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**2018 IOWA CODE EXTRACTS
PERTAINING TO THE PRACTICE OF NURSING**

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Chapter 69

69.15 Board members — nonattendance — vacancy

69.15 Board members — nonattendance — vacancy.

1. Any person who has been appointed by the governor to any board under the laws of this state shall be deemed to have submitted a resignation from such office if either of the following events occurs:

a. The person does not attend three or more consecutive regular meetings of such board.

This paragraph does not apply unless the first and last of the consecutive meetings counted for this purpose are at least thirty days apart.

b. The person attends less than one-half of the regular meetings of such board within any period of twelve calendar months beginning on July 1 or January 1. This paragraph does not apply unless such board holds at least four regular meetings during such period. This paragraph applies only to such a period beginning on or after the date when the person takes office as a member of such board.

2. If such person received no notice and had no knowledge of a regular meeting and gives the governor a sworn statement to that effect within ten days after the person learns of the meeting, such meeting shall not be counted for the purposes of this section.

3. The governor in the governor's discretion may accept or reject such resignation. If the governor accepts it, the governor shall notify such person, in writing, that the resignation is accepted pursuant to this section. The governor shall then make another appointment to such office. Such appointment shall be made in the same manner and for the same term as in the case of other vacancies caused by resignation from such office.

4. As used in this section, "board" includes any commission, committee, agency, or governmental body which has three or more members.

CHAPTER 139A

COMMUNICABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND POISONINGS

139A.22 Prevention of transmission of HIV or HBV to patients

5. A health care provider determined to be infected with HIV or HBV shall not perform an exposure-prone procedure except as approved by the expert review panel established by the department pursuant to [subsection 3](#), or in compliance with the protocol established by the hospital pursuant to [subsection 1](#) or the procedures established by the health care facility pursuant to [subsection 2](#).

6. The board of medicine, the board of physician assistants, the board of podiatry, the board of nursing,

the dental board, and the board of optometry shall require that licensees comply with the recommendations issued by the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States department of health and human services for preventing transmission of human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B virus to patients during exposure-prone invasive procedures, with the recommendations of the expert review panel established pursuant to [subsection 3](#), with hospital protocols established pursuant to [subsection 1](#), and with health care facility procedures established pursuant to [subsection 2](#), as applicable.

7. Information relating to the HIV status of a health care provider is confidential and subject to the provisions of [section 141A.9](#). A person who intentionally or recklessly makes an unauthorized disclosure of such information is subject to a civil penalty of one thousand dollars. The attorney general or the attorney general's designee may maintain a civil action to enforce [this section](#). Proceedings maintained under [this section](#) shall provide for the anonymity of the health care provider and all documentation shall be maintained in a confidential manner. Information relating to the HBV status of a health care provider is confidential and shall not be accessible to the public. Information regulated by [this section](#), however, may be disclosed to members of the expert review panel established by the department or a panel established by hospital protocol under [this section](#). The information may also be disclosed to the appropriate licensing board by filing a report as required by [this section](#). The licensing board shall consider the report a complaint subject to the confidentiality provisions of [section 272C.6](#). A licensee, upon the filing of a formal charge or notice of hearing by the licensing board based on such a complaint, may seek a protective order from the board.

CHAPTER 147

GENERAL PROVISIONS, HEALTH-RELATED PROFESSIONS

147.1 Definitions

For the purpose of this subtitle: 1. "Board" means one of the boards enumerated in section 147.13 or any other board established in this subtitle whose members are appointed by the governor to license applicants and impose licensee discipline as authorized by law. 2. "Department" means the department of public health. 3. "Licensed" or "certified", when applied to a physician and surgeon, podiatric physician, osteopathic physician and surgeon, genetic counselor, physician assistant, psychologist, chiropractor, nurse, dentist, dental hygienist, dental assistant, optometrist, speech pathologist, audiologist, pharmacist, physical therapist, physical therapist assistant, occupational therapist, occupational therapy assistant, orthotist, prosthetist,

pedorthist, respiratory care practitioner, practitioner of cosmetology arts and sciences, practitioner of barbering, funeral director, dietitian, behavior analyst, assistant behavior analyst, marital and family therapist, mental health counselor, respiratory care and polysomnography practitioner, polysomnographic technologist, social worker, massage therapist, athletic trainer, acupuncturist, nursing home administrator, hearing aid specialist, or sign language interpreter or transliterator means a person licensed under this subtitle. 4. "Peer review" means evaluation of professional services rendered by a person licensed to practice a profession. 5. "Peer review committee" means one or more persons acting in a peer review capacity who also serve as an officer, director, trustee, agent, or member of any of the following: a. A state or local professional society of a profession for which there is peer review. b. Any organization approved to conduct peer review by a society as designated in paragraph "a" of this subsection. c. The medical staff of any licensed hospital. d. A board enumerated in section 147.13 or any other board established in this subtitle which is appointed by the governor to license applicants and impose licensee discipline as authorized by law. e. The board of trustees of a licensed hospital when performing a function relating to the reporting required by section 147.135, subsection 3. f. A health care entity, including but not limited to a group medical practice, that provides health care services and follows a formal peer review process for the purpose of furthering quality health care. 6. "Profession" means medicine and surgery, podiatry, osteopathic medicine and surgery, genetic counseling, practice as a physician assistant, psychology, chiropractic, nursing, dentistry, dental hygiene, dental assisting, optometry, speech pathology, audiology, pharmacy, physical therapy, physical therapist assisting, occupational therapy, occupational therapy assisting, respiratory care, cosmetology arts and sciences, barbering, mortuary science, applied behavior analysis, marital and family therapy, mental health counseling, polysomnography, social work, dietetics, massage therapy, athletic training, acupuncture, nursing home administration, practice as a hearing aid specialist, sign language interpreting or transliterating, orthotics, prosthetics, or pedorthics.

LICENSES

147.2 License required

1. A person shall not engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, podiatry, osteopathic medicine and

surgery, genetic counseling, psychology, chiropractic, physical therapy, physical therapist assisting, nursing, dentistry, dental hygiene, dental assisting, optometry, speech pathology, audiology, occupational therapy, occupational therapy assisting, orthotics, prosthetics, pedorthics, respiratory care, pharmacy, cosmetology arts and sciences, barbering, social work, dietetics, applied behavior analysis, marital and family therapy or mental health counseling, massage therapy, mortuary science, polysomnography, athletic training, acupuncture, nursing home administration, or sign language interpreting or transliterating, or shall not practice as a physician assistant or a hearing aid specialist, unless the person has obtained a license for that purpose from the board for the profession. 2. For purposes of this section, a person who is licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3 shall be considered to have obtained a license to practice nursing

147.3 Qualifications

An applicant for a license to practice a profession under this subtitle is not ineligible because of age, citizenship, sex, race, religion, marital status, or national origin, although the application form may require citizenship information. A board may consider the past criminal record of an applicant only if the conviction relates to the practice of the profession for which the applicant requests to be licensed.

147.4 Grounds for refusing

A board may refuse to grant a license to practice a profession to any person otherwise qualified upon any of the grounds for which a license may be revoked or suspended.

147.5 License required

1. Every license to practice a profession shall be in the form of a certificate under the seal of the board. Such license shall be issued in the name of the board.

2. **This section** shall not apply to a person who is licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in **section 152E.1** or pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in **section 152E.3**.

147.6 Certificate presumptive evidence

Every license issued under this subtitle shall be presumptive evidence of the right of the holder to practice in this state the profession therein specified.

147.7 Display of license

1. A board may require every person licensed by the board to display the license and evidence of current renewal publicly in a manner prescribed by the board.

2. This section shall not apply to a person who is licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3.

A person licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to either compact shall, however, maintain a copy of a license issued by the person's home state available for inspection when engaged in the practice of nursing in this state.

147.8 Record of licenses

A board shall keep the following information available for public inspection for each person licensed by the board:

1. Name.
2. Address of record.
3. The number of the license.
4. The date of issuance of the license.

147.9 Change of address

Every person licensed pursuant to **this chapter** shall notify the board which issued the license of a change in the person's address of record within a time period established by board rule.

147.10 Renewal

1. Every license to practice a profession shall expire in multiyear intervals and be renewed as determined by the board upon application by the licensee. Each board shall establish rules for license renewal and concomitant fees. Application for renewal shall be made to the board accompanied by the required fee at least thirty days prior to the expiration of such license.

2. Each board may by rule establish a grace period following expiration of a license in which the license is not invalidated. Each board may assess a reasonable penalty for renewal of a license during the grace period. Failure of a licensee to renew a license within the grace period shall cause the license to become inactive or lapsed. A licensee whose license is inactive or lapsed shall not engage in the practice of the profession until the license is reactivated or reinstated.

147.11 Reactivation and reinstatement

1. A licensee who allows the license to become inactive or lapsed by failing to renew the license, as provided in section 147.10, may reactivate the license upon payment of a reactivation fee and compliance with other terms established by board rule.

2. A licensee whose license has been revoked, suspended, or voluntarily surrendered must apply for and receive reinstatement of the license in accordance

with board rule and must apply for and be granted reactivation of the license in accordance with board rule prior to practicing the profession.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS BOARDS

147.12 Health profession boards

1. The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a board for each of the professions. The board members shall not be required to be members of professional societies or associations composed of members of their professions.

2. If a person who has been appointed by the governor to serve on a board has ever been disciplined in a contested case by the board to which the person has been appointed, all board statements of charges, settlement agreements, findings of fact, and orders pertaining to the disciplinary action shall be made available to the senate committee to which the appointment is referred at the committee's request before the full senate votes on the person's appointment.

147.13 Designation of boards

The boards provided in section 147.12 shall be designated as follows:

7. for nursing, the board of nursing.

147.14 Composition of boards — quorum

1. The board members shall consist of the following:
c. For nursing, four registered nurses, two of whom shall be actively engaged in practice, two of whom shall be nurse educators from nursing education programs; of these, one in higher education and one in area community and vocational-technical registered nurse education; one licensed practical nurse actively engaged in practice; and two members not registered nurses or licensed practical nurses and who shall represent the general public.

The representatives of the general public shall not be members of health care delivery systems.

2. A majority of the members of a board constitutes a quorum.

147.16 Board members

1. Each licensed board member shall be actively engaged in the practice or the instruction of the board member's profession and shall have been so engaged for a period of five years just preceding the board member's appointment, the last two of which shall be in this state.

147.19 Terms of office

The board members shall serve three-year terms, which shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19. Any vacancy in the membership of a board shall be filled by appointment of the governor subject to

senate confirmation. A member shall serve no more than nine years in total on the same board.

147.20 Nomination of board members

The regular state association or society for each profession may recommend the names of potential board members to the governor, but the governor shall not be bound by the recommendations.

147.21 Examination information

1. The public members of a board shall be allowed to participate in administrative, clerical, or ministerial functions incident to giving the examination, but shall not determine the content of the examination or determine the correctness of the answers.

2. A member of the board shall not disclose information relating to any of the following:

a. The contents of the examination.

b. The examination results other than final score except for information about the results of an examination which is given to the person who took the examination.

3. A member of the board who willfully communicates or seeks to communicate such information, and any person who willfully requests, obtains, or seeks to obtain such information, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

147.22 Officers

Each board shall annually select a chairperson and a vice chairperson from its own membership.

