

# An Act

ENROLLED HOUSE  
BILL NO. 2351

By: Caldwell (Chad) and Moore  
of the House

and

McCortney of the Senate

An Act relating to professions and occupations;  
enacting the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact and  
authorizing Governor to enter into compact with  
certain jurisdictions; setting forth form of certain  
compact; providing for codification; and providing an  
effective date.

SUBJECT: Interstate Medical Licensure Compact

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified  
in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 493.6 of Title 59, unless there  
is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

The Interstate Medical Licensure Compact is hereby enacted into  
law and the Governor shall enter into a compact on behalf of the  
State of Oklahoma with any jurisdiction legally joined therein, in  
the form substantially as set forth in Section 2 of this act.

SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified  
in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 493.7 of Title 59, unless there  
is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

## INTERSTATE MEDICAL LICENSURE COMPACT

### Section 1. PURPOSE

In order to strengthen access to health care, and in recognition  
of the advances in the delivery of health care, the member states of  
the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact have allied in common

purpose to develop a comprehensive process that complements the existing licensing and regulatory authority of state medical boards, provides a streamlined process that allows physicians to become licensed in multiple states, thereby enhancing the portability of a medical license and ensuring the safety of patients. The Compact creates another pathway for licensure and does not otherwise change a state's existing Medical Practice Act. The Compact also adopts the prevailing standard for licensure and affirms that the practice of medicine occurs where the patient is located at the time of the physician-patient encounter, and therefore requires the physician to be under the jurisdiction of the state medical board where the patient is located. State medical boards that participate in the Compact retain the jurisdiction to impose an adverse action against a license to practice medicine in that state issued to a physician through the procedures in the Compact.

## Section 2. DEFINITIONS

In this Compact:

(a) "Bylaws" means those bylaws established by the Interstate Commission pursuant to Section 11 of the Compact for its governance, or for directing and controlling its actions and conduct;

(b) "Commissioner" means the voting representative appointed by each member board pursuant to Section 11 of the Compact;

(c) "Conviction" means a finding by a court that an individual is guilty of a criminal offense through adjudication, or entry of a plea of guilt or no contest to the charge by the offender. Evidence of an entry of a conviction of a criminal offense by the court shall be considered final for purposes of disciplinary action by a member board;

(d) "Expedited license" means a full and unrestricted medical license granted by a member state to an eligible physician through the process set forth in the Compact;

(e) "Interstate Commission" means the interstate commission created pursuant to Section 11 of the Compact;

(f) "License" means authorization by a state for a physician to engage in the practice of medicine, which would be unlawful without the authorization;

(g) "Medical Practice Act" means laws and regulations governing the practice of allopathic and osteopathic medicine within a member state;

(h) "Member board" means a state agency in a member state that acts in the sovereign interests of the state by protecting the public through licensure, regulation and education of physicians as directed by the state government;

(i) "Member state" means a state that has enacted the Compact;

(j) "Practice of medicine" means the clinical prevention, diagnosis or treatment of human disease, injury or condition requiring a physician to obtain and maintain a license in compliance with the Medical Practice Act of a member state;

(k) "Physician" means any person who:

- (1) is a graduate of a medical school accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation, or a medical school listed in the International Medical Education Directory or its equivalent,
- (2) passed each component of the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE) or the Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Examination (COMLEX-USA) within three attempts, or any of its predecessor examinations accepted by a state medical board as an equivalent examination for licensure purposes,
- (3) successfully completed graduate medical education approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the American Osteopathic Association,
- (4) holds specialty certification or a time-unlimited specialty certificate recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties or the American Osteopathic Association's Bureau of Osteopathic Specialists,
- (5) possesses a full and unrestricted license to engage in the practice of medicine issued by a member board,

