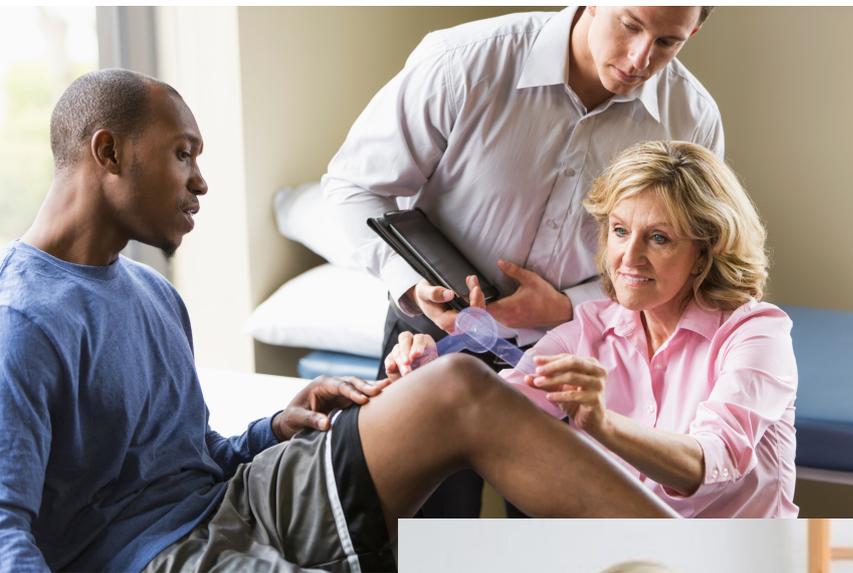


# ANNUAL REPORT 2019



PT • COMPACT

PTCOMPACT.ORG

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2019 Annual Report is an overview of the various activities and significant growth of the Physical Therapy Compact Commission (PTCC) during the year:

- enacted PT Compact legislation in five new states,
- completed implementation and began issuance of compact privileges in ten more states,
- issued more than 1,000 compact privileges to PTs and PTAs,
- reviewed and amended governance documents,
- increased revenues,
- expanded communications and marketing outreach,
- improved social media presence and video creation, and
- the continued work of the PTCC volunteer committees.

- 16 Active States
- 26 Member States
- 1,015 Compact Privileges Issued
- 746 PT & PTA Users

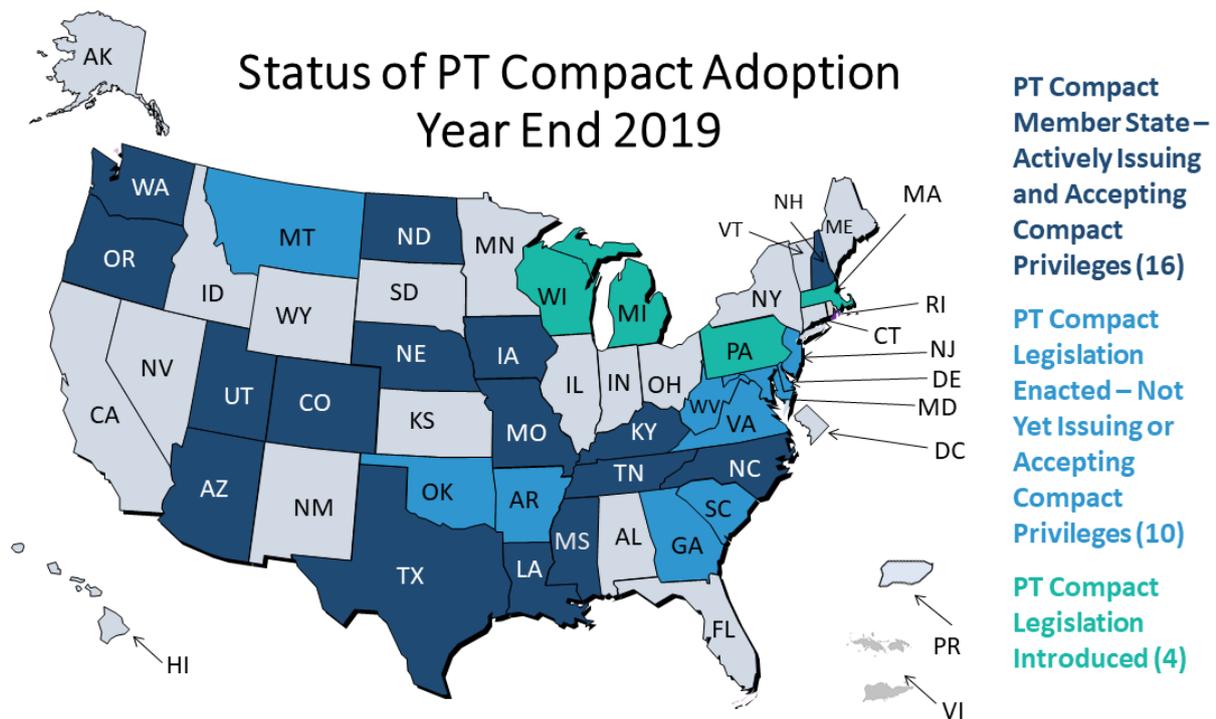
2019 was a year of great growth, both in terms of the number of states issuing and accepting compact privileges and the number of compact privileges issued.

Lessons learned from 2018 allowed for quicker implementation in many states, which reduced the average time for implementation to a year or less. The American Physical Therapy Association (APTA) also provided valuable assistance in both legislative and communication activities.

PTCC's successes in 2019 and focus on improvement will provide the necessary building blocks for continued expansion in the coming years.

# LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

With the assistance of APTA and its state associations, nine states introduced PT Compact model legislation in 2019 (Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin). Of those states, five enacted legislation and joined the PT Compact by the end of 2019 (Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia). Pending legislation in the four remaining states carried over to 2020. Thus, bringing the total number of states in the PTCC to twenty-six.



# IMPLEMENTATION

Compact member states worked diligently to implement Compact requirements throughout 2019. The hard work was evident in the sixteen states that completed implementation by the end of 2019. Ten newly active states included Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington.

# IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

Some states continued to deal with implementation issues in 2019, though many lessons from previous years were successfully instituted to avoid the significant delays experienced in 2017 and 2018. As in 2018, some states had delays getting approval for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) national criminal background check (CBC). Thankfully new guidance in the enactment of additional legislative changes assisted many new states in avoiding the most significant delays. Some state delays were due to slower and longer bureaucratic processes requiring approvals and reviews of items such as data sharing agreements and/or new rules related to the Compact. Overall, the PTCC was able to work with the many states to overcome earlier issues to begin issuing and accepting compact privileges. Average time from enactment until full implementation is between eight and twelve months.

## GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES

The PTCC relied on the expertise and leadership of its member state Delegates and state board staff to improve upon existing Rules, Bylaws, and Policies and Procedures. Several volunteer committees worked together to accomplish the following initiatives:

- ✓ Drafted and Adopted Amendments to the PTCC Rules\*
- ✓ Drafted and Adopted Amendments to the PTCC Bylaws\*
- ✓ Drafted and Adopted Amendments to the PTCC Policy and Procedures Manual\*

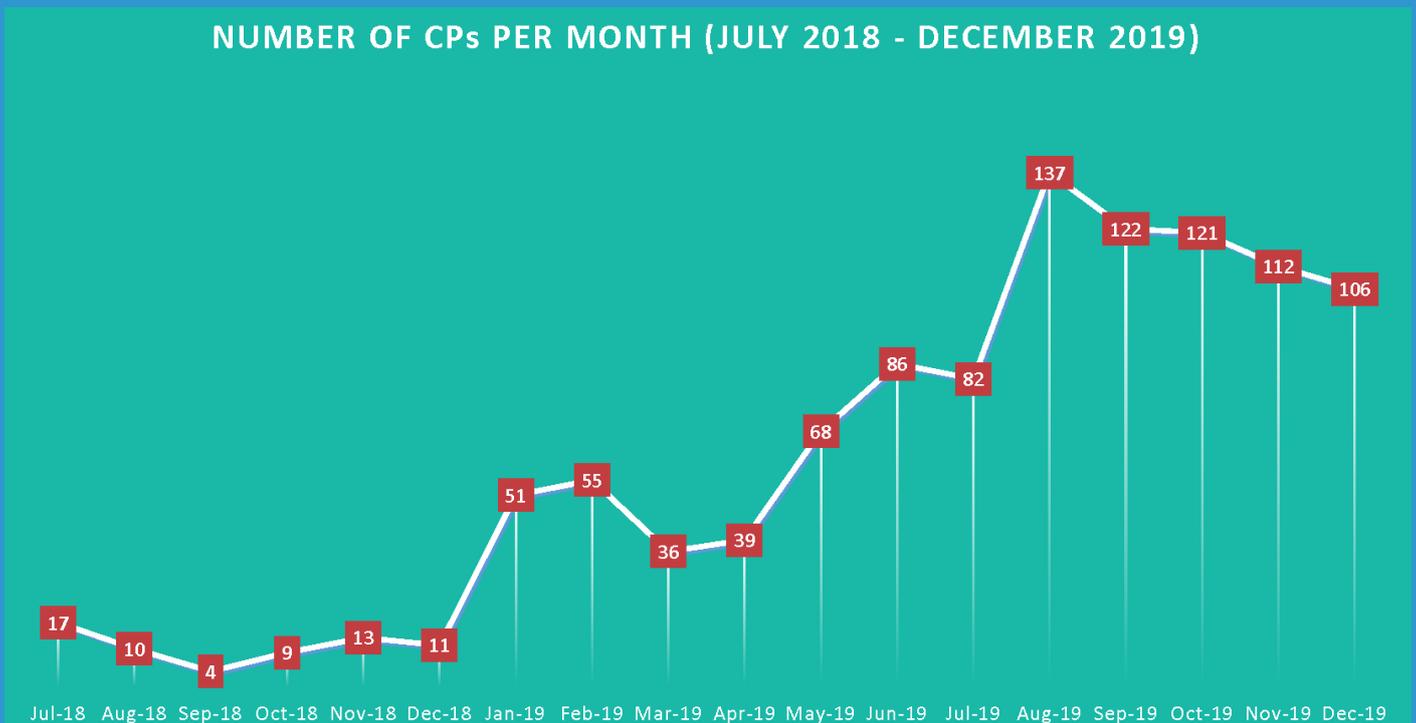
\*(see appendices for details)

# COMPACT PRIVILEGE ISSUANCE

The PTCC saw a tremendous growth in the number of compact privileges issued in 2019. This was largely due to the increase in the number of states actively issuing and accepting compact privileges. During 2019, 1,015 compact privileges were issued to 544 PTs and 202 PTAs in a total of sixteen active states.

