

RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

ACT 302 (HB 486)

2026 Regular Session

Spell

New law establishes the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (compact).

New law authorizes the La. St. Board of Examiners of Psychologists to collect a fee not exceeding \$50 from psychologists licensed in this state seeking a compact privilege in accordance with new law.

New law provides that the purpose of the compact is to increase public access to professional psychological services by allowing for telepsychology practice across state lines while ensuring public safety by coordinating communications to a central body known as the compact commission.

New law establishes a process for a psychologist licensed in a member state to practice telepsychology, the remote practice of psychology through electronic communication, or a temporary authority to physically see patients in a compact state under a compact privilege.

New law defines "E.Passport" and "Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate" (IPC) as credentials required for telepsychology and temporary in-person practice across state lines.

New law defines the "coordinated licensure information system" as a shared database for licensure and disciplinary information among compact states.

New law allows a psychologist to hold licenses in more than one compact state but designates one state as the home state for compact purposes.

New law defines "home state" as the compact state in which the licensed psychologist is licensed by a state regulatory board of psychologists, and, if a psychologist is licensed in more than one compact state, the home state is where the psychologist is physically present when treating patients.

New law requires a home state to conduct criminal background checks and obtain identity history summaries for applicants.

New law requires compact states to maintain complaint investigation procedures and to report adverse actions and significant investigatory information to the commission.

New law authorizes a licensed psychologist in a compact state to practice telepsychology in another compact state without obtaining an additional license, if all compact requirements are met.

New law authorizes a licensed psychologist to engage in temporary in-person, face-to-face practice in another compact state for up to 30 days per calendar year, subject to compact requirements.

New law requires psychologists seeking compact privileges to meet specified education, residency, and accreditation standards.

New law requires psychologists to hold an active E.Passport for telepsychology and an active IPC for temporary in-person practice.

New law subjects psychologists practicing under the compact to the scope of practice and laws of the receiving or distant state.

New law grants receiving and distant states the authority to limit or revoke a psychologist's compact practice privileges within their jurisdiction.

New law provides that a home state may discipline a psychologist's license and that such discipline results in loss of compact privileges.

New law requires compact states to report disciplinary actions and certain investigative information to the commission.

New law requires revocation of the E.Passport and IPC if a psychologist's license is restricted, suspended, or otherwise limited.

New law authorizes state psychology regulatory authorities to issue subpoenas and cease and desist orders in compact-related matters.

New law creates a coordinated database to share licensure, disciplinary, and investigative information among compact states.

New law requires compact states to submit uniform data sets to the coordinated database.

New law establishes the psychology interjurisdictional compact commission as a joint public agency composed of one representative from each compact state.

New law grants the commission authority to adopt bylaws, promulgate binding rules, collect assessments, manage finances, and oversee compact compliance.

New law sets forth procedures for public meetings, closed sessions, and rulemaking, including notice and comment requirements.

New law allows the commission to adopt emergency rules under specified circumstances.

New law provides oversight and enforcement mechanisms, including procedures for default, termination, and dispute resolution among compact states.

New law specifies that the compact becomes effective upon enactment by the seventh state and allows withdrawal by statute, subject to notice requirements.

New law provides that amendments to the compact require enactment by all compact states.

New law includes construction and severability provisions to preserve the force of the compact if the compact is held contrary to the constitution of a member state.

New law exempts certain provisions of new law from public records requests.

Effective January 1, 2028.

(Amends R.S. 44:4.1(B)(24); Adds R.S. 37:2354(H) and 2371)