DOD LEGISLATION

1.	Concurrent Juvenile Jurisdiction: On military installations subject to exclusive federal jurisdiction,
	investigation and adjudication of juvenile offenses is limited because cases may only be adjudicated in the
	federal system. States can adopt concurrent jurisdiction policies to ensure access to state resources and
	juvenile courts for appropriate adjudication options to better respond to juvenile needs.

2.	State Response to Military Interpersonal Violence: While the DOD has led the implementation of
	enterprise-wide guidance on prevention, states can address harmful behaviors, such as sexual assault and
	domestic violence, by expanding protections for victims. Enacting state policy best practices can supplement
	federal program efforts and changes.

3.	State Support for Military Families with Special Education Needs: Highly mobile children, including military
	children, are more likely to experience recurring educational disruptions and challenges, particularly those
	who need access to special education and related services. States can assist by streamlining processes to
	ensure timely establishment of comparable special education services upon relocation and reducing burdens
	associated with due process proceedings.

- **4.** Child Abuse Identification and Reporting: Federal law requires the DOD to request state reports regarding instances of child abuse and neglect involving military family members. States can assist military Family Advocacy Programs in providing needed support by requiring child protective services to report cases to the military at the onset of their investigations.
- 5. Military Community Representation on State Boards and Councils: By including members of the military community, states can ensure that unique operational requirements and military family priorities are considered across pertinent policy areas.
- **6. Military Spouse Employment and Economic Opportunities:** Many military spouse professionals must relicense each time they transfer with their active-duty spouse. As states implement the provision of the Military Spouse Licensing Relief Act, they can help military spouses maintain professional and financial stability by enacting licensing compacts and ensuring that licensing agencies make their application processes accessible to military spouses.
- 7. Encroachment Notification/ Corridors: The purpose of the proposed Bill is to require owners and developers of projects involving wind energy conversion devices or solar array systems to notify the Chair of the Military Base Planning Commission of an application to the Department of Defense Military Aviation and Installation Assurance Clearinghouse and also to provide a copy of the Clearinghouse's approval or finding of adverse impact. If notice is not given as required, owner is required to cease construction or expansion and remove at owner's expense.



Office of the Secretary of the Navy 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.

Military families relocate frequently. The services endeavor to schedule transfers to minimize impact on the academic year, but this is not always possible. As a result, incoming students face difficulties transferring credits between school systems, adjusting to varied curriculum, and joining sports teams or clubs after the start of the school year. Exclusion from extra-curricular activities is particularly challenging for our military children, as they are critical to social development and self-esteem. Some school systems recognize this and accommodate military families during transfers. These schools should be commended and emulated.

Facilitating military spouses in continuing their work in a new place of residence without delays or extra expense is also important. Spouses in professionally licensed fields such as medical, legal, engineering, education, accounting, or the cosmetic arts face challenges due to delays or cost of transferring licenses to a new state or jurisdiction. Eliminating or mitigating these barriers will improve quality of life for our military families, and ease the stress of transferring duty stations with consideration for long-term career implications.

We realize improving schools and changing laws or regulations regarding professional licensure will take time. Over the long term, however, leaders who want to make a difference for the military and our missions will make the most impact if we focus on what matters. Reciprocity on licensure and the quality of education matter.