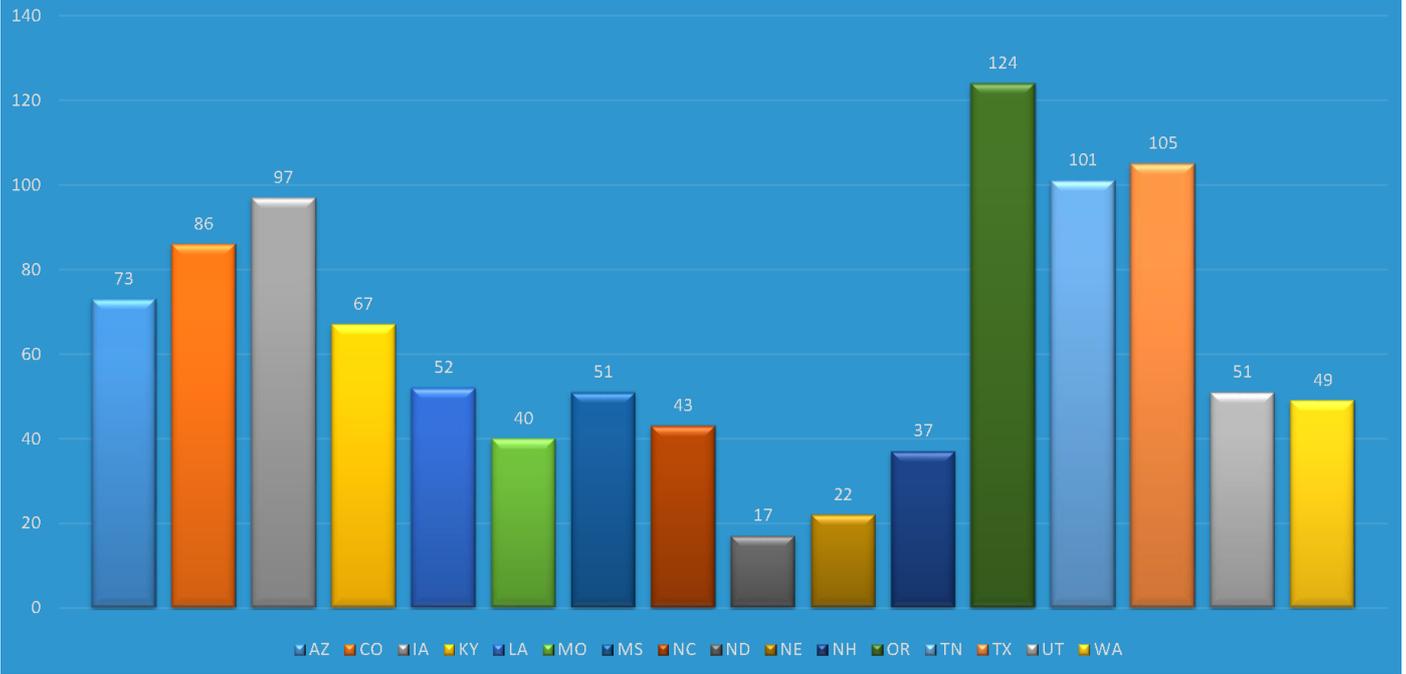
While all states had a significant number of compact privileges issued, the numbers for each state were influenced by various factors including the date they began issuing privileges, their renewal cycles, and the number of other compact states bordering their state or within close proximity.

The following charts provide a variety of breakdowns of 2019 compact privilege issuance.



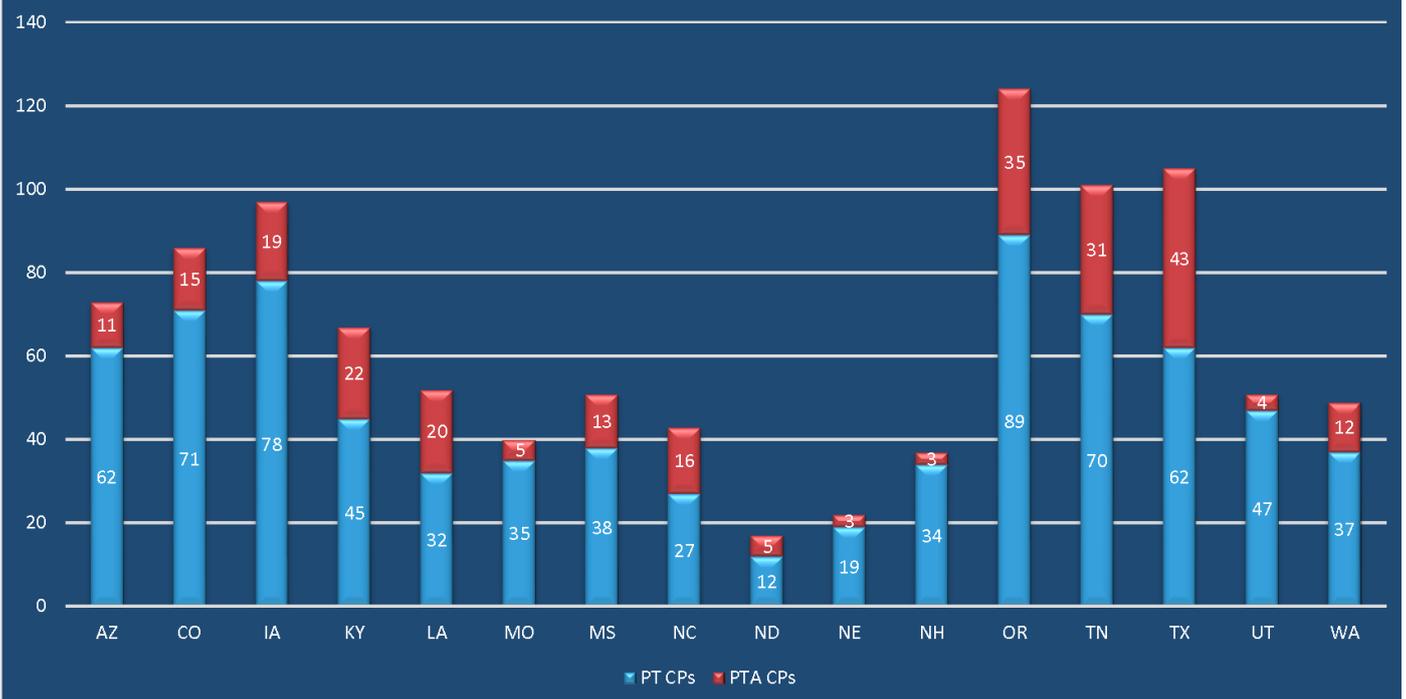
Spikes in compact privilege issuance is typically seen when one or several new states begin to issue and accept compact privileges with a gradual leveling off in the following months creating a peak and plateau effect.

