

National Association of
State EMS Officials



Personnel Licensing Policies, Practices and
Procedures of State EMS Offices
(And Variances for Military EMS Personnel)

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Personnel Licensing Policies, Practices and Procedures of State EMS Offices (And Variances for Military EMS Personnel)

Executive Summary

This National Association of State EMS Officials (NASEMSO) monograph describes contemporary state EMS licensing authority practices and requirements for the licensure of EMS personnel. It also discusses variations in practices and requirements that may exist for military-related EMS personnel (those separating from the military, members of guard or reserve units, and military spouses). The monograph is based on data collected from state EMS agency websites, state EMS agency staff interviews, and other sources during the Fall and Winter of 2014 with verification of the data reported by virtually all state EMS agencies in July 2015, just prior to publication.

The monograph provides summaries of licensing practices and requirements in chart, map, and table summary formats as well as specific discussion.

Licensure reciprocity for EMS personnel has been a historically irksome proposition: often discussed in NASEMSO meeting venues but to date not implemented (though NASEMSO's REPLICA project shows promise through the adoption of practice compacts among states for certain purposes). This is because of the complexity of requirements that have evolved for licensure in states over the years.

The data collected for this report demonstrate that initial state EMS licensure generally demands completion of a core education course appropriate to the level of licensure, additional peripheral skills courses (e.g. CPR, advanced cardiac life support), and passing an exam. The same is true for licensure renewal except that the education requirement is more often continuing education in virtually all states, rather than the older practice of a refresher course, and an exam is less prevalent for renewal and is often satisfied by National Registry of EMTs (NREMT) certification. In the past thirty years, NREMT certification has become recognized and employed by the vast majority of states for licensure purposes as an exam and proof of education tool. Most other requirements reported in this monograph display wide variation.

This is also the case discussed in a section on background checks for criminal and other history, though most states do now employ state or federal criminal and other background data sources, at least for initial licensure. The monograph provides not only summaries of these practices but a table that presents the specific practices for background checks and denials of licensure that may result.

Finally, in a section on licensing practice variations for military-related personnel, the vast majority of states report:

- Military-specific differences in processing personnel licenses,
- Military-specific EMS laws or rules, and/or
- Military-specific EMS legislation having been passed or which is in process.

However, less than a quarter of states:

- Require the National Registry of EMTs Certification for licensing military medics (though increasingly required in the military),
- Expedite licensing specifically for military-related personnel, or

- Recognize military EMS training experience explicitly or on a case-by-case judgment basis.

This last section provides state-by-state descriptions of practices, with hot links to the state EMS websites detailing these.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this monograph is to inform state emergency medical services (EMS) office staff, applicants for EMS personnel licenses, military-related EMS personnel who may seek state licensure to work in the civilian workforce, and others, of current personnel licensing practices in the states, territories and District of Columbia (generally referred to as “states” below). It also addresses licensing practices specific to military-related EMS personnel: those separating from active military service, members of guard and reserve units, and military spouses. Unless otherwise specified, these are referred to as “military” or “military-related” personnel.

Staff of the National Association of State EMS Officials (NASEMSO) began collecting pertinent data from state EMS office websites, through interviews with state EMS office staff members, and through other sources in the Fall and Winter of 2014. The resulting data presentations were verified for accuracy by most state EMS offices in July 2015, just preceding publication release of this monograph. Just prior to roll-out at the NASEMSO Fall Meeting in 2015, all states had verified their information and this October, 2015 version was released.

In almost all states, state EMS offices are responsible for the licensure of EMS personnel. Four exceptions exist:

- **Alaska** - The Alaska State Medical Board is the governing body for Paramedic licensure.
- **Delaware** - The Delaware State Fire Prevention Commission certifies EMTs, while operating under the State Medical Director’s medical license. Paramedics are issued their certification by the Division of Public Regulation, Board of Medical Licensure and Discipline.
- **Montana** – The Board of Medical Examiners licenses Paramedics and EMTs.
- **South Dakota** - Paramedics are licensed by the Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners

This monograph is divided into four further sections below, which describe:

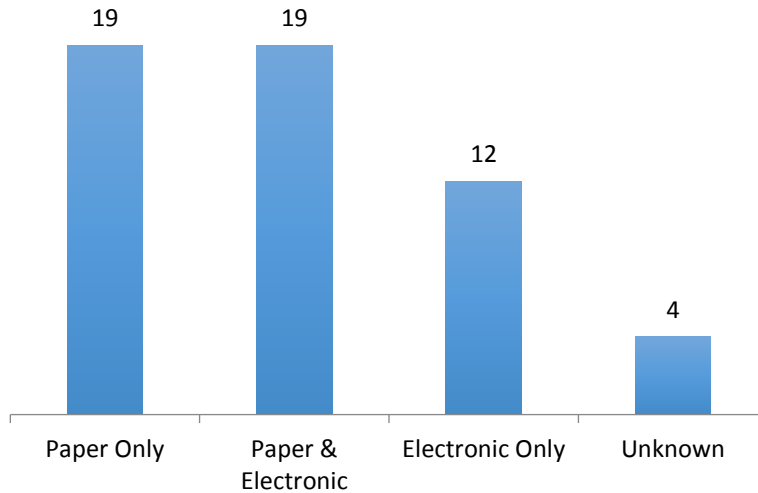
- Minimum requirements for initial licensure
- Requirements for license renewal
- Background checks and license denial
- Variances in licensing practices for military EMS personnel

Generally speaking, an applicant for EMS licensure presents an application and certain credentials attesting to the required educational, experiential, testing and other requirements for the level (Emergency Medical Responder, EMT, Advanced EMT, or Paramedic) of licensure sought. At one time, this was an all paper process conducted in person at an EMS licensing office or through the mail. Today, at least 30 states offer electronic, online options (Chart 1-1).

Once the credentials are assessed, the EMS licensing staff generally conduct a criminal and other background check to see if the applicant meets any criteria for denial of licensure. A license may then be granted for a period of, depending on state, one to five years, at which time the licensee must apply for license renewal and the application process is repeated for the most part.

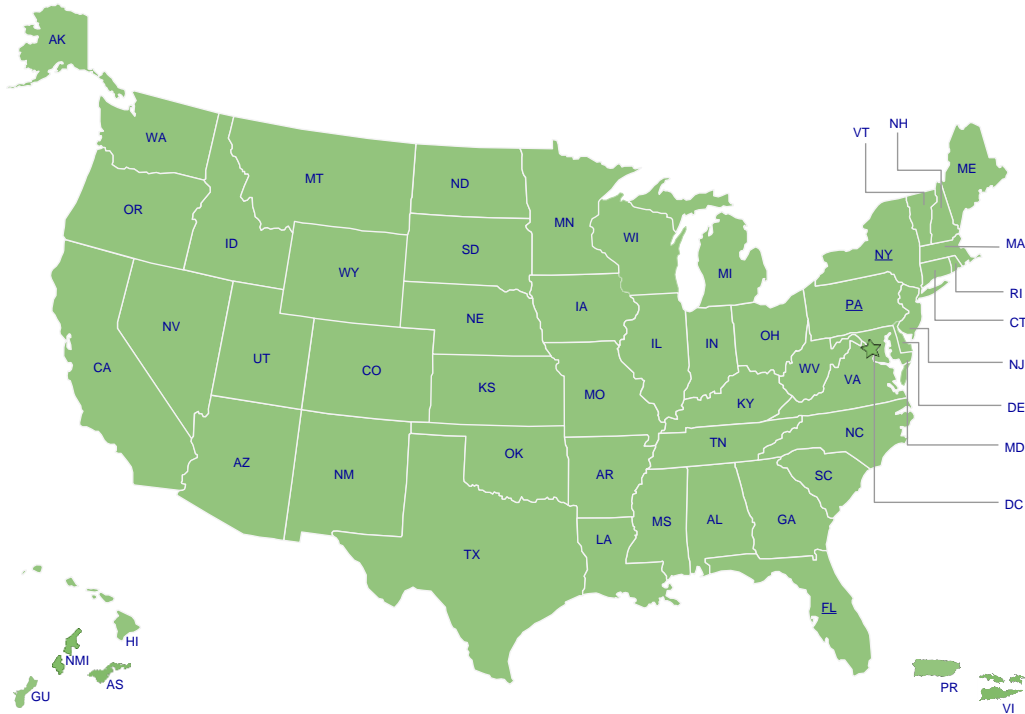
The vast majority of states have special licensing provisions for military-related EMS personnel, though these vary greatly.

Chart 1-1: How Applicants Apply for Personnel Licenses



Map 1-1 is presented here as a labeled key to state identities, since maps presented below are not labeled by state.

Map 1-1: Key to the identification of States in the Monograph



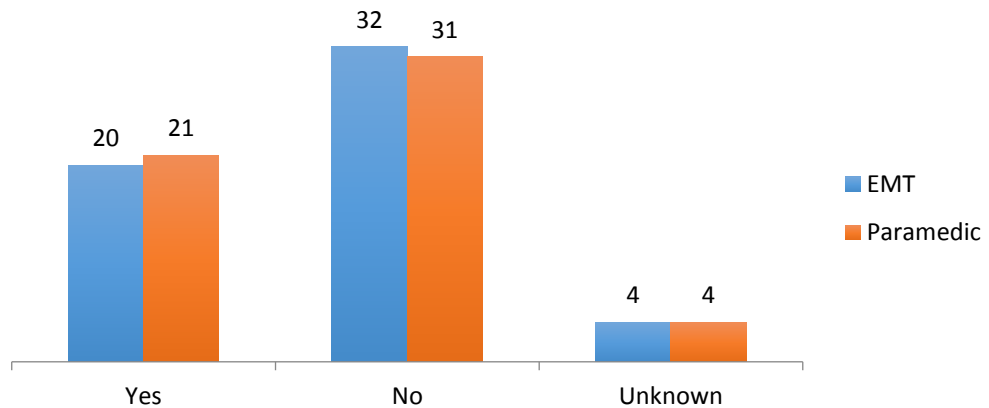
2. Minimum Requirements for Initial Licensure

In addition to the requirements listed below, states may require criminal or other background checks. These are discussed in Section 4 “Background Checks and Licensure Denial”.