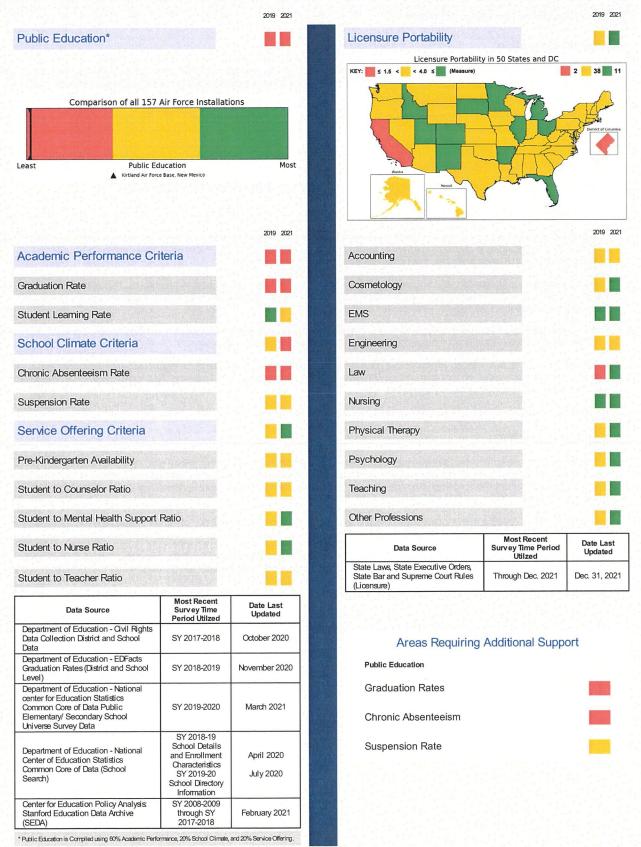
Thank you for your help and attention. We look forward to continuing to work with you and thank you again for your support of our men and women in the military.

Richard V. Spencer Secretary of the Navy Mark T. Esper Secretary of the Army

Heather Wilson

Secretary of the Air Force

Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico



Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico

Education and Licensure Assessment Narrative

Public Education:

(This assessment is a comparative analysis using colors to graphically display results for all criteria and categories. The colors are assigned using percentiles, divided into thirds, to provide information about a location's relative position compared to all other Department of the Air Force installations assessed)

- •Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico received an overall red rating for public education as it fell within the bottom 33 percent of all Air Force installations assessed
- •The areas with the lowest relative ranking which require additional state/community support include Graduation Rates, Chronic Absenteeism Rate, and Suspension Rate
- •Change from 2019: Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico's overall education rating did not shift from 2019.

Licensure Portability:

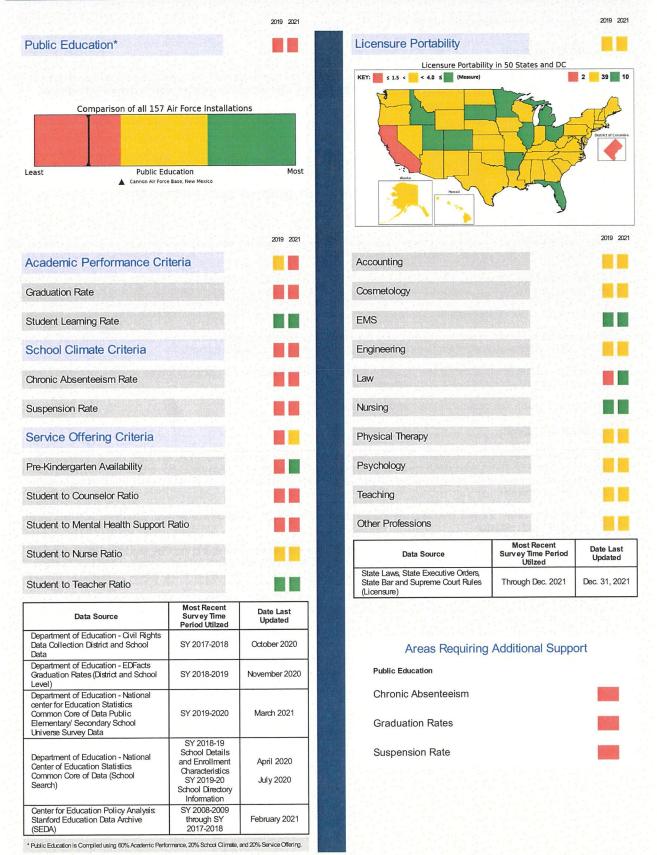
- •The State of New Mexico received an overall green rating for licensure portability indicating the State statutes (primarily NM HB 120, NM HB 191) are effective in removing barriers to licensure and certification portability. Military spouses can easily transfer professional licenses and certificates from other states and sustain their careers
- •Barriers remain for Accounting, and Engineering, which include "substantial equivalency" requirements. This allows acceptance of another state's license if the requirements for obtaining the license are sufficiently similar to their own State's requirements and precludes acceptance if the requirements are not similar
- •If you have additional information or recently made changes to your State's licensure statutes, you can send the updated information to SAF.MRR.Workflow@us.af.mil for consideration and potential changes to the assessment
- •Change from 2019: New Mexico improved to a green assessment by eliminating substantial equivalency requirements and improving temporary licensure for Cosmetology, Physical Therapy, Psychology, and Teaching. Additionally, New Mexico passed favorable military spouse legislation for lawyers
- * The law profession was updated by State request as of 10/29/22