Number of CPs Issued by State (2019)

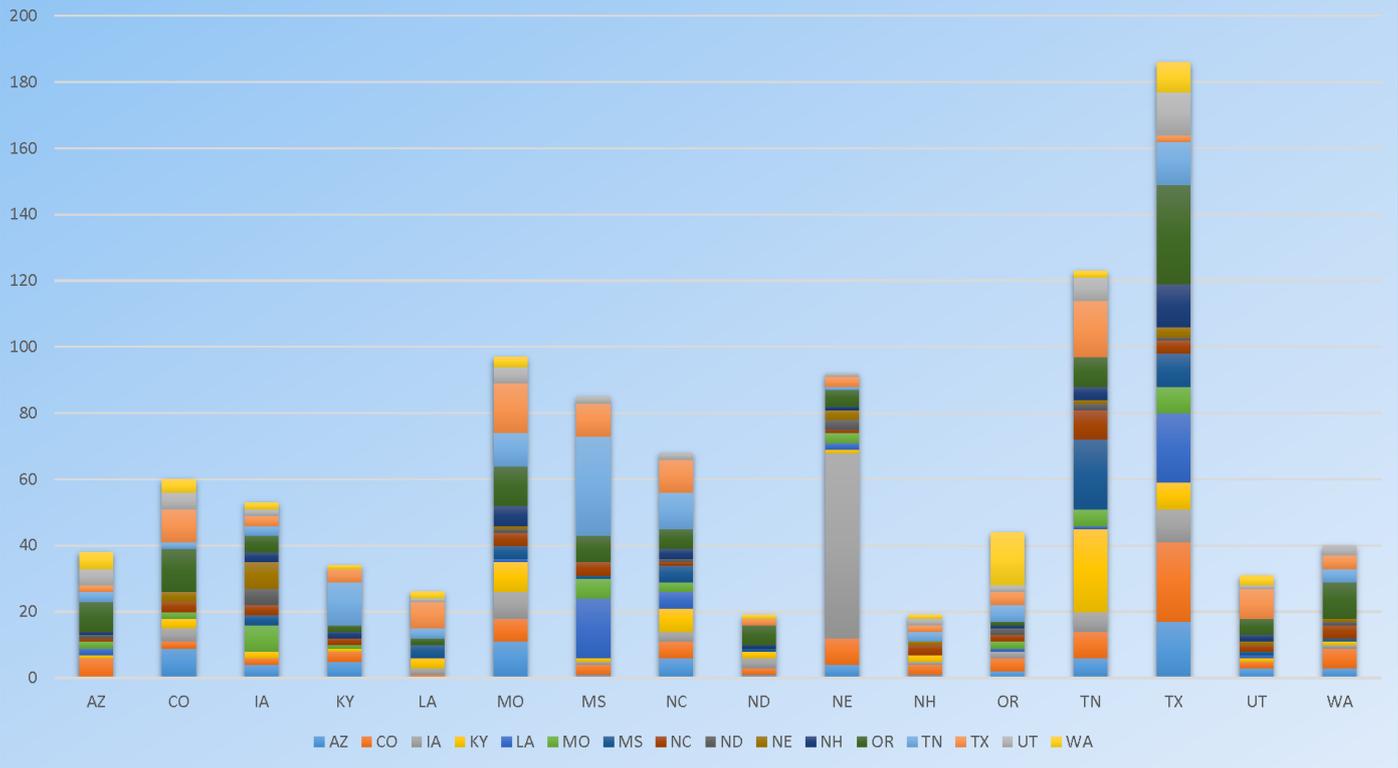


States issuing compact privileges for longer periods of time as well as more populace states naturally experience high numbers of compact privilege interest and issuance. However, even smaller states had significant compact privilege issuance in 2019. Both PTs and PTAs took advantage of the benefits of compact privileges. Though only a small sample size is available, the data also suggests that renewal cycles may influence the issuance of privileges; with PTs and PTAs waiting for the expiration of existing licenses prior to seeking compact privileges.

Number of PT vs PTA CPs Issued in Each State



Number of CPs Issued Between States Based on Home State



As expected, Compact states sharing one or multiple borders with other Compact states experienced a higher degree of compact privileges issued between those neighboring states. However, all states had at least one home state licensee seek compact privileges in another non-border state, demonstrating practice across shared borders is not the only driving factor.

CP State	Home State of PT or PTA																Total
	AZ	CO	IA	KY	LA	MO	MS	NC	ND	NE	NH	OR	TN	TX	UT	WA	
AZ		9	4	5		11	1	6	1	4	1	2	6	17	3	3	73
CO	6	2	2	3	1	7	3	5	2	8	3	4	8	24	2	6	86
IA		4			2	8	1	3	3	56	1	2	6	10		1	97
KY	1	3	2	1	3	9	1	7	2	1	2		25	8	1	1	67
LA	2					1	18	5		2		1	1	21	1		52
MO	2	2	8	1			6	3		3		2	5	8			40
MS			3		4	4	1	5	1				21	10	1	1	51
NC	1	3	3	2		4	4	1		1	3	2	9	4	2	4	43
ND	1		5			1		1		3		2	2	1		1	17
NE		3	8			1				3	1		1	3	1	1	22
NH	1		3	2		6		3	1	1		1	4	13	2		37
OR	9	13	5	2	2	12	8	6	6	5		1	9	30	5	11	124
TN	3	2	3	13	3	10	30	11		1	3	5		13		4	101
TX	2	10	3	4	8	15	10	10	2	3	2	4	17	2	9	4	105
UT	5	5	2		1	5	2	2		1	2	2	7	13	1	3	51
WA	5	4	2	1	2	3			1		1	16	2	9	3		49
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1015</b>

# 2019 COMPACT FINANCIALS

(January -- December 2019)

## 2019 Budget

Revenue = \$12,105

Expenses = \$219,238

Net = \$(207,133)

## 2019 Actual

Revenue = \$45,632\*

Expenses = \$166,641\*

Net = \$(121,009)\*\*

(\*See appendices for details \*\*Excludes debt forgiveness)

PTCC finances continued to improve in 2019 with revenue collected from compact privileges increasing by more than \$40,000 from 2018. The increase outpaced budget estimates despite several states that were not yet ready to finish implementation. Because of the increase in revenue, the PTCC was able to reduce its withdrawal from the line of credit extended by the FSBPT. In addition, FSBPT generously waived all existing line of credit debt, approximately \$345,000, incurred before December 31, 2019.

As a result, the PTCC is in better financial health going into 2020 and continues to make progress toward its goal of financial independence in the near future.

The PTCC also collected and remitted nearly \$45,000 in fees to state physical therapy licensing boards; reducing the possible negative impact to those states that rely on fees to operate.