147.24 Compensation

Members of a board shall receive actual expenses for their duties as a member of the board. Each member of each board shall also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6, within the limits of funds available.

147.25 System of health personnel statistics — fee

1. A board may establish a system to collect, maintain, and disseminate health personnel statistical data regarding board licensees, including but not limited to number of licensees, employment status, location of practice or place of employment, areas of professional specialization and ages of licensees, and other pertinent information bearing on the availability of trained and licensed personnel to provide services in this state.

2. In addition to any other fee provided by law, a fee may be set by the respective boards for each license and renewal of a license to practice a profession, which fee shall be based on the annual cost of collecting information for use by the board in the administration of the system of health personnel statistics established by this section. The fee shall be retained by the respective board in the manner in which license and renewal fees are retained in section 147.82.

147.28 National organization

Each board may maintain a membership in the national organization of the regulatory boards of its profession to be paid from board funds.

EXAMINATIONS

147.33 Professional schools

A dean of a college or university which provides instruction or training in a profession shall supply information or data related to the college or university upon request of a board.

147.34 Examinations

1. Each board shall by rule prescribe the examination or examinations required for licensure for the profession and the manner in which an applicant shall complete the examination process. A board may develop and administer the examination, may designate a national, uniform, or other examination as the prescribed examination, or may contract for such services. Dentists shall pass an examination approved by a majority of the dentist members of the dental board.

2. When a board administers an examination, the board shall provide adequate public notice of the time and place of the examination to allow candidates to comply with the provisions of this subtitle. Administration of examinations, including location, frequency, and reexamination, may be determined by the board.

3. Applicants who fail the examination once shall be allowed to take the examination at the next authorized time. Thereafter, applicants shall be allowed to take the examination at the discretion of the board. An applicant who has failed an examination may request in writing information from the board concerning the examination grade and subject areas or questions which the applicant failed to answer correctly, except that if the board prescribes a national or uniform examination, the board shall only be required to provide the examination grade and such other information concerning the applicant's examination results which are available to the board.

147.36 Rules

Each board may establish rules for any of the following:

1. The qualifications required for applicants seeking to take examinations.

2. The denial of applicants seeking to take examinations.

3. The conducting of examinations.

4. The grading of examinations and passing upon the technical qualifications of applicants, as shown by such examinations.

5. The minimum scores required for passing standardized examinations.

147.37 Identity of candidate concealed

The identity of the person taking an examination shall not be disclosed during the examination process and in practice the identity of the candidate shall be concealed to the extent possible.

RECIPROCAL LICENSES

147.44 Reciprocal agreements

A board may enter into a reciprocal agreement with a licensing authority of another state for the purpose of recognizing licenses issued by the other state, provided that such licensing authority imposes licensure requirements substantially equivalent to those imposed in this state. The board may establish by rule the conditions for the recognition of such licenses and the process for licensing such individuals to practice in this state.

147.49 License of another state

A board shall, upon presentation of a license to practice a profession issued by the duly constituted authority of another state with which this state has established reciprocal relations, and subject to the rules of the board for such profession, license the applicant to practice in this state, unless under the rules of the board a practical or jurisprudence examination is required. The board of medicine may accept in lieu of the examination prescribed in section 148.3 a license to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, issued by the duly constituted authority of another state, territory, or foreign country. Endorsement may be accepted in lieu of further written examination without regard to the existence or nonexistence of a reciprocal agreement, but shall not be in lieu of the standards and qualifications prescribed by section 148.3.

147.53 Power to adopt rules

Each board entering into a reciprocal agreement shall adopt necessary rules, not inconsistent with law, for carrying out the reciprocal relations with other states which are authorized by this chapter.

LICENSEE DISCIPLINE

147.55 Grounds

A licensee's license to practice a profession shall be revoked or suspended, or the licensee otherwise disciplined by the board for that profession, when the licensee is guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

1. Fraud in procuring a license.
2. Professional incompetence.
3. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of a profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

4. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.

5. Conviction of a crime related to the profession or occupation of the licensee or the conviction of any crime that would affect the licensee's ability to practice within a profession. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.

6. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.

7. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.

8. Willful or repeated violations of the provisions of this chapter, chapter 272C, or a board's enabling statute.

9. Other acts or offenses as specified by board rule.

USE OF TITLES AND DEGREES

147.72 Professional titles and abbreviations

Any person licensed to practice a profession under this subtitle may append to the person's name any recognized title or abbreviation, which the person is entitled to use, to designate the person's particular profession, but no other person shall assume or use such title or abbreviation, and no licensee shall advertise in such a manner as to lead the public to believe that the licensee is engaged in the practice of any other profession than the one which the licensee is licensed to practice.

147.73 Titles used by holder of degree

Nothing in section 147.72 shall be construed:

1. As authorizing any person licensed to practice a profession under this subtitle to use or assume any degree or abbreviation of the degree unless such degree has been conferred upon the person by an institution of learning accredited by the appropriate board, or by some recognized state or national accredited agency.

2. As prohibiting any holder of a degree conferred by an institution of learning accredited by the appropriate board created in this chapter, or by some recognized state or national accrediting agency, from using the title which such degree authorizes the holder to use, but the holder shall not use such degree or abbreviation in any manner which might mislead the public as to the holder's qualifications to treat human ailments.

147.74 Professional titles or abbreviations — false use prohibited

1. Any person who falsely claims by the use of any professional title or abbreviation, either in writing, cards, signs, circulars, advertisements, the internet, or other written or electronic means, to be a practitioner of a profession other than the one under which the person holds a license or who fails to use the designations provided in this section shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor

22. A registered nurse licensed under chapter 152 may use the words “registered nurse” or the letters “R. N.” after the person’s name. A licensed practical nurse licensed under chapter 152 may use the words “licensed practical nurse” or the letters “L. P. N.” after the person’s name. An advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 152 or 152E may use the words “advanced registered nurse practitioner” or the letters “A.R.N.P.” after the person’s name.

147.76 Rules

The boards for the various professions shall adopt all necessary and proper rules to administer and interpret this chapter and chapters 148 through 158, except chapter 148D.

FEES

147.80 Establishment of fees — administrative costs

1. Each board may by rule establish fees for the following based on the costs of sustaining the board and the actual costs of the service:

- a. Examinations.
- b. Licensure, certification, or registration.
- c. Renewal of licensure, certification, or registration.
- d. Renewal of licensure, certification, or registration during the grace period.
- e. Reinstatement or reactivation of licensure, certification, or registration.
- f. Issuance of a certified statement that a person is licensed, registered, or has been issued a certificate to practice in this state.
- g. Issuance of a duplicate license, registration, or certificate, which shall be so designated on its face. A board may require satisfactory proof that the original license, registration, or certificate issued by the board has been lost or destroyed.
- h. Issuance of a renewal card.
- i. Verification of licensure, registration, or certification.
- j. Returned checks.
- k. Inspections.

2. Each board shall annually prepare estimates of projected revenues to be generated by the fees received by the board as well as a projection of the fairly apportioned administrative costs and rental expenses attributable to the board. Each board shall annually review and adjust its schedule of fees to cover projected expenses.

3. The board of medicine, the board of pharmacy, the dental board, and the board of nursing shall retain individual executive officers, but shall make every effort to share administrative, clerical, and investigative staff to the greatest extent possible.

147.82 Fee retention

All fees collected by a board listed in section 147.13 or by the department for the bureau of professional

licensure, and fees collected pursuant to sections 124.301 and 147.80 and chapter 155A by the board of pharmacy, shall be retained by each board or by the department for the bureau of professional licensure. The moneys retained by a board shall be used for any of the board’s duties, including but not limited to the addition of full-time equivalent positions for program services and investigations. Revenues retained by a board pursuant to this section shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys retained by a board pursuant to this section are not subject to reversion to the general fund of the state.

VIOLATIONS — CRIMES — PUNISHMENT

147.83 Injunction

Any person engaging in any business or in the practice of any profession for which a license is required by this subtitle without such license may be restrained by permanent injunction.

147.84 Forgeries

Any person who files or attempts to file with a board any false or forged diploma, certificate or affidavit of identification or qualification, or other document shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice.

147.85 Fraud

Any person who presents to a board a diploma or certificate of which the person is not the rightful owner, for the purpose of procuring a license, or who falsely impersonates anyone to whom a license has been issued by the board shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

147.86 Penalties

Any person violating any provision of this or the following chapters of this subtitle, except insofar as the provisions apply or relate to or affect the practice of pharmacy, or where a specific penalty is otherwise provided, shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

147.87 Enforcement

A board shall enforce the provisions of **this chapter** and the board’s enabling statute and for that purpose may request the department of inspections and appeals to make necessary investigations. Every licensee and member of a board shall furnish the board or the department of inspections and appeals such evidence as the member or licensee may have relative to any alleged violation which is being investigated.

147.88 Inspections and investigations

The department of inspections and appeals may perform inspections and investigations as required by

this subtitle, except inspections and investigations for the board of medicine, board of pharmacy, board of nursing, and the dental board. The department of inspections and appeals shall employ personnel related to the inspection and investigative functions.

147.89 Report of violators

Every licensee and member of a board shall report to the board the name of any person without the required license if the licensee or member of the board has reason to believe the person is practicing the profession without a license.

147.91 Publications

Each board shall provide access to the laws and rules regulating the board to the public upon request and shall make this information available through the internet.

147.92 Attorney general

Upon request of a board the attorney general shall institute in the name of the state the proper proceedings against any person charged by the board with violating any provision of this or the following chapters of this subtitle.

147.93 Prima facie evidence

The opening of an office or place of business for the practice of any profession for which a license is required by this subtitle, the announcing to the public in any way the intention to practice any such profession, the use of any professional degree or designation, or of any sign, card, circular, device, internet website, or advertisement, as a practitioner of any such profession, or as a person skilled in the same, shall be prima facie evidence of engaging in the practice of such profession.

DRUG AND LENS DISPENSING, SUPPLYING AND PRESCRIBING

147.107 Drug dispensing, supplying, and prescribing — limitations

1. A person, other than a pharmacist, physician, dentist, podiatric physician, prescribing psychologist, or veterinarian who dispenses as an incident to the practice of the practitioner's profession, shall not dispense prescription drugs or controlled substances.

