

Amended: November 1, 2022

**STATE OF OKLAHOMA
PHYSICAL THERAPY PRACTICE ACT
Title 59 O.S., Sections 887.1 - 887.19**

INDEX

- 887.1. Short title
- 887.2. Definitions
- 887.3. Licensing requirements
- 887.4. Physical Therapy Committee - membership - powers and duties
- 887.5. Powers and duties of Board
- 887.6. Qualifications for license
- 887.7. Application for licenses - fees
- 887.8. Issuance of license - reexamination
- 887.9. License without examination
- 887.10. Temporary permit without examination
- 887.11. Repealed
- 887.12. Renewal of licenses
- 887.13. Refusal, suspension or revocation of license
- 887.14. Titles and abbreviations
- 887.15. Obtaining license by misrepresentations - penalty
- 887.16. Misrepresentations - penalties and actions
- 887.17. Referrals by physicians and surgeons - agents - exceptions
- 887.18. Fees
- 887.19. Physical Therapy Licensure Compact

887.1. Short Title

This act shall be known as the "Physical Therapy Practice Act".

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 1, emerg. eff. May 26, 1965.

887.2. Definitions

As used in the Physical Therapy Practice Act:

1. "Physical therapy" means the care and services provided by or under the direction and supervision of a physical therapist who is licensed pursuant to the Physical Therapy Practice Act;

2. "Practice of physical therapy" means the use of selected knowledge and skills in planning, organizing and directing programs for the care of individuals whose ability to function is impaired or threatened by disease or injury, encompassing preventive measures, screening, tests in aid of diagnosis by a licensed doctor of medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, dentistry or podiatry, or a physician assistant, and evaluation and invasive or noninvasive procedures with emphasis on the skeletal system, neuromuscular and cardiopulmonary function, as it relates to physical therapy. Physical therapy includes screening or evaluations performed to determine the degree of impairment of relevant aspects such as, but not limited to, nerve and muscle function including transcutaneous bioelectrical potentials, motor development, functional capacity and respiratory or circulatory efficiency. Physical therapy also includes physical therapy treatment performed including, but not limited to, exercises for increasing or restoring strength, endurance, coordination and range of motion, stimuli to facilitate motor activity and learning, instruction in activities of daily living and the use of assistive devices and the application of physical agents to relieve pain or alter physiological status. Physical therapy services may be provided in person or remotely, via telehealth, to individuals or groups. The use of roentgen rays and radium for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes, the use of electricity for surgical purposes, including cauterization and colonic irrigations are not authorized under the term "physical therapy" as used in this chapter;

3. "Physical therapist assistant" means a person who assists in the practice of physical therapy subject to the direction and supervision of a licensed physical therapist, who meets all the educational requirements, and who is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act;

4. "Licensed physical therapist" means a person who is licensed as required in the Physical Therapy Practice Act and who regularly practices physical therapy;

5. "Board" means the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision;

6. "Committee" means the Physical Therapy Committee;

7. "Telehealth" means the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies to support long-distance clinical health care, patient and professional health-related education, public health and health administration; and

8. "Telecommunication" means the use of audio, video or other electronic media to deliver health care in real-time or through the use of store-and-forward technology.

887.3. License requirements

No person shall designate himself as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant, nor practice, nor hold himself out to the public as being able to practice physical therapy in this state, unless licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act. The Physical Therapy Practice Act shall not prohibit or prevent any person licensed in the healing arts in this state from engaging in the practice for which he is duly licensed.

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 3 eff. May 26, 1965. Laws 1969, c. 345, § 2; amended by Laws 1987, c. 13, § 2, eff. July 1, 1987.

887.4. Physical Therapy Committee - Membership - Powers and duties

A. There is hereby established a Physical Therapy Committee to assist the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision in conducting examinations for applicants and to advise the Board on all matters pertaining to the licensure, education, and continuing education of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants and the practice of physical therapy.

B. 1. The Physical Therapy Committee shall consist of five (5) members who shall be appointed by the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision as follows:

- a. three members shall be licensed physical therapists,
- b. one member shall be a licensed physical therapist assistant, and
- c. one member shall be a lay person.

2. Except for the lay appointee, each appointee shall be selected from a list of three persons submitted for each vacancy by the Oklahoma Chapter of the American Physical Therapy Association.

- a. Members serving on the Committee on the effective date of this act may continue serving until expiration of their terms of office and may be reappointed if eligible pursuant to the provisions of this act. Members of the original Physical Therapy Committee shall have been appointed for staggered terms of one (1), two (2), and three (3) years, respectively. Terms of office of each appointed member shall expire July 1 of that year in which they expire regardless of the calendar date when such appointments were made. Subsequent appointments shall be made for a term of three (3) years or until their successors are appointed and qualified.
- b. The lay member and physical therapist assistant member initially appointed to fill the

two new positions created pursuant to this act shall be appointed for staggered terms of office which will expire July 1, 1998, and July 1, 1999. Thereafter, members appointed to these positions shall serve for terms of three (3) years or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

c. Vacancies shall be filled by the Board in the same manner as the original appointment.

3. Each member of the Committee shall be a resident of this state. The physical therapist and physical therapist assistant members shall be licensed pursuant to the Physical Therapy Practice Act for at least three (3) years prior to appointment to the Committee. The lay member shall not be a physical therapist or a licensed health care professional or be related by adoption, blood, or marriage within the third degree of consanguinity to a physical therapist or a licensed health care professional.