Additional Notes:

- •The education assessment cross references zip codes within the Military Housing Area (MHA) with zip codes of schools in the surrounding districts. Those school districts with zip codes that fall within the MHA of an installation are included in the analysis. In some locations, school district composition may have changed slightly due to the use of updated District IDs obtained from the Department of Education
- •Graduation rates reflect a 4-year graduation, which was determined to be the expectation of Airmen, Guardians, and their families due to frequency of relocation
- •The licensure assessment uses a checklist of licensure rules that states should have, and that they should avoid. For example, having a compact or temporary licensing rule and NOT having supervisory requirements are checklist items that lead to green. The Department of the Air Force reviewed state policies and programs intended to eliminate barriers to license portability for military spouses that were in effect as of 31 Dec. 2021

For additional information on Education and Licensure assessment criteria, methodology and data sources, please see the Support of Military Families Background Information provided at www.af.mil under the Support to Families banner. All questions and feedback should be directed to SAF.MRR.Workflow@us.af.mil.

Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico



Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico

Education and Licensure Assessment/Narrative

Public Education:

(This assessment is a comparative analysis using colors to graphically display results for all criteria and categories. The colors are assigned using percentiles, divided into thirds, to provide information about a location's relative position compared to all other Department of the Air Force installations assessed)

- •Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico received an overall red rating for public education as it fell within the bottom 33 percent of all Air Force installations assessed
- •The areas with the lowest relative ranking which require additional state/community support include Chronic Absenteeism Rate, Graduation Rates, and Suspension Rate
- Change from 2019: Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico's overall education rating did not shift from 2019.

Licensure Portability:

