

CHAPTER 196  
MILITARY SERVICE AND VETERAN RECIPROCITY

**641—196.1(85GA,ch1116) Definitions.**

*“Department”* means the department of public health.

*“License”* means a license, certification, registration, permit, approval, renewal, or other similar authorization issued to a person by a licensing authority which evidences the granting of authority to engage in a profession, occupation, or business.

*“Licensing authority”* means a board, commission, or any other entity of the department which has authority within this state to suspend or revoke a license or deny the renewal or issuance of a license authorizing a person to engage in a business, occupation, or profession.

*“Military service”* means honorably serving on federal active duty, state active duty, or national guard duty, as defined in Iowa Code section 29A.1; in the military services of other states, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 101(c); or in the organized reserves of the United States, as provided in 10 U.S.C. Section 10101.

*“Military service applicant”* means an individual requesting credit toward licensure for military education, training, or service obtained or completed in military service.

*“Veteran”* means an individual who meets the definition of “veteran” in Iowa Code section 35.1(2). [ARC 1749C, IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]

**641—196.2(85GA,ch1116) Military education, training, and service credit.** A military service applicant may apply for credit for verified military education, training, or service toward any experience or educational requirement for licensure by submitting a military service application form to the licensing authority.

**196.2(1)** The application may be submitted with an application for licensure or examination, or prior to applying for licensure or to take an examination. No fee is required with submission of an application for military service credit.

**196.2(2)** The applicant shall identify the experience or educational licensure requirement to which the credit would be applied if granted. Credit shall not be applied to an examination requirement.

**196.2(3)** The applicant shall provide documents, military transcripts, a certified affidavit, or forms that verify completion of the relevant military education, training, or service, which may include, when applicable, the applicant’s Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) or Verification of Military Experience and Training (VMET) (DD Form 2586).

**196.2(4)** Upon receipt of a completed military service application, the licensing authority shall promptly determine whether the verified military education, training, or service will satisfy all or any part of the identified experience or educational qualifications for licensure.

**196.2(5)** The licensing authority shall grant credit requested in the application in whole or in part if the licensing authority determines that the verified military education, training, or service satisfies all or part of the experience or educational qualifications for licensure.

**196.2(6)** The licensing authority shall inform the military service applicant in writing of the credit, if any, given toward an experience or educational qualification for licensure or explain why no credit was granted. The applicant may request reconsideration upon submission of additional documentation or information.

**196.2(7)** A military service applicant who is aggrieved by the licensing authority’s decision may request a contested case (administrative hearing) and may participate in a contested case by telephone. A request for a contested case shall be made within 30 days of issuance of the licensing authority’s decision. The provisions of 641—Chapter 173 shall apply, except that no fees or costs shall be assessed against the military service applicant in connection with a contested case conducted pursuant to this subrule.

**196.2(8)** The licensing authority shall grant or deny the military service application prior to ruling on the application for licensure. The applicant shall not be required to submit any fees in connection with the licensure application unless the licensing authority grants the military service application. If

the licensing authority does not grant the military service application, the applicant may withdraw the licensure application or request that the licensure application be placed in pending status for up to one year or as mutually agreed. The withdrawal of a licensure application shall not preclude subsequent applications supported by additional documentation or information.

[ARC 1749C, IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]

**641—196.3(85GA,ch1116) Veteran reciprocity.**

**196.3(1)** A veteran with an unrestricted license in another jurisdiction may apply for licensure in Iowa through reciprocity. A veteran must pass any examinations required for licensure to be eligible for licensure through reciprocity and will be given credit for examinations previously passed when consistent with the licensing authority's laws and rules on examination requirements. A fully completed application for licensure submitted by a veteran under this subrule shall be given priority and shall be expedited.

**196.3(2)** Such an application shall contain all of the information required of all applicants for licensure who hold unrestricted licenses in other jurisdictions and who are applying for licensure by reciprocity, including, but not limited to, completion of all required forms, payment of applicable fees, disclosure of criminal or disciplinary history, and, if applicable, a criminal history background check. The applicant shall use the same forms as any other applicant for licensure by reciprocity and shall additionally provide such documentation as is reasonably needed to verify the applicant's status as a veteran under Iowa Code section 35.1(2).

**196.3(3)** Upon receipt of a fully completed licensure application, the licensing authority shall promptly determine if the professional or occupational licensing requirements of the jurisdiction where the veteran is licensed are substantially equivalent to the licensing requirements in Iowa. The licensing authority shall make this determination based on information supplied by the applicant and such additional information as the licensing authority may acquire from the applicable jurisdiction. As relevant to the license at issue, the licensing authority may consider the following factors in determining substantial equivalence: scope of practice, education and coursework, degree requirements, experience, and examinations required for licensure.

**196.3(4)** The licensing authority shall promptly grant a license to the veteran if the veteran is licensed in the same or similar profession in another jurisdiction whose licensure requirements are substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa, unless the applicant is ineligible for licensure based on other grounds, for example, the applicant's disciplinary or criminal background.

**196.3(5)** If the licensing authority determines that the licensure requirements in the jurisdiction in which the veteran is licensed are not substantially equivalent to those required in Iowa, the licensing authority shall promptly inform the veteran of the additional experience, education, or examinations required for licensure in Iowa. Unless the applicant is ineligible for licensure based on other grounds, such as disciplinary or criminal background, or the issuance of a provisional license is inconsistent with the licensing authority's enabling statute, the following shall apply:

*a.* If a veteran has not passed the required examination(s) for licensure, the veteran may not be issued a provisional license but may request that the licensure application be placed in pending status for up to one year or as mutually agreed to provide the veteran with the opportunity to satisfy the examination requirements.

*b.* If additional experience or education is required for the applicant's qualifications to be considered substantially equivalent, the applicant may request that the licensing authority issue a provisional license for a specified period of time during which the applicant will successfully complete the necessary experience or education. The licensing authority shall issue a provisional license for a specified period of time upon such conditions as the licensing authority deems reasonably necessary to protect the health, welfare or safety of the public unless the licensing authority determines that the deficiency is of a character that the public health, welfare or safety will be adversely affected if a provisional license is granted.

*c.* If a request for a provisional license is denied, the licensing authority shall issue an order fully explaining the decision and shall inform the applicant of the steps the applicant may take in order to receive a provisional license.

*d.* If a provisional license is issued, the application for full licensure shall be placed in pending status until the necessary experience or education has been successfully completed or the provisional license expires, whichever occurs first. The licensing authority may extend a provisional license on a case-by-case basis for good cause.

**196.3(6)** A veteran who is aggrieved by the licensing authority's decision to deny an application for a reciprocal license or a provisional license or is aggrieved by the terms under which a provisional license will be granted may request a contested case (administrative hearing) and may participate in a contested case by telephone. A request for a contested case shall be made within 30 days of issuance of the licensing authority's decision. The provisions of 641—Chapter 173 shall apply, except that no fees or costs shall be assessed against the veteran in connection with a contested case conducted pursuant to this subrule.

[ARC 1749C, IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]

These rules are intended to implement 2014 Iowa Acts, chapter 1116, section 34.

[Filed ARC 1749C (Notice ARC 1646C, IAB 10/1/14), IAB 12/10/14, effective 1/14/15]