4. Members of the Committee shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties required by the Physical Therapy Practice Act in accordance with the provisions of the State Travel Reimbursement Act.

C. The Committee shall have the power and duty to:

1. Assist in selecting and conducting examinations for licensure, and in determining which applicants successfully passed such examination;

2. Advise the Board on all matters pertaining to the licensure, education, and continuing education requirements for, and practice of physical therapy in this state;

3. Maintain a current list of approved schools of physical therapy and physical therapist assistants; and

4. Assist and advise in all hearings involving physical therapists or physical therapist assistants who are deemed to be in violation of the Physical Therapy Practice Act.

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 4, emerg. eff. May 26, 1965; Laws 1969, c. 345, § 3; Laws 1985, c. 178, § 37, operative July 1, 1985; Laws 1987, c. 13, § 3, eff. July 1, 1987; Laws 1987, c. 118, § 45, operative July 1, 1987; Laws 1997, c. 126, § 1.

887.5. Powers and duties of Board

A. The State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision shall have the power and duty to:

1. Promulgate rules necessary to implement the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act;

2. Determine, as recommended by the Committee, the qualifications of applicants for licensure, conduct all examinations, and determine which applicants successfully passed such

examinations;

3. Issue a license to each applicant who passes the examination in accordance with standards promulgated by the Board pursuant to the Physical Therapy Practice Act, and who is otherwise in compliance with the Physical Therapy Practice Act. A license shall also be issued to persons who qualify for such license pursuant to the provisions of Sections 887.9 and 887.10 of this title. Said licenses shall be subject to annual renewal as provided by the Physical Therapy Practice Act;

4. Make such investigations and inspections as are necessary to ensure compliance with the Physical Therapy Practice Act and the rules and regulations of the Board promulgated pursuant to the act;

5. Conduct hearings as required by the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act, Section 301 et seq. of Title 75 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

6. Report to the district attorney having jurisdiction or the Attorney General any act committed by any person which may constitute a misdemeanor pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act;

7. Initiate prosecution and civil proceedings;

8. Suspend, revoke or deny the license of any physical therapist and physical therapist assistant for violation of any provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act or rules and regulations promulgated by the Board pursuant to this act;

9. Maintain a record listing the name of each physical therapist and physical therapist assistant licensed in this state;

10. Compile a list of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants licensed to practice in this state. Said list shall be available to any person upon application to the Board and the payment of such fee as determined by the Board for the reasonable expense thereof pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act;

11. Make such expenditures and employ such personnel as it may deem necessary for the administration of the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act; and

12. Conduct state and national criminal history record checks as determined by the Board through the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation pursuant to Section 150.9 of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes and Federal Bureau of Investigation in accordance with 28 U.S.C., Section 534 and 34 U.S. C., Section 40316; provided, however, that reports from such record checks shall not be shared with entities outside of this state.

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 5, eff. May 26, 1965. Laws 1969, c. 345, § 4; amended by Laws 1987, c. 13, § 4, eff. July 1, 1987.

887.6. Qualifications for license

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, to be eligible for licensure as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act an applicant shall pass an examination based on standards promulgated by the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision pursuant to the Physical Therapy Practice Act which shall include a written examination testing the knowledge of the applicant on:

1. The basic and clinical sciences as they relate to physical therapy theory and physical therapy procedures; and

2. Such other subjects as the Board may deem necessary to test the applicant's fitness to practice physical therapy or as a physical therapist assistant. Examinations shall be held within this state at least once per year, at such time and place as the Board shall determine.

B. 1. In addition to the requirements provided by subsection A of this section, and except as provided in paragraph 2 of this subsection or subsection D of this section, an applicant for a license to practice as a physical therapist shall have graduated from a school of physical therapy approved by a national accrediting body which has been recognized by the Board.

2. An applicant for a license to practice as a physical therapist who has been educated through a program or school of physical therapy which is or has been sponsored by a branch of the armed forces of the United States may be licensed as a physical therapist if the Board determines that the education of the applicant is substantially equivalent to, or exceeds, the requirements of accredited educational program.

C. 1. In addition to the requirements provided by subsection A of this section, and except as provided in paragraph 2 of this subsection, an applicant for a license to practice as a physical therapist assistant shall have graduated from an approved program for physical therapist assistants consisting of at least a two-year program approved by a national accrediting body which has been recognized by the Board. An approved course of study shall include such elementary and intermediate courses in the anatomical, biological, and physical sciences as may be determined by the Board.

2. An applicant for a license to practice as a physical therapist assistant who has been educated through a program for physical therapist assistants which is or has been sponsored by a branch of the armed forces of the United States may be licensed as a physical therapist assistant if the Board determines that the education of the applicant is substantially equivalent to, or exceeds, the requirements of accredited educational programs.

D. 1. Except as otherwise provided by paragraph 2 of this subsection, an applicant for licensure as a physical therapist who has been educated in physical therapy outside the United States shall meet the following qualifications:

- a. have completed the application process,
- b. provide satisfactory evidence that their education is substantially equivalent to the

requirements of physical therapists educated in accredited educational programs as determined by the Board. If the Board determines that a foreign-educated applicant's education is not substantially equivalent, it may require completion of additional course work before proceeding with the application process,

- c. provide written proof that the school of physical therapy education is recognized by its own ministry of education,
- d. provide written proof of authorization to practice as a physical therapist without limitations in the country where the professional education occurred,
- e. provide proof of legal authorization to reside and seek employment in the United States or its territories,
- f. have their educational credentials evaluated by a Board-approved credential evaluation agency,
- g. have passed the Board-approved English proficiency examinations if their native language is not English,
- h. have participated in an interim supervised clinical practice period prior to licensure, which may be waived at the discretion of the Board, if:

- (1) the applicant for licensure is able to verify the successful completion of one (1) year of clinical practice in the United States or the District of Columbia, or
- (2) the applicant is able to document exceptional expertise acceptable to the Board in the fields of research, education, or clinical practice, and
- i. have successfully passed the national examination approved by the Board.