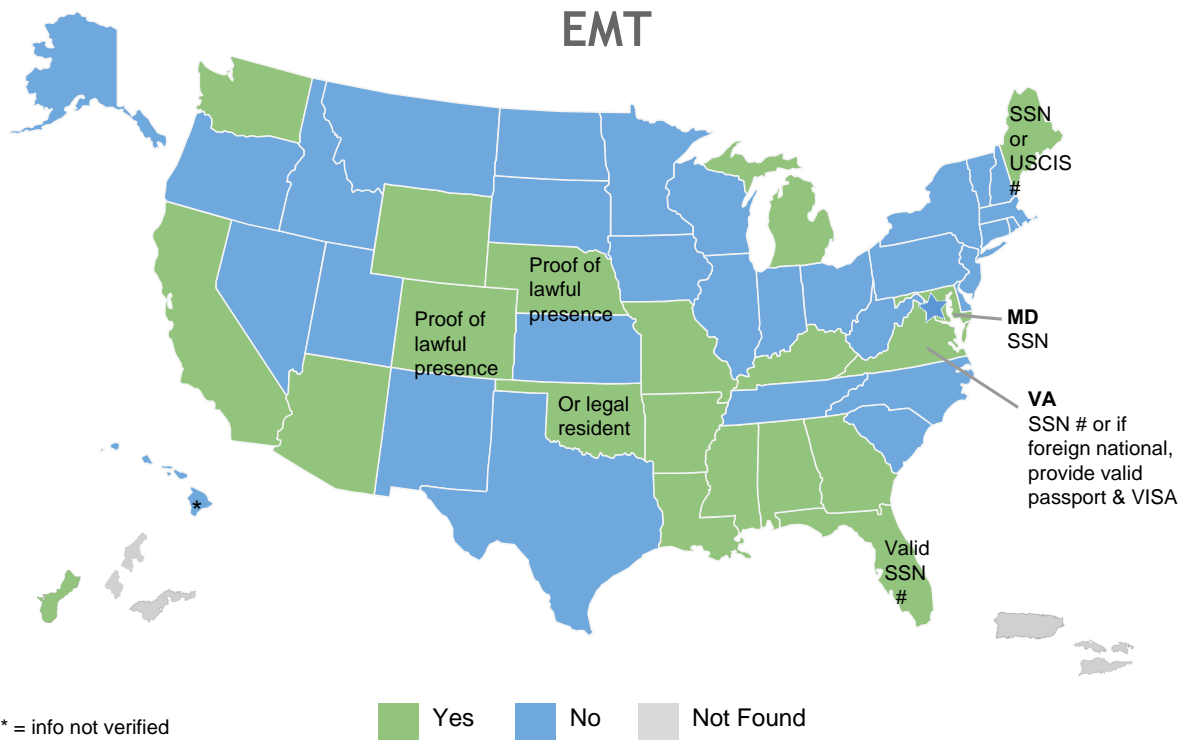
a. Proof of Citizenship

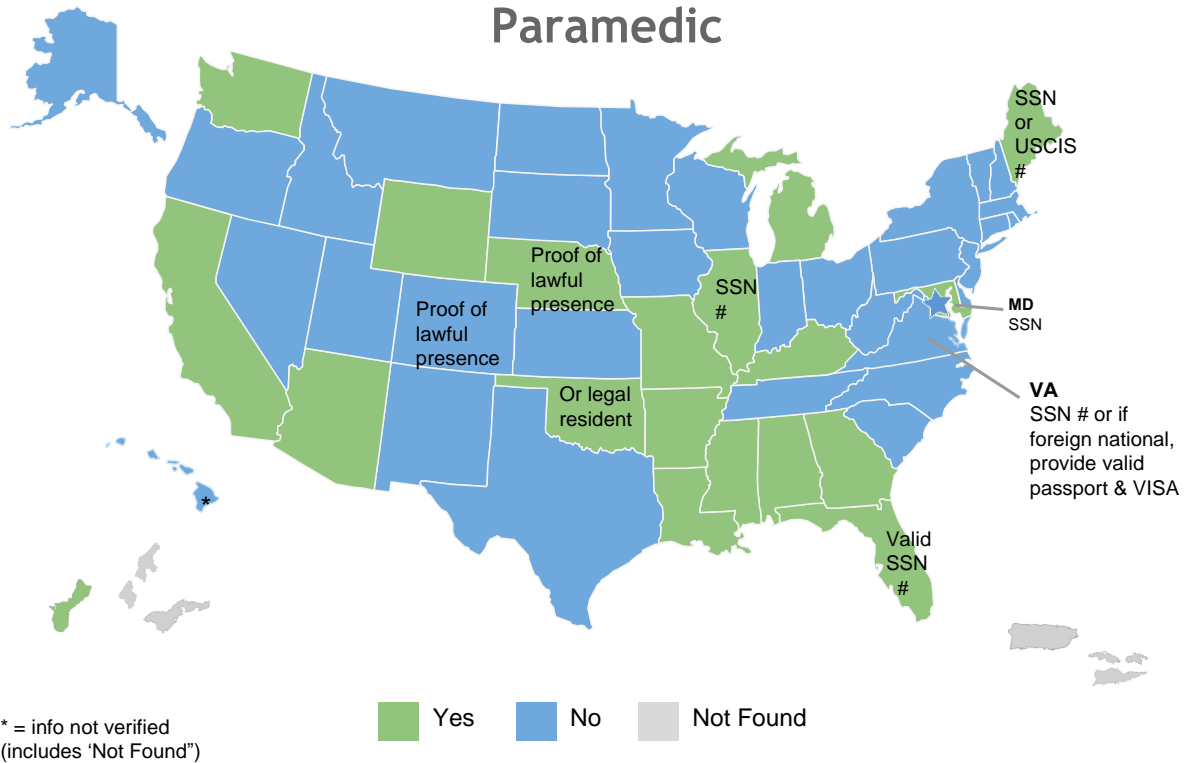
Over 30 states do not require a proof of citizenship or legal residency (e.g. “proof of lawful presence”, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS] “Green Card” or other documentation), or that an applicant have a Social Security Number (SSN), but at least 20 do (Chart 2-1 and Map 2-1).

Chart 2-1: Proof of Citizenship



Map 2-1: Proof of Citizenship

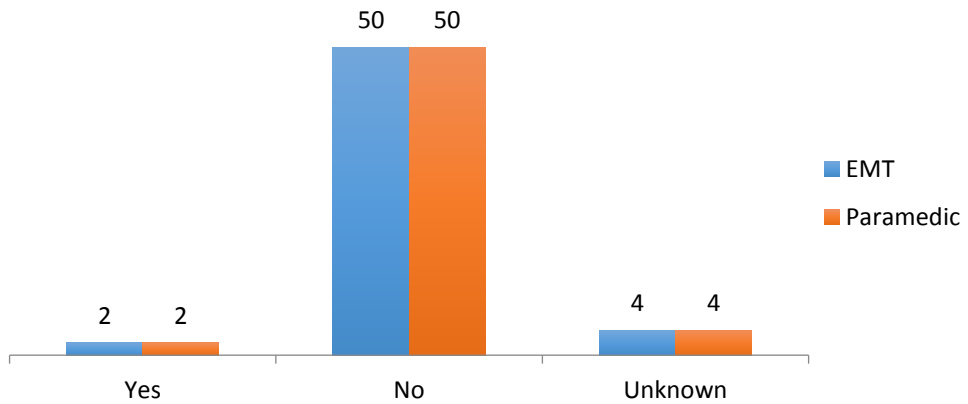




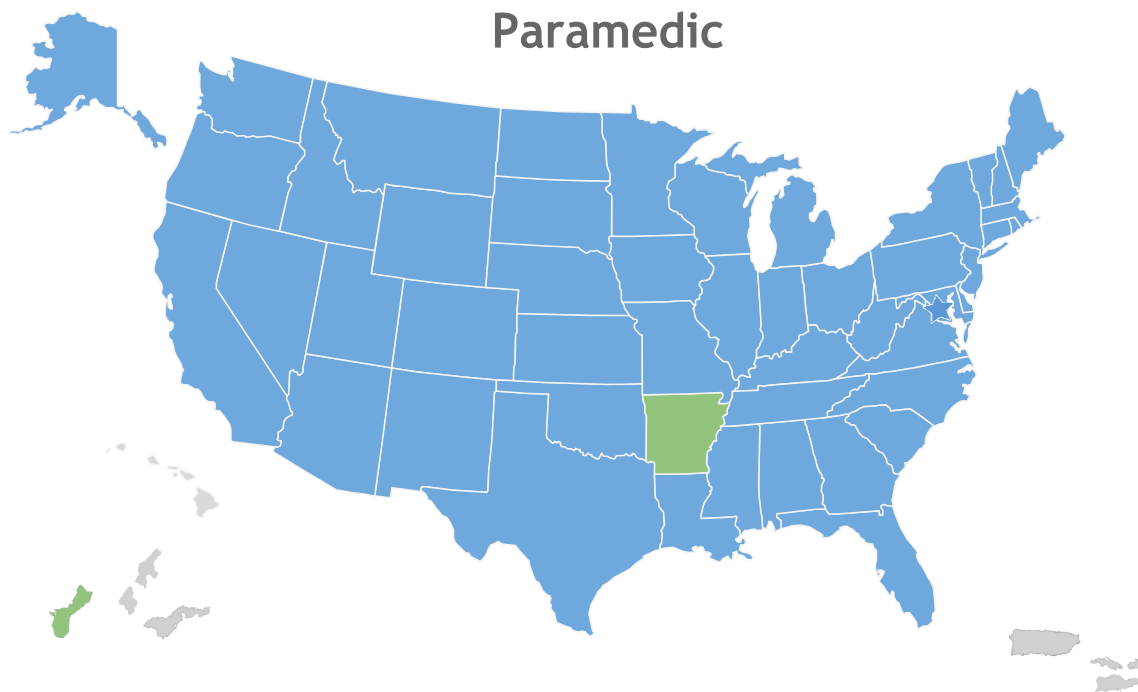
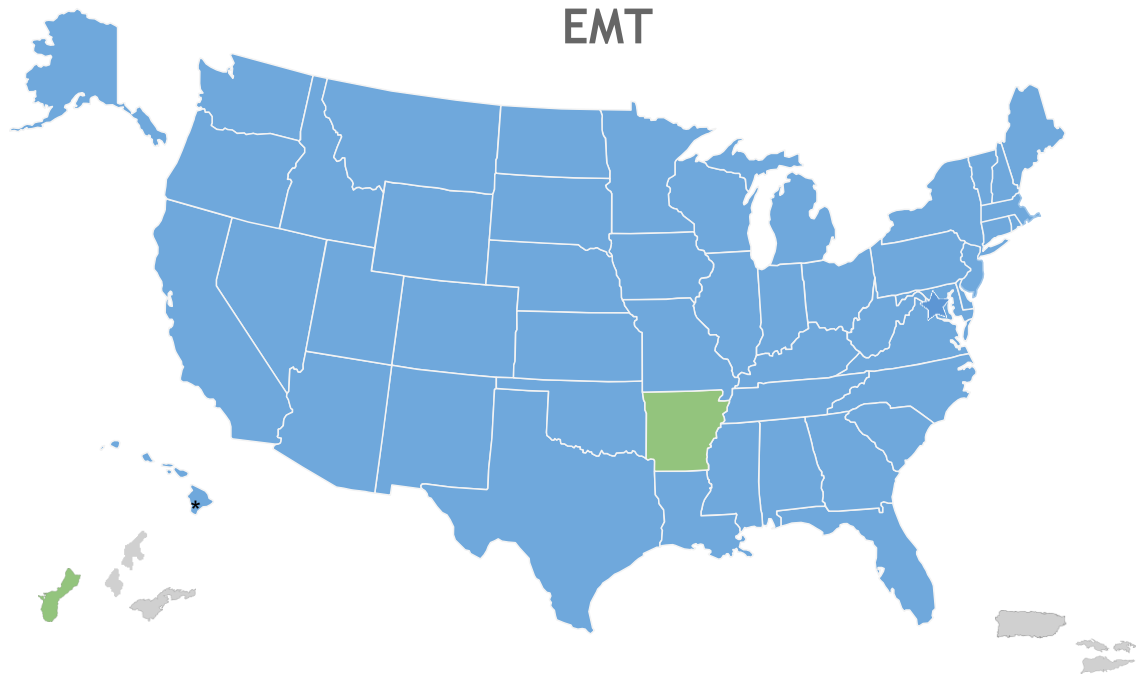
b. State Residency

State residency is generally not a requirement for EMS licensure, though in two states (Arkansas and Guam) it is (Chart 2-2 and Map 2-2).

