



Interstate Licensing Compacts

They're not all created equal

Overview

Interstate licensing compacts are agreements among states that let a licensed professional practice across state lines without obtaining a full, separate license in each state. All of the existing compacts have expanded considerably in the past decade, and most are active in multiple states. However, they are not all structured similarly. It is important for clinicians and administrators to understand the specifics of the compacts that affect them and their clinical teams.



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Below is a summary of the major healthcare-related compacts in the United States as of July 2026, covering how each one works, how a provider joins, and its current activation status. This information is subject to change, and checking the links provided for up-to-date information is highly recommended.

Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact (eNLC)

<https://www.nursecompact.com/>

The Nurse Licensure Compact is the oldest existing interstate licensing compact. It allows registered nurses and licensed practical/vocational nurses to hold one multistate license, issued by their home state, that permits practice (in person or via telehealth) in every other member state, without paying for or applying to a separate license in each one. It was recently updated and standardized (2018) and is now called the Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact (eNLC).

A nurse joins by applying for licensure in their state of primary residence, which must be a member state, and meeting uniform requirements set by the compact (including a federal criminal background check); the home-state board then issues the multistate license automatically. Administered by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing, the compact is active and growing: 40 states are full members as of mid-2026, with several more (including Minnesota) having enacted the law but still completing implementation, while states such as California, Illinois, and New York remain outside the compact entirely.

Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN) Compact

<https://www.aprncompact.com/>

The APRN Compact is a planned companion to the NLC for advanced practice registered nurses (nurse practitioners, certified nurse-midwives, certified registered nurse anesthetists, and clinical nurse specialists). It is designed to let them hold a single multistate license covering advanced nursing practice in all member states. Advanced practice nurses would join the same way as under the eNLC, through their home state of residence, assuming that state is a member of the compact.

As of mid-2026 the APRN compact is not yet active: it requires seven states to enact it before it can begin operating, and only five (Delaware, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah,

and Wyoming) have done so. Implementation faces some significant barriers, as regulation of advanced practice nurses varies significantly across states. Full activation is not expected before late 2026 or 2027.

Interstate Medical Licensure Compact (IMLC)

<https://www.imlcc.com/>

The IMLC gives physicians a voluntary, expedited pathway to obtain licenses in multiple states rather than a single shared license. A physician applies through their State of Principal Licensure, which verifies their qualifications and issues a Letter of Qualification; the physician then uses that letter to apply for expedited licenses in whichever other member states they choose, paying that state's fees so it can complete final processing and issue an individual license. The compact does not change any state's underlying medical practice act. It is active and one of the most widely adopted compacts, with 44 member states plus the District of Columbia and Guam as of 2026, and average processing time for a new license of about 19 days.

Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT)

<https://psypact.gov/>

PSYPACT allows licensed psychologists to practice across state lines through mutual recognition rather than a shared license. Psychologists join by applying through the PSYPACT E.Passport system for an Authority to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology (APIT), which covers telehealth services in other member states, and/or a Temporary Authorization to Practice (TAP), which covers up to 30 days of in-person practice per year in a given state. The compact is active, with 42 of 51 U.S. jurisdictions participating as of 2026 and additional states introducing legislation each year.

Physical Therapy Licensure Compact (PT Compact)

<https://ptcompact.org/>

The PT Compact lets physical therapists and physical therapist assistants practice in other member states by purchasing a "compact privilege" rather than obtaining a new full license. To qualify, a provider must hold a current, unencumbered PT or PTA license in a compact member state that is their state of primary residence; once they meet the target state's jurisprudence requirements and pay the associated fee, the privilege to practice there is granted almost immediately. The compact is active, with 40 member states as of 2026; notable non-members include California, Florida, New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota.

Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact (OT Compact)

<https://otcompact.gov/>

The OT Compact is modeled on the PT Compact, allowing occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants to obtain a privilege to practice in other member states based on their home-state license rather than applying for a new license in each one. Providers join once their home state has both enacted the compact and completed the technical work needed to issue privileges, at which point they can apply through the compact's data system. As of 2026, 33 states have enacted the compact, including Minnesota, but implementation lags enactment: only about eight states (Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin) are actually issuing privileges so far, with the rest still integrating their licensing systems.