2. If the foreign-educated physical therapist applicant is a graduate of a CAPTE-accredited physical therapy education program, requirements in subparagraphs c, d, g and i of paragraph 1 of this subsection may be waived.

E. When a foreign-educated applicant satisfies the qualifications for licensure set forth in subparagraphs a through h of paragraph 1 of subsection D of this section, prior to licensure the Board shall issue an interim permit to the applicant for the purpose of participating in a supervised clinical practice period. The time period of an interim permit shall not be less than ninety (90) days nor more than six (6) months. An interim permit holder, to the satisfaction of the Board, shall complete a period of clinical practice under the continuous and immediate supervision of a physical therapist who holds an unrestricted license issued pursuant to the Physical Therapy Practice Act in a facility approved by the Board.

F. 1. In addition to the requirements provided by subsection A of this section, the Board may require an applicant for licensure as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act, as a condition for eligibility for initial licensure, to submit a full set of fingerprints in a form and manner prescribed by the Board.

2. The Board is authorized to obtain state and national criminal history record information on the applicant.

3. The Board shall not disseminate criminal history record information resulting from the background check outside of this state.

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 6, eff. May 26, 1965. Laws 1969, c. 345, § 5; amended by Laws 1987, c. 13, § 5, eff. July 1, 1987; Amended by Laws 1997, c. 126, § 2, eff. April 17, 1997.

887.7. Application for licenses - Fees

Any person intending to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in this state shall apply to the Board in writing. Such application shall be on a form and in a manner prescribed by the Board and shall request such information from the applicant as will indicate to the Board the applicant's qualifications to take the required examination or otherwise comply with the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act. An application to the Board to practice as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant shall be accompanied by a fee as required by the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act. Said fee shall not be refundable.

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 7, eff. May 26, 1965. Laws 1969, c. 345, § 6; amended by Laws 1987, c. 13, § 6, eff. July 1, 1987.

887.8. Issuance of license - Reexamination

The Board shall issue an appropriate license to each applicant who successfully passes the examination in accordance with standards promulgated by the Board and who otherwise complies with the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act.

Any applicant who fails to pass the examination may request to retake the examination in accordance with standards established by the Board.

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 8. Amended by Laws 1987, c. 13, § 7, eff. July 1, 1987.

887.9. License without examination

Upon payment to the Board of a fee as provided by the Physical Therapy Practice Act, and submission of a written application on forms provided by the Board, the Board may issue a license without examination to any person who is licensed or otherwise registered as a physical therapist by another state or any territory of the United States which has substantially the same standards for licensure as are required by this state pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act.

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 9. Amended by Laws 1987, c. 13, § 8, eff. July 1, 1987.

887.10. Temporary permit without examination

A. Upon proper application to the Board, and payment of the fee required by the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act, the Board shall issue without examination a temporary permit to practice physical therapy or to practice as a physical therapist assistant in this state for a period of not to exceed one (1) year to any person who meets the qualifications required for applicants to take the examination and who submits satisfactory evidence to the Board that such applicant is in this state on a temporary basis to assist in a case of medical emergency or to engage in a special physical therapy project. The Board may shorten the term of the temporary permit for less than one (1) year.

B. Upon proper application and payment of fees, the Board may issue a temporary permit to a person who has applied for a license pursuant to the provisions of Section 887.7 of this title, and who is eligible to take the examination pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act. Such temporary permit shall be available to an applicant only with respect to his first application for licensure. Such permit shall expire upon notice that the applicant has or has not passed the examination.

Laws 1965, c. 153, § 10 eff. May 26, 1965. Laws 1969, c. 345, § 7; amended by Laws 1987, c. 13, § 9, eff. July 1, 1987.

887.11. Repealed

887.12. Renewal of licenses

A. 1. Except as otherwise provided by the Physical Therapy Practice Act, all licenses shall expire on January 31 of each year. A license may be renewed during the month of January of each year upon:

- a. application,
- b. evidence of satisfactory completion of a program of continuing education or of alternative requirements, as required by the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision pursuant to subsection B of this section, and
- c. payment of fees.

2. Applications for renewal of licensure shall be sent by the Board to all licensed physical therapists and physical therapist assistants at their last-known address. Failure to renew a license three (3) months after notification shall effect a forfeiture of the license granted pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act. Upon recommendation of the Board, a lapsed license may be revived upon the payment of all unpaid registration fees and pursuant to such rules as may be promulgated by the Board.

3. A physical therapist or physical therapist assistant who fails to apply for a renewal of a license for five (5) years may renew the license by complying with the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act relating to the issuance of an original license.

B. For physical therapists and physical therapist assistants, the Board shall establish by

rule the requirements for:

1. A program of continuing education; and
2. Alternative requirements to establish continuing competence to practice.

The Board shall also establish by rule the minimum hours of continuing education needed to satisfy these requirements. In establishing these requirements, the Board shall consider any existing programs of continuing education currently being offered to licensed physical therapists or physical therapist assistants.