(\*See appendices for complete 2019 financial review)

# COMMUNICATIONS & OUTREACH

The PT Compact expanded its reach across the country and thus opened up the availability of compact privileges to thousands of PTs and PTAs. In 2019, the PTCC focused on sharing the benefits of compact privileges to as many people in as many forms as possible.

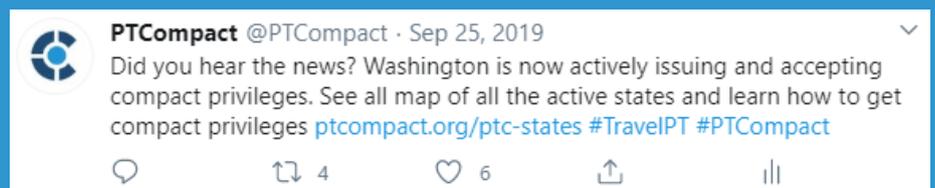
The PTCC continued regular communication through emails to a distribution list that grew to 3,000, an increase of more than 1,000 subscribers. Emails provided updates on new states joining the Compact, those states ready to issue and accept compact privileges, as well as materials to remind PTs and PTAs of the Compact eligibility requirements.

Informational webinars with several staffing companies continued, while the PTCC also worked with some state licensing boards and state physical therapy associations in states such as Texas, Nebraska, and Washington to host webinars for PTs and PTAs since the states planned to begin issuing compact privileges in the coming weeks. These new collaborative webinars helped the PTCC reach a wider audience, make sure the many questions that the physical therapy community typically ask were answered, and increase the overall awareness of the imminent opportunities.

The PTCC joined the APTA at the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) in August 2019 to educate lawmakers on the value of health care licensure compacts and to identify potential supporters of model legislation in states that have not yet joined the PTCC. Presentations at FSBPT annual meeting and APTA provided important opportunities to speak with the state licensing boards that regulate compact privileges and thousands of PTs and PTAs interested in obtaining privileges.

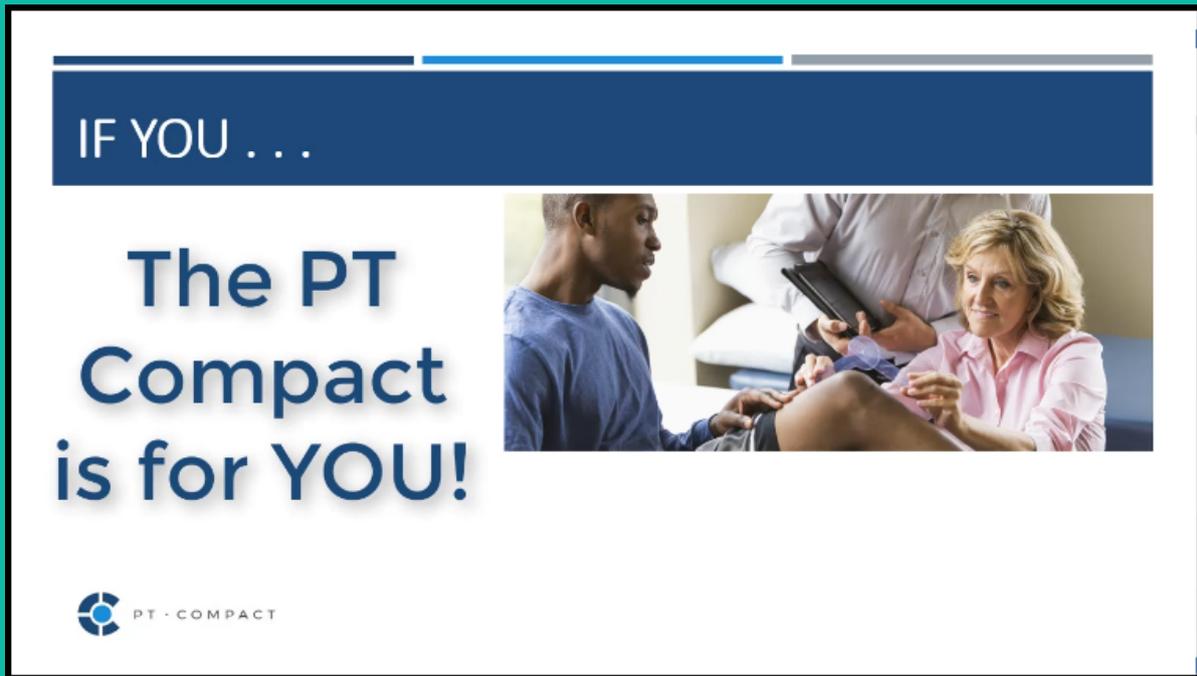
The PTCC grew its social media presence in 2019 instituting an engagement and communications strategy to become a reliable resource for the latest updates and answers to frequently asked questions about the PT Compact for PTs and PTs.

Here are some examples of tweets posted via @PTCompact in 2019:



The PTCC made several improvements to the organization website, ptcompact.org, based on user feedback including the development of two new informational videos focusing on how the PT Compact works and state jurisprudence requirements.

## PT Compact Overview

A video thumbnail with a dark blue header containing the text "IF YOU ...". Below the header, the text "The PT Compact is for YOU!" is displayed in a large, bold, blue font. To the right of the text is a photograph of a man and a woman sitting at a table, looking at a tablet held by a third person. At the bottom left of the thumbnail is the PT Compact logo, which consists of a stylized blue 'C' icon followed by the text "PT · COMPACT".