2. a. A prescriber who dispenses prescription drugs, including but not limited to controlled substances, for human use, may delegate nonjudgmental dispensing functions to staff assistants only when verification of the accuracy and completeness of the dispensing is determined by the practitioner in the practitioner's physical presence. However, the physical presence requirement does not apply when a practitioner is utilizing an automated dispensing system. When using an automated dispensing system, the practitioner shall

utilize an internal quality control assurance plan that ensures accuracy for dispensing. Verification of automated dispensing accuracy and completeness remains the responsibility of the practitioner and shall be determined in accordance with rules adopted by the board of medicine, the dental board, the board of podiatry, and the board of psychology for their respective licensees. b. A prescriber who dispenses prescription drugs, other than drug samples, pursuant to this subsection, shall report the fact that they dispense prescription drugs with the practitioner's respective board at least biennially. c. A prescriber who dispenses prescription drugs, other than drug samples, pursuant to this subsection, shall provide the patient with a prescription, if requested, that may be dispensed from a pharmacy of the patient's choice or offer to transmit the prescription orally, electronically, or by facsimile in accordance with section 155A.27 to a pharmacy of the patient's choice. d. A pharmacist who dispenses prescription drugs, including but not limited to controlled substances, for human use, may delegate nonjudgmental dispensing functions only when verification of the accuracy and completeness of the dispensing is determined by the pharmacist in the pharmacist's physical presence. The pharmacist's verification of the accuracy of the prescription drug dispensed shall not be required when verified by a certified pharmacy technician in a technician product verification program or a tech-check-tech program as defined in section 155A.3. The pharmacist's physical presence shall not be required when the pharmacist is remotely supervising pharmacy personnel operating in an approved telepharmacy site or when utilizing an automated dispensing system that utilizes an internal quality control assurance plan. When utilizing a technician product verification program or tech-check-tech program, or when remotely supervising pharmacy personnel operating at an approved telepharmacy site, the pharmacist shall utilize an internal quality control assurance plan, in accordance with rules adopted by the board of pharmacy, that ensures accuracy for dispensing. Automated dispensing verification, technician product verification, and telepharmacy practice accuracy and completeness remains the responsibility of the pharmacist and shall be determined in accordance with rules adopted by the board of pharmacy. 3. A physician assistant or registered nurse may supply, when pharmacist services are not reasonably available or when it is in the best interests of the patient, on the direct order of the supervising physician, a quantity of properly packaged and labeled prescription drugs, controlled

substances, or contraceptive devices necessary to complete a course of therapy. However, a remote clinic, staffed by a physician assistant or registered nurse, where pharmacy services are not reasonably available, shall secure the regular advice and consultation of a pharmacist regarding the distribution, storage, and appropriate use of such drugs, substances, and devices. 4. Notwithstanding subsection 3, a physician assistant shall not dispense prescription drugs as an incident to the practice of the supervising physician or the physician assistant, but may supply, when pharmacist services are not reasonably available, or when it is in the best interests of the patient, a quantity of properly packaged and labeled prescription drugs, controlled substances, or medical devices necessary to complete a course of therapy. However, a remote clinic, staffed by a physician assistant, where pharmacy services are not reasonably available, shall secure the regular advice and consultation of a pharmacist regarding the distribution, storage, and appropriate use of such drugs, substances, and Sat Dec 08 18:16:49 2018 Iowa Code 2019, Section 147.107 (32, 2) §147.107, GENERAL PROVISIONS, HEALTH-RELATED PROFESSIONS 2 devices. Prescription drugs supplied under the provisions of this subsection shall be supplied for the purpose of accommodating the patient and shall not be sold for more than the cost of the drug and reasonable overhead costs, as they relate to supplying prescription drugs to the patient, and not at a profit to the physician or the physician assistant. If prescription drug supplying authority is delegated by a supervising physician to a physician assistant, a nurse or staff assistant may assist the physician assistant in providing that service. Rules shall be adopted by the board of physician assistants, after consultation with the board of pharmacy, to implement this subsection. 5. Notwithstanding subsection 1 and any other provision of this section to the contrary, a physician may delegate the function of prescribing drugs, controlled substances, and medical devices to a physician assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 148C. When delegated prescribing occurs, the supervising physician's name shall be used, recorded, or otherwise indicated in connection with each individual prescription so that the individual who dispenses or administers the prescription knows under whose delegated authority the physician assistant is prescribing. Rules relating to the authority of physician assistants to prescribe drugs, controlled substances, and medical devices pursuant to this subsection shall be adopted by the board of physician assistants, after

consultation with the board of medicine and the board of pharmacy. However, the rules shall prohibit the prescribing of schedule II controlled substances which are listed as depressants pursuant to chapter 124. 6. Health care providers shall consider the instructions of the physician assistant to be instructions of the supervising physician if the instructions concern duties delegated to the physician assistant by a supervising physician. 7. Notwithstanding subsection 1, a family planning clinic may dispense birth control drugs and devices upon the order of a physician. Subsections 2 and 3 do not apply to a family planning clinic under this subsection. 8. Notwithstanding subsection 1, but subject to the limitations contained in subsections 2 and 3, a registered nurse who is licensed as an advanced registered nurse practitioner may prescribe substances or devices, including controlled substances or devices, if the nurse is engaged in the practice of a nursing specialty regulated under rules adopted by the board of nursing in consultation with the board of medicine and the board of pharmacy. 9. Notwithstanding section 147.86, a person, including a pharmacist, who violates this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

MALPRACTICE

147.135 Peer review committees — nonliability — records and reports privileged and confidential

1. A person shall not be civilly liable as a result of acts, omissions, or decisions made in connection with the person's service on a peer review committee. However, such immunity from civil liability shall not apply if an act, omission, or decision is made with malice.

147.136 Scope of recovery

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, in an action for damages for personal injury against a physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician and surgeon, dentist, podiatric physician, optometrist, pharmacist, chiropractor, or nurse licensed to practice that profession in this state, or against a hospital licensed for operation in this state, based on the alleged negligence of the practitioner in the practice of the profession or occupation, or upon the alleged negligence of the hospital in patient care, in which liability is admitted or established, the damages awarded shall not include actual economic losses incurred or to be incurred in the future by the claimant by reason of the personal injury, including but not limited to the cost of reasonable and necessary medical care, rehabilitation services, and custodial care, and the loss of services and loss of earned

income, to the extent that those losses are replaced or are indemnified by insurance, or by governmental, employment, or service benefit programs or from any other source.

2. This section shall not bar recovery of economic losses replaced or indemnified by any of the following:

a. Benefits received under the medical assistance program under chapter 249A.

b. The assets of the claimant or of the members of the claimant's immediate family.

147.137 Consent in writing

A consent in writing to any medical or surgical procedure or course of procedures in patient care which meets the requirements of this section shall create a presumption that informed consent was given. A consent in writing meets the requirements of this section if it:

1. Sets forth in general terms the nature and purpose of the procedure or procedures, together with the known risks, if any, of death, brain damage, quadriplegia, paraplegia, the loss or loss of function of any organ or limb, or disfiguring scars associated with such procedure or procedures, with the probability of each such risk if reasonably determinable.

2. Acknowledges that the disclosure of that information has been made and that all questions asked about the procedure or procedures have been answered in a satisfactory manner.

3. Is signed by the patient for whom the procedure is to be performed, or if the patient for any reason lacks legal capacity to consent, is signed by a person who has legal authority to consent on behalf of that patient in those circumstances.

147.138 Contingent fee of attorney reviewed by court

In any action for personal injury or wrongful death against any physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician and surgeon, dentist, podiatric physician, optometrist, pharmacist, chiropractor or nurse licensed under this chapter or against any hospital licensed under chapter 135B, based upon the alleged negligence of the licensee in the practice of that profession or occupation, or upon the alleged negligence of the hospital in patient care, the court shall determine the reasonableness of any contingent fee arrangement between the plaintiff and the plaintiff's attorney.

CHAPTER 147A

EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE –TRAUMA CARE

147A.12 Registered nurse exception

1. This subchapter does not restrict a registered nurse, licensed pursuant to chapter 152, from staffing an authorized service program provided the registered nurse can document equivalency through education and additional skills training essential in the delivery of out-of-hospital emergency care. The equivalency shall be accepted when:

a. Documentation has been reviewed and approved at the local level by the medical director of the service program in accordance with the rules of the board of nursing developed jointly with the department.

b. Authorization has been granted to that service program by the department.

2. Section 147A.10 applies to a registered nurse in compliance with this section.

CHAPTER 152

NURSING

152.1 Definitions

As used in this chapter:

1. "Board" means the board of nursing, created under chapter 147.

2. As used in this section, "nursing diagnosis" means to identify and use discriminatory judgment concerning physical and psychosocial signs and symptoms essential to determining effective nursing intervention.

3. "Physician" means a person licensed in this state to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or a person licensed in this state to practice dentistry or podiatry when acting within the scope of the license. A physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery in a state bordering this state shall be considered a physician for purposes of this chapter unless previously determined to be ineligible for such consideration by the board of medicine.

4. The "practice of a licensed practical nurse" means the practice of a natural person who is licensed by the board to do all of the following:

a. Perform services in the provision of supportive or restorative care under the supervision of a registered nurse or a physician.

b. Perform additional acts under emergency or other conditions which require education and training and which are recognized by the medical and nursing professions and are approved by the board, as being proper to be performed by a licensed practical nurse.

c. Make the pronouncement of death for a patient whose death is anticipated if the death occurs in a licensed hospital, a licensed health care facility, a Medicare-certified home health agency, a Medicare-certified hospice program or facility, or an assisted living facility or residential care facility, with notice of the death to a physician and in accordance with any directions of a physician.

5. The “practice of nursing” means the practice of a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse. It does not mean any of the following:

a. The practice of medicine and surgery and the practice of osteopathic medicine and surgery, as defined in chapter 148, or the practice of pharmacy as defined in chapter 155A, except practices which are recognized by the medical and nursing professions and approved by the board as proper to be performed by a registered nurse.

b. The performance of nursing services by an unlicensed student enrolled in a nursing education program if performance is part of the course of study. Individuals who have been licensed as registered nurses or licensed practical or vocational nurses in any state or jurisdiction of the United States are not subject to this exemption.

c. The performance of services by unlicensed workers employed in offices, hospitals, or health care facilities, as defined in section 135C.1, under the supervision of a physician or a nurse licensed under this chapter, or employed in the office of a psychologist, podiatric physician, optometrist, chiropractor, speech pathologist, audiologist, or physical therapist licensed to practice in this state, and when acting while within the scope of the employer’s license.

d. The practice of a nurse licensed in another state and employed in this state by the federal government if the practice is in discharge of official employment duties.

e. The care of the sick rendered in connection with the practice of the religious tenets of any church or order by the adherents thereof which is not performed for hire, or if performed for hire by those who depend upon prayer or spiritual means for healing in the practice of the religion of their church or denomination, so long as they do not otherwise engage in the practice of nursing as practical nurses.

6. The “practice of the profession of a registered nurse” means the practice of a natural person who is licensed by the board to do all of the following:

a. Formulate nursing diagnosis and conduct nursing treatment of human responses to actual or potential health problems through services, such as case finding, referral, health teaching, health counseling, and care provision which is supportive to or restorative of life and well-being.

b. Execute regimen prescribed by a physician, an advanced registered nurse practitioner, or a physician assistant.

c. Supervise and teach other personnel in the performance of activities relating to nursing care.

d. Perform additional acts or nursing specialties which require education and training under emergency or other conditions which are recognized by the medical and nursing professions and are approved by the board as being proper to be performed by a registered nurse.

e. Make the pronouncement of death for a patient whose death is anticipated if the death occurs in a licensed hospital, a licensed health care facility, a Medicare-certified home health agency, a Medicare-certified hospice program or facility, an assisted living facility, or a residential care facility, with notice of the death to a physician and in accordance with any directions of a physician.

f. Apply to the abilities enumerated in paragraphs “a” through “e” of this subsection scientific principles, including the principles of nursing skills and of biological, physical, and psychosocial sciences.

152.2 Executive director — assistants

The board shall appoint a full-time executive director. The executive director shall be a registered nurse and shall not be a member of the board. The governor, with the approval of the executive council pursuant to section 8A.413, subsection 3, under the pay plan for exempt positions in the executive branch of government, shall set the salary of the executive director.