Laws 1965, SB 143, c. 153, § 12, emerg. eff. May 26, 1965; Amended by Laws 1969, HB 1078, c. 345, § 8; Amended by Laws 1987, HB 1401, c. 13, § 10, emerg. eff. July 1, 1987; Amended by Laws 1997, HB 1248, c. 126, § 3.

887.13. Refusal, suspension or revocation of license

1. The State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision may refuse to issue or renew, or may suspend or revoke a license to any person, after notice and hearing in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the Physical Therapy Practice Act and the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act of the Oklahoma Statutes who has:

1. Practiced physical therapy for workers' compensation claims other than under the referral of a physician, surgeon, dentist, chiropractor or podiatrist duly licensed to practice medicine or surgery, a physician assistant or in the case of practice as a physical therapist assistant, has practiced other than under the direction of a licensed physical therapist;

2. Treated or attempted to treat ailments or other health conditions of human beings other than by physical therapy as authorized by the Physical Therapy Practice Act;

3. Failed to refer patients to other health care providers if symptoms are known to be present for which physical therapy treatment is inadvisable or if symptoms indicate conditions for which treatment is outside the standards of practice as specified in the rules and regulations promulgated by the Board pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act;

4. Used drugs, narcotics, medication, or intoxicating liquors to an extent which affects the professional competency of the applicant or licensee;

5. Been convicted of a felony crime that substantially relates to the occupation of physical therapy and poses a reasonable threat to public safety;

6. Obtained or attempted to obtain a license as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant by fraud or deception;

7. Been grossly negligent in the practice of physical therapy or in acting as a physical

therapist assistant;

8. Been adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction and has not subsequently been lawfully declared sane;

9. Been guilty of conduct unbecoming a person licensed as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant or guilty of conduct detrimental to the best interests of the public or the profession;

10. Been guilty of any act in conflict with the ethics of the profession of physical therapy;
or

11. Had a license suspended or revoked in another state.

B. As used in this section:

1. "Substantially relates" means the nature of criminal conduct for which the person was convicted has a direct bearing on the fitness or ability to perform one or more of the duties or responsibilities necessarily related to the occupation; and

2. "Poses a reasonable threat" means the nature of criminal conduct for which the person was convicted involved an act or threat of harm against another and has a bearing on the fitness or ability to serve the public or work with others in the occupation.

Amended by Laws 1987, HB 1401, c. 13, § 11, emerg. eff. July 1, 1987; Amended by Laws 2008, HB 2760, c. 26, § 1, emerg. eff. April 11, 2008; Amended by Laws 2014, SB1020, c. , eff November 1, 2014.

887.14. Titles and abbreviations

Any person holding a license pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act as a physical therapist may use the title "Physical Therapist", "Registered Physical Therapist", or "Licensed Physical Therapist", or the letters "P.T.", "R.P.T.", or "L.P.T.", as authorized by the license obtained from the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision. Any person holding a license pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act as a physical therapist who has earned a Doctor of Physical Therapy degree from a program approved by a national accrediting body recognized by the Board may use the title "Doctor of Physical Therapy" or the letters "D.P.T."

Laws 1965, SB 143, c. 153, § 14; Amended by Laws 1987, HB 1401, c. 13, § 12, emerg. eff. July 1, 1987.

887.15. Obtaining license by misrepresentations - Penalty

Any person who obtains, or attempts to obtain, licensure as a physical therapist or physical

therapist assistant by any willful misrepresentation, grossly negligent misrepresentation, or any fraudulent misrepresentation, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as required by the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act.

Laws 1965, SB 143, c. 153, § 15, emerg. eff. May 26, 1965; Amended by Laws 1969, HB 1333, c. 345, § 10; Amended by Laws 1987, HB 1401, c. 13, § 13, emerg. eff. July 1, 1987.

887.16. Misrepresentations - Penalties and actions

A. No person shall advertise, in any manner, or otherwise represent himself as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant or as a provider of physical therapy services unless such person is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act.

B. Any person who violates any provision of the Physical Therapy Practice Act shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to punishment pursuant to the provisions of Section 491 of this title and to one or more of the following actions which may be taken by the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision in consultation with the Physical Therapy Committee:

1. Revocation of license;
2. Suspension of license not to exceed six (6) months from the date of hearing;
3. Invocation of restrictions in the form of probation as defined by the Board; or

4. For emergency situations where the question of continued right to practice is a threat to public welfare, utilization of procedures as outlined in Section 481 et seq. of this title regarding physicians.

Laws 1965, SB 143, c. 153, § 16, emerg. eff. May 26, 1965; Amended by Laws 1987, HB 1401, c. 13, § 14, emerg. eff. July 1, 1987.

887.17. Referrals by physicians and surgeons - Agents - Exceptions

A. 1. Except for workers compensation claims, any person licensed under the Physical Therapy Practice Act as a physical therapist shall be able to evaluate and treat human ailments by physical therapy on a patient without a referral from a licensed health care practitioner for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days. Treatment may be provided by a physical therapist assistant under the supervision of a physical therapist. Any treatment provided beyond the thirty-day period shall be only under the referral of a person licensed as a physician or surgeon with unlimited license, or the physician assistant of the person so licensed, and Doctors of Dentistry, Chiropractic and Podiatry and an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, with those referrals being limited to their respective areas of training and practice.

2. A physical therapist may provide services within the scope of physical therapy practice without a physician referral to children who receive physical therapy services pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, as may be amended, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as may be amended. Provided further, a plan of care developed by a person authorized to provide services within the scope of the Physical Therapy Practice Act shall be deemed to be a prescription for purposes of providing services pursuant to the provisions of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, as may be amended, and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as may be amended.