Chart 2-2: State Residency



Map 2-2: State Residency



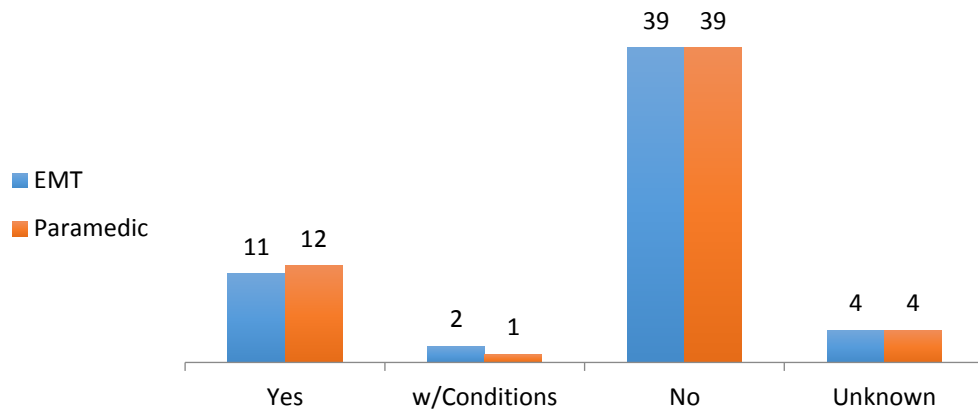
* = info not verified
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■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown

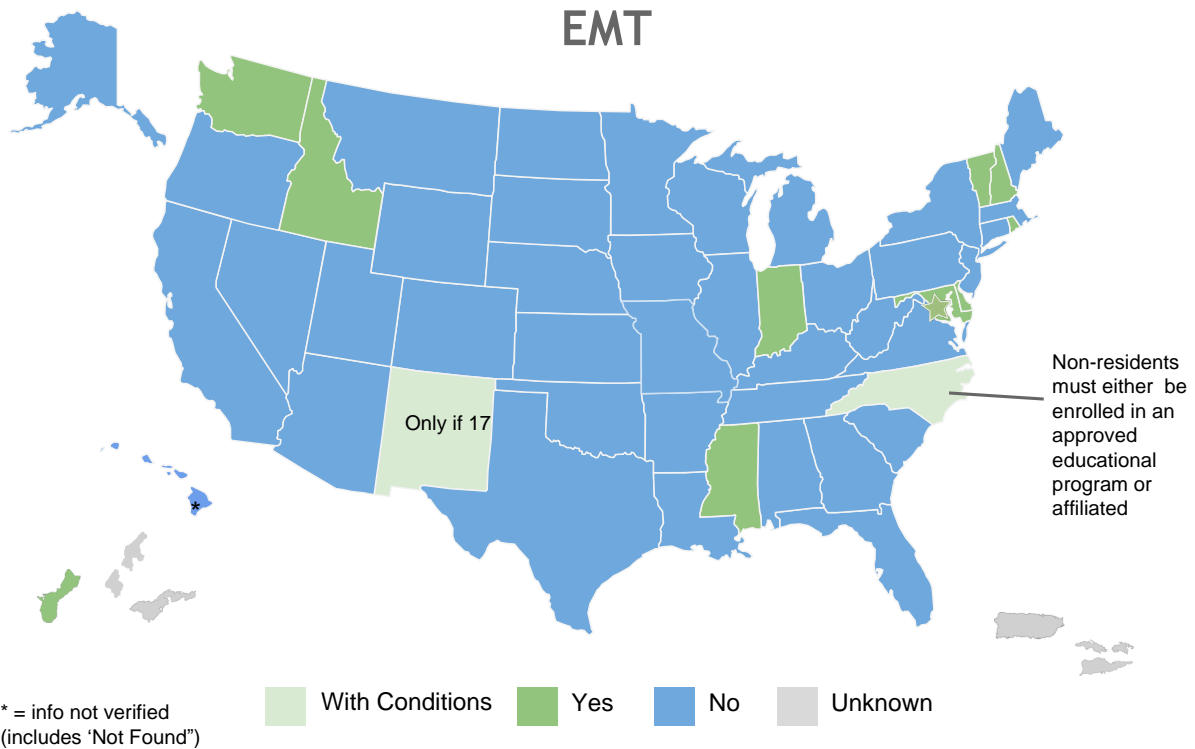
c. Agency Affiliation

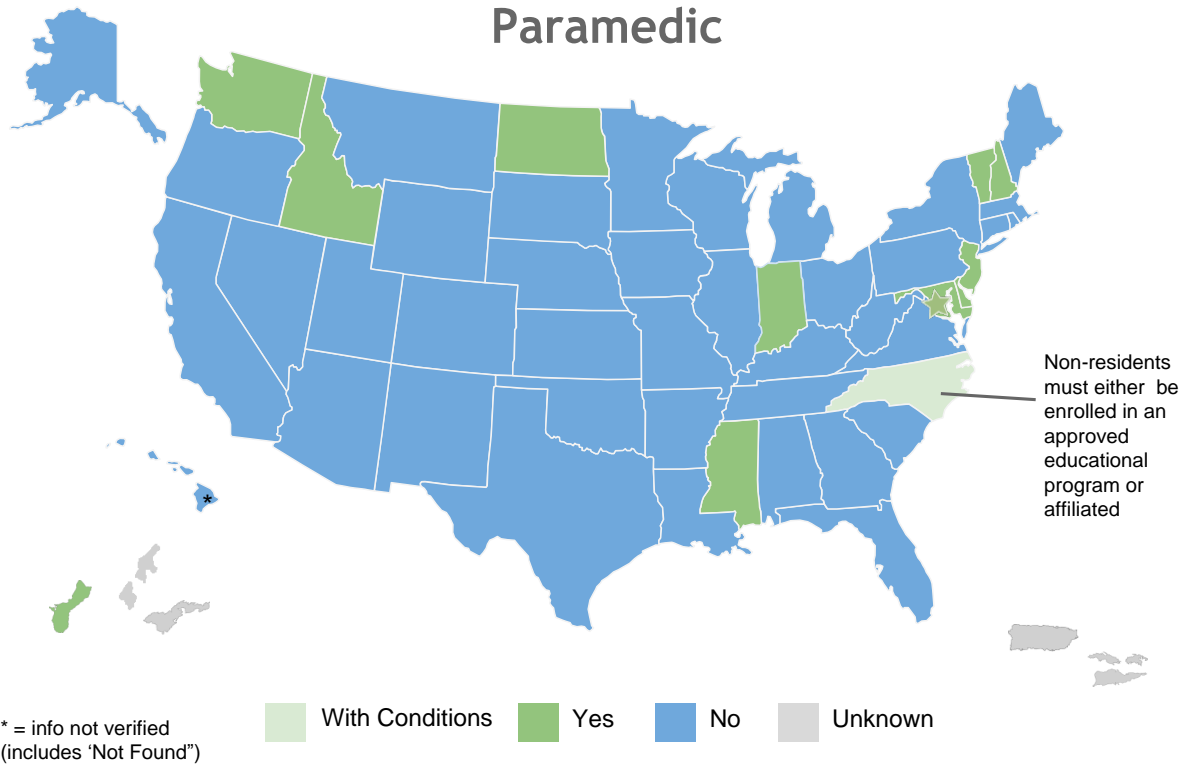
Approximately a dozen states require an EMS agency affiliation for personnel licensure (Chart 2-3 and Map 2-3). This is used to provide some assurance that an individual has been judged acceptable for volunteer or paid employment. It is also administratively difficult data to maintain, if a state does so, because EMS personnel often work for multiple services. Thirty-nine states have no such requirement. A couple of states have “conditions” such as a requirement of agency affiliation or enrollment in an educational program.

