



Getting Started

A Primer for States Entering the IMLC

Congratulations! Your state has joined the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact.

That, by itself, is an accomplishment. As you might expect, though, there is more work ahead as your state prepares to participate fully in the operations of the Compact.

The Interstate Medical Licensure Compact Commission (IMLCC) wants to assist you in those preparations. The IMLCC's Communications Committee has developed the following primer for that purpose.

The primer addresses several subject areas related to Compact implementation. Each of these areas has key questions that your state will need to answer based on the applicable laws, rules, policies, and procedures in place in your state. The IMLCC recognizes the diversity among its states and so has chosen not to presume what your answers will be.

You will find a feature called "One State's Experience" In each subject area. This explains how states addressed implementation of various components of the Compact – from creating rules and establishing fees to managing forms and training staff. In many areas, these states' decisions had to be reviewed and discussed in advance of the passage of the legislation for the state to be ready. These narratives are intended only to provide one approach to addressing these subjects, but not a "one size fits all." Your state will arrive at your own individual answers, processes, and procedures. If this primer helps you reach that goal, it will have served its purpose even in small ways.

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Our State has Joined the Compact. Now What?

Identifying Commissioners.

- Who appoints the Commissioner(s) from your board?
 - Is it the Governor, the Department, the Board, other?
- Is there an established appointment process or does one need to be created?
- If the Board doesn't appoint, can it recommend appointees to the appointing authority?

One State's Experience, Example 1: *The legislation that entered this state into the Compact also specified that the Governor would appoint the state's two Commissioners to the IMLCC. The state has only one medical board (overseeing both M.D. and D.O. licensees) so both Commissioners would have to come from that board.*

Shortly after the Governor signed the Compact legislation, the board took the initiative and recommended two people to the Governor—a physician board member and the board's executive. This occurred before the effective date of the new Compact law, giving the Governor time to consider the recommendations.

As the law took effect, the Governor made his appointments, naming the two individuals recommended by the board.

Identifying the coordinator(s) to implement the Compact.

- Who will be responsible for getting the Compact up and running in your state?
 - Is it the Board's executive director/administrator, the Department managers, a task force, or some other?
 - What resources are available?

One State's Experience, Example 1: *This Board's executive is also a Commissioner with the IMLCC and made personal involvement in the implementation a priority. As a result, the executive assumed the role of coordinator for implementation. Because the board is part of an agency, with functions spread among several units, the executive began making contacts with the units responsible for licensing, fiscal matters, database management and complaint processing. The board's legal team also was briefed in anticipation of rulemaking.*

One State's Experience, Example 2: *This Board's licensing manager is also a Commissioner. This allowed the use of current licensing processes to complement the*

implementation of the Compact. The manager was able to work with other departments, such as IT, to change systems where necessary. In addition, the manager kept the board informed of process changes and how implementation was progressing.

Rulemaking

Is rulemaking necessary?

- Early conversations with staff and leadership from:
 - Licensing
 - Compliance
 - IT
 - Fiscal
- Comparing current practice to process changes will help identify whether rules are needed to specify procedures or state-specific aspects of Compact participation.

Bring legal into the conversation (if they're not there already).

- Rulemaking by the board probably will not be able to proceed without direct involvement by legal counsel.

One State's Experience, Example 1: *As one of the first states to join the Compact, its medical board began contemplating rules even before the IMLCC was ready to institute its online application process. The board created a rule addressing in-state physicians who would identify the state as their State of Principal License and seek a Letter of Qualification. The rule was brief and anticipated physicians applying directly to the board.*

The rule went into effect shortly before the IMLCC opened its online application portal but was written so that the board could defer to IMLCC processes once they were established.

It was determined that the board did not need a rule to govern "incoming" physicians who selected the state for expedited licensure based on a Letter of Qualification from elsewhere.

Fees

Are different fees needed for licenses issued via the Compact?