Counseling Compact

<https://counselingcompact.gov/>

The Counseling Compact allows licensed professional counselors to obtain a privilege to practice in other member states based on their home-state license, similar in structure to

the PT and OT compacts. A counselor applies for a privilege once their home state has both enacted the compact and finished the implementation work required to go live. The compact has been enacted in 40 states as of 2026, including Minnesota, but is only operational — meaning privileges are actually being issued — in a smaller set of states such as Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Ohio, with more states expected to go live over time.

Social Work Licensure Compact

<https://swcompact.org/>

The Social Work Licensure Compact is intended to let social workers hold a multistate license, issued by their home state, that is recognized in other member states without separate applications. Social workers will join through their home state once it has enacted the compact and the compact commission has finished building the shared licensure data system. As of 2026 roughly 30-32 states have enacted the compact, including Minnesota, and the compact has reached activation status, but multistate licenses are not yet being issued; the commission anticipates further implementation progress at its Fall 2026 annual meeting.

Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Interstate Compact (ASLP-IC)

<https://aslpcompact.com/>

The ASLP-IC allows audiologists and speech-language pathologists to obtain a privilege to practice in other member states based on their home-state license, following the same privilege model as the PT and OT compacts. Providers apply for a privilege once their home state and the target state are both actively participating in the compact's data system. The compact is active: 37 jurisdictions (36 states plus one U.S. territory, including Minnesota) have enacted it, and it began issuing privileges in October 2025, though as of

early 2026 only a handful of states, such as Ohio, West Virginia, and Louisiana, were actually processing applications, with more coming online over time.

EMS Compact (REPLICA)

<https://www.emscompact.gov/>

The EMS Compact, established under the Recognition of EMS Personnel Licensure Interstate Compact (REPLICA), gives EMS clinicians (EMTs, AEMTs, paramedics) a "Privilege to Practice" in other member states based on their home-state license, at no additional cost. Clinicians join automatically once their home state is a member: the state must use National Registry certification as a prerequisite for licensure and run FBI-compliant background checks, and clinician data is tracked through the National EMS Coordinated Database. The compact is active, with 25 states as enacted members as of 2026 (Minnesota is not currently among them), and reports over 400,000 EMS clinicians nationwide holding an active multistate privilege.

Dentist and Dental Hygienist Compact (DDH Compact)

<https://ddhcompact.org/>

The DDH Compact is designed to let dentists and dental hygienists practice in other member states through a streamlined credentialing process built on their home-state license, rather than a full separate license application. A provider will apply through the compact commission once their home state has enacted the law and the commission has finished setting up the rules, data systems, and application process needed to actually issue privileges. As of mid-2026, 13 states have enacted the compact, including Minnesota, and it reached legal activation in 2024, but it remains in its operational setup phase: applications for compact privileges are not yet available and full implementation is expected to take 18 to 24 months from activation.

gpTRAC Licensure Compacts Summary:

State	Med		Nurse		MH			Therapy				EMS	OTHER		
IOWA	IMLC	PA	APRN	eRN	PSY **	COUN **	SW **	PT	OT	Resp	ASLP **	EMS	Dental **	Dietitian **	
MINNESOTA	IMLC	PA	APRN	eRN	PSY	COUN	SW **	PT	OT	Resp	ASLP **	EMS	Dental **	Dietitian **	
NEBRASKA	IMLC	PA	APRN	eRN	PSY	COUN **	SW **	PT	OT	Resp	ASLP **	EMS	Dental **	Dietitian **	School Psych **
NORTH DAKOTA	IMLC	PA	APRN*	eRN	PSY	COUN **	SW **	PT	OT	Resp	ASLP **	EMS	Dental	Dietitian **	
SOUTH DAKOTA	IMLC	PA	APRN*	eRN	PSY	COUN **	SW **	PT	OT	Resp	ASLP **	EMS	Dental	Dietitian **	AthTrain **
WISCONSIN	IMLC	PA	APRN	eRN	PSY	COUN **	SW	PT	OT	Resp	ASLP **	EMS	Dental **	Dietitian **	

■ Yes
 ■ Pending
 ■ No

* Compacts go into effect once signed into law by the requisite number of states. Number currently not met.

** Compact has been signed by the requisite number of states. Not yet issuing privileges.

This chart is available at: <https://www.gptrac.org/policy>



More is available at [gptrac.org](https://www.gptrac.org)

Many other resources to support your telehealth program are located at [gptrac.org](https://www.gptrac.org), including:

- Summaries of all telehealth regulations for states in our region
- Detailed billing guides (including commercial payers) for all states in our region
- Information to contact us directly with questions

ALL OUR RESOURCES AND SERVICES ARE FREE

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