Chart 2-3: Agency Affiliation



Map 2-3: Agency Affiliation



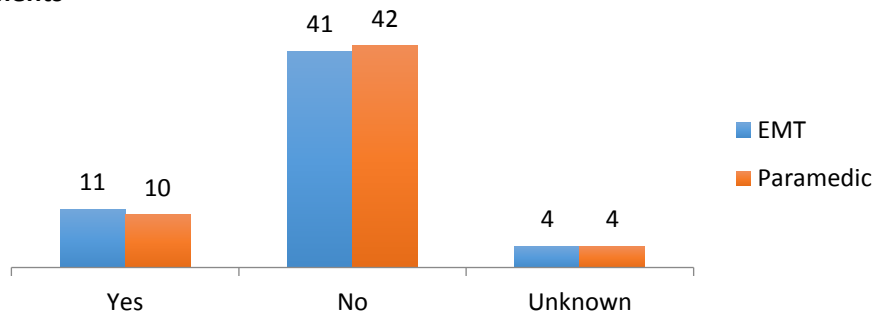


d. Physical Requirements

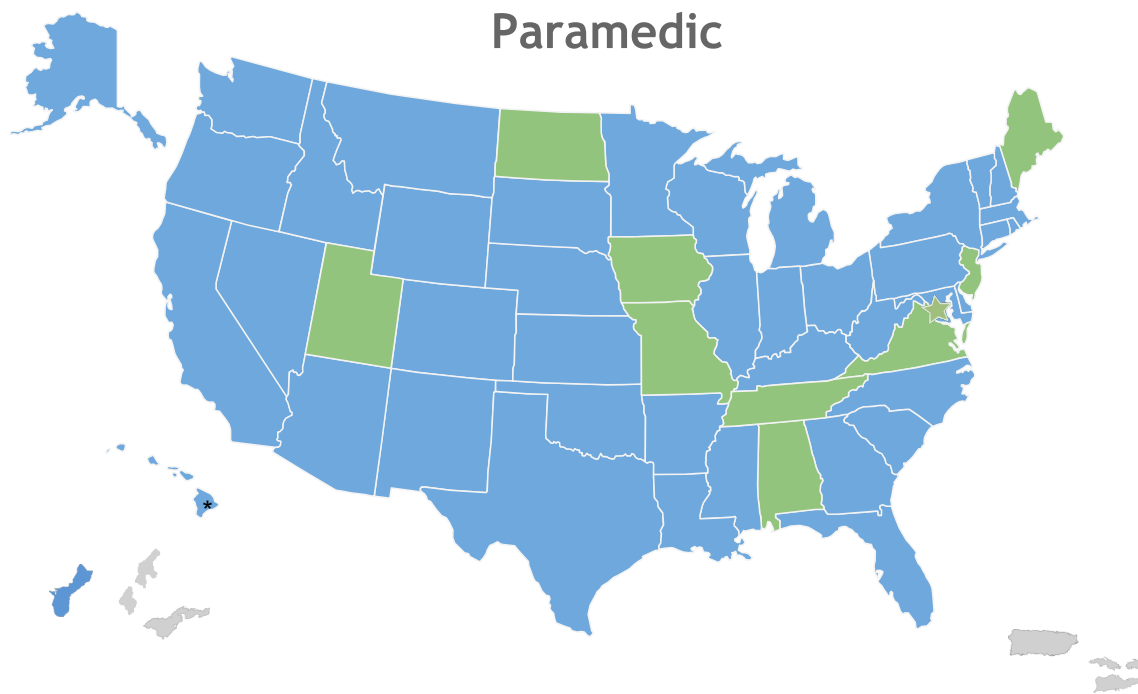
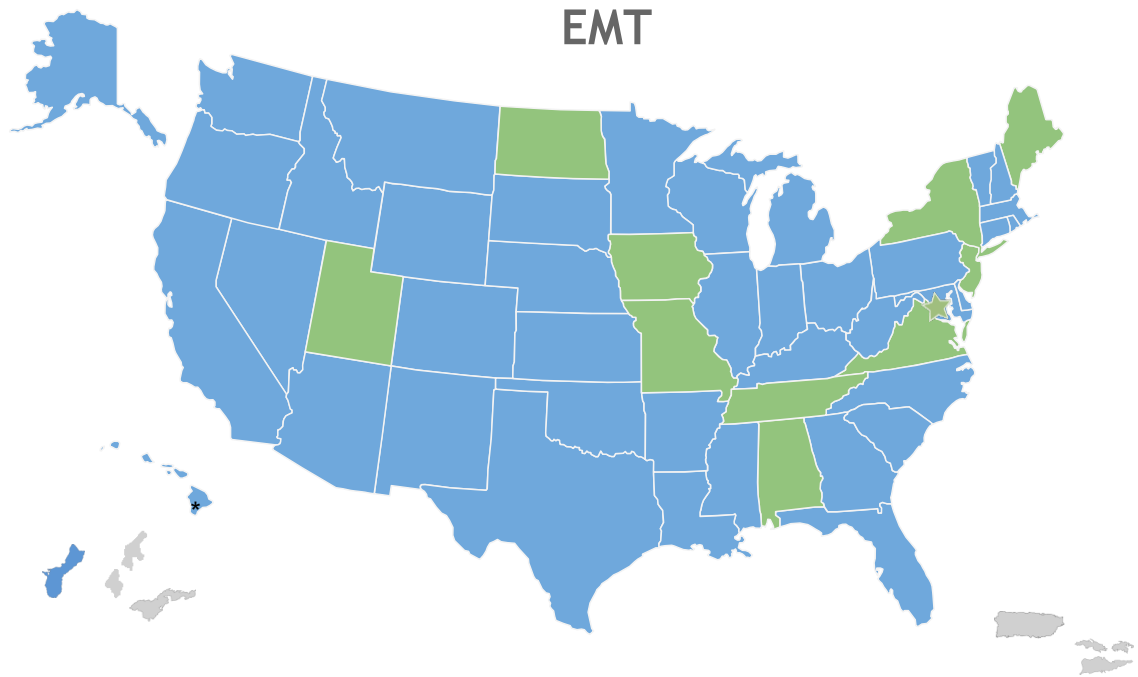
Most states have no specific minimum physical ability requirements (Chart 2-4 and Map 2-4). Those that do, generally require a statement that the applicant meets the essential job function requirements for the license for which he or she applied, or have no impairments which would interfere with carrying out the essential functions of the role. An example of a functional position description used by one state may be found at <http://www.maine.gov/ems/documents/Functional%20Position%20Description%20for%20EMS%20Providers.pdf>.

State EMS offices occasionally encounter applicants or potential applicants with a physical disability that would not allow them to perform an essential function of the job (e.g. a legally blind person who could not see to assess a patient condition). This has been a reason for some states to adopt and enforce essential function job descriptions.

Chart 2-4: Physical Requirements



Map 2-4: Physical Requirements



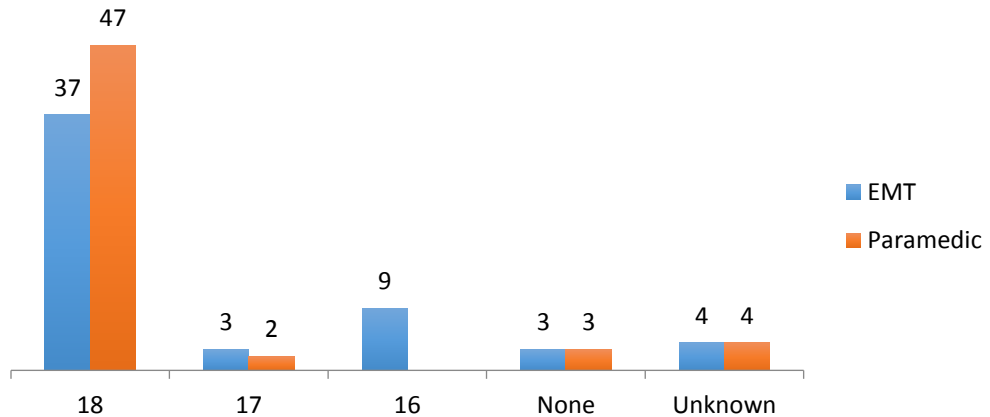
* = info not verified
(includes 'Not Found')

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown

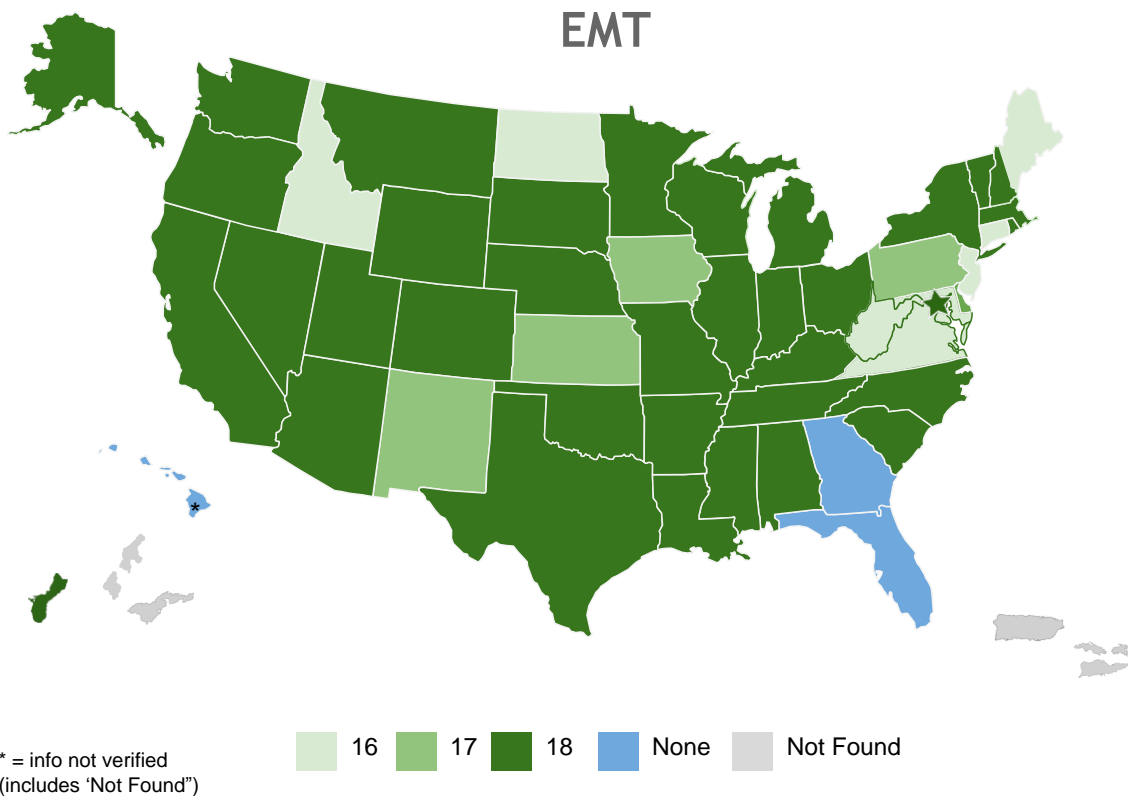
e. Minimum Age

In Florida, Georgia, and Hawaii there is no minimum age requirement to license in EMS (Chart 2-5 and Map 2-5). In approximately a dozen states, 16 or 17 is the minimum age and, in the remainder, 18 is the minimum age (more so for paramedic than EMT licensure).

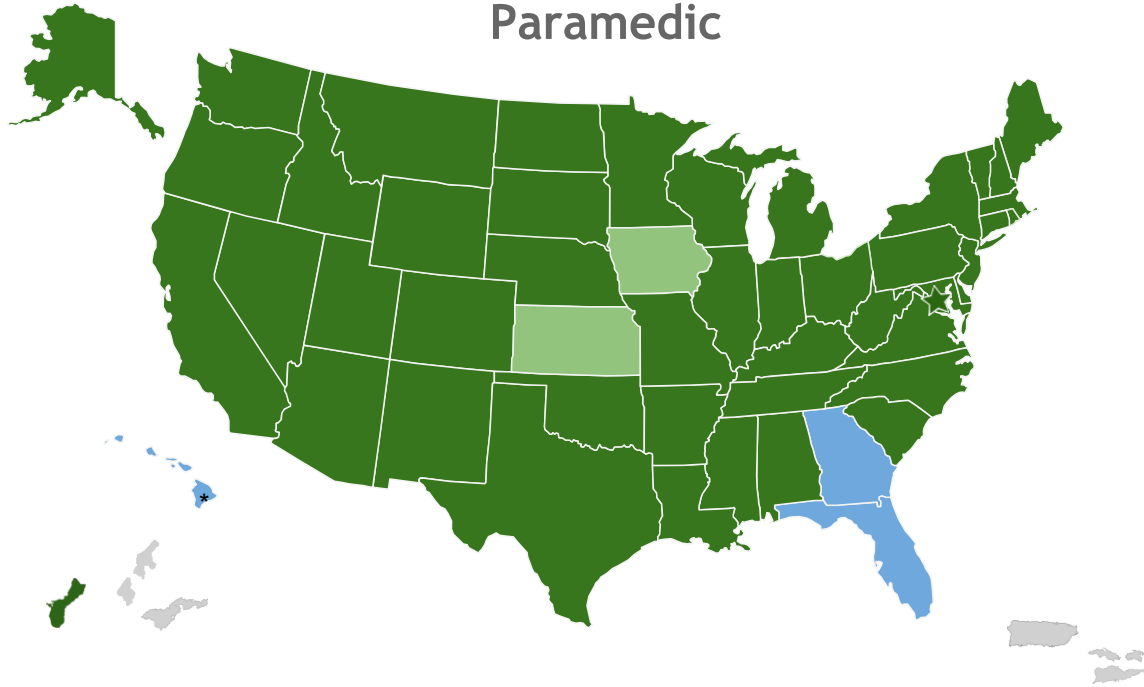
Chart 2-5: Minimum Age Requirements



Map 2-5: Minimum Age Requirements



Paramedic



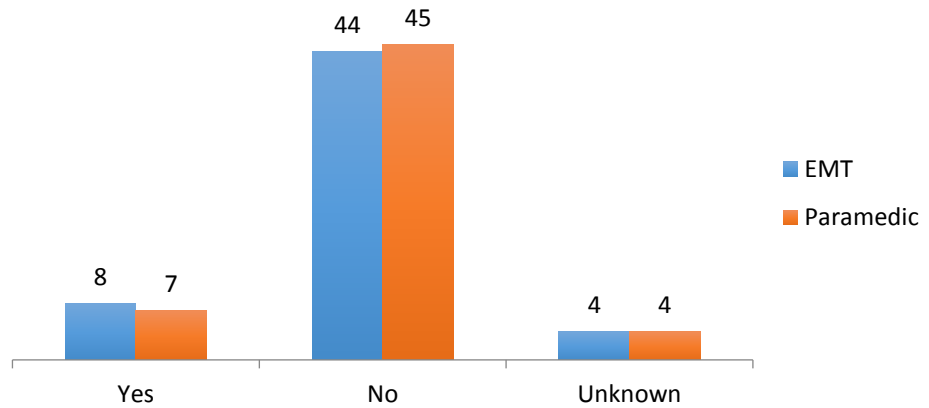
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16 17 18 None Not Found

