



DEFENSE-STATE LIAISON OFFICE

Working with state policymakers to support military families



What We Do

The Defense-State Liaison Office, or DSLO, works with state policymakers to change laws and policies to improve military family well-being.

Since 2010, we've worked with state policymakers to enact over 600 bills that make life better for the military community.

If it's a priority for military families, it's a priority for us.



Military Matters: 10 Key Issues for 2019

- **Occupational Licensing Compacts**

Allowing professionals to maintain a home state license and work in other member states without relicensing.

- **Military Spouse Teacher Licensure**

- **Licensure Law and Implementation**

Evaluating progress by occupational boards in making and communicating changes to licensing requirements.

- In-State Tuition Continuity
- Advance Enrollment
- Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting
- Medicaid Waivers
- ProBono Representation
- State Servicemember Civil Relief Act
- State Employment Protections



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1051 Navy Pentagon
Washington, DC 20350-1051

Office of the Secretary of the Army
101 Army Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-0101

Office of the Secretary of the Air Force
1670 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1670

FEB 23 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION

SUBJECT: Consideration of Schools and Reciprocity of Professional Licensure for Military Families in Future Basing or Mission Alternatives

Thank you for your support of our men and women in the military. We are often asked what communities can do to support those who serve. While focus on the mission is always our priority, the factors military families cite most frequently as drawbacks to military service include military dependent's difficulty assimilating into local school systems following a duty station transfer, the quality of schools available for their children, and the ability of spouses to obtain jobs and sustain careers. With that in mind, we will encourage leadership to consider the quality of schools near bases and whether reciprocity of professional licenses is available for military families when evaluating future basing or mission alternatives.



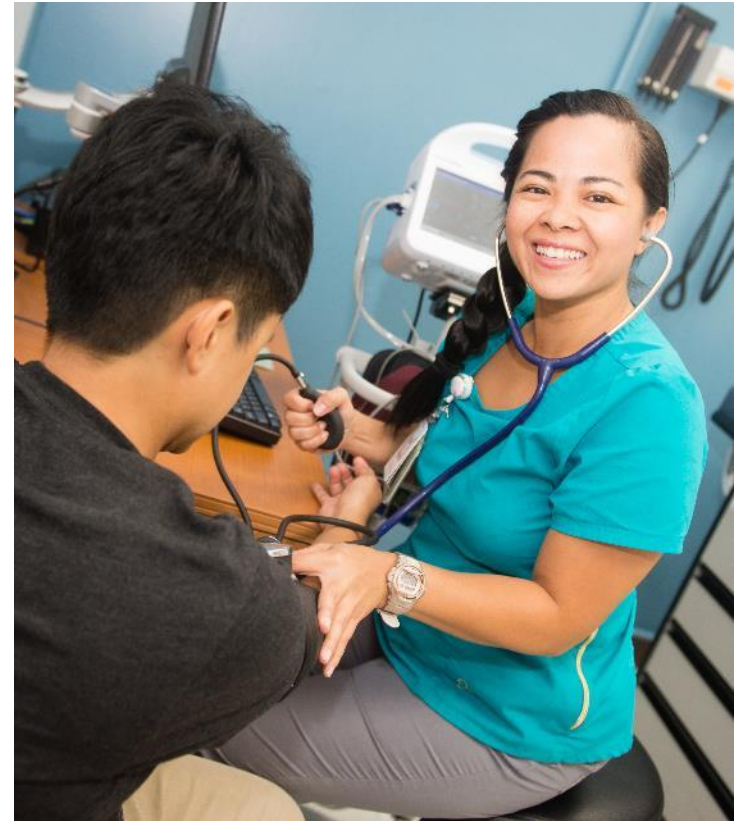
Why this Matters?

68% of married Service Members report their spouse's ability to maintain a career impacts their decision to remain in the military...

77% of military spouses report they want or need to work...

15.2% of military spouses move from State to State annually...

As many as **34%** of military spouses are requires to maintain occupational licensure for employment.



