

§17504. Compact privilege

1. Exercise of compact privilege. To exercise the compact privilege under the terms and provisions of the compact, an audiologist or speech-language pathologist must:

A. Hold an active license in the home state; [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

B. Have no encumbrance on any state license; [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

C. Be eligible for a compact privilege in any member state in accordance with section 17503; [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

D. Have not had any adverse action against any license or compact privilege within the previous 2 years from date of application; [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

E. Notify the commission that the licensee is seeking the compact privilege within a remote state; [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

F. Pay any applicable fees, including any state fee, for the compact privilege; and [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

G. Report to the commission adverse action taken by any nonmember state within 30 days from the date the adverse action is taken. [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]
[PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

2. Validity of compact privilege. The compact privilege is valid until the expiration date of the home state license. The licensee must comply with the requirements of subsection 1 to maintain the compact privilege in the remote state.
[PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

3. Exercising compact privilege in remote state. A licensee providing audiology or speech-language pathology services in a remote state under the compact privilege shall function within the laws and regulations of the remote state.
[PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

4. Regulatory authority of remote state. A licensee providing audiology or speech-language pathology services 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 or take any other necessary actions to protect the health and safety of its citizens. The licensee may be ineligible for a compact privilege in any state until the specific time for removal has passed and all fines are paid.
[PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

5. Loss of compact privilege. If a home state license is encumbered, the licensee loses the compact privilege in any remote state until the following occur:

A. The home state license is no longer encumbered; and [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

B. Two years have elapsed from the date on which the home state license is no longer encumbered in accordance with paragraph A. [PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

6. Restoration of compact privilege. Once an encumbered license in the home state is restored to good standing, the licensee must meet the requirements of subsection 1 to obtain a compact privilege in any remote state.

[PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2023, c. 310, §1 (NEW).

The State of Maine claims a copyright in its codified statutes. If you intend to republish this material, we require that you include the following disclaimer in your publication:

All copyrights and other rights to statutory text are reserved by the State of Maine. The text included in this publication reflects changes made through the Second Regular Session of the 131st Maine Legislature and is current through January 1, 2025. The text is subject to change without notice. It is a version that has not been officially certified by the Secretary of State. Refer to the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated and supplements for certified text.

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes also requests that you send us one copy of any statutory publication you may produce. Our goal is not to restrict publishing activity, but to keep track of who is publishing what, to identify any needless duplication and to preserve the State's copyright rights.

PLEASE NOTE: The Revisor's Office cannot perform research for or provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public. If you need legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.