152.3 Director’s duties

The duties of the executive director shall be as follows:

1. To receive all applications to be licensed for the practice of nursing.

2. To collect and receive all fees.

3. To keep all records pertaining to the licensing of nurses, including a record of all board proceedings.

4. To perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the board.

5. To appoint assistants to the director and persons necessary to administer this chapter. Any appointments shall be merit appointments made pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

152.4 Appropriations

The board may apply appropriated funds to:

1. The administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and of chapter 147.

2. The elevation of the standards of the schools of nursing.

3. The promotion of educational and professional standards of nurses in this state.

152.5 Education programs — record checks

1. All programs preparing a person to be a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse shall be approved by

the board. The board shall not recognize a program unless it:

- a. Is of recognized standing.
- b. Has provisions for adequate physical and clinical facilities and other resources with which to conduct a sound education program.
- c. Requires, for graduation of a registered nurse applicant, the completion of at least a two academic year course of study.
- d. Requires, for graduation of a licensed practical nurse applicant, the completion of at least a one academic year course of study as prescribed by the board.

2. All advanced formal academic nursing education programs shall also be approved by the board.

3. A. For the purposes of this subsection:

(1) "Nursing program" means a nursing program that is approved by the board pursuant to subsection 1 or 2.

(2) "Student" means a person applying for, enrolled in, or returning to the clinical education component of a nursing program.

b. A nursing program may access the single contact repository established pursuant to section 135C.33 as necessary for the nursing program to initiate record checks of students.

c. A nursing program shall request that the department of public safety perform a criminal history check and the department of human services perform child and dependent adult abuse record checks in this state on the nursing program's students.

d. If a student has a criminal record or a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse, upon request of the nursing program, the department of human services shall perform an evaluation to determine whether the record warrants prohibition of the person's involvement in a clinical education component of a nursing program involving children or dependent adults. The department of human services shall utilize the criteria provided in section 135C.33 in performing the evaluation and shall report the results of the evaluation to the nursing program. The department of human services has final authority in determining whether prohibition of the person's involvement in a clinical education component is warranted.

152.6 Licenses — professional abbreviations

The board may license a natural person to practice as a registered nurse or as a licensed practical nurse. However, only a person currently licensed as a registered nurse in this state may use that title and the letters "R.N." after the person's name; only a person currently licensed as a licensed practical nurse in this state may use that title and the letters "L.P.N." after the person's name; and only a person currently licensed as an advanced registered nurse practitioner may use that title and the letters "A.R.N.P." after the person's name. For purposes of this section, "currently licensed" includes persons licensed in another state and recognized for licensure in this state pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or

pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3.

152.7 Applicant qualifications

1. In addition to the provisions of section 147.3, an applicant to be licensed for the practice of nursing shall have the following qualifications:

a. Be a graduate of an accredited high school or the equivalent.

b. Pass an examination as prescribed by the board.

c. Complete a course of study approved by the board pursuant to section 152.5.

2. For purposes of licensure pursuant to the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1, the compact administrator may refuse to accept a change in the qualifications for licensure as a registered nurse or as a licensed practical or vocational nurse by a licensing authority in another state which is a party to the compact which substantially modifies that state's qualifications for licensure in effect on July 1, 2000. For purposes of licensure pursuant to the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3, the compact administrator may refuse to accept a change in the qualifications for licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse by a licensing authority in another state which is a party to the compact which substantially modifies that state's qualifications for licensure in effect on July 1, 2005. A refusal to accept a change in a party state's qualifications for licensure may result in submitting the issue to an arbitration panel or in withdrawal from the respective compact, at the discretion of the compact administrator.

152.8 Reciprocity

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 147.44, 147.48, 147.49, and 147.53, the following shall apply regarding applicants for nurse licensure possessing a license from another state:

1. A license possessed by an applicant from a state which has not adopted the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3 shall be recognized by the board under conditions specified which indicate that the licensee meets all the qualifications required under section 152.7. If a foreign license is recognized, the board may issue a license by endorsement without an examination being required. Recognition shall be based on whether the foreign licensee is qualified to practice nursing. The board may issue a temporary license to a natural person who has completed the requirements of and applied for licensure by endorsement. The board shall determine the length of time a temporary license shall remain effective.

2. A license possessed by an applicant and issued by a state which has adopted the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3

shall be recognized pursuant to the provisions of that section.

152.9 Temporary license

The board may issue a temporary license to a natural person who has completed the requirements of and applied for licensure by endorsement. The board shall determine the length of time a temporary license shall remain effective.

152.10 License revocation or suspension

1. Notwithstanding sections 147.87 to 147.89, the board may restrict, suspend, or revoke a license to practice nursing or place the licensee on probation. The board may also prescribe by rule conditions of license reinstatement. The board shall prescribe rules of procedure by which to restrict, suspend, or revoke a license. These procedures shall conform to the provisions of chapter 17A.

2. In addition to the grounds stated in section 147.55, the following are grounds for suspension or revocation under subsection 1 of this section:

a. Willful violation of the rules of the board.

b. Continued practice while knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease which could be harmful to a patient's welfare.

c. Conviction for a felony in the courts of this state or another state, territory, or country if the felony relates to the practice of nursing. Conviction shall include only a conviction for an offense which if committed in this state would be deemed a felony without regard to its designation elsewhere. A certified copy of the final order or judgment of conviction or plea of guilty in this state or in another jurisdiction shall be conclusive evidence of conviction.

d. (1) Having a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse revoked or suspended, or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is prima facie evidence of such fact.

(2) Having a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse revoked or suspended, or having other disciplinary action taken, by a licensing authority in another state which has adopted the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3 and which has communicated information relating to such action pursuant to the coordinated licensure information system established by the compact. If the action taken by the licensing authority occurs in a jurisdiction which does not afford the procedural protections of chapter 17A, the licensee may object to the communicated information and shall be afforded the procedural protections of chapter 17A.

e. Knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, advising, or allowing a person to unlawfully practice nursing.

f. Being adjudicated mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction. Such adjudication shall automatically suspend a license for the duration of the license, unless the board orders otherwise.

g. Being guilty of willful or repeated departure from or the failure to conform to the minimum standard of acceptable and prevailing practice of nursing; however, actual injury to a patient need not be established.

h. (1) Inability to practice nursing with reasonable skill and safety by reason of illness, excessive use of alcohol, drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or other type of material or as a result of a mental or physical condition.

(2) The board may, upon probable cause, request a licensee to submit to an appropriate medical examination by a designated physician. If requested by the licensee, the licensee may also designate a physician for an independent medical examination. The reasonable costs of such examinations and medical reports to the board shall be paid by the board. Refusal or failure of a licensee to complete such examinations shall constitute an admission of any allegations relating to such condition. All objections shall be waived as to the admissibility of the examining physicians' testimony or examination reports on the grounds that they constitute privileged communication. The medical testimony or examination reports shall not be used against a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse in another proceeding and shall be confidential. At reasonable intervals, a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse shall be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate that the registered nurse or licensed practical nurse can resume the competent practice of nursing with reasonable skill and safety to patients.

152.12 Examination information

Notwithstanding section 147.21, individual pass or fail examination results made available from the authorized national testing agency may be disclosed to the appropriate licensing authority in another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory or country, and the board-approved education program, for purposes of verifying accuracy of national data and determining program approval.

CHAPTER 152E

NURSE AND ADVANCED PRACTICE REGISTERED NURSE LICENSURE COMPACTS

152E.1 Form of compact

The nurse licensure compact is entered into and enacted into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

1. *Article I — Findings and purpose.*

a. The party states find all of the following:

(1) The health and safety of the public are affected by the degree of compliance with and the effectiveness of

enforcement activities related to state nurse licensure laws.

(2) Violations of nurse licensure and other laws regulating the practice of nursing may result in injury or harm to the public.

(3) The expanded mobility of nurses and the use of advanced communication technologies as part of our nation's health care delivery system require greater coordination and cooperation among states in the areas of nurse licensure and regulation.

(4) New practice modalities and technology make compliance with individual state nurse licensure laws difficult and complex.

(5) The current system of duplicative licensure for nurses practicing in multiple states is cumbersome and redundant to both nurses and states.

b. The general purposes of this compact are to:

(1) Facilitate the states' responsibility to protect the public's health and safety.

(2) Ensure and encourage the cooperation of party states in the areas of nurse licensure and regulation.

(3) Facilitate the exchange of information between party states in the areas of nurse regulation, investigation, and adverse actions.

(4) Promote compliance with the laws governing the practice of nursing in each jurisdiction.

(5) Invest all party states with the authority to hold a nurse accountable for meeting all state practice laws in the state in which the patient is located at the time care is rendered through the mutual recognition of party state licenses.

2. *Article II — Definitions.* As used in this compact:

a. "*Adverse action*" means a home or remote state action.

b. "*Alternative program*" means a voluntary, monodisciplinary monitoring program approved by a nurse licensing board.

c. "*Coordinated licensure information system*" means an integrated process for collecting, storing, and sharing information on nurse licensure and enforcement activities related to nurse licensure laws, which is administered by a nonprofit organization composed of and controlled by state nurse licensing boards.

d. "*Current significant investigative information*" means either of the following:

(1) Investigative information that a licensing board, after a preliminary inquiry that includes notification and an opportunity for the nurse to respond if required by state law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proved true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.

(2) Investigative information that indicates that the nurse represents an immediate threat to public health and safety regardless of whether the nurse has been notified and had an opportunity to respond.

e. "*Home state*" means the party state which is the nurse's primary state of residence.

f. "*Home state action*" means any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by the home state's laws which are imposed on a nurse by the home

state's licensing board or other authority, including actions against an individual's license such as revocation, suspension, probation, or any other action which affects a nurse's authorization to practice.

g. "*Licensing board*" means a party state's regulatory body responsible for issuing nurse licenses.

h. "*Multistate licensure privilege*" means current, official authority from a remote state permitting the practice of nursing as either a registered nurse or a licensed practical or vocational nurse in such party state. All party states have the authority, in accordance with existing state due process law, to take actions against the nurse's privilege such as revocation, suspension, probation, or any other action which affects a nurse's authorization to practice.

i. "*Nurse*" means a registered nurse or licensed practical or vocational nurse, as those terms are defined by each party state's practice laws.

j. "*Party state*" means any state that has adopted this compact.

k. "*Remote state*" means a party state, other than the home state, where either of the following applies:

(1) Where the patient is located at the time nursing care is provided.

(2) In the case of the practice of nursing not involving a patient, in such party state where the recipient of nursing care is located.

l. "*Remote state action*" means either of the following:

(1) Any administrative, civil, equitable, or criminal action permitted by a remote state's laws which is imposed on a nurse by the remote state's licensing board or other authority, including actions against an individual's multistate licensure privilege to practice in the remote state.

(2) Cease and desist and other injunctive or equitable orders issued by remote states or the licensing boards of remote states.

m. "*State*" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

n. "*State practice laws*" means those individual party state laws and regulations that govern the practice of nursing, define the scope of nursing practice, and create the methods and grounds for imposing discipline. "*State practice laws*" does not include the initial qualifications for licensure or requirements necessary to obtain and retain a license, except for qualifications or requirements of the home state.