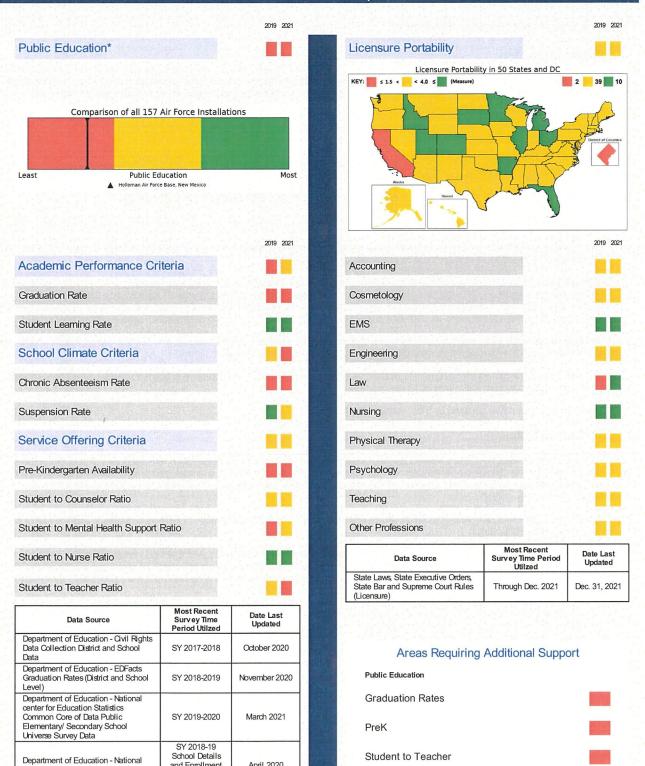
- •The State of New Mexico received an overall yellow rating for licensure portability indicating the State statutes (primarily NM HB 120) contain barriers to licensure and certification portability for military spouses
- *Barriers remain for Accounting, Cosmetology, Engineering, Physical Therapy, Psychology and Teaching which include "substantial equivalency" requirements. This allows acceptance of another state's license if the requirements for obtaining the license are sufficiently similar to their own State's requirements and precludes acceptance if the requirements are not similar. Additional barriers also remain for Other Occupations as current statute does not exclude any other occupations from licensure portability burdens
- •If you have additional information or recently made changes to your State's licensure statutes, you can send the updated information to SAF.MRR.Workflow@us.af.mil for consideration and potential changes to the assessment
- •Change from 2019: Notwithstanding new legislation expediting the application and issuance of license process for military spouses there was no change from the overall 2019 assessment
- * The law profession was updated by State request as of 9/14/22

Additional Notes:

- •The education assessment cross references zip codes within the Military Housing Area (MHA) with zip codes of schools in the surrounding districts. Those school districts with zip codes that fall within the MHA of an installation are included in the analysis. In some locations, school district composition may have changed slightly due to the use of updated District IDs obtained from the Department of Education
- •Graduation rates reflect a 4-year graduation, which was determined to be the expectation of Airmen, Guardians, and their families due to frequency of relocation
- •The licensure assessment uses a checklist of licensure rules that states should have, and that they should avoid. For example, having a compact or temporary licensing rule and NOT having supervisory requirements are checklist items that lead to green. The Department of the Air Force reviewed state policies and programs intended to eliminate barriers to license portability for military spouses that were in effect as of 31 Dec. 2021

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Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico



Center of Education Statistics

Common Core of Data (School

Center for Education Policy Analysis

Stanford Education Data Archive

Search)

and Enrollment

Characteristics SY 2019-20

School Directory Information

SY 2008-2009

through SY

April 2020

July 2020

February 2021

^{*} Public Education is Compiled using 60% Academic Performance, 20% School Climate, and 20% Service Offering.

Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico

Education and Licensure Assessment Narrative

Public Education:

(This assessment is a comparative analysis using colors to graphically display results for all criteria and categories. The colors are assigned using percentiles, divided into thirds, to provide information about a location's relative position compared to all other Department of the Air Force installations assessed)

- •Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico received an overall red rating for public education as it fell within the bottom 33 percent of all Air Force installations assessed
- •The areas with the lowest relative ranking which require additional state/community support include Graduation Rates, Pre-school Availability, and Student to Teacher Ratio
- •Change from 2019: Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico's overall education rating did not shift from 2019.

Licensure Portability:

- •The State of New Mexico received an overall yellow rating for licensure portability indicating the State statutes (primarily NM HB 120) contain barriers to licensure and certification portability for military spouses
- •Barriers remain for Accounting, Cosmetology, Engineering, Physical Therapy, Psychology and Teaching which include "substantial equivalency" requirements. This allows acceptance of another state's license if the requirements for obtaining the license are sufficiently similar to their own State's requirements and precludes acceptance if the requirements are not similar. Additional barriers also remain for Other Occupations as current statute does not exclude any other occupations from licensure portability burdens
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Additional Notes:

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For additional information on Education and Licensure assessment criteria, methodology and data sources, please see the Support of Military Families Background Information provided at www.af.mil under the Support to Families banner. All questions and feedback should be directed to SAF.MRR.Workflow@us.af.mil.