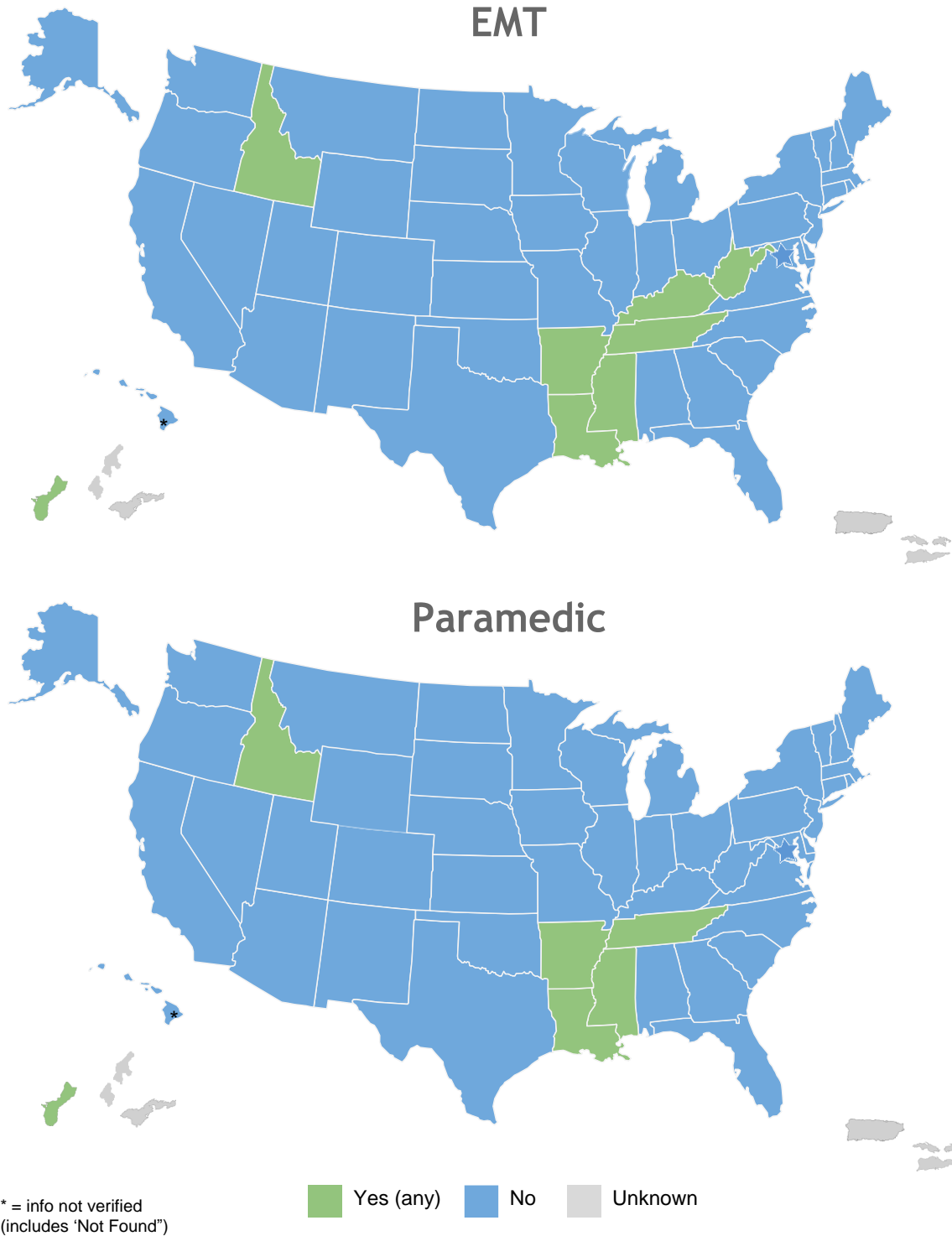
f. Driver's License

Chart 2-6 and Map 2-6 indicate that the vast majority of states don't require a driver's license to license in EMS. This does not mean that EMS licensees can operate ambulances without a driver's license.

Chart 2-6: Valid Driver's License



Map 2-6: Valid Driver's License



g. Licensing Fees

More often than not, there is an application fee for EMS licensure (Chart 2-7). These range from under \$100 in a quarter of the states to \$210 or \$300 for Paramedics in Oklahoma and California respectively (Map 2-7 and Chart 2-8).

Chart 2-7: Application Fees

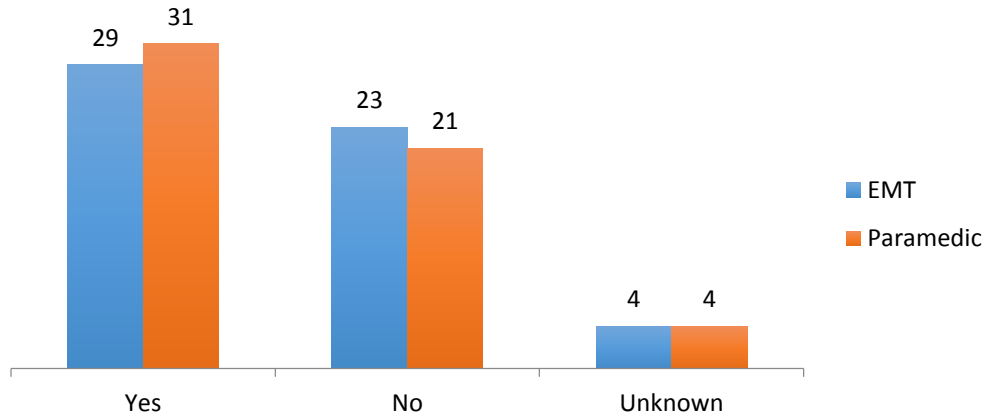
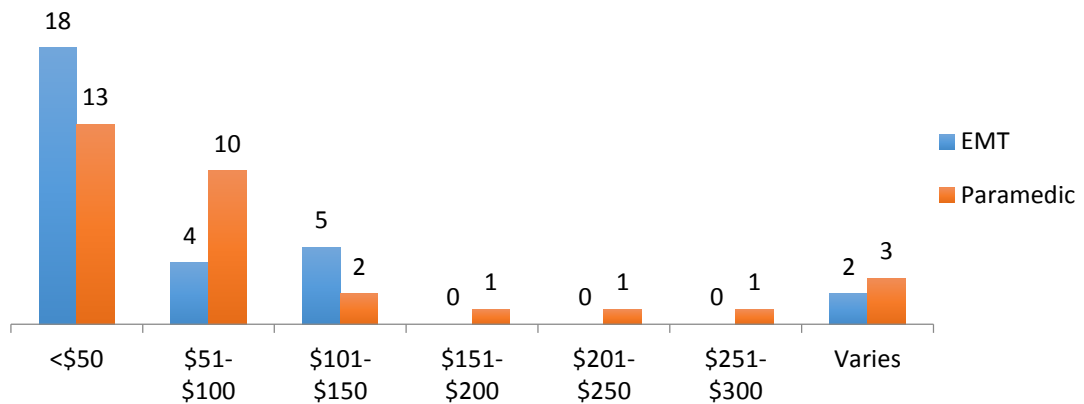
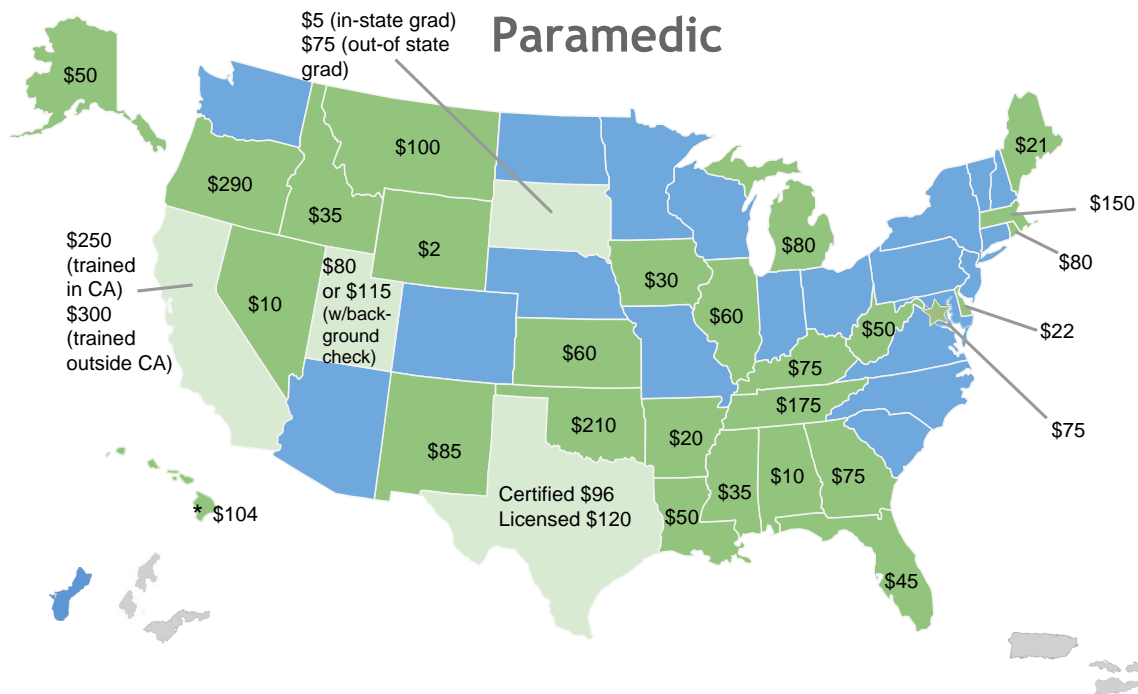
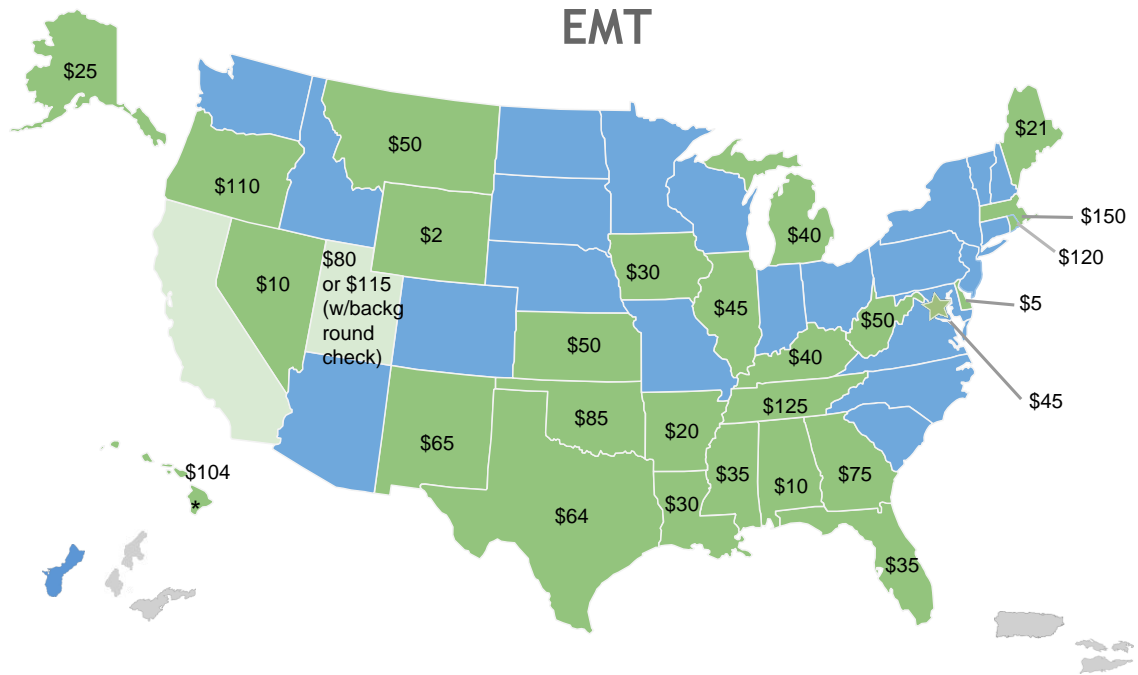