3. *Article III — General provisions and jurisdiction.*

a. A license to practice registered nursing issued by a home state to a resident in that state shall be recognized by each party state as authorizing a multistate licensure privilege to practice as a registered nurse in such party state. A license to practice licensed practical or vocational nursing issued by a home state to a resident in that state shall be recognized by each party state as authorizing a multistate licensure privilege to practice as a licensed practical or vocational nurse in such party state. In order to obtain or retain a license, an applicant must meet the home state's qualifications for licensure

and license renewal as well as all other applicable state laws.

b. Party states may, in accordance with state due process laws, limit or revoke the multistate licensure privilege of any nurse to practice in their state and may take any other actions under their applicable state laws necessary to protect the health and safety of their citizens. If a party state takes such action, it shall promptly notify the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the home state of any such actions by remote states.

c. Every nurse practicing in a party state must comply with the state practice laws of the state in which the patient is located at the time care is rendered. In addition, the practice of nursing is not limited to patient care, but shall include all nursing practice as defined by the state practice laws of a party state. The practice of nursing subjects a nurse to the jurisdiction of the nurse licensing board and the courts, as well as the laws, in that party state.

d. This compact does not affect additional requirements imposed by states for advanced practice registered nursing. However, a multistate licensure privilege to practice registered nursing granted by a party state shall be recognized by other party states as a license to practice registered nursing if one is required by state law as a precondition for qualifying for advanced practice registered nurse authorization.

e. Individuals not residing in a party state shall continue to be able to apply for nurse licensure as provided for under the laws of each party state. However, the license granted to these individuals shall not be recognized as granting the privilege to practice nursing in any other party state unless explicitly agreed to by that party state.

4. *Article IV — Applications for licensure in a party state.*

a. Upon application for a license, the licensing board in a party state shall ascertain, through the coordinated licensure information system, whether the applicant has ever held, or is the holder of, a license issued by any other state, whether there are any restrictions on the multistate licensure privilege, and whether any other adverse action by any state has been taken against the license.

b. A nurse in a party state shall hold licensure in only one party state at a time, issued by the home state.

c. A nurse who intends to change the nurse's primary state of residence may apply for licensure in the new home state in advance of such change. However, new licenses shall not be issued by a party state until after a nurse provides evidence of change in the nurse's primary state of residence satisfactory to the new home state's licensing board.

d. (1) If a nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving between two party states, and obtains a license from the new home state, the license from the former home state is no longer valid.

(2) If a nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving from a nonparty state to a party state, and obtains a license from the new home state, the individual state license issued by the nonparty state is not affected and shall remain in full force if so provided by the laws of the nonparty state.

(3) If a nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving from a party state to a nonparty state, the license issued by the prior home state converts to an individual state license, valid only in the former home state, without the multistate licensure privilege to practice in other party states.

5. *Article V — Adverse actions.* In addition to the general provisions described in **article III**, the following provisions apply:

a. The licensing board of a remote state shall promptly report to the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system any remote state actions, including the factual and legal basis for such action, if known. The licensing board of a remote state shall also promptly report any significant current investigative information yet to result in a remote state action. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the home state of any such reports.

b. The licensing board of a party state shall have the authority to complete any pending investigations for a nurse who changes primary state of residence during the course of such investigations. It shall also have the authority to take appropriate action and shall promptly report the conclusions of such investigations to the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the new home state of any such actions.

c. A remote state may take adverse action affecting the multistate licensure privilege to practice within that party state. However, only the home state shall have the power to impose adverse action against the license issued by the home state.

d. For purposes of imposing adverse action, the licensing board of the home state shall give the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from a remote state as it would if such conduct had occurred within the home state. In so doing, it shall apply its own state laws to determine appropriate action.

e. The home state may take adverse action based on the factual findings of the remote state, so long as each state follows its own procedures for imposing such adverse action.

f. Nothing in this compact shall override a party state's decision that participation in an alternative program may be used in lieu of licensure action and that such participation shall remain nonpublic if required by the party state's laws. Party states must require nurses who enter any alternative programs to agree not to practice in any other party state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other party state.

6. *Article VI — Additional authorities invested in party state nurse licensing boards.* Notwithstanding any other

powers, party state nurse licensing boards shall have the authority to do all of the following:

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

b. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations which require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a nurse licensing board in a party state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses 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 or evidence is located.

c. Issue cease and desist orders to limit or revoke a nurse's authority to practice in the state.

d. Promulgate uniform rules and regulations as provided for in article VIII, paragraph "c".

7. *Article VII — Coordinated licensure information system.*

a. All party states shall participate in a cooperative effort to create a coordinated database of all licensed registered nurses and licensed practical or vocational nurses. This system shall include information on the licensure and disciplinary history of each nurse, as contributed by party states, to assist in the coordination of nurse licensure and enforcement efforts.

b. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all party states' licensing boards shall promptly report adverse actions, actions against multistate licensure privileges, any current significant investigative information yet to result in adverse action, denials of applications, and the reasons for such denials, to the coordinated licensure information system.

c. Current significant investigative information shall be transmitted through the coordinated licensure information system only to party state licensing boards.

d. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all party states' licensing boards contributing information to the coordinated licensure information system may designate information that shall not be shared with nonparty states or disclosed to other entities or individuals without the express permission of the contributing state.

e. Any personally identifiable information obtained by a party state's licensing board from the coordinated licensure information system shall not be shared with nonparty states or disclosed to other entities or individuals except to the extent permitted by the laws of the party state contributing the information.

f. Any information contributed to the coordinated licensure information system that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the party state contributing that information shall also be expunged from the coordinated licensure information system.

g. The compact administrators, acting jointly with each other and in consultation with the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system, shall formulate necessary and proper procedures for the identification, collection, and exchange of information under this compact.

8. *Article VIII — Compact administration and interchange of information.*

a. The head of the nurse licensing board, or the head's designee, of each party state shall be the administrator of this compact for the head's state.

b. The compact administrator of each party state shall furnish to the compact administrator of each other party state any information and documents including but not limited to a uniform data set of investigations, identifying information, licensure data, and disclosable alternative program participation information to facilitate the administration of this compact.

c. Compact administrators shall have the authority to develop uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation of this compact. These uniform rules shall be adopted by party states, under the authority invested under article VI, paragraph "d".

9. *Article IX — Immunity.* A party state or the officers or employees or agents of a party state's nurse licensing board who act in accordance with the provisions of this compact shall not be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith while engaged in the performance of their duties under this compact. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

10. *Article X — Entry into force, withdrawal, and amendment.*

a. This compact shall enter into force and become effective as to any state when it has been enacted into the laws of that state. Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but such withdrawal shall not take effect until six months after the withdrawing state has given notice of the withdrawal to the executive heads of all other party states.

b. Withdrawal shall not affect the validity or applicability by the licensing boards of states remaining party to the compact of any report of adverse action occurring prior to the withdrawal.

c. This compact shall not be construed to invalidate or prevent any nurse licensure agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a party state and a nonparty state that is made in accordance with the other provisions of this compact.

d. This compact may be amended by the party states. An amendment to this compact shall not become effective and binding upon the party states unless and until it is enacted into the laws of all party states.

11. *Article XI — Construction and severability.*

a. 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.

b. (1) In the event party states find a need for settling disputes arising under this compact, the party states may submit the issues in dispute to an arbitration panel which shall be comprised of an individual appointed by the compact administrator in the home state, an individual appointed by the compact administrator in the remote state or states involved, and an individual mutually agreed upon by the compact administrators of all the party states involved in the dispute.

(2) The decision of a majority of the arbitrators shall be final and binding.

152E.2 Compact administrator

The executive director of the board of nursing, as provided for in section 152.2, shall serve as the compact administrator identified in article VIII, paragraph “a”, of the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 and as the compact administrator identified in article VIII, paragraph “a”, of the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3.

152E.3 Form of advanced practice registered nurse compact

The advanced practice registered nurse compact is entered into and enacted into law with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

1. *Article I — Findings and declaration of purpose.*

a. The party states find all of the following:

(1) The health and safety of the public are affected by the degree of compliance with advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements and the effectiveness of enforcement activities related to state advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice laws.

(2) Violations of advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice and other laws regulating the practice of nursing may result in injury or harm to the public.

(3) The expanded mobility of advanced practice registered nurses and the use of advanced communication technologies as part of our nation’s health care delivery system require greater coordination and cooperation among states in the areas of advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements.

(4) New practice modalities and technology make compliance with individual state advanced practice

registered nurse licensure and practice requirements difficult and complex.

(5) The current system of duplicative advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements for advanced practice registered nurses practicing in multiple states is cumbersome and redundant to both advanced practice registered nurses and states.

(6) Uniformity of advanced practice registered nurse requirements throughout the states promotes public safety and public health benefits.

(7) Access to advanced practice registered nurse services increases the public’s access to health care, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

b. The general purposes of this compact are to:

(1) Facilitate the states’ responsibilities to protect the public’s health and safety.

(2) Ensure and encourage the cooperation of party states in the areas of advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements including promotion of uniform licensure requirements.

(3) Facilitate the exchange of information between party states in the areas of advanced practice registered nurse regulation, investigation, and adverse actions.

(4) Promote compliance with the laws governing advanced practice registered nurse practice in each jurisdiction.

(5) Invest all party states with the authority to hold an advanced practice registered nurse accountable for meeting all state practice laws in the state in which the patient is located at the time care is rendered through the mutual recognition of party state licenses.

2. *Article II — Definitions.* As used in this compact:

a. “Advanced practice registered nurse” means a nurse anesthetist, nurse practitioner, nurse midwife, or clinical nurse specialist to the extent a party state licenses or grants authority to practice in that advanced practice registered nurse role and title.

b. “Advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements” means the regulatory mechanism used by a party state to grant legal authority to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse.

c. “Advanced practice registered nurse uniform license or authority to practice requirements” means those minimum uniform licensure, education, and examination requirements as agreed to by the compact administrators and adopted by licensing boards for the recognized advanced practice registered nurse role and title.

d. “Adverse action” means a home or remote state action.

e. “Alternative program” means a voluntary, monodisciplinary monitoring program approved by a nurse licensing board.

f. “Coordinated licensure information system” means an integrated process for collecting, storing, and sharing information on advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice and enforcement activities related to advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice laws, which is

administered by a nonprofit organization composed of and controlled by state licensing boards.

g. “*Current significant investigative information*” means either of the following:

(1) Investigative information that a licensing board, after a preliminary inquiry that includes notification and an opportunity for the advanced practice registered nurse to respond if required by state law, has reason to believe is not groundless and, if proved true, would indicate more than a minor infraction.

(2) Investigative information that indicates that the advanced practice registered nurse represents an immediate threat to public health and safety regardless of whether the advanced practice registered nurse has been notified and had an opportunity to respond.

h. “*Home state*” means the party state that is the advanced practice registered nurse’s primary state of residence.

i. “*Home state action*” means any administrative, civil, equitable, criminal, or other action permitted by the home state’s laws which is imposed on an advanced practice registered nurse by the home state’s licensing board or other authority, including actions against an individual’s license or authority to practice such as revocation, suspension, probation, or any other action which affects an advanced practice registered nurse’s authorization to practice.

j. “*Licensing board*” means a party state’s regulatory body responsible for advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice.

k. “*Multistate advanced practice privilege*” means current authority from a remote state permitting an advanced practice registered nurse to practice in that state in the same role and title as the advanced practice registered nurse is licensed or authorized to practice in the home state to the extent that the remote state laws recognize such advanced practice registered nurse role and title. A party state has the authority, in accordance with existing state due process laws, to take action against the advanced practice registered nurse’s privilege, including revocation, suspension, probation, or any other action that affects an advanced practice registered nurse’s multistate privilege to practice.

l. “*Party state*” means any state that has adopted this compact.

m. “*Prescriptive authority*” means the legal authority to prescribe medications and devices as defined by party state laws.

n. “*Remote state*” means a party state, other than the home state, where either of the following applies:

(1) Where the patient is located at the time advanced practice registered nurse care is provided.