- Since the license issued is the same as a license issued through traditional methods, should the fee be the same?
- Or should it be different because the cost of issuing a license is expected to be less?
- Does your state pro-rate the cost of a license based on the proximity of the renewal deadline?
- Are there any other considerations specific to your state?

Are fees established by rule or by more informal policy decisions?

- If fees are set in rule, make sure they are covered in your board's rulemaking.

One State's Experience, Example 1: In this state, fees are set in the administrative rule, so rulemaking was necessary. Fee changes were placed into the same rulemaking proposal as the "process" rule.

The state's medical board wanted to make sure there was no perception that a license issued via the Compact was somehow "different" than a physician license issued via the traditional application process.

The board decided every physician license issued should cost the same amount of money, regardless of the method used to issue it or when it is issued. To make that clear, the board amended its rules on physician license fees to include a fee for "Physician license issued via interstate compact." The amount was the same as a "License application fee": \$500.

Renewal fees did not need to be addressed, as every physician license has the same renewal fee, regardless of the license's process.

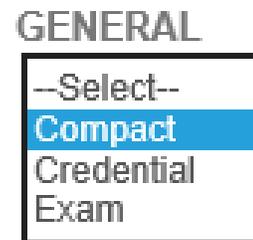
While this state contemplated a state-specific Compact application fee for LOQs, this became unnecessary once the IMLCC set its fee of \$700, with \$300 earmarked for the physician's State of Principal License.

Licensure Database / Information Technology

Identifying new physicians who enter via the Compact.

- Your state will need to identify the physicians who acquire licenses from your board via the IMLCC.
- This information will be useful when it's time for those physicians to renew their licenses via the IMLCC.
- This will also be useful in reporting how many physicians entered your state via the IMLCC and, perhaps, where they are located.

One State's Experience, Example 1: *This state's database already had fields to note whether a license was given as the result of the applicant passing an examination (identified as "exam") or on the basis of existing licensure in another jurisdiction or certification from a non-government organization (identified as "credential.") At the request of the board executive and the agency's licensing unit, the database managers added a third field for "compact" to note physicians who came into the state via that route.*



One State's Experience, Example 2: *This state's database prefixes to denote differences in licenses. However, the board wanted to ensure that Compact licenses were the same as those issued the traditional way. This led to the creation of a "flag" to internally denote compact licenses. The flag allows staff to run reports and gather data.*

Identifying licensees who receive letters of qualification.

- Similarly, your state will want to know which of your physician licensees received a Letter of Qualification for the Compact and when that occurred.
- You'll also want to know how many of your licensees received a Letter of Qualification (LOQ).

One State's Experience, Example 1: *In this state, a new marker was created to denote licensees who have requested an LOQ. The marker is the same for those who qualify and those who don't. In addition, because this state does not use criminal background checks, a new section had to be added to the database to handle this information.*

One State's Experience, Example 2: *This state had its database managers add new fields to physician licensee records to identify whether a physician is "Compact Eligible" or not. If a physician has received a Compact LOQ, the database shows when it was*

issued and when it expires.

Compact Eligible

Yes No

Qualification Expiration Date

11/26/2019



Qualification Eligibility Date

11/26/2018



Identifying licensees found to be ineligible for the compact.

- Conversely, your state also will want to know which physicians were found to be ineligible for the Compact. You will want to know how many physicians were turned down.

Information your database requires before a license can be issued.

- For instance, does your database require an “application” record before a “license” record can be created?
- Is there specific information that every record must have to be created?

One State’s Experience, Example 1: *This state’s database required an “application record” to be in place prior to issuing a license, after which a “license record” is created automatically. As a result, licensing staff must create an “application record” and enter key information into it and all documentation sent by the IMLCC. In practice, this takes less time than creating an “application record” through traditional application processes. But it still requires manual input of the information by someone skilled in using the database, i.e., a trained licensing specialist.*

Updating your licensure database to accommodate the IMLCC process.