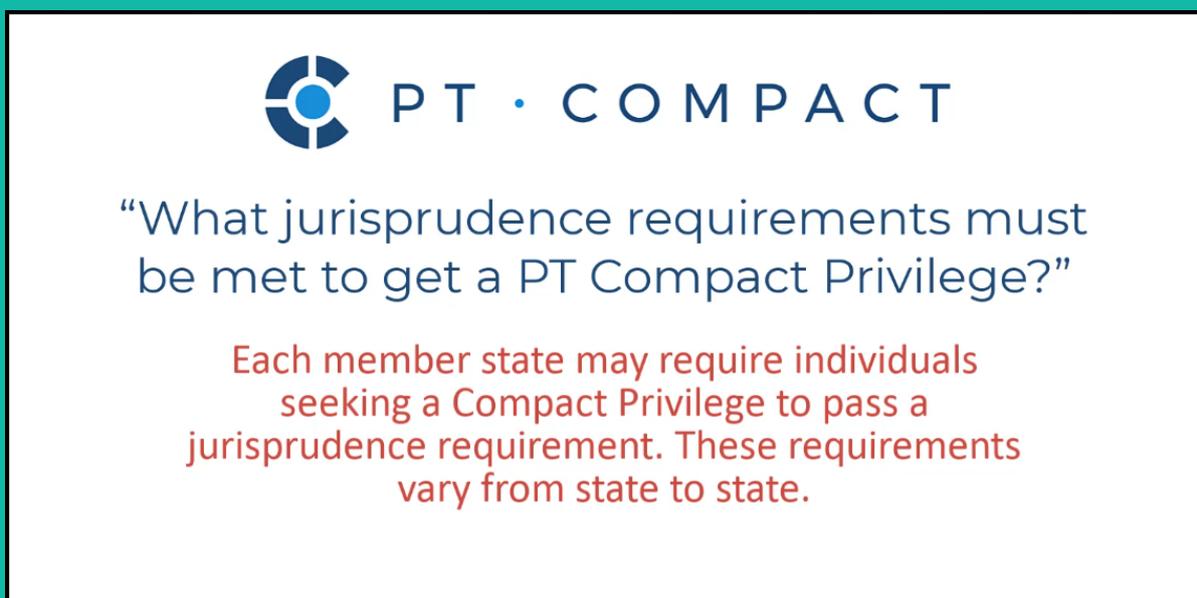
IF YOU ...

The PT Compact is for YOU!

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(click to view)

## PT Compact Jurisprudence Requirement

A video thumbnail featuring the PT Compact logo at the top center, which is a stylized blue 'C' icon followed by the text "PT · COMPACT". Below the logo, the text "“What jurisprudence requirements must be met to get a PT Compact Privilege?”" is displayed in a blue font. Underneath this, a paragraph of text in a reddish-brown font reads: "Each member state may require individuals seeking a Compact Privilege to pass a jurisprudence requirement. These requirements vary from state to state."

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“What jurisprudence requirements must be met to get a PT Compact Privilege?”

Each member state may require individuals seeking a Compact Privilege to pass a jurisprudence requirement. These requirements vary from state to state.

(click to view)

# CONSUMER EXPERIENCE

Overall consumer impressions of the PT Compact remained very positive in 2019.

"Thank you all for all your hard work and dedication to this project. I love everything about the compact and only wish it would become a national norm! I truly appreciate everything you all have done to make this a reality!"

"Thank you for the opportunity! This is the wave of the future, and the future is NOW."

"You guys rock!"

"Thank you for making this an easy seamless process!"

"I am very grateful to have been given the opportunity to work while we are temporarily out of our home state. Thank you for allowing me to care for and assist the wonderful people in Texas!"

"I am actively recommending other therapists to utilize this option when they need. I am looking forward to more states being included in the process."

# THANKS TO OUR VOLUNTEERS

The PTCC committees, consisting of volunteers from member states, lent their time and talents to ensure the continued growth and success of the PT Compact (rosters as of 2019 Annual Meeting).

## Member Board Delegates

Jurisdiction	Name	Jurisdiction	Name
Arkansas	Rob Jordan	New Jersey	Barbara Behrens
Arizona	Mark Cornwall	North Carolina	Kathy Arney
Colorado	Lorey Bratten	North Dakota	Jeanne DeKrey
Delaware	Devashree Singh	Oklahoma	Kelly Berry
Georgia	Anne Thompson	Oregon	Troy Costales
Iowa	Venus Vendoures-Walsh	South Carolina	Judd Warren
Kentucky	Scott Majors	Tennessee	David Harris
Louisiana	Charlotte Martin	Texas	Harvey Aikman
Maryland	John Bull	Utah	Mark Steinagel
Mississippi	Deborah McDonald	Virginia	Corie Tillman Wolf
Missouri	Connie Clarkston	Washington	Andy Wodka
Montana	Bridget Mennie	West Virginia	Nonnie Ramsey
Nebraska	Claire Covert-Bybee	APTA	Katy Neas
New Hampshire	Joe Shanley	FSBPT	Dave Relling

## Executive Board

- Troy Costales, Chair - Oregon
- Kathy Arney, Vice Chair - North Carolina
- Jeanne DeKrey, Secretary/Treasurer - North Dakota
- Harvey Aikman, Member-At-Large - Texas
- Connie Clarkston, Member-At-Large - Missouri
- Vacant - Member-At-Large
- Katy Neas, Ex Officio - APTA
- David Relling, Ex Officio - FSBPT

# Rules and Bylaws Committee

- Kathy Arney - North Carolina
- Barbara Behrens - New Jersey
- Scott Majors - Kentucky
- Charlotte Martin - Louisiana
- Joseph Shanley - New Hampshire
- Andrew Wodka - Washington

# Minutes Approval Committee

- Barbara Behrens - New Jersey
- Charlotte Martin - Louisiana
- Joseph Shanley - New Hampshire
- M. Judd Warren - South Carolina

## Finance Committee

- Jeanne DeKrey - North Dakota, Committee Chair
- Harvey Aikman - Texas
- Kelly O'Connor - Tennessee
- M. Judd Warren - South Carolina

## Elections Committee

- Mark Steinagel - Utah
- Andrew Wodka - Washington

## 2019 Meetings

Meeting	Dates
Executive Board	2/5/2019
Finance Committee	5/15/2019
Executive Board	5/20/2019
Rules and Bylaws Committee	5/22/2019
Rules and Bylaws Committee	6/26/2019
Executive Board	7/30/2019
Rules and Bylaws Committee	9/4/2019
Executive Board	9/16/2019
Executive Board	10/18/2019
Rules and Bylaws Committee	12/11/2019

Minutes available at [ptcompact.org](http://ptcompact.org)



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**For more information contact the  
PT Compact Commission at  
703-562-8500 or  
[info@ptcompact.org](mailto:info@ptcompact.org).**



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## 2019 PT Compact Annual Report Appendix

- Appendix A
  - 2019 PT Compact Rules Amendments Adopted by the Commission October 27, 2019
- Appendix B – 2019 PT Compact Commission Policy and Procedure Manual Amendments Adopted by the Commission October 27, 2019
- Appendix C – PT Compact Commission Financial Report (Reviewed) and Financials



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# Appendix A

## 2019 Physical Therapy Compact Commission Rules Amendments Adopted by Commission 10-27-2019

Please note that additions are indicated by red underlined text. Deletions are indicated by ~~red strikethrough~~ text. Black text is existing unchanged text.