3. Nothing in the Physical Therapy Practice Act shall prevent a physical therapist from performing screening and educational procedures within the scope of physical therapy practice without a physician referral.

4. Nothing in the Physical Therapy Practice Act shall prevent a physical therapist from performing services that are provided for the purpose of fitness, wellness, or prevention that is not related to the treatment of an injury or ailment.

5. Nothing in the Physical Therapy Practice Act shall be construed as authorization for a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant to practice any branch of the healing art.

6. Any person violating the provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor as per Section 887.16 of this title.

B. 1. The provisions of the Physical Therapy Practice Act are not intended to limit the activities of persons legitimately engaged in the nontherapeutic administration of baths, massage, and normal exercise.

2. The Physical Therapy Practice Act shall not prohibit students who are enrolled in schools of physical therapy approved by the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision from performing such work as is incidental to their course of study; nor shall it prevent any student in any recognized school of the healing art in carrying out prescribed courses of study; provided such school is a recognized institution by the statutes of Oklahoma, and its practitioners are duly licensed as prescribed by law.

3. Nothing in the Physical Therapy Practice Act shall apply to any person employed by an agency, bureau, or division of the federal government while in the discharge of official duties, however, if such individual engages in the practice of physical therapy outside the line of official duty, the individual must be licensed as herein provided.

Laws 1965, SB 143, c. 153, § 17, emerg. eff. May 26, 1965; Amended by Laws 1969, HB 1333, c. 345, § 11; Amended by Laws 1987, HB 1401, c. 13, § 16, emerg. eff. July 1, 1987; Amended by Laws 1987, HB 1473, c. 236, § 196, emerg. eff. July 20, 1987; Amended by Laws 2003, SB 561, c. 135, § 1, eff. November 1, 2003; Amended by Laws 2004, SB 1280, c. 543, § 6, emerg. eff. July 1, 2004; Amended by Laws 2005, SB 647, c. 84, § 1, eff. November 1, 2005; Amended by Laws 2008, HB 2760, c. 26, § 2, emerg. eff. April 11, 2008; Amended by Laws 2012, SB 1592, c. 29, § 2, eff. November 1, 2012; Amended by Laws 2014, SB1020, c. , eff. November 1, 2014.

887.18. Fees

The Board shall prescribe and publish, in the manner established by its rules and regulations, fees in the amounts determined by the Board but not exceeding the following maximum amounts unless cost justification is present:

Physical Therapist Examination	\$150.00
Physical Therapist Assistant Examination	\$100.00
Physical Therapist License and renewal thereof	\$ 50.00
Physical Therapist Assistant License and renewal thereof	\$ 35.00
Temporary Permit	\$ 25.00

887.19 Physical Therapy Licensure Compact

ARTICLE I

Findings and Declaration of Purpose

A. The purpose of this Compact is to facilitate interstate practice of physical therapy with the goal of improving public access to physical therapy services. The practice of physical therapy occurs in the state where the patient/client is located at the time of the patient/client encounter. The Compact preserves the regulatory authority of states to protect public health and safety through the current system of state licensure.

B. This Compact is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. Increase public access to physical therapy services by providing for the mutual recognition of other member state licenses;
2. Enhance the states' ability to protect the public's health and safety;
3. Encourage the cooperation of member states in regulating multistate physical therapy practice;
4. Support spouses of relocating military members;
5. Enhance the exchange of licensure, investigative and disciplinary information between member states; and
6. Allow a remote state to hold a provider of services with a compact privilege in that state

accountable to that state's practice standards.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

As used in this Compact:

1. "Active duty military" means full-time duty status in the active uniformed service of the United States, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders pursuant to 10 U.S.C., Sections 1209 and 1211;

2. "Adverse action" means disciplinary action taken by a physical therapy licensing board based upon misconduct, unacceptable performance, or a combination of both;

3. "Alternative program" means a nondisciplinary monitoring or practice remediation process approved by a physical therapy licensing board. This includes, but is not limited to, substance abuse issues;

4. "Compact privilege" means the authorization granted by a remote state to allow a licensee from another member state to practice as a physical therapist or work as a physical therapist assistant in the remote state under its laws and rules. The practice of physical therapy occurs in the member state where the patient/client is located at the time of the patient/client encounter;

5. "Continuing competence" means a requirement, as a condition of license renewal, to provide evidence of participation in, and/or completion of, educational and professional activities relevant to practice or area of work;

6. "Data system" means a repository of information about licensees, including examination, licensure, investigative, compact privilege and adverse action;

7. "Encumbered license" means a license that a physical therapy licensing board has limited in any way;

8. "Executive Board" means a group of directors elected or appointed to act on behalf of, and within the powers granted to them by, the Commission;

9. "Home state" means the member state that is the licensee's primary state of residence;

10. "Investigative information" means information, records and documents received or generated by a physical therapy licensing board pursuant to an investigation;

11. "Jurisprudence requirement" means the assessment of an individual's knowledge of the laws and rules governing the practice of physical therapy in a state;

12. "Licensee" means an individual who currently holds an authorization from the state to practice as a physical therapist or to work as a physical therapist assistant;

13. "Member state" means a state that has enacted the Compact;

14. "Party state" means any member state in which a licensee holds a current license or compact privilege or is applying for a license or compact privilege;

15. "Physical therapist" means an individual who is licensed by a state to practice physical therapy;

16. "Physical therapist assistant" means an individual who is licensed/certified by a state and who assists the physical therapist in selected components of physical therapy;

17. "Physical therapy", "physical therapy practice", and "the practice of physical therapy" mean the care and services provided by or under the direction and supervision of a licensed physical therapist;

18. "Physical Therapy Compact Commission" or "Commission" means the national administrative body whose membership consists of all states that have enacted the Compact;

19. "Physical therapy licensing board" or "licensing board" means the agency of a state that is responsible for the licensing and regulation of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants;

20. "Remote state" means a member state other than the home state, where a licensee is exercising or seeking to exercise the compact privilege; and

21. "Rule" means a regulation, principle or directive promulgated by the Commission that has the force of law.