Chart 2-8: Application Fee Amounts



Map 2-7: Application Fees and Amounts



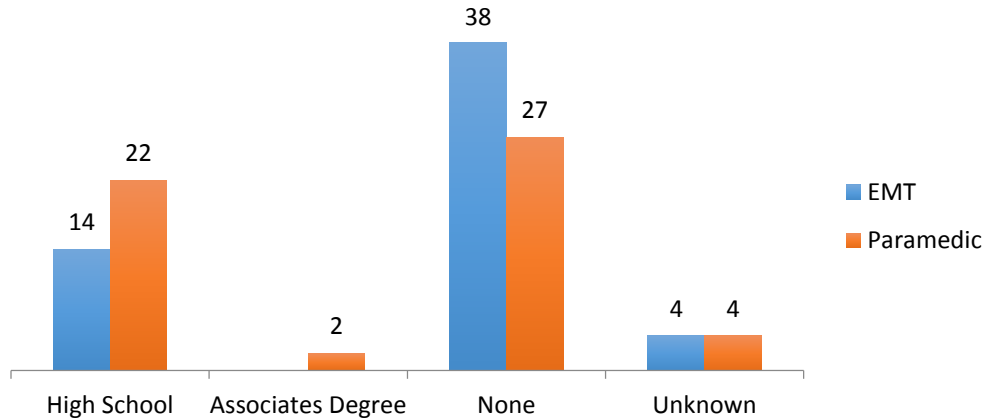
* = info not verified (includes 'Not Found')

Varies
 Yes
 None
 Not Found

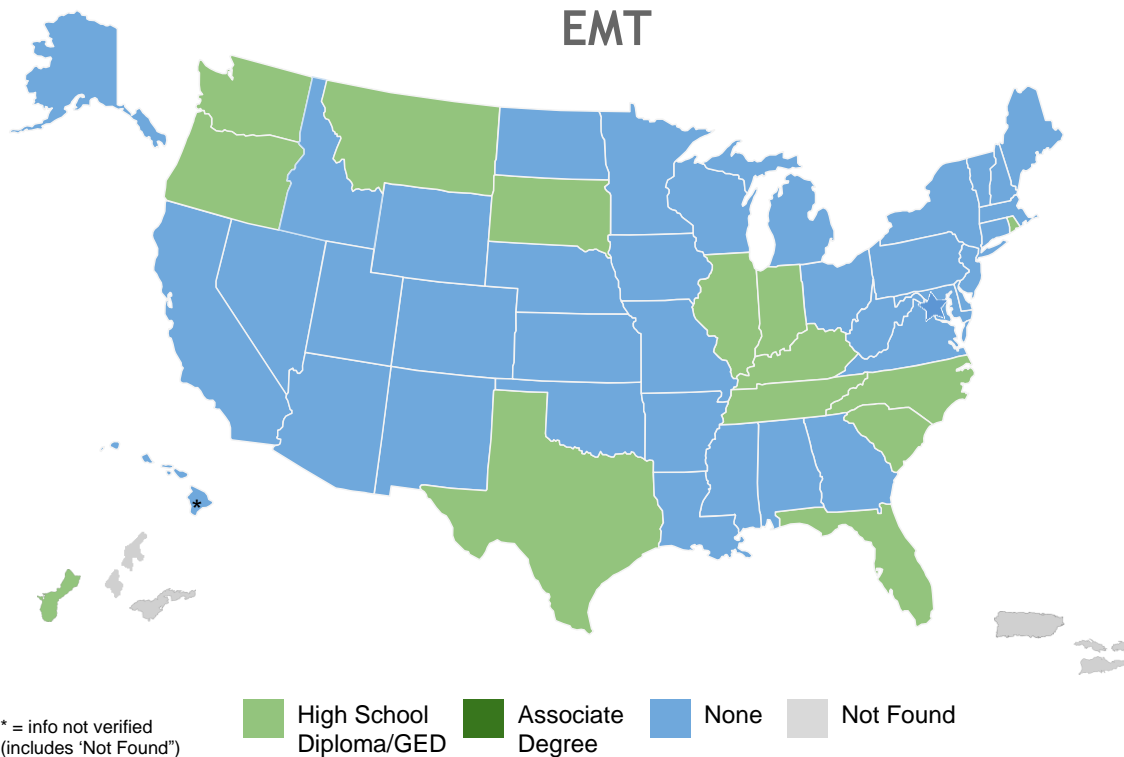
h. Education

Most states do not have a general (as opposed to EMS) educational requirement for EMT licensure but at least 22 states require high school or equivalency for paramedic licensure (Chart 2-9 and Map 2-8). Texas and Oregon require associate degrees for Paramedic licensure.