### 1) Rule 1.1 – Definitions

**Reason: To improve clarity of the rules by adding new definitions for key words and reorder accordingly based on alphabetical order.**

#### Proposed Change:

Add new paragraph to Rule 1.1

(NOTE: Adoption of proposed amendment would reorder other definitions based on alphabetical order)

#### Rule 1.1 – Definitions

For the purpose of the rules adopted by the Physical Therapy Compact Commission, the following definitions shall apply:

- (A) “Adverse action” means a publicly available disciplinary action taken against a license or compact privilege by a Licensing Board. Adverse action does not include non-disciplinary remediation required by the Licensing Board.
- (B) “Alternative program” means any non-disciplinary monitoring program intended to remediate the licensee that is not a matter of public record and to which a Licensing Board refers a licensee, or of which the Licensing Board is aware of the licensee’s participation.
- (C) “Applying for a license” means the individual has submitted an application for licensure to the Licensing Board or requested that the Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy transfer the individual’s National Physical Therapy Examination score to the Licensing Board.
- (D) “Commission” means the Physical Therapy Compact Commission.
- (E) “Compact” or “Physical Therapy Compact” means the Physical Therapy Licensure Compact.
- (F) “Compact Administrator” shall be synonymous with “executive director” referenced in Section 7.G. of the Compact.
- (G) “Denied” means a decision of a licensing board to refuse to issue, reinstate, or renew a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant license that is reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB).
- (H) “Encumbrance” means any action taken by the Licensing Board that limits the practice or work of the physical therapist or physical therapist assistant. An encumbrance may be disciplinary or non-disciplinary in nature.
- (I) “FSBPT ID” means the identification number assigned by the Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy to all individuals in the Exam, Licensure, and Disciplinary Database.
- (J) “Home state” means a person’s true, fixed, and permanent home and is the place where the person intends to remain indefinitely, and to which the person expects to return if absent without intending to establish a new domicile elsewhere.

- (K) "License" means the authorization from the state to practice as a physical therapist or to work as a physical therapist assistant. For purposes of the Compact, a certification for a physical therapist assistant is synonymous with "license."
- (L) "Licensing Board" means the agency of a state that is responsible for the licensing and regulation of physical therapists and physical therapist assistants.
- (M) "Member state" means a state that has enacted the Compact.
- (N) "Non-member state" means a state that has not enacted the Compact.
- (O) "Party state" means any member state where the individual currently holds, or has ever held a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant license or compact privilege or is applying for a license or compact privilege.
- (P) "State" means any state, commonwealth, district, or territory of the United States of America that regulates the practice of physical therapy.

**2) Rule 3.3 and 3.5 – Eligibility for Compact Privileges after an Adverse Action or Encumbrance and Explanation or Termination of a Compact Privilege**

**Reason: To move paragraph C in Rule 3.5 to a more appropriate section in rule 3.3, reorder the current paragraphs, and to clarify the eligibility of someone who has a denied license.**

Proposed Change #1:

Move Rule 3.5 (C) to Rule 3.3 (E)

Proposed Change #2:

Add new paragraph (F) to Rule 3.3

(NOTE: Adoption of proposed amendments would reorder paragraphs making current paragraph 3.3(E) the new 3.3(G))

Rule 3.3 – Eligibility for Compact Privilege after an Adverse Action or Encumbrance

- (A) An individual immediately loses any and all compact privilege(s) upon the effective date of either of the following actions taken by a Licensing Board:
  - a. Adverse action taken against a license or compact privilege; or
  - b. Encumbrance placed upon the individual's license or compact privilege.
- (B) Following an adverse action or encumbrance, an individual regains eligibility for compact privilege(s):
  - a. Immediately after the removal of all non-disciplinary encumbrance(s), provided there are no current adverse actions against the license or compact privilege; or
  - b. Two (2) years from the effective date of the adverse action as specified in the Board Order.
    - i. If the timeframe imposed by the Licensing Board is greater than two years, the individual will not regain eligibility until the greater timeframe has elapsed; or
    - ii. If the timeframe when all disciplinary encumbrances have passed and all fines are paid is greater than two (2) years, the individual will not regain eligibility until that timeframe has elapsed.
- (C) The two (2) year waiting period is from the effective date of the most recent adverse action and restarts if subsequent adverse action is taken by a Licensing Board.

- (D) If a remote state removes an individual's compact privilege in the remote state for a period of more than two years, the individual remains subject to the removal even if the individual does not renew the compact privilege.
- (E) If an individual's license is revoked, the individual is deemed to have an encumbrance until the revoked license is reinstated/restored without restrictions, conditions, or terms.
- (F) If an individual is denied a license, as defined in Rule 1.1, the individual is deemed to have an encumbrance until the license is approved without restrictions, conditions, or terms.
- (G) As used in Section 4.D. of the Compact, the word "removed" does not mean lapsed or voluntarily not renewed.