ARTICLE III

State Participation in the Compact

A. To participate in the Compact, a state shall:

1. Participate fully in the Commission's data system, including using the Commission's unique identifier as defined in rules;

2. Have a mechanism in place for receiving and investigating complaints about licensees;

3. Notify the Commission, in compliance with the terms of the Compact and rules, of any adverse action or the availability of investigative information regarding a licensee;

4. Fully implement a state and national criminal background check requirement. The physical therapy licensing board shall forward fingerprints of each applicant for licensure to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. The Bureau shall conduct a state and national background check pursuant to Section 150.9 of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes and shall provide the results of the background check to the licensing board. The licensing board shall use the results in making licensure decisions in accordance with this Compact;

5. Comply with the rules of the Commission;

6. Utilize a recognized national examination as a requirement for licensure pursuant to the rules of the Commission; and

7. Have continuing competence requirements as a condition for license renewal.

B. Upon adoption of this statute, the member state shall have the authority to obtain biometric-based information from each physical therapy licensure applicant and submit this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a criminal background check in accordance with 28 U.S.C., Section 534 and 42 U.S.C., Section 14616.

C. A member state shall grant the compact privilege to a licensee holding a valid unencumbered license in another member state in accordance with the terms of the Compact and rules.

D. Member states may charge a fee for granting a compact privilege.

ARTICLE IV

Compact Privilege

A. To exercise the compact privilege under the terms and provisions of the Compact, the licensee shall:

1. Hold a license in the home state;

2. Have no encumbrance on any state license;

3. Be eligible for a compact privilege in any member state in accordance with this Compact;

4. Have not had any adverse action against any license or compact privilege within the previous two (2) years;

5. Notify the Commission that the licensee is seeking the compact privilege within a remote state(s);

6. Pay any applicable fees, including any state fee, for the compact privilege;
 7. Meet any jurisprudence requirements established by the remote state(s) in which the licensee is seeking a compact privilege; and
 8. Report to the Commission adverse action taken by any nonmember state within thirty (30) days from the date the adverse action is taken.
- B. The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home license. The licensee must comply with the requirements of this Compact to maintain the compact privilege in the remote state.
- C. A licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state under the compact privilege shall function within the laws and regulations of the remote state.
- D. A licensee providing physical therapy in a remote state is subject to that state's regulatory authority. A remote state may, in accordance with due process and that state's laws, remove a licensee's compact privilege in the remote state for a specific period of time, impose fines and/or take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens. The licensee is not eligible for a compact privilege in any state until the specific time for removal has passed and all fines are paid.
- E. If a home state license is encumbered, the licensee shall lose the compact privilege in any remote state until the following occur:
1. The home state license is no longer encumbered; and
 2. Two (2) years have elapsed from the date of the adverse action.
- F. Once an encumbered license in the home state is restored to good standing, the licensee must meet the requirements of this Compact to obtain a compact privilege in any remote state.
- G. If a licensee's compact privilege in any remote state is removed, the individual shall lose the compact privilege in any remote state until the following occur:
1. The specific period of time for which the compact privilege was removed has ended;
 2. All fines have been paid; and
 3. Two (2) years have elapsed from the date of the adverse action.
- H. Once the requirements of this Compact have been met, the license must meet the applicable requirements in this Compact to obtain a compact privilege in a remote state.

ARTICLE V

Active Duty Military Personnel or their Spouses

A licensee who is active duty military or is the spouse of an individual who is active duty military may designate one of the following as the home state:

1. Home of record;
2. Permanent Change of Station (PCS); or
3. State of current residence if it is different than the PCS state or home of record.

ARTICLE VI

Adverse Actions

A. A home state shall have exclusive power to impose adverse action against a license issued by the home state.

B. A home state may take adverse action based on the investigative information of a remote state, so long as the home state follows its own procedures for imposing adverse action.

C. Nothing in this Compact shall override a member state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of adverse action and that such participation shall remain nonpublic if required by the member state's laws. Member states shall require licensees who enter any alternative programs in lieu of discipline to agree not to practice in any other member state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other member state.

D. Any member state may investigate actual or alleged violations of the statutes and rules authorizing the practice of physical therapy in any other member state in which a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant holds a license or compact privilege.

E. A remote state shall have the authority to:

1. Take adverse actions as set forth in this Compact against a licensee's compact privilege in the state;

2. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations that require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a physical therapy licensing board in a party state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and/or the production of evidence from another party state, shall be enforced in the latter state by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to the practice and procedure of that court applicable to subpoenas issued in proceedings pending before it. The issuing authority shall pay any witness

fees, travel expenses, mileage and other fees required by the service statutes of the state where the witnesses and/or evidence is located; and

3. If otherwise permitted by state law, recover from the licensee the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that licensee.

