• The Arkansas legislature passed SB 564, which goes into effect 7/24/19. SB 564 requires the state’s licensing boards to do one of two things: either grant “automatic licensure” to military spouses who hold, in good standing, substantially equivalent occupational licenses from other U.S. jurisdictions, or write rules which provide for the least restrictive expedited process possible that conveys licenses to such military spouses.

• The Idaho legislature passed HB 248, which goes into effect 7/1/19. HB 248 requires the state’s licensing boards to establish procedures to assist military spouses with current, valid, and unrestricted licenses from other U.S. jurisdictions – namely, both expedited application and license recognition.

• The Iowa legislature passed HF 288, which requires the state’s licensing boards to establish procedures by 1/1/20 to expedite licensing for military spouses with licenses in other U.S. jurisdictions. If the board determines that the original licensing jurisdiction has requirements that are substantially similar to Iowa’s, the board’s rules shall require expedited licensing for military spouses; however, if those requirements are not substantially similar to Iowa’s, then the board’s rules shall both allow provisional licensing for a period sufficient to obtain any necessary additional requirements and provide for the licensing of the applicant who has obtained such necessary additional requirements.

• The Kentucky legislature passed HB 323, which goes into effect 6/28/19. HB 323 requires the state’s licensing boards to issue licenses to military spouses who hold or recently held licenses in good standing from other U.S. jurisdictions within 30 days of application, so long as there is no evidence that there are deficiencies in the spouse’s training that could cause a health or safety risk to the public.

• The North Dakota legislature passed SB 2306, which goes into effect 8/1/19. SB 2306 requires some of the state’s licensing boards to issue temporary licenses of up to 2 years duration to qualified military spouses – namely, military spouses who hold a license in good standing in another jurisdiction which entailed education and training requirements comparable to North Dakota’s. Those boards are also permitted to grant full licenses to practitioners who can demonstrate competence in the profession (which requires, among other things, experience in the profession for at least two of the four years preceding the date of the license application), so long as the issuance of that license will not substantially increase the risk of harm to the public. Also, qualified military spouses who apply for teaching licenses shall receive them.

• The Tennessee legislature passed SB 384, which goes into effect 7/1/19. SB 384 allows some licensed military spouses to practice their occupation or profession without being licensed in Tennessee, as long as (a) they hold a valid license from some other state or jurisdiction with reasonably similar standards; (b) the license is current and the spouse is in good standing; (c) the spouse agrees to be subject to Tennessee’s professional and disciplinary jurisdiction, and (d) the spouse registers with the Tennessee state agency that administers the profession. However, this measure excludes those professions regulated by the Tennessee athletic commission, the board of healing arts, the board for licensing hospitals, the stream pollution control board, the pest control board, the board of examiners for registered professional sanitarians, the board of examiners of miners or the board of law examiners.