Rule 3.5 – Expiration or Termination of a Compact Privilege

- (A) All compact privileges shall expire on the actual expiration date of the home state license even if the home state allows practice beyond the license expiration date.
- (B) Impact of changing the primary state of residence.
  - a. Moving to another member state.
    - i. The compact privilege holder must hold an active license in the new home state prior to changing the primary state of residence or all current compact privileges will be terminated.
    - ii. When a compact privilege holder obtains the license in the new home state and changes the primary state of residence, the expiration date of all current compact privileges will be updated to match the expiration date of the new home state license.
  - b. Moving to a non-member state.
    - i. If the compact privilege holder's new primary state of residence is a non-member state, all current compact privileges will be immediately terminated.
- ~~(C) If an individual's license is revoked, the individual is deemed to have an encumbrance until the revoked license is reinstated/restored without restrictions, conditions or terms.~~



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# Appendix B

**2019 Physical Therapy Compact Commission Policy and Procedures Amendments Adopted by  
Commission October 27, 2019**

Please note that additions are indicated by red underlined text. Deletions are indicated by ~~red strikethrough~~ text. Black text is existing unchanged text.

**Recommended Procedures and Policy Changes**

- 1) Policy Number 1.3 – To facilitate an effective and efficient system for communications within the compact, to state boards, and to other groups.  
Reason: To address how the Commission should handle request for information from the public, outside entities, and member states.

Proposed Change:

Add new paragraph to Section 1.3

3. All requests for information regarding the PTCC from the public, an agency, an organization, governmental entity, or other body will be evaluated based on their merit, rules and laws governing the PTCC.

(NOTE: Adoption of proposed amendment would reorder the paragraphs making current paragraph 3, 4, and 5, new paragraphs 4, 5, and 6)

- 2) Policy number 1.6 – To establish a process by which member states can submit and change state fees required to purchase compact privileges.  
Reason: To correct a grammatical error.

Proposed Change:

Amend bullet 1

1. A member state may set the state fee to purchase a compact privilege ~~fee~~ in that state at any amount.

- 3) Policy Number 1.16 – To establish financial processes of the Physical Therapy Compact Commission (PTCC).  
Reason: To clarify that fees remitted to states are the net of the total fees charged after the processing fee is deducted.

Proposed Change:

Amend bullet 1 under Remittal of State Compact Privilege Fees

1. No later than fourteen (14) business days following the conclusion of each month, the CFO will remit back to the appropriate state, in the form of a check, the ~~total amount of compact privilege fees collected on behalf of each state, less 3.5% in banking and processing fees.~~ net of the gross compact privilege fees collected on behalf of the state minus a 3.5% processing charge for each compact privilege purchased rounded up to the nearest dollar.

- 4) Policy Number 3.1 – To assist party state in obtaining evidence for investigative and disciplinary purposes when an incident occurs in another party state  
Reason: To clarify the process by which Compact member states should request and share investigatory information

Proposed Change:

Add new paragraph 1 and reorder as necessary

1. The party state requesting investigatory information shall communicate directly with the physical therapy licensing authority of the state making the notification of available investigatory information. The designated staff of each state shall come to a mutual agreement on what information will then be formally requested in writing and shared between the states based on their respective state laws.

- 5) Policy Number 3.5 – To establish the process by which compact privileges will be terminated.  
Reason: To further clarify the process for termination.

Proposed Change #1:

Edit Policy language

The Physical Therapy Compact Commission (PTCC) will terminate compact privileges, ~~as required by law, if an individual is found to have violated PT Compact Law, Rules, Bylaws, or Policies or if~~ when notified by a party state that in accordance with due process the state has taken an adverse action against an individual's license or compact privilege. ~~and that state's laws an individual has violated the state's laws, rules, bylaws or policies.~~

Proposed Change #2:

Add new paragraph 1 and reorder as necessary

1. The Compact Administrator will report any possible violation of PT Compact Law, Rules, Bylaws, or Policies by a compact privilege holder to the appropriate state board(s) to determine what adverse action should be taken, if any.



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# Appendix C



RSM US LLP

## Independent Accountant's Review Report

Board of Directors  
Physical Therapy Compact Commission

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Physical Therapy Compact Commission (the Commission) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

### Accountant's Conclusion

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying basic financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements referred to above include only the primary government, the Commission. These primary government financial statements do not include financial data for the Commission's legally separate component unit, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be reported with the financial data of the primary government. As a result, the primary government's financial statements do not purport to, and do not present fairly, the financial position of the reporting entity of the Commission as of December 31, 2019, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to this matter.

## 2019 COMPACT BALANCE SHEET

In Thousands	2019
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 38,567
Accounts Receivable	\$ 5,289
Total Assets	\$ 43,856
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; NET ASSETS</b>	
Due to LCASO/ FSBPT	\$ 0
Total Liabilities	\$ 0
Net Assets Unrestricted	\$ 43,856
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES and NET ASSETS</b>	\$ 43,856

## 2018 COMPACT BALANCE SHEET

In Thousands	2018
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,588
Accounts Receivable	\$ 473
Total Assets	\$ 4,061
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; NET ASSETS</b>	
Due to LCASO/ FSBPT	\$ 184,472
Total Liabilities	\$ 184,472
Net Assets Unrestricted	\$ (180,411)
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES and NET ASSETS</b>	\$ 4,061

## 2019 COMPACT FINANCIALS

In Thousands	2019
<b>REVENUE</b>	
Compact Privileges	\$ 45,632
Forgiveness of Debt (FSBPT)	\$ 345,276
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 390,908</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
Professional Fees & Contracted Services	\$ 158,383
Staff travel, Meals and Lodging	\$ 2,797
Bank Service Charges	\$ 2,047
Booth and Program Costs	\$ 1,144
Insurance	\$ 1,744
Office Supplies, Postage & Misc	\$ 114
Telephone and internet	\$ 412
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 166,641</b>
<b>Net Income (Loss)</b>	<b>\$ 224,267</b>

## 2018 COMPACT FINANCIALS

In Thousands	2018
<b>REVENUE</b>	
Compact Privileges	\$ 2,880
Forgiveness of Debt (FSBPT)	\$ 0
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 2,880</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
Professional Fees & Contracted Services	\$ 175,882
Staff travel, Meals and Lodging	\$ 1,432
Bank Service Charges	\$ 164
Booth and Program Costs	\$ 668
Insurance	\$ 2,615
Office Supplies, Postage & Misc	\$ 1,614
Telephone and internet	\$ 916
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 183,291</b>
<b>Net Income (Loss)</b>	<b>\$ (180,411)</b>