- Are licenses usually issued only upon payment of fees?
- In the case of the IMLC, all fees are paid to the Commission, which then passes them on to the states. The Remittance process to the states takes time -- there can be a 2-week gap between when the fee is paid to the IMLCC, the member board receives it.

One State's Experience, Example 1: *This state's database was programmed so that no license could be issued until the proper fee was received. For physician licenses issued via the Compact, that feature had to be turned off, but only for those licenses. As a result, "incoming" physicians receive their licenses even though the state has not yet received its required fees. Once the fee is received from the IMLCC for a given individual, the payment is noted in the database.*

One State's Experience, Example 2: *In this state, applications are not acted upon until the fee is received. This process was changed for compact applications and the fees are received after the license has been issued.*

iStarsII – IMLCC Processing Workflow

The IMLCC implemented its current system, iStarsII, on August 4, 2020.

- When the physician has completed an application, your board will receive an email when action is required.
- A link will take you directly into the application for review.
- The email can be saved to provide access later or the application can be accessed directly by logging into the iStarsII system (aka CRM).
- The processing and approval/rejection, including an electronic signature, is done online through iStarsII.

Training to use the iStarsII system is unique to each member board.

- The training generally involves 2 - 90-minute sessions. More training sessions can be added. Each training is customized to your board's needs.
- The training is done online, in a test environment that recreates the production environment, so your training will match the process your staff follows when they are working live applications.
- The training sessions are recorded for future reference.

- Step by step training videos of each process and application type are also available for review at any time.
- Think about who should attend training? Also, see the next discussion item
- Will there be a primary person responsible for the processing or will the duties be shared among different staff?

Training Licensure Staff

Selecting the workers.

- Are enough applications anticipated to require dedicated staff who will review only those applications?
- Will all “front line” licensing staff do this work as a shared duty?
- What level of experience should those people have?
- What training will need to be scheduled?

One State’s Experience, Example 1: *In this state, the decision was made to assign IMLCC applications to only those licensing specialists who already had experience with traditional physician license applications. They would work directly with the board executive.*

The “how” and “who” of training.

- Is it the board executive’s responsibility to conduct training re: Compact processes?
- A unit manager?
- A dedicated training specialist or agency unit?
- Will you do a “train the expert” or provide the same training to all?
- Who will develop the training?
- What’s the best way to deliver training--in-person, by webinar, in print form?

One State’s Experience, Example 1: *In this state, the board executive first met with licensing specialists already experienced with processing physician applications through traditional means. Their supervisors were also included. Together, they reviewed the requirements of the Compact for both license issuance*

and Letter of Qualification (LOQ) reviews. Based on those conversations and the suggestions of the licensing specialists, the board executive created draft checklists and outlines of the tasks that the specialists would be expected to perform.

Further conversations led to refinements of the checklists and task outlines, followed by testing. For LOQs, licensing specialists tested the checklists and task lists by reviewing the license records of physician members of the medical board, as if those physicians were seeking LOQs. For license issuance to “incoming” physicians, the database’s “test” environment provided a means to create application and license records for fictitious applicants without affecting the actual database.

Licensing specialists continue to work with the process and suggest improvements. As a result, the time spent by licensing specialists on IMLCC applications has been reduced, with no reduction in quality.

One State’s Experience, Example 2: *The licensing manager handles compact applications in this state. Much of this state’s licensure process is done online and the compact was found to be a much more manual process. Due to the small staff size and number of applications normally handled, it was felt, at the time, that this would represent an increased burden to staff working at full capacity. Staff has been trained and provide cover when the manager is away.*

Issuing Licenses / License Renewals

A license acquired via the compact is no different than any other license.

- The Compact clarifies that a physician license issued by a state through the Compact is no different from a physician license issued through existing state-specific application processes.
- Participating states are discouraged from adding special designations to licenses—or printed license certificates—that convey that they are somehow different from other Physician licenses.