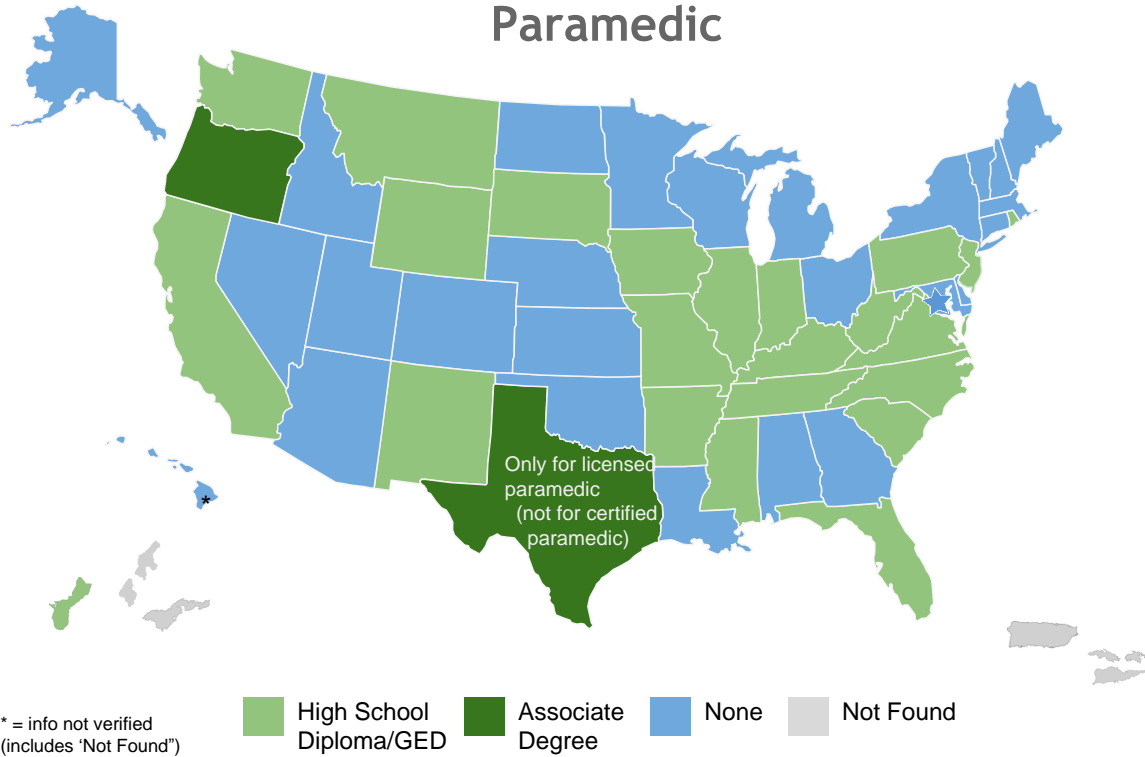
Chart 2-9: Education Requirements



Map 2-8: Education Requirements

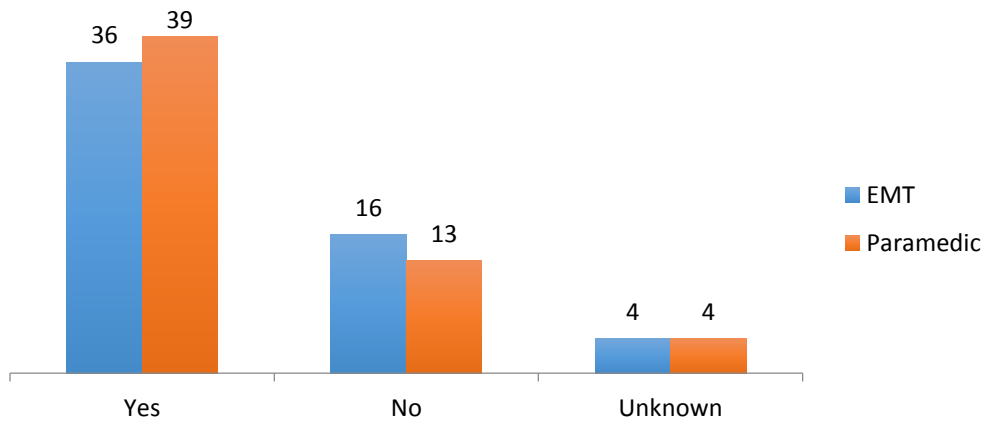


Paramedic

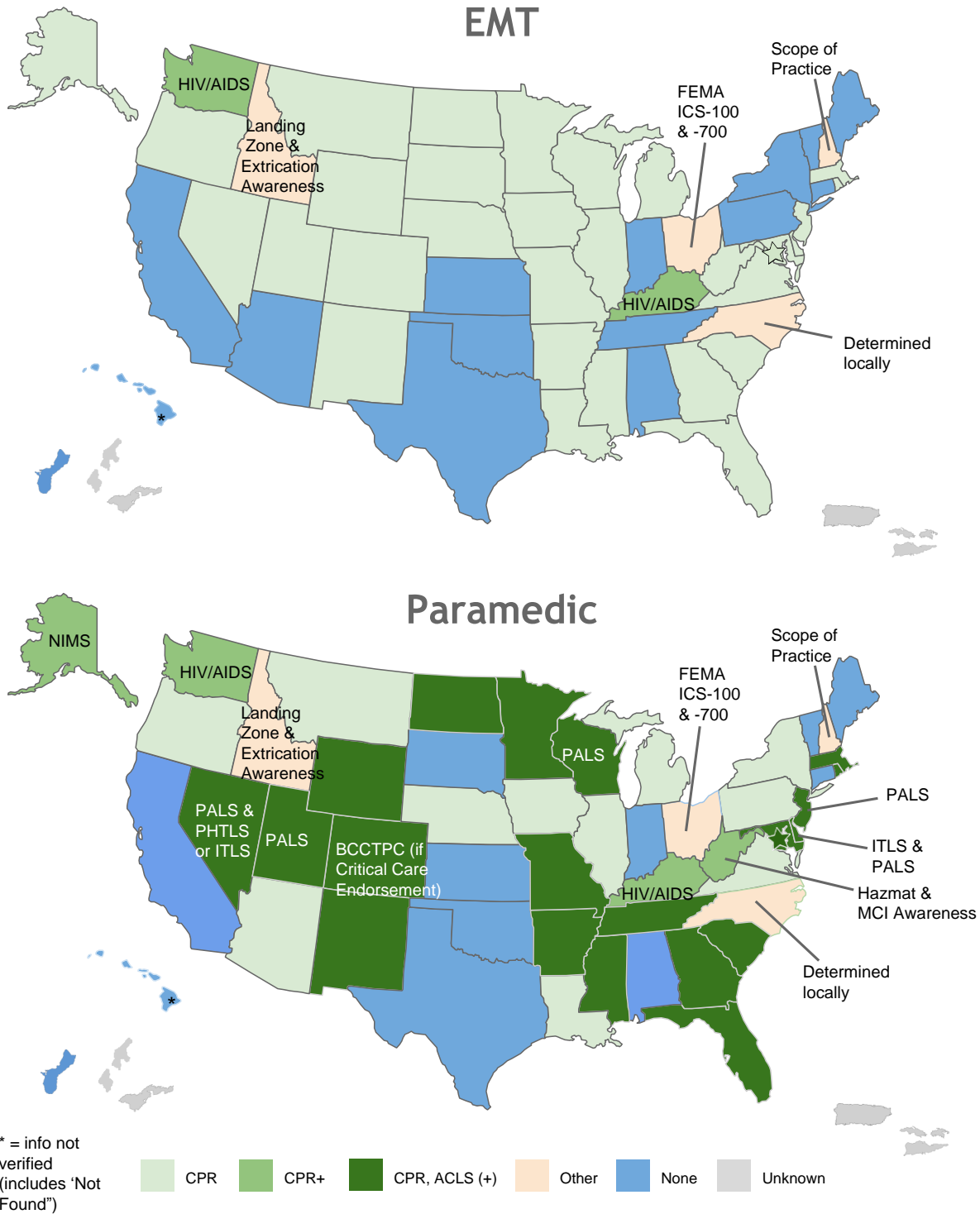


Just under 40 states have requirements for additional training or certification (e.g. Board of Critical Care Transport Paramedic Certification for critical care paramedics) beyond the core educational program for each license level (Chart 2-10 and Map 2-9). These are generally special skill courses such as CPR and advanced cardiac life support.

Chart 2-10: Other Course Completion



Map 2-9: Course/Program Requirements



i. Licensing Exams

Over the past three decades, states have been transitioning from state-generated EMS licensing exams to exams developed by the National Registry of EMTs (NREMT) for its certification. Licensure exams are subject to legal challenges, so the creation process must meet standards which make that process complex and potentially expensive.

Less than half the states have a state licensure exam requirement (Chart 2-11, Map 2-10) while six or less do not accept the NREMT exam for initial licensure (Chart 2-12 and Map 2-11). Some states, such as Connecticut (for the New England states: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) have exam/licensure reciprocity with other states.

Chart 2-11: State Licensure Exam

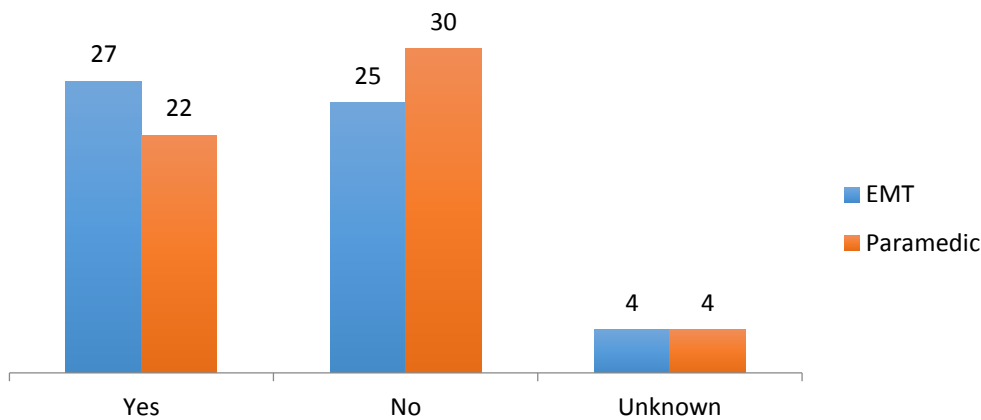


Chart 2-12: NREMT Requirements

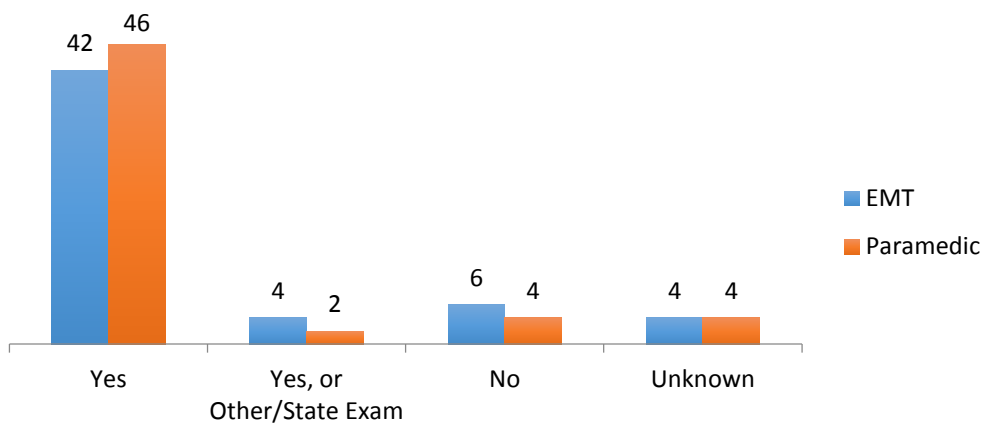
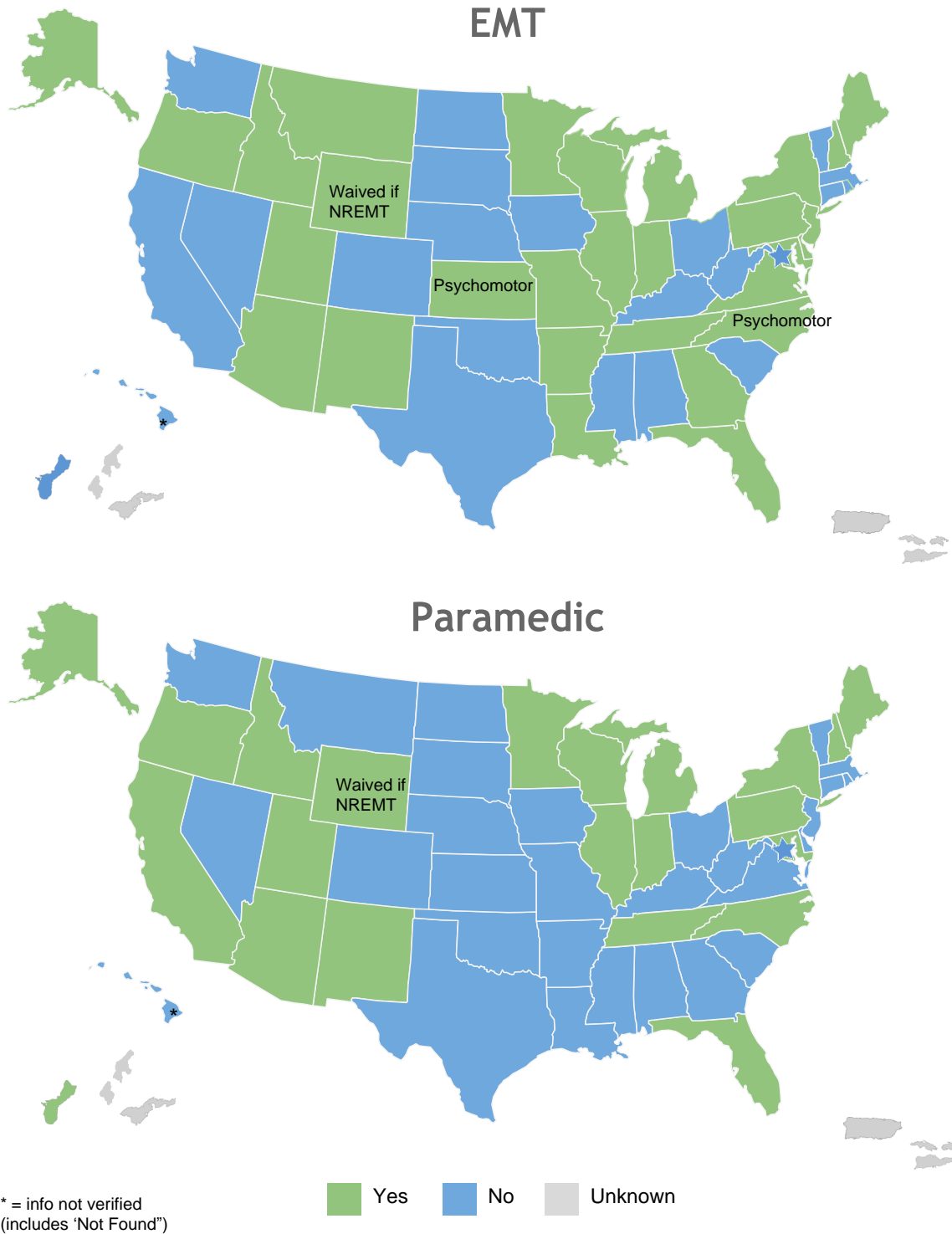
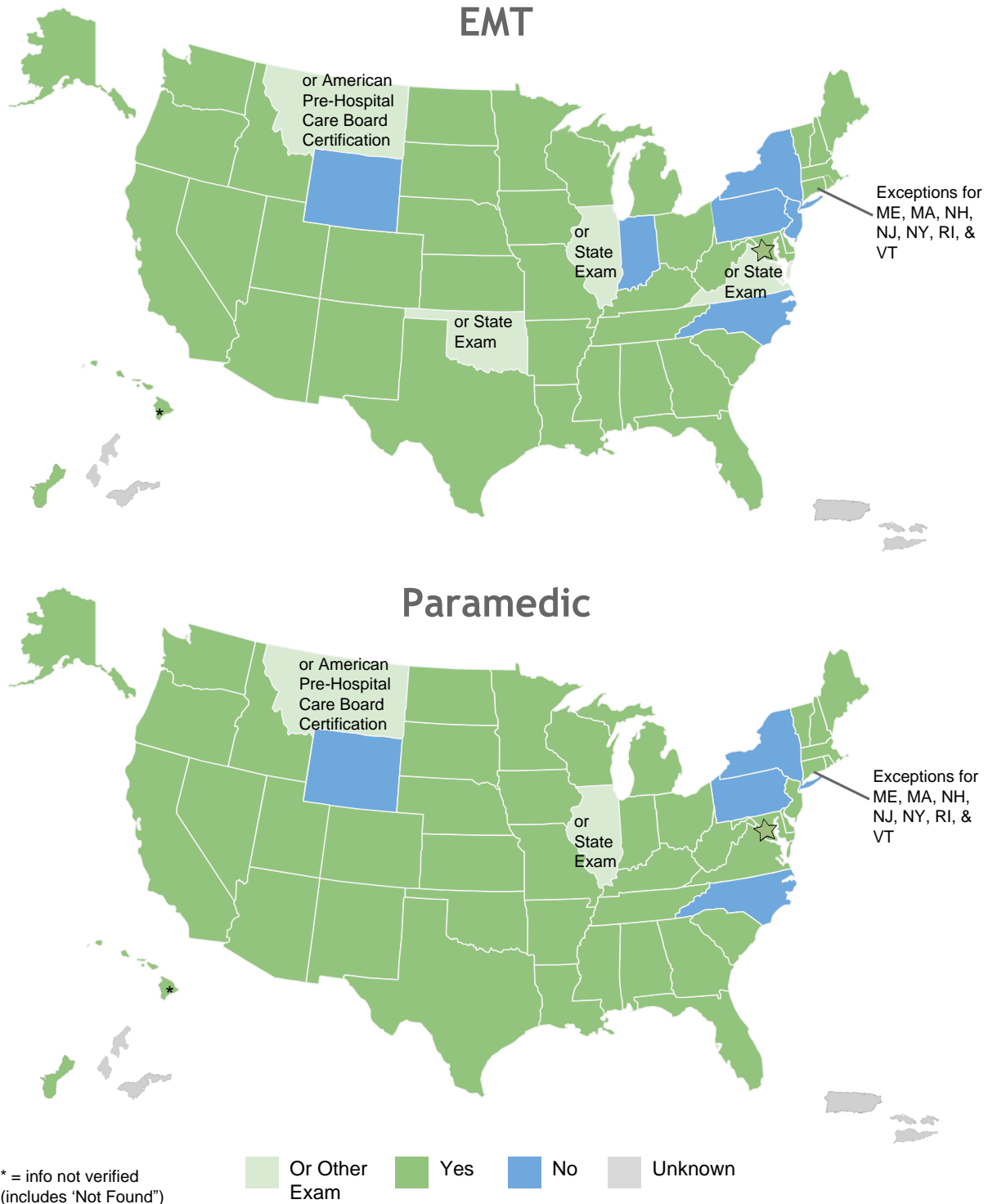


