

CHAPTER 16
NURSE LICENSURE COMPACT

655—16.1(152E) Definitions.

“Board” means a party state’s regulatory body responsible for issuing nurse licenses.

“Information system” means the coordinated licensure information system.

“Primary state of residence” means the state of a person’s declared fixed permanent and principal home for legal purposes; domicile.

“Public” means any individual or entity other than designated staff or representatives of party state boards or the National Council of State Boards of Nursing, Inc.

655—16.2(152E) Issuance of a license by a compact party state.

16.2(1) No applicant for initial licensure will be issued a compact license granting a multistate privilege to practice unless the applicant first obtains a passing score on the applicable NCLEX® examination or its predecessor examination used for licensure.

16.2(2) A nurse applying for a license in a home party state shall produce evidence of the nurse’s primary state of residence. Such evidence shall include a declaration signed by the licensee. Further evidence that may be requested may include, but is not limited to:

- a. A driver’s license with a home address;
- b. Voter registration card displaying a home address;
- c. Federal income tax return declaring the primary state of residence; or
- d. Military Form No. 2058 — State of Legal Residence Certificate.
- e. A W-2 from the U.S. government or any bureau, division or agency thereof indicating the declared state of residence.

16.2(3) A nurse on a visa from another country who is applying for licensure in a party state may declare either the country of origin or the party state as the primary state of residence. If the foreign country is declared the primary state of residence, a single-state license will be issued by the party state.

16.2(4) A license issued by a party state is valid for practice in all other party states unless clearly designated as valid only in the state that issued the license.

16.2(5) When a party state issues a license authorizing practice only in that state and not authorizing practice in other party states (i.e., a single-state license), the license shall be clearly marked with words indicating that it is valid only in the state of issuance.

16.2(6) A nurse changing primary state of residence, from one party state to another party state, may continue to practice under the former home state license and multistate licensure privilege during the processing of the nurse’s licensure application in the new home state for a period not to exceed 90 days.

16.2(7) The licensure application in the new home state of a nurse under pending investigation by the former home state shall be held in abeyance and the 90-day period set out in 16.2(6) of this rule shall be stayed until resolution of the pending investigation.

16.2(8) The former home state license shall no longer be valid upon the issuance of a new home state license.

16.2(9) If a decision is made by the new home state denying licensure, the new home state shall notify the former home state within ten business days, and the former home state may take action in accordance with that state’s laws and rules.

[ARC 7665B, IAB 3/25/09, effective 4/29/09; ARC 0793C, IAB 6/26/13, effective 7/31/13]

655—16.3(152E) Limitations on multistate licensure privilege—discipline.

16.3(1) All home state board disciplinary orders, agreed or otherwise, which limit the scope of the licensee’s practice or require monitoring of the licensee as a condition of the order shall include the requirement that the licensee will limit the licensee’s practice to the home state during the pendency of the order. This requirement may allow the licensee to practice in other party states with prior written authorization from both the home state and party state boards.

16.3(2) An individual who held a license that was surrendered, revoked, or suspended or who submitted an application that was denied for cause in a prior state of primary residence may be issued a single-state license in a new primary state of residence until such time as the individual would be eligible for an unrestricted license by the prior state(s) of adverse action. Once an individual is eligible for licensure in the prior state(s), a multistate license may be issued.

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655—16.4(152E) Information system.

16.4(1) Levels of access.

a. The public shall have access to nurse licensure information limited to:

- (1) The nurse's name.
- (2) Jurisdiction(s) of licensure.
- (3) License expiration date(s).
- (4) Licensure classification(s) and status(es).
- (5) Public emergency and final disciplinary actions, as defined by contributing state authority.
- (6) The status of multistate licensure privileges.

b. Nonparty state boards shall have access to all information system data except current significant investigative information and other information as limited by contributing party state authority.

c. Party state boards shall have access to all information system data contributed by the party states and other information as limited by contributing nonparty state authority.

16.4(2) The licensee may request in writing to the home state board review of the data relating to the licensee in the information system. In the event a licensee asserts that any data relating to the licensee is inaccurate, the burden of proof shall be upon the licensee to provide evidence that substantiates such claim. The board shall verify and within ten business days correct inaccurate data in the information system.

16.4(3) The board shall report to the information system within ten business days, a disciplinary action, agreement or order which requires participation in alternative programs or which limits practice or requires monitoring (except agreements and orders relating to participation in alternative programs required to remain nonpublic by contributing state authority), dismissal of complaint, and changes in status of disciplinary action, or licensure encumbrance.

16.4(4) Current significant investigative information shall be deleted from the information system within ten business days upon report of disciplinary action, agreement or order requiring participation in alternative programs or agreements which limit practice or require monitoring or dismissal of a complaint.

16.4(5) Changes to licensure information in the information system shall be completed within ten business days upon notification by the board.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 152E.

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