Expiration dates.

- The expiration date should be no different for a license issued via the Compact than for a license issued at the same time through your state’s application process.
- If your state has an annual expiration date, then licenses issued via the Compact

process would expire on that date, as would all other physician licenses.

- If you have “rolling” dates based on when a license was issued, that protocol should be followed for licenses issued via the Compact.

One State’s Experience, Example 1: *This state’s physician licenses are valid for two years and have an expected expiration date of March 31. (The only difference is whether that date is in an odd-numbered or even-numbered year. Roughly half of this state’s physician licenses expire each year.) The expiration date is set automatically by the licensure database for new licensees. This is true for licenses issued via Compact processes and those issued via standard application processes*

Preparing for license renewals.

- The Compact’s statutory language requires that physicians who receive licenses via the Compact’s expedited process renew those licenses through the Compact Commission. The process essentially works like this:
 - 1) 90 days before a “via Compact” physician’s license expires, your state contacts that individual and directs him/her to begin the renewal at the IMLCC website. If your state has additional requirements for renewal, you can also inform the physician of those at the same time.
 - 2) The physician goes to the IMLCC website, initiates the renewal and pays your state’s renewal fee.
 - 3) Your state is informed of the renewal.”
 - 4) If your state has additional requirements for renewal, you can follow up with the physician to ensure those requirements are fulfilled.

One State’s Experience, Example 1: *As of the creation of this primer, this state has not gone through a renewal process for physicians licensed via the Compact. But preparations have been made. 90 days prior to the March 31 expiration date, reminder e-mails will be sent to physicians whose licenses are “about to expire” directing them to do two things:*

- 1) *Go to the IMLCC website to initiate renewal and pay the renewal fee.*
- 2) *Submit a printed renewal form and attestation to the state. At present, the online renewal process requires payment of a fee, so that poses an obstacle.*

All expiring physician licensees will get a reminder notice from this state about 60 days

prior to the expiration date. Physicians licensed via the Compact will get two reminders, plus any automatic “last reminders” the licensing database generates closer to the renewal deadline.

One State’s Experience, Example 2: *In this state, automatic notices are sent 60 days before renewal and drive licensees to the state’s online system. The state had to create a workaround in the database so that compact licenses are not automatically noticed of renewal. Manual notices are created for compact licensees directing them to complete the renewal process through the compact website.*

Continuing Medical Education & Audits.

- Does your state require physicians to attest to the completion of required continuing medical education when they renew?
- Does your state have any other requirements that must be noted?
- Think about these things when you prepare to notify your “via Compact” physicians about renewals.
- And make sure you inform them that they are subject to all laws and rules of your state, including those on CME or other renewal requirements.

Forms / Templates

Developing state-specific forms, either for staff or for applicants.

- What specific forms might be needed for your state to implement the Compact?
- Forms and checklists for your licensing staff?
- Forms for applicants following licensure or license renewal through the IMLCC?
- Using the training provided by the IMLCC will help refine your forms and checklists for staff as they work through the process in the test environment.

One State’s Experience, Example 1: *For internal uses (such as by licensing specialists) the board executive has created forms and templates in draft form. They can be refined relatively quickly as experience with IMLCC processes uncovers potential new elements and/or efficiencies.*

This board does not require any additional information from “incoming” physicians granted a license via the Compact. However, other states might require newly-licensed

physicians to submit additional information or attestations, such as completing a certain number of CME hours regarding opioid prescribing.

Remittance Process

Keeping track of fees collected by the IMLCC.

- The IMLCC collects fees on behalf of the member states and/or boards.
- All fees paid to the IMLCC are by credit card.
- The IMLCC sends a weekly remittance with the information about the fees that have been collected in the preceding week and adjustments (if any) from prior periods.
- The fees are sent weekly to the member board via paper check or electronic deposit (ACH).
- Who should review the weekly remittance document?
- Should licensing staff be included to verify that the application has been received and is in process?
- How will the state or board reconcile the invoice to the check or ACH once it is received?
- How will the resulting payment be allocated and accounted for? How should adjustments be handled – should the over/underpayment be collected by the IMLCC or the state board?