1. DMDC Status of Force Survey of Active Duty Members
2. Survey of Active Duty Spouses
3. Current population Survey Data
4. Blue Star Families Survey, May 2010



Why this Matters to Alaska?

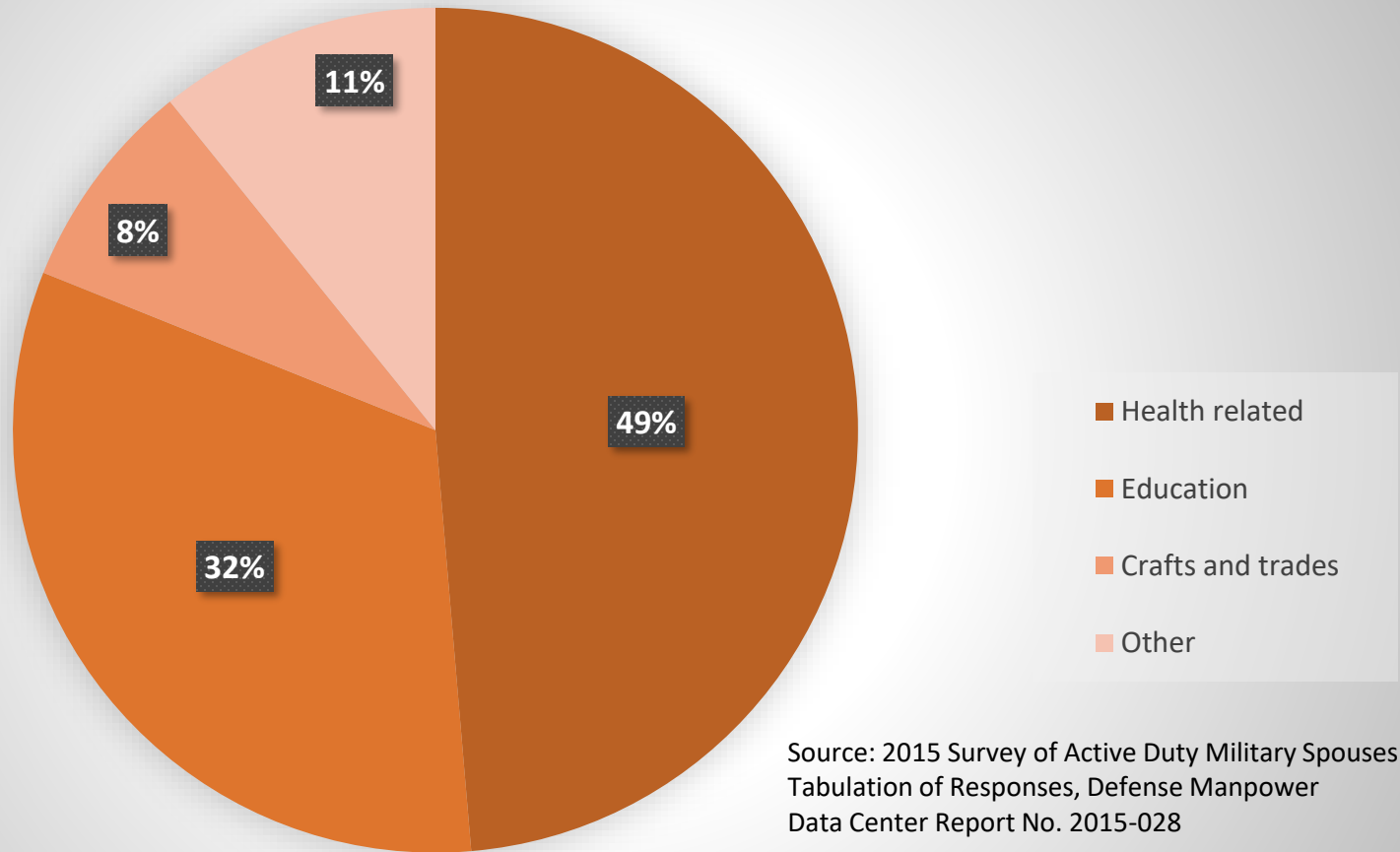
	Service Member	Spouse
EIELSON AFB	1,798	886
ELMENDORF AFB	5,351	2,656
FORT JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT	6,849	3,263
FORT RICHARDSON	4,742	2,344
UNK/RESERVE/NO BASE	404	254
USCG JUNEAU	233	151
USCG KETCHIKAN	196	101
USCG KODIAK	971	511
USCG SITKA	194	115
STATE TOTAL	20,738	10,281