(2) In the case of advanced practice registered nurse practice not involving a patient, in such party state where the recipient of advanced practice registered nurse care is located.

o. “*Remote state action*” means either of the following:

(1) Any administrative, civil, equitable, criminal, or other action permitted by a remote state’s laws which is imposed on an advanced practice registered nurse by

the remote state’s licensing board or other authority, including actions against an individual’s multistate advanced practice privilege in the remote state.

(2) Cease and desist and other injunctive or equitable orders issued by remote states or the licensing boards of remote states.

p. “*State*” means a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

q. “*State practice laws*” means a party state’s laws and regulations that govern advanced practice registered nurse practice, define the scope of advanced nursing practice, including prescriptive authority, and create the methods and grounds for imposing discipline. “*State practice laws*” does not include the requirements necessary to obtain and retain advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse, except for qualifications or requirements of the home state.

r. “*Unencumbered*” means that a state has no current disciplinary action against an advanced practice registered nurse’s license or authority to practice.

3. Article III — General provisions and jurisdiction.

a. All party states shall participate in the nurse licensure compact for registered nurses and licensed practical or vocational nurses in order to enter into the advanced practice registered nurse compact.

b. A state shall not enter the advanced practice registered nurse compact until the state adopts, at a minimum, the advanced practice registered nurse uniform license or authority to practice requirements for each advanced practice registered nurse role and title recognized by the state seeking to enter the advanced practice registered nurse compact.

c. Advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice issued by a home state to a resident in that state shall be recognized by each party state as authorizing a multistate advanced practice privilege to the extent that the role and title are recognized by each party state. To obtain or retain advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements as an advanced practice registered nurse, an applicant must meet the home state’s qualifications for authority or renewal of authority as well as all other applicable state laws.

d. The advanced practice registered nurse multistate advanced practice privilege does not include prescriptive authority, and does not affect any requirements imposed by states to grant to an advanced practice registered nurse initial and continuing prescriptive authority according to state practice laws. However, a party state may grant prescriptive authority to an individual on the basis of a multistate advanced practice privilege to the extent permitted by state practice laws.

e. A party state may, in accordance with state due process laws, limit or revoke the multistate advanced practice privilege in the party state and may take any other necessary actions under the party state’s

applicable laws to protect the health and safety of the party state's citizens. If a party state takes action, the party state shall promptly notify the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the home state of any such actions by remote states.

f. An advanced practice registered nurse practicing in a party state must comply with the state practice laws of the state in which the patient is located at the time care is provided. The advanced practice registered nurse practice includes patient care and all advanced nursing practice defined by the party state's practice laws. The advanced practice registered nurse practice subjects an advanced practice registered nurse to the jurisdiction of the licensing board, the courts, and the laws of the party state.

g. Individuals not residing in a party state may apply for an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse under the laws of a party state. However, the authority to practice granted to these individuals shall not be recognized as granting the privilege to practice as an advanced practice registered nurse in any other party state unless explicitly agreed to by that party state.

4. *Article IV — Applications for advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice in a party state.*

a. (1) Once an application for an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice is submitted, a party state shall ascertain, through the coordinated licensure information system, whether the applicant has held, or is the holder of, a nursing license or authority to practice issued by another state, whether the applicant has had a history of previous disciplinary action by any state, whether an encumbrance exists on any license or authority to practice, and whether any other adverse action by any other state has been taken against a license or authority to practice.

(2) This information may be used in approving or denying an application for an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice.

b. An advanced practice registered nurse in a party state shall hold an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice in only one party state at a time, issued by the home state.

c. An advanced practice registered nurse who intends to change the nurse's primary state of residence may apply for an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice in the new home state in advance of such change. However, a new license or authority to practice shall not be issued by a party state until after an advanced practice registered nurse provides evidence of change in the nurse's primary state of residence satisfactory to the new home state's licensing board.

d. (1) If an advanced practice registered nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving between two party states, and obtains an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice from the new home state, the advanced

practice registered nurse license or authority to practice from the former home state is no longer valid.

(2) If an advanced practice registered nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving from a nonparty state to a party state, and obtains an advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice from the new home state, the individual state license issued by the nonparty state is not affected and shall remain in full force if so provided by the laws of the nonparty state.

(3) If an advanced practice registered nurse changes the nurse's primary state of residence by moving from a party state to a nonparty state, the advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice issued by the prior home state converts to an individual state license, valid only in the former home state, without the multistate licensure privilege to practice in other party states.

5. *Article V — Adverse actions.* In addition to the general provisions described in article III, the following provisions apply:

a. The licensing board of a remote state shall promptly report to the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system any remote state actions, including the factual and legal basis for such action, if known. The licensing board of a remote state shall also promptly report any significant current investigative information yet to result in a remote state action. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the home state of any such reports.

b. The licensing board of a party state shall have the authority to complete any pending investigations for an advanced practice registered nurse who changes the nurse's primary state of residence during the course of such investigations. It shall also have the authority to take appropriate action and shall promptly report the conclusions of such investigations to the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system. The administrator of the coordinated licensure information system shall promptly notify the new home state of any such actions.

c. A remote state may take adverse action affecting the multistate advanced practice privilege to practice within that party state. However, only the home state shall have the power to impose adverse action against the advanced practice registered nurse license or authority to practice issued by the home state.

d. For purposes of imposing adverse action, the licensing board of the home state shall give the same priority and effect to reported conduct received from a remote state as it would if such conduct had occurred within the home state. In so doing, it shall apply its own state laws to determine appropriate action.

e. The home state may take adverse action based on the factual findings of the remote state, so long as each state follows its own procedures for imposing such adverse action.

f. Nothing in this compact shall override a party 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 party state's laws. Party states must require advanced practice registered nurses who enter any alternative programs to agree not to practice in any other party state during the term of the alternative program without prior authorization from such other party state.

g. All home state licensing board disciplinary orders, agreed to or otherwise, which limit the scope of the advanced practice registered nurse's practice or require monitoring of the advanced practice registered nurse as a condition of the order shall include the requirements that the advanced practice registered nurse will limit the nurse's practice to the home state during the pendency of the order. This requirement may allow the advanced practice registered nurse to practice in other party states with prior written authorization from both the home state and party state licensing boards.

6. *Article VI — Additional authorities invested in party state licensing boards.* Notwithstanding any other powers, party state licensing boards shall have the authority to do all of the following:

a. If otherwise permitted by state law, recover from the affected advanced practice registered nurse the costs of investigations and disposition of cases resulting from any adverse action taken against that advanced practice registered nurse.

b. Issue subpoenas for both hearings and investigations which require the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of evidence. Subpoenas issued by a licensing board in a party state for the attendance and testimony of witnesses, 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 or evidence is located.

c. Issue cease and desist orders to limit or revoke an advanced practice registered nurse's privilege, license, or authority to practice in the state.

d. Promulgate uniform rules and regulations as provided for in article VIII, paragraph "c".

7. *Article VII — Coordinated licensure information system.*

a. All party states shall participate in a cooperative effort to create a coordinated database of all advanced practice registered nurses. This system shall include information on the advanced practice registered nurse licensure and practice requirements and disciplinary history of each advanced practice registered nurse, as contributed by party states, to assist in the coordination of the advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice and enforcement efforts.

b. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all party states' licensing boards shall promptly report adverse actions, actions against multistate advanced practice privileges, any current significant investigative information yet to result in adverse action, denials of

applications, and the reasons for such denials, to the coordinated licensure information system.

c. Current significant investigative information shall be transmitted through the coordinated licensure information system only to party state licensing boards.

d. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all party states' licensing boards contributing information to the coordinated licensure information system may designate information that shall not be shared with nonparty states or disclosed to other entities or individuals without the express permission of the contributing state.

e. Any personally identifiable information obtained by a party state's licensing board from the coordinated licensure information system shall not be shared with nonparty states or disclosed to other entities or individuals except to the extent permitted by the laws of the party state contributing the information.

f. Any information contributed to the coordinated licensure information system that is subsequently required to be expunged by the laws of the party state contributing that information shall also be expunged from the coordinated licensure information system.

g. The compact administrators, acting jointly with each other and in consultation with the administrator of the coordinated licensure information system, shall formulate necessary and proper procedures for the identification, collection, and exchange of information under this compact.

8. *Article VIII — Compact administration and interchange of information.*

a. The head of the licensing board, or the head's designee, of each party state shall be the administrator of this compact for the head's state.

b. The compact administrator of each party state shall furnish to the compact administrator of each other party state any information and documents including but not limited to a uniform data set of investigations, identifying information, licensure data, and disclosable alternative program participation information to facilitate the administration of this compact.

c. Compact administrators shall have the authority to develop uniform rules to facilitate and coordinate implementation of this compact. These uniform rules shall be adopted by party states, under the authority invested under article VI, paragraph "d".

9. *Article IX — Immunity.* A party state or the officers or employees or agents of a party state's licensing board who act in accordance with the provisions of this compact shall not be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith while engaged in the performance of their duties under this compact. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

10. *Article X — Entry into force, withdrawal, and amendment.*

a. This compact shall enter into force and become effective as to any state when it has been enacted into the laws of that state. Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the

same, but such withdrawal shall not take effect until six months after the withdrawing state has given notice of the withdrawal to the executive heads of all other party states.

b. Withdrawal shall not affect the validity or applicability by the licensing boards of states remaining party to the compact of any report of adverse action occurring prior to the withdrawal.

c. This compact shall not be construed to invalidate or prevent any advanced practice registered nurse licensure or authority to practice agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a party state and a nonparty state that is made in accordance with the other provisions of this compact.

d. This compact may be amended by the party states. An amendment to this compact shall not become effective and binding upon the party states unless and until it is enacted into the laws of all party states.

11. Article XI — Construction and severability.

a. This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes of the compact. 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 of the compact to any government, agency, person, or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability of the compact to any government, agency, person, or circumstance shall not be affected by that action. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state which is party to the compact, 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.

b. (1) In the event party states find a need for settling disputes arising under this compact, the party states may submit the issues in dispute to an arbitration panel which shall be comprised of an individual appointed by the compact administrator in the home state, an individual appointed by the compact administrator in the remote state or states involved, and an individual mutually agreed upon by the compact administrators of all the party states involved in the dispute.

(2) The decision of a majority of the arbitrators shall be final and binding.

CHAPTER 272C

REGULATION OF LICENSED PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

272C.1 Definitions

1. “*Continuing education*” means that education which is obtained by a professional or occupational licensee in order to maintain, improve, or expand skills and knowledge obtained prior to initial licensure or to

develop new and relevant skills and knowledge. This education may be obtained through formal or informal education practices, self-study, research, and participation in professional, technical, and occupational societies, and by other similar means as authorized by the board.

2. “*Disciplinary proceeding*” means any proceeding under the authority of a licensing board pursuant to which licensee discipline may be imposed.