One State's Experience, Example 1: *With each new notification from the IMLCC via IStARS, the board executive notes the physician involved and the amount collected by the IMLCC on the state's behalf (either the \$300 state share of the IMLCC's LOQ application fee or the amount of the state license fee collected.)*

This state shares the remittance with licensing and fiscal employees. Once payment is received, licensing and/or fiscal employees who typically handle application fees apply the appropriate fee to each physician's application record.

Keeping Your Board (and Perhaps Others) Informed

What the board expects.

- What kind of regular reports does your board already receive about applications and licensing?
- What does the board expect in those reports?

- How involved is your board in the IMLCC?
- Are your state's Commissioners active?
- Do they report on their involvement at IMLCC meetings or committee work between meetings?
- What might help keep the board informed about IMLCC work?

Use your website.

- Who controls the content of board or agency websites?
- Must content be approved before it can be posted?
- Can a particular area be created on medical/osteopathic board websites for IMLCC information?
- Can the website offer links to the IMLCC website or certain areas?

One State's Experience, Example 1: *In the months before the IMLCC had its own website, Compact states were required to post information about upcoming meetings, rules hearings, and rule/policy development on their medical/osteopathic board websites. This was the only way to provide information to interested parties. This state's medical board executive arranged for a new area to be created on the board's website with a tab identifying it. Meeting notices, minutes, and hearing information were posted there and information about the state's two Commissioners.*

State board websites remain an essential entry point into the IMLCC and can provide links to important information for physicians, state board members, and others interested in the Compact.

Informing others within state government.

- Would the governor's office or legislative services agency be interested in your state's implementation of the Compact?
- Other health-related agencies?
- Other licensing or regulatory boards?
- The IMLCC provides an Annual Report and Audit documents that can be provided to interested groups.

Keeping other interested parties in the loop.

- Who else might care about your state's role in the Compact?
- The state's AMA or AOA affiliates?
- The state hospital association?
- Health care policy groups?
- Locum tenens recruiting firms active in your state?
- Media organizations that focus on health care topics?
- Consider holding an annual update, with IMLCC staff, to discuss the good work your board does in physician licensure.

Staying in Touch with the IMLCC

Identify your contact people.

- Who will be the main contact in your office or agency when the IMLCC leadership or staff needs to get in touch?
- Who will be authorized to contact the IMLCC for assistance or to share information on applicants, licensees, or newly appointed Commissioners?
- Who will coordinate attendance, travel, or other logistics for Commissioners or staff doing IMLCC business?

One State's Experience, Example 1: *Because this state has one unified medical board and the board executive is a Commissioner, it made sense to locate all of the responsibilities for interaction with the IMLCC in that person's office. The board executive can coordinate the other Commissioner's travel and attendance at IMLCC functions when necessary. And the board executive can coordinate IMLCC-related business with other units of the agency.*

One State's Experience, Example 2: *A state decided not to have the board executive as a Commissioner; they still found it best to have the board executive as the "hub" of IMLCC activities.*

Participate in IMLCC meetings and training opportunities.

- Who will be designated to attend the IMLCC Licensing Staff Monthly Call?
- Should a staff member be assigned to listen in to the monthly IMLCC Executive Committee meeting?
- Should a regular, scheduled meeting to discuss issues be established with IMLCC staff or should issues be addressed on an ad hoc basis?

Final Check List

- Rulemaking completed**
- Accounting is ready to process payments**
- IT is ready**
- The system will issue a license**
- The renewal process is ready**
- iStarsII training complete**
- Staff are trained and responsibilities assigned**
- Forms and checklists are updated**
- The State of Principal License action steps are complete**
- Outreach and communication plans complete**
- Time to go-live**