F. In addition to the authority granted to a member state by its respective physical therapy practice act or other applicable state law, a member state may participate with other member states in joint investigations of licensees.

G. Member states shall share any investigative, litigation or compliance materials in furtherance of any joint or individual investigation initiated under the Compact.

ARTICLE VII

Establishment of the Physical Therapy Compact Commission

A. The Compact member states hereby create and establish a joint public agency known as the Physical Therapy Compact Commission.

1. The Commission shall be an instrumentality of the Compact states.

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

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

B. Each member state shall have and be limited to one delegate selected by that member state's licensing board.

1. The delegate shall be a current member of the licensing board, who is a physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, public member or the board administrator.

2. Any delegate may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the state from which the delegate is appointed.

3. The member state board shall fill any vacancy occurring in the Commission.

4. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote with regard to the promulgation of rules and creation of bylaws and shall otherwise have an opportunity to participate in the business and affairs of the Commission.

5. A delegate shall vote in person or by such other means as provided in the bylaws. The

bylaws may provide for delegates' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of communication.

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

C. The Commission shall have the following powers and duties:

1. Establish the fiscal year of the Commission;
2. Establish bylaws;
3. Maintain its financial records in accordance with the bylaws;
4. Meet and take such actions as are consistent with the provisions of this Compact and the bylaws;
5. Promulgate uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation and administration of this Compact. The rules shall have the force and effect of law and shall be binding in all member states;
6. Bring and prosecute legal proceedings or actions in the name of the Commission; provided, that the standing of any state physical therapy licensing board to sue or be sued under applicable law shall not be affected;
7. Purchase and maintain insurance and bonds;
8. Borrow, accept or contract for services of personnel, including, but not limited to, employees of a member state;
9. Hire employees, elect or appoint officers, fix compensation, define duties, grant such individuals appropriate authority to carry out the purposes of the Compact, and to establish the Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to conflicts of interest, qualifications of personnel and other related personnel matters;
10. Accept any and all appropriate donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, and to receive, utilize and dispose of the same; provided, that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety and/or conflict of interest;
11. Lease, purchase, accept appropriate gifts or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve or use, any property, real, personal or mixed; provided, that at all times the Commission shall avoid any appearance of impropriety;
12. Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon or otherwise dispose of any property real, personal or mixed;

13. Establish a budget and make expenditures;
14. Borrow money;
15. Appoint committees, including standing committees comprised of members, state regulators, state legislators or their representatives, and consumer representatives, and such other interested persons as may be designated in this Compact and the bylaws;
16. Provide and receive information from, and cooperate with, law enforcement agencies;
17. Establish and elect an Executive Board; and
18. Perform such other functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this Compact consistent with the state regulation of physical therapy licensure and practice.

D. The Executive Board shall have the power to act on behalf of the Commission according to the terms of this Compact.

1. The Executive Board shall be comprised of nine (9) members:
 - a. seven voting members who are elected by the Commission from the current membership of the Commission,
 - b. one ex officio, nonvoting member from the recognized national physical therapy professional association, and
 - c. one ex officio, nonvoting member from the recognized membership organization of the physical therapy licensing boards.
2. The ex officio members shall be selected by their respective organizations.
3. The Commission may remove any member of the Executive Board as provided in bylaws.
4. The Executive Board shall meet at least annually.
5. The Executive Board shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
 - a. recommend to the entire Commission changes to the rules or bylaws, changes to this Compact legislation, fees paid by Compact member states such as annual dues, and any commission Compact fee charged to licensees for the compact privilege,

- b. ensure Compact administration services are appropriately provided, contractual or otherwise,
- c. prepare and recommend the budget,
- d. maintain financial records on behalf of the Commission,
- e. monitor Compact compliance of member states and provide compliance reports to the Commission,
- f. establish additional committees as necessary, and
- g. other duties as provided in rules or bylaws.

E. All meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of meetings shall be given in the same manner as required under the rulemaking provisions in this Compact.

1. The Commission or the Executive Board or other committees of the Commission may convene in a closed, nonpublic meeting if the Commission or Executive Board or other committees of the Commission must discuss:

- a. noncompliance of a member state with its obligations under the Compact,
- b. the employment, compensation, discipline or other matters, practices or procedures related to specific employees or other matters related to the Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures,
- c. current, threatened or reasonably anticipated litigation,
- d. negotiation of contracts for the purchase, lease or sale of goods, services or real estate,
- e. accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person,
- f. disclosure of trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential,
- g. disclosure of information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy,
- h. disclosure of investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes,
- i. disclosure of information related to any investigative reports prepared by or on behalf of or for use of the Commission or other committee charged with responsibility of investigation or determination of compliance issues

pursuant to the Compact, or

- j. matters specifically exempted from disclosure by federal or member state statute.

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

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

F. The Commission shall pay, or provide for the payment of, the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization and ongoing activities.

1. The Commission may accept any and all appropriate revenue sources, donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services.

2. The Commission may levy on and collect an annual assessment from each member state or impose fees on other parties to cover the cost of the operations and activities of the Commission and its staff, which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover its annual budget as approved each year for which revenue is not provided by other sources. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Commission, which shall promulgate a rule binding upon all member states.

3. The Commission shall not incur obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet the same, nor shall the Commission pledge the credit of any of the member states, except by and with the authority of the member state.

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

G. The members, officers, executive director, employees and representatives of the Commission shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused by or arising out of any actual or alleged act, error or omission that occurred, or that the person against whom the claim is made had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the

scope of Commission employment, duties or responsibilities; provided, that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to protect any such person from suit and/or liability for any damage, loss, injury or liability caused by the intentional or willful or wanton misconduct of that person.