2%
Of the
State
Pop.

Defense Manpower Data Center as of Jan 2019



Distribution of Occupations



Source: 2015 Survey of Active Duty Military Spouses: Tabulation of Responses, Defense Manpower Data Center Report No. 2015-028



Feedback on the Licensure Process

Anecdotal Information from JBER spouses, Jan 2019:

“Nursing license seemed expensive...hard to find correct contact information for Board of Nursing...”

“Bar license was incredibly expensive...”

“Real Estate process was too long since Alaska specific training is required”

Teachers identified “having to take another test is an obstacle...as well as school year hiring cycle...”

“...3 months to get licensed...very expensive”

Spouses didn't seem aware of the expedited license option for military and spouses this info was added to “Top Things to Know Before Moving to Alaska” for Sponsors:

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/cbpl/ProfessionalLicensing/MilitaryLicensing.aspx>



Where have we been?

- **University of Minnesota** studied 6 occupations in 50 states
- Validated:
 - 42 states provide **temporary licensing**
 - 39 states make **endorsement** of existing licenses available and attainable
 - 31 states **expedite** the process of getting a license
- Other findings:
 - **Endorsement, temporary and expedited generally did not relieve the underlying burden of licensing – only made the process faster**
 - Military spouse frequently must still provide transcripts, course descriptions, and test scores to prove current license in good standing meets the new state's equivalency requirements.
 - Temporary licensing often requires an application for permanent license
 - **States/Boards often did not implement their state law**

Study commissioned by the Department of Defense, <https://reachmilitaryfamilies.umn.edu/research/document/13865>



What is happening in 2019?

- Compacts
- Occupational Licensing Learning Policy Consortium
- Montana - “Shall” vs. “May”
- Idaho - Executive Order and Pending Legislation
- Oregon - Evaluation
- Exemption



Status of Key Compacts

Physical Therapy License Compact

Approved in 21 states (including 7 states which enacted in 2018)

Privilege to practice provision allows military spouse to work in any member state with an unencumbered license in the home state

Enhanced Nurse Licensure Compact (eNLC)

Approved in 31 states (including 6 states which enacted in 2018)

Privilege to practice provision

Flexibility through Military Spouse Residence Relief Act

REPLICA – Emergency Medical Services Compact

Approved in 16 states (including 4 states which enacted in 2018)

Establishes consistent licensing requirements

Special provisions for military

PSYPACT – Psychological Interjurisdictional Compact

Approved in 6 states (including 3 states which enacted in 2018)

Supports tele-health – important for access to care

Assists military spouse psychologists maintain clients



OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING POLICY LEARNING CONSORTIUM



OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING: ASSESSING STATE POLICY AND PRACTICE

Home › Blogs › Kathryn Price's blog ›

CSG Launches National Occupational Licensing Database

By Kathryn Price | Monday, February 12, 2018 at 02:43 PM



Montana HB 105

1 HOUSE BILL NO. 105

2 INTRODUCED BY K. SULLIVAN

3 BY REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

4

5 A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REQUIRING PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING
6 BOARDS TO LICENSE OUT-OF-STATE APPLICANTS WITH EQUIVALENT LICENSES; ~~AND~~ AMENDING
7 SECTION 37-1-304, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE DATE."

