professional counselors to practice in all states that join the Compact. It removes the need for practitioners to get a license in each Compact state in which they want to practice. The goal of the Counseling Compact, like all licensure compacts, is to eliminate barriers to practice and to client care by ensuring cooperation among member-state regulatory boards.

Other benefits include:

- Preserving and strengthening state licensure systems
- Enhancing public safety
- Improving access to professional counseling services
- Increasing market opportunities for professional counselors by authorizing both in-person practice and telehealth
- Enhancing mobility of professional counselors
- Supporting relocating military spouses
- Improving continuity of care when clients travel or relocate
- Encouraging cooperation among Compact member states in regulating the practice of professional counseling

How can a state/jurisdiction become a member of the Counseling Compact?

Each state's legislature must enact the Counseling Compact language into law to become a member of the Compact.

Why is the Counseling Compact important to consumers?

Through the Counseling Compact, consumers have greater access to care. The Counseling Compact allows licensed professional counselors to ensure continuity of care when clients relocate. Professional counselors also will be able to reach populations that are currently underserved, geographically isolated or lack specialty care.

Additionally, states gain a supplementary layer of oversight of professional counselors who may enter their state to practice. The Counseling Compact data system will allow member states to verify instantaneously that professional counselors based in other states have met defined standards and competencies and are in good standing with other states' regulatory boards. The Counseling Compact data system will help states better protect the public.