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

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

ARTICLE VIII

Data System

A. The Commission shall provide for the development, maintenance and utilization of a coordinated database and reporting system containing licensure, adverse action and investigative information on all licensed individuals in member states.

B. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a member state shall submit a uniform data set to the data system on all individuals to whom this Compact is applicable as required by the rules of the Commission, including:

1. Identifying information;
2. Licensure data;
3. Adverse actions against a license or compact privilege;
4. Nonconfidential information related to alternative program participation;
5. Any denial of application for licensure, and the reason(s) for such denial; and
6. Other information that may facilitate the administration of this Compact, as determined by the rules of the Commission.

C. Investigative information pertaining to a licensee in any member state will only be available to other party states.

D. The Commission shall promptly notify all member states of any adverse action taken against a licensee or an individual applying for a license. Adverse action information pertaining to a licensee in any member state will be available to any other member state.

E. Member states contributing information to the data system may designate information that may not be shared with the public without the express permission of the contributing state.

F. Any information submitted to the data system that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the member state contributing the information shall be removed from the data system.

ARTICLE IX

Rulemaking

A. The Commission shall exercise its rulemaking powers pursuant to the criteria set forth in this Article and the rules adopted thereunder. Rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified in each rule or amendment.

B. If a majority of the legislatures of the member states rejects a rule, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the Compact within four (4) years of the date of adoption of the rule, then such rule shall have no further force and effect in any member state.

C. Rules or amendments to the rules shall be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.

D. Prior to promulgation and adoption of a final rule or rules by the Commission, and at least thirty (30) days in advance of the meeting at which the rule will be considered and voted upon, the Commission shall file a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking:

1. On the website of the Commission or other publicly accessible platform; and
2. On the website of each member state physical therapy licensing board or other publicly accessible platform or the publication in which each state would otherwise publish proposed rules.

E. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking shall include:

1. The proposed time, date and location of the meeting in which the rule will be considered and voted upon;

2. The text of the proposed rule or amendment and the reason for the proposed rule;
3. A request for comments on the proposed rule from any interested person; and
4. The manner in which interested persons may submit notice to the Commission of their intention to attend the public hearing and any written comments.

F. Prior to adoption of a proposed rule, the Commission shall allow persons to submit written data, facts, opinions and arguments, which shall be made available to the public.

G. The Commission shall grant an opportunity for a public hearing before it adopts a rule or amendment if a hearing is requested by:

1. At least twenty-five persons;
2. A state or federal governmental subdivision or agency; or
3. An association having at least twenty-five members.

H. If a hearing is held on the proposed rule or amendment, the Commission shall publish the place, time and date of the scheduled public hearing. If the hearing is held via electronic means, the Commission shall publish the mechanism for access to the electronic hearing.

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

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

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

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

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

J. If no written notice of intent to attend the public hearing by interested parties is received, the Commission may proceed with promulgation of the proposed rule without a public hearing.

K. The Commission shall, by majority vote of all members, take final action on the proposed rule and shall determine the effective date of the rule, if any, based on the rulemaking record and the full text of the rule.

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

1. Meet an imminent threat to public health, safety or welfare;
2. Prevent a loss of Commission or member state funds;
3. Meet a deadline for the promulgation of an administrative rule that is established by federal law or rule; or
4. Protect public health and safety.

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

ARTICLE X

Oversight, Dispute Resolution, and Enforcement

A. The executive, legislative and judicial branches of state government in each member state shall enforce this Compact and take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the Compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this Compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall have standing as statutory law.

B. All courts shall take judicial notice of the Compact and the rules in any judicial or administrative proceeding in a member state pertaining to the subject matter of this Compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Commission.

C. The Commission shall be entitled to receive service of process in any such proceeding,

and shall have standing to intervene in such a proceeding for all purposes. Failure to provide service of process to the Commission shall render a judgment or order void as to the Commission, this Compact, or promulgated rules.

D. 1. If the Commission determines that a member state has defaulted in the performance of its obligations or responsibilities under this Compact or the promulgated rules, the Commission shall:

- a. provide written notice to the defaulting state and other member states of the nature of the default, the proposed means of curing the default and/or any other action to be taken by the Commission, and
- b. provide remedial training and specific technical assistance regarding the default.

2. If a state in default fails to cure the default, the defaulting state may be terminated from the Compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the member states, and all rights, privileges and benefits conferred by this Compact may be terminated on the effective date of termination. A cure of the default does not relieve the offending state of obligations or liabilities incurred during the period of default.

3. Termination of membership in the Compact shall be imposed only after all other means of securing compliance have been exhausted. Notice of intent to suspend or terminate shall be given by the Commission to the Governor, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and each of the member states.

4. A state that has been terminated is responsible for all assessments, obligations and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including obligations that extend beyond the effective date of termination.

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

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

E. 1. Upon request by a member state, the Commission shall attempt to resolve disputes related to the Compact that arise among member states and between member and nonmember states.

2. The Commission shall promulgate a rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes as appropriate.

F. 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 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.

ARTICLE XI

Date of Implementation, Associated Rules, Withdrawal or 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 six (6) months after enactment of the repealing statute.

2. Withdrawal shall not affect the continuing requirement of the withdrawing state's physical 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 physical therapy licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a member state and a nonmember 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.

ARTICLE XII

Construction and Severability

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

This act shall become effective November 1, 2018.