8

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

0

1 **Section 1.** Section 37-1-304, MCA, is amended to read:

2 **"37-1-304. Licensure of out-of-state applicants -- reciprocity.** (1) A board ~~may~~ shall issue a license
3 to practice without examination to a person licensed in another state if the board determines that:

4 (a) the other state's license standards at the time of application to this state are substantially equivalent



Idaho EO 2019-01 and HB143

- d. Whether the public is or can be effectively protected by other less restrictive means; and*
- e. Whether and how the occupation or profession is licensed in other states and the compatibility of the proposed regulation in Idaho with the reciprocity rules of other states; and*
- f. Whether the proposed regulation considers and addresses the unique needs of military personnel, spouses, and veterans who are members of the occupation or profession addressed; and*
- g. Whether the overall cost-effectiveness and economic impact of the proposed regulation, including the direct and indirect costs to consumers, will be outweighed by the benefits of regulation; and*



Oregon SB 688 Amendment

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 688

1 On page 1 of the printed bill, after line 22, insert:

2 “(4) Not later than December 31 of each year, a professional licensing
3 board shall report, in the manner provided in ORS 192.245, to an interim
4 committee of the Legislative Assembly related to veterans on the following
5 information:

6 “(a) The number of each type of authorization issued under this section;

7 “(b) The amount of time used to process and issue authorizations under
8 this section;

9 “(c) The professional licensing board’s efforts to implement and maintain
10 a process to issue authorizations under this section; and



Exemption

- Three states allow military spouses to work in the state, based upon having a valid out-of-state license, without evaluating "substantial equivalency."



But I can say without a doubt that the strength of our nation does not just come from the people in uniform who fight to protect our freedoms. The spouses and the families, who serve alongside them, also make tremendous sacrifices to the greater benefit of our country.

---Second Lady Karen Pence, Fort Carson, September 2018



Here and ready to support your efforts.

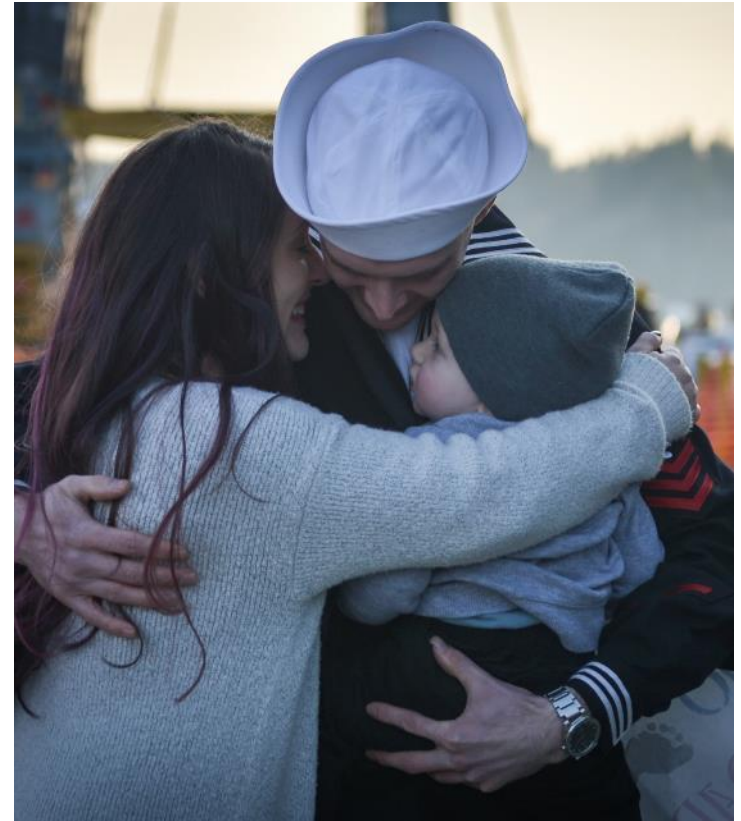
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For additional information, visit
statepolicy.militaryonesource.mil

Thank-you for helping our military
families.



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