3. “*Inactive licensee re-entry*” means that process a former or inactive professional or occupational licensee pursues to again be capable of actively and competently practicing as a professional or occupational licensee.

4. “*Licensee discipline*” means any sanction a licensing board may impose upon its licensees for conduct which threatens or denies citizens of this state a high standard of professional or occupational care.

5. The term “*licensing*” and its derivations include the terms “*registration*” and “*certification*” and their derivations.

6. “*Licensing board*” or “*board*” includes the following boards:

n. The board of nursing, created pursuant to [chapter 147](#).

7. “*Malpractice*” means any error or omission, unreasonable lack of skill, or failure to maintain a reasonable standard of care by a licensee in the course of practice of the licensee’s occupation or profession, pursuant to this chapter.

8. “*Peer review*” means evaluation of professional services rendered by a professional practitioner.

9. “*Peer review committee*” means one or more persons acting in a peer review capacity pursuant to this chapter.

272C.2 Continuing education required

1. Each licensing board shall require and issue rules for continuing education requirements as a condition to license renewal.

2. The rules shall create continuing education requirements at a minimum level prescribed by each licensing board. These boards may also establish continuing education programs to assist a licensee in meeting such continuing education requirements. Such rules shall also:

a. Give due attention to the effect of continuing education requirements on interstate and international practice.

b. Place the responsibility for arrangement of financing of continuing education on the licensee, while allowing the board to receive any other available funds or resources that aid in supporting a continuing education program.

c. Attempt to express continuing education requirements in terms of uniform and widely recognized measurement units.

d. Establish guidelines, including guidelines in regard to the monitoring of licensee participation, for the approval

of continuing education programs that qualify under the continuing education requirements prescribed.

e. Not be implemented for the purpose of limiting the size of the profession or occupation.

f. Define the status of active and inactive licensure and establish appropriate guidelines for inactive licensee reentry.

g. Be promulgated solely for the purpose of assuring a continued maintenance of skills and knowledge by a professional or occupational licensee directly related and commensurate with the current level of competency of the licensee's profession or occupation.

3. The state board of engineering and land surveyors, the board of architectural examiners, the board of landscape architectural examiners, and the economic development authority shall cooperate with each other and with persons who typically offer continuing education courses for design professionals to make available energy efficiency related continuing education courses, and to encourage interdisciplinary cooperation and education concerning available energy efficiency strategies for employment in the state's construction industry.

4. A person licensed to practice an occupation or profession in this state shall be deemed to have complied with the continuing education requirements of this state during periods that the person serves honorably on active duty in the military services, or for periods that the person is a resident of another state or district having a continuing education requirement for the occupation or profession and meets all requirements of that state or district for practice therein, or for periods that the person is a government employee working in the person's licensed specialty and assigned to duty outside of the United States, or for other periods of active practice and absence from the state approved by the appropriate licensing board.

5. A person licensed to sell real estate in this state shall be deemed to have complied with the continuing education requirements of this state during periods that the person serves honorably on active duty in the military services, or for periods that the person is a resident of another state or district having a continuing education requirement for the occupation or profession and meets all requirements of that state or district for practice therein, if the state or district accords the same privilege to Iowa residents, or for periods that the person is a government employee working in the person's licensed specialty and assigned to duty outside of the United States, or for other periods of active practice and absence from the state approved by the appropriate licensing board.

272C.2C Continuing education minimum requirements — medicine and surgery and osteopathic medicine and surgery, nursing, dentistry, podiatry, and physician assistants

1. The board of medicine, board of dentistry, board of physician assistants, board of podiatry, and board of

nursing shall establish rules requiring a person licensed pursuant to section 148.3, 148C.3, 149.3, or 152.6 or chapter 153 who has prescribed opioids to a patient during the previous licensure cycle to receive continuing education credits regarding the United States centers for disease control and prevention guideline for prescribing opioids for chronic pain, including recommendations on limitations on dosages and the length of prescriptions, risk factors for abuse, and nonopioid and nonpharmacologic therapy options, as a condition of license renewal. Each licensing board shall have the authority to determine how often a licensee must receive continuing education credits.

2. The rules established pursuant to this section shall include the option for a licensee to attest as part of the license renewal process that the licensee is not subject to the requirement to receive continuing education credits pursuant to this section, due to the fact that the licensee did not prescribe opioids to a patient during the previous licensure cycle.

272C.3 Authority of licensing boards

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, each licensing board shall have the powers to:

a. Administer and enforce the laws and administrative rules provided for in this chapter and any other statute to which the licensing board is subject.

b. Adopt and enforce administrative rules which provide for the partial reexamination of the professional licensing examinations given by each licensing board.

c. Review or investigate, or both, upon written complaint or upon its own motion pursuant to other evidence received by the board, alleged acts or omissions which the board reasonably believes constitute cause under applicable law or administrative rule for licensee discipline.

d. Determine in any case whether an investigation, or further investigation, or a disciplinary proceeding is warranted. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 17A, a determination by a licensing board that an investigation is not warranted or that an investigation should be closed without initiating a disciplinary proceeding is not subject to judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19.

e. Initiate and prosecute disciplinary proceedings.

f. Impose licensee discipline.

g. Petition the district court for enforcement of its authority with respect to licensees or with respect to other persons violating the laws which the board is charged with administering.

h. Register or establish and register peer review committees.

i. Refer to a registered peer review committee for investigation, review, and report to the board, any complaint or other evidence of an act or omission which the board reasonably believes to constitute cause for licensee discipline. However, the referral of any matter shall not relieve the board of any of its duties and shall not divest the board of any authority or jurisdiction.

j. Determine and administer the renewal of licenses for periods not exceeding three years.

k. Establish a licensee review committee for the purpose of evaluating and monitoring licensees who are impaired as a result of alcohol or drug abuse, dependency, or addiction, or by any mental or physical disorder or disability, and who self-report the impairment to the committee, or who are referred by the board to the committee. Members of the committee shall receive actual expenses for the performance of their duties and shall be eligible to receive per diem compensation pursuant to section 7E.6. The board shall adopt rules for the establishment and administration of the committee, including but not limited to establishment of the criteria for eligibility for referral to the committee and the grounds for disciplinary action for noncompliance with committee decisions. Information in the possession of the board or the licensee review committee, under this paragraph, shall be subject to the confidentiality requirements of section 272C.6. Referral of a licensee by the board to a licensee review committee shall not relieve the board of any duties of the board and shall not divest the board of any authority or jurisdiction otherwise provided. A licensee who violates section 272C.10 or the rules of the board while under review by the licensee review committee shall be referred to the board for appropriate action.

2. Each licensing board may impose one or more of the following as licensee discipline:

a. Revoke a license, or suspend a license either until further order of the board or for a specified period, upon any of the grounds specified in section 100D.5, 105.22, 147.55, 148.6, 148B.7, 152.10, 153.34, 154A.24, 169.13, 455B.219, 542.10, 542B.21, 543B.29, 544A.13, 544B.15, or 602.3203 or chapter 151 or 155, as applicable, or upon any other grounds specifically provided for in this chapter for revocation of the license of a licensee subject to the jurisdiction of that board, or upon failure of the licensee to comply with a decision of the board imposing licensee discipline.

b. Revoke, or suspend either until further order of the board or for a specified period, the privilege of a licensee to engage in one or more specified procedures, methods, or acts incident to the practice of the profession, if pursuant to hearing or stipulated or agreed settlement the board finds that because of a lack of education or experience, or because of negligence, or careless acts or omissions, or because of one or more intentional acts or omissions, the licensee has demonstrated a lack of qualifications which are necessary to assure the residents of this state a high standard of professional and occupational care.

c. Impose a period of probation under specified conditions, whether or not in conjunction with other sanctions.

d. Require additional professional education or training, or reexamination, or any combination, as a condition precedent to the reinstatement of a license or of any privilege incident thereto, or as a condition precedent to the termination of any suspension.

e. Impose civil penalties by rule, if the rule specifies which offenses or acts are subject to civil penalties. The amount of civil penalty shall be in the discretion of the board, but shall not exceed one thousand dollars. Failure to comply with the imposition of a civil penalty may be grounds for further license discipline.

f. Issue a citation and warning respecting licensee behavior which is subject to the imposition of other sanctions by the board.

3. The powers conferred by this section upon a licensing board shall be in addition to powers specified elsewhere in the Code. The powers of any other person specified elsewhere in the Code shall not limit the powers of a licensing board conferred by this section, nor shall the powers of such other person be deemed limited by the provisions of this section.

4. a. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit informal stipulation and settlement by a board and a licensee of any matter involving licensee discipline. However, licensee discipline shall not be agreed to or imposed except pursuant to a written decision which specifies the sanction and which is entered by the board and filed.

b. All health care boards shall file written decisions which specify the sanction entered by the board with the Iowa department of public health which shall be available to the public upon request. All non-health care boards shall have on file the written and specified decisions and sanctions entered by the board and shall be available to the public upon request.

272C.4 Duties of board

Each licensing board shall have the following duties in addition to other duties specified by this chapter or elsewhere in the Code:

1. Establish procedures by which complaints which relate to licensure or to licensee discipline shall be received and reviewed by the board.

2. Establish procedures by which disputes between licensees and clients which result in judgments or settlements in or of malpractice claims or actions shall be investigated by the board.

3. Establish procedures by which any recommendation taken by a peer review committee shall be reported to and reviewed by the board if a peer review committee is established.

4. Establish procedures for registration with the board of peer review committees if a peer review committee is established.

5. Define by rule those recommendations of peer review committees which shall constitute disciplinary recommendations which must be reported to the board if a peer review committee is established.

6. Define by rule acts or omissions that are grounds for revocation or suspension of a

license under section 100D.5, 105.22, 147.55, 148.6, 148B.7, 152.10, 153.34, 154A.24, 169.13, 455B.219, 542.10, 542B.21, 543B.29, 544A.13, 544B.15, or 602.3203 or chapter 151 or 155, as applicable, and to define by rule acts or omissions that constitute

negligence, careless acts, or omissions within the meaning of section 272C.3, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, which licensees are required to report to the board pursuant to section 272C.9, subsection 2.

7. Establish the procedures by which licensees shall report those acts or omissions specified by the board pursuant to subsection 6.

8. Give written notice to another licensing board or to a hospital licensing agency if evidence received by the board either alleges or constitutes reasonable cause to believe the existence of an act or omission which is subject to discipline by that other board or agency.

9. Require each health care licensing board to file with the Iowa department of public health a copy of each decision of the board imposing licensee discipline. Each non-health care board shall have on file a copy of each decision of the board imposing licensee discipline which copy shall be properly dated and shall be in simple language and in the most concise form consistent with clearness and comprehensiveness of subject matter.

10. Establish procedures consistent with the provisions of section 261.121, subsection 2, and sections 261.122 through 261.127 by which, in the board’s discretion, a license shall be suspended, denied, or revoked, or other disciplinary action imposed, with regard to a licensee subject to the board’s jurisdiction who has defaulted on a repayment or service obligation under any federal or state educational loan or service-conditional scholarship program. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, each board shall defer to the federal or state program’s determination of default upon certification by the program of such a default on the part of a licensee, and shall remove the suspension, grant the license, or stay the revocation or other disciplinary action taken if the federal or state program certifies that the defaulting licensee has agreed to fulfill the licensee’s obligation, or is complying with an approved repayment plan. Licensure sanctions shall be reinstated upon certification that a defaulting licensee has failed to comply with the repayment or service requirements, as determined by the federal or state program. The provisions of this subsection relating to board authority to act in response to notification of default shall apply not only to a licensing board, as defined in section 272C.1, but also to any other licensing board or authority regulating a license authorized by the laws of this state. 11. Adopt rules by January 1, 2015, to provide credit towards qualifications for licensure to practice an occupation or profession in this state for education, training, and service obtained or completed by an individual while serving honorably on federal active duty, state active duty, or national guard duty, as defined in section 29A.1, to the extent consistent with the qualifications required by the appropriate licensing board. The rules shall also provide credit towards qualifications for initial licensure for education, training, or service obtained or completed by an individual while serving honorably in the military forces of another state or the organized reserves of the armed forces of the

United States, to the extent consistent with the qualifications required by the appropriate licensing board. 12. a. Establish procedures by January 1, 2015, to expedite the licensing of an individual who is licensed in a similar profession or occupation in another state and who is a veteran, as defined in section 35.1.

b. If the board determines that the professional or occupational licensing requirements of the state where the veteran is licensed are substantially equivalent to the licensing requirements of this state, the procedures shall require the licensing of the veteran in this state.

c. If the board determines that the professional or occupational licensing requirements of the state where the veteran is licensed are not substantially equivalent to the professional or occupational licensing requirements of this state, the procedures shall allow the provisional licensing of the veteran for a period of time deemed necessary by the board to obtain a substantial equivalent to the licensing requirements of this state. The board shall advise the veteran of required education or training necessary to obtain a substantial equivalent to the professional or occupational licensing requirements of this state, and the procedures shall provide for licensing of an individual who has, pursuant to this paragraph, obtained a substantial equivalent to the professional or occupational licensing requirements of this state.

13. Beginning December 15, 2016, annually file a report with the governor and the general assembly providing information and statistics on credit received by individuals for education, training, and service pursuant to subsection 11 and information and statistics on licenses and provisional licenses issued pursuant to subsection 12.

272C.5 Licensee disciplinary procedure — rulemaking delegation

1. Each licensing board may establish by rule licensee disciplinary procedures. Each licensing board may impose licensee discipline under these procedures.

2. Rules promulgated under subsection 1 of this section:

a. Shall comply with the provisions of chapter 17A.

b. Shall designate who may or shall initiate a licensee disciplinary investigation and a licensee disciplinary proceeding, and who shall prosecute a disciplinary proceeding and under what conditions, and shall state the procedures for review by the licensing board of findings of fact if a majority of the licensing board does not hear the disciplinary proceeding.

c. Shall state whether the procedures are an alternative to or an addition to the procedures stated in sections 100D.5, 105.23, 105.24, 148.6 through 148.9, 152.10, 152.11, 153.33, 154A.23, 542.11, 542B.22, 543B.35, 543B.36, and 544B.16.

d. Shall specify methods by which the final decisions of the board relating to disciplinary proceedings shall be published.

272C.6 Hearings — power of subpoena — decisions

1. Disciplinary hearings held pursuant to this chapter shall be heard by the board sitting as the hearing panel, or by a panel of not less than three board members who are licensed in the profession, or by a panel of not less than three members appointed pursuant to subsection 2.

2. Notwithstanding chapters 17A and 21 a disciplinary hearing shall be open to the public at the discretion of the licensee.

2. When, in the opinion of a majority of the board, it is desirable to obtain specialists within an area of practice of a profession when holding disciplinary hearings, a licensing board may appoint licensees not having a conflict of interest to make findings of fact and to report to the board. Such findings shall not include any recommendation for or against licensee discipline.

3. a. The presiding officer of a hearing panel may issue subpoenas pursuant to rules of the board on behalf of the board or on behalf of the licensee. A licensee may have subpoenas issued on the licensee's behalf.

(1) A subpoena issued under the authority of a licensing board may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of professional records, books, papers, correspondence and other records, whether or not privileged or confidential under law, which are deemed necessary as evidence in connection with a disciplinary proceeding.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to enable a licensing board to compel an attorney of the licensee, or stenographer or confidential clerk of the attorney, to disclose any information when privileged against disclosure by section 622.10.

(3) In the event of a refusal to obey a subpoena, the licensing board may petition the district court for its enforcement. Upon proper showing, the district court shall order the person to obey the subpoena, and if the person fails to obey the order of the court the person may be found guilty of contempt of court.

b. The presiding officer of a hearing panel may also administer oaths and affirmations, take or order that depositions be taken, and pursuant to rules of the board, grant immunity to a witness from disciplinary proceedings initiated either by the board or by other state agencies which might otherwise result from the testimony to be given by the witness to the panel.

4. a. In order to assure a free flow of information for accomplishing the purposes of this section, and notwithstanding section 622.10, all complaint files, investigation files, other investigation reports, and other investigative information in the possession of a licensing board or peer review committee acting under the authority of a licensing board or its employees or agents which relates to licensee discipline are privileged and confidential, and are not subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for their release to a person other than the licensee and the boards, their employees and agents involved in licensee discipline,

and are not admissible in evidence in a judicial or administrative proceeding other than the proceeding involving licensee discipline. However, investigative information in the possession of a licensing board or its employees or agents which relates to licensee discipline may be disclosed to appropriate licensing authorities within this state, the appropriate licensing authority in another state, the coordinated licensure information system provided for in the nurse licensure compact contained in section 152E.1 or the advanced practice registered nurse compact contained in section 152E.3, the District of Columbia, or a territory or country in which the licensee is licensed or has applied for a license. If the investigative information in the possession of a licensing board or its employees or agents indicates a crime has been committed, the information shall be reported to the proper law enforcement agency. However, a final written decision and finding of fact of a licensing board in a disciplinary proceeding, including a decision referred to in section 272C.3, subsection 4, is a public record.

b. Pursuant to the provisions of section 17A.19, subsection 6, a licensing board upon an appeal by the licensee of the decision by the licensing board, shall transmit the entire record of the contested case to the reviewing court.

c. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 17A.19, subsection 6, if a waiver of privilege has been involuntary and evidence has been received at a disciplinary hearing, the court shall order withheld the identity of the individual whose privilege was waived.

5. Licensee discipline shall not be imposed except upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the licensing board.

6. a. A board created pursuant to chapter 147, 154A, 155, 169, 542, 542B, 543B, 543D, 544A, or 544B may charge a fee not to exceed seventy-five dollars for conducting a disciplinary hearing pursuant to this chapter which results in disciplinary action taken against the licensee by the board, and in addition to the fee, may recover from a licensee the costs for the following procedures and associated personnel:

- (1) Transcript.
- (2) Witness fees and expenses.
- (3) Depositions.
- (4) Medical examination fees incurred relating to a person licensed under chapter 147, 154A, 155, or 169.

b. The department of agriculture and land stewardship, the department of commerce, and the Iowa department of public health shall each adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A which provide for the allocation of fees and costs collected pursuant to this section to the board under its jurisdiction collecting the fees and costs. The fees and costs shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

272C.7 Executive secretary and personnel

1. As an alternative to authority contained elsewhere in this chapter, a licensing board may employ within the limits of available funds an executive secretary, one or

more inspectors, and such clerical personnel as may be necessary for the administration of the duties of the board. Employees of the board shall be employed subject to chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The qualifications of the executive secretary shall be determined by the board.

2. All employees of a licensing board shall be reimbursed subject to the rules of the director of the department of administrative services for their expenses incurred in the performance of official duties. All reimbursements shall constitute costs of sustaining the board.

3. Licensees appointed to serve on a hearing panel pursuant to section 272C.6, subsection 2, shall be compensated at the rate specified in section 7E.6 for each day of actual duty, and shall be reimbursed for actual expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of duties.

4. Salaries, per diem, and expenses incurred in the performance of official duties of the board or its employees shall be paid from funds appropriated by the general assembly.

272C.8 Immunities

1. a. A person shall not be civilly liable as a result of the person's acts, omissions, or decisions in good faith as a member of a licensing board or as an employee or agent in connection with the person's duties.

b. A person shall not be civilly liable as a result of filing a report or complaint with a licensing board or peer review committee, or for the disclosure to a licensing board or its agents or employees, whether or not pursuant to a subpoena of records, documents, testimony, or other forms of information which constitute privileged matter concerning a recipient of health care services or some other person, in connection with proceedings of a peer review committee, or in connection with duties of a health care board. However, such immunity from civil liability shall not apply if such act is done with malice.

c. A person shall not be dismissed from employment, and shall not be discriminated against by an employer because the person filed a complaint with a licensing board or peer review committee, or because the person participated as a member, agent, or employee of a licensing board or peer review committee, or presented testimony or other evidence to a licensing board or peer review committee.

2. Any employer who violates the terms of this section shall be liable to any person aggrieved for actual and punitive damages plus reasonable attorney fees.

272C.9 Duties of licensees

1. Each licensee of a licensing board, as a condition of licensure, is under a duty to submit to a physical, mental, or clinical competency examination when directed in writing by the board for cause. All objections shall be waived as to the admissibility of the examining physician's testimony or reports on the grounds of

privileged communications. The medical testimony or report shall not be used against the licensee in any proceeding other than one relating to licensee discipline by the board, or one commenced in district court for revocation of the licensee's privileges. The licensing board, upon probable cause, shall have the authority to order a physical, mental, or clinical competency examination, and upon refusal of the licensee to submit to the examination the licensing board may order that the allegations pursuant to which the order of physical, mental, or clinical competency examination was made shall be taken to be established.

2. A licensee has a continuing duty to report to the licensing board by whom the person is licensed those acts or omissions specified by rule of the board pursuant to section 272C.4, subsection 6, when committed by another person licensed by the same licensing board. This subsection does not apply to licensees under chapter 542 when the observations are a result of participation in programs of practice review, peer review and quality review conducted by professional organizations of certified public accountants, for educational purposes and approved by the accountancy examining board.

3. A licensee shall have a continuing duty and obligation, as a condition of licensure, to report to the licensing board by which the licensee is licensed every adverse judgment in a professional or occupational malpractice action to which the licensee is a party, and every settlement of a claim against the licensee alleging malpractice.

4. A licensee who willfully fails to comply with subsection 2 or 3 of this section commits a violation of this chapter for which licensee discipline may be imposed.

272C.10 Rules for revocation or suspension of license

A licensing board established after January 1, 1978 and pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall by rule include provisions for the revocation or suspension of a license which shall include but is not limited to the following:

1. Fraud in procuring a license.
2. Professional incompetency.
3. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations in the practice of the licensee's profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.
4. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.
5. Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the licensee. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.
6. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.
7. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.

8. Willful or repeated violations of the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTER 702

DEFINITIONS

702.8 Death

“Death” means the condition determined by the following standard: A person will be considered dead if in the announced opinion of a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 148, a physician assistant licensed pursuant to chapter 148C, or a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse licensed pursuant to chapter 152, based on ordinary standards of medical practice, that person has experienced an irreversible cessation of spontaneous respiratory and circulatory functions. In the event that artificial means of support preclude a determination that these functions have ceased, a person will be considered dead if in the announced opinion of two physicians, based on ordinary standards of medical practice, that person has experienced an irreversible cessation of spontaneous brain functions. Death will have occurred at the time when the relevant functions ceased.