Chart 2-12:

Map 2-10: State Licensure Exam



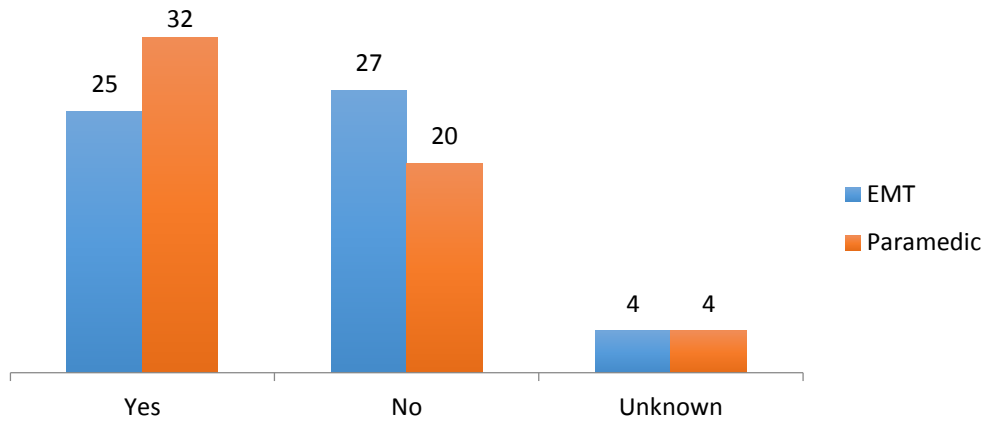
Map 2-11: NREMT Requirements



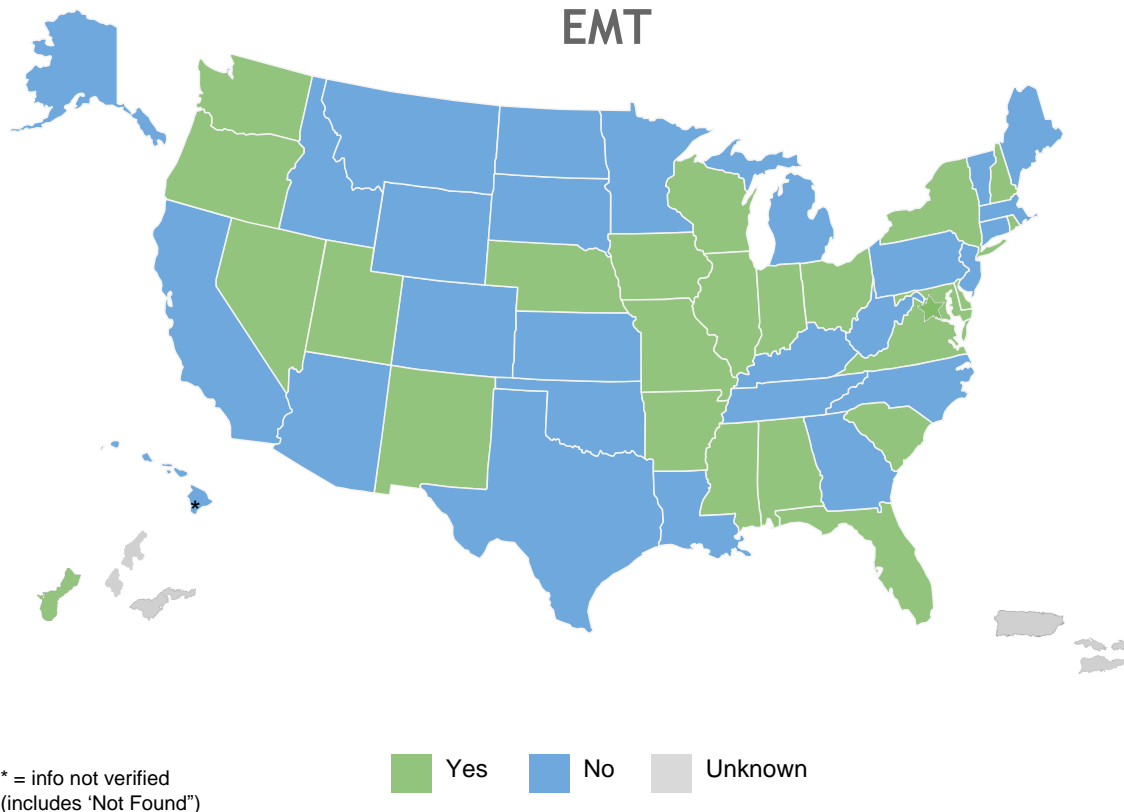
j. Medical Director Approval

Some states require that an EMS medical director (usually for an EMS agency, municipality, or region) approve the licensee applicant before they are allowed to practice as a licensee (Chart 2-13 and Map 2-12). This is the case for EMTs in 25 states and Paramedics in 32 states (more common than EMTs because of the more advanced nature of the skills practiced).

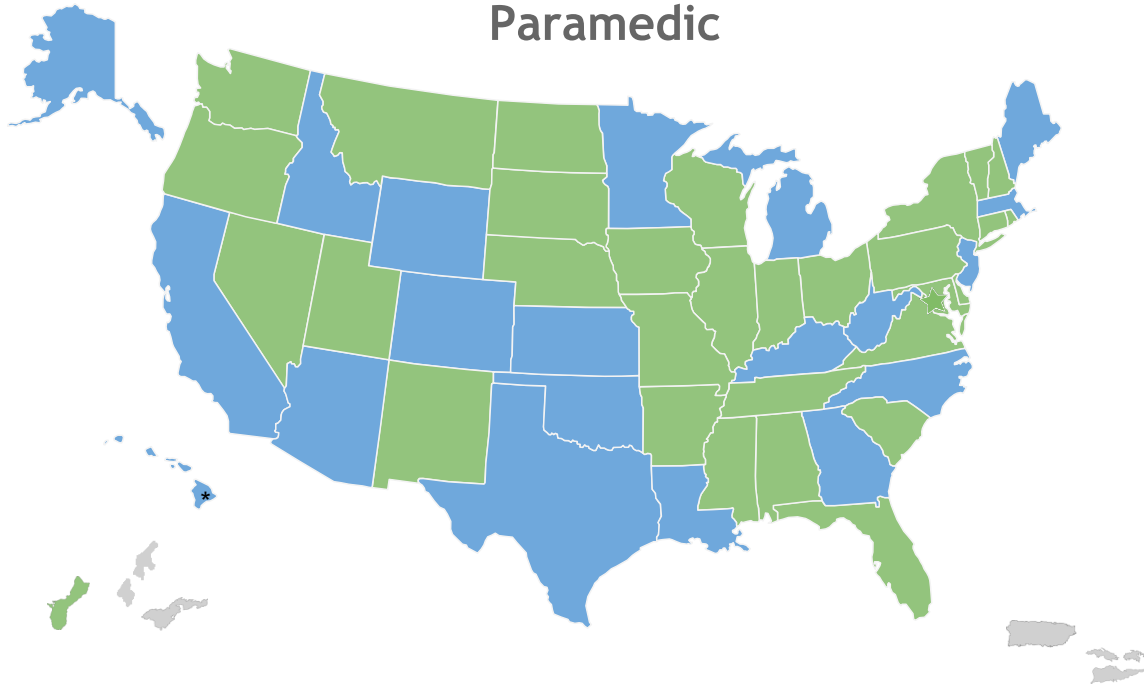
Chart 2-13: Approval by Medical Director



Map 2-12: Approval by Medical Director



Paramedic



* = info not verified
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Yes No Unknown

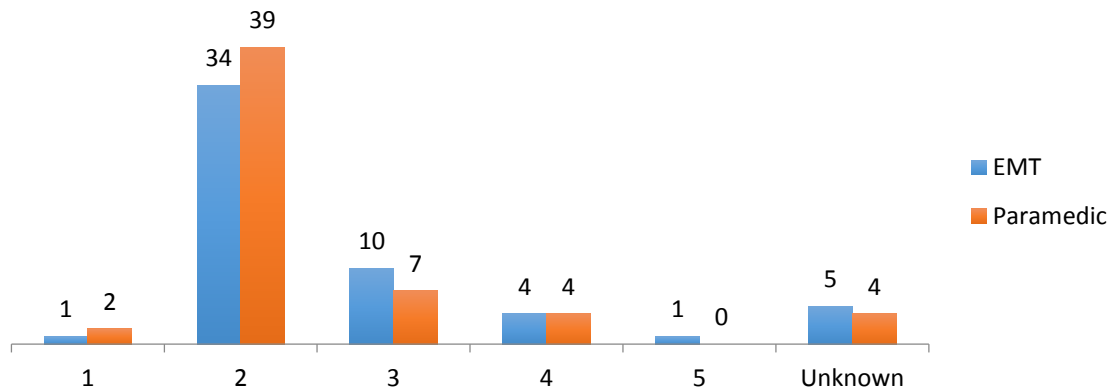
3. Requirements for License Renewal

In addition to the requirements listed below (Sections 3a through 3g), states may require criminal or other background checks. These are discussed in Section 4 “Background Checks and Licensure Denial”.

a. Length of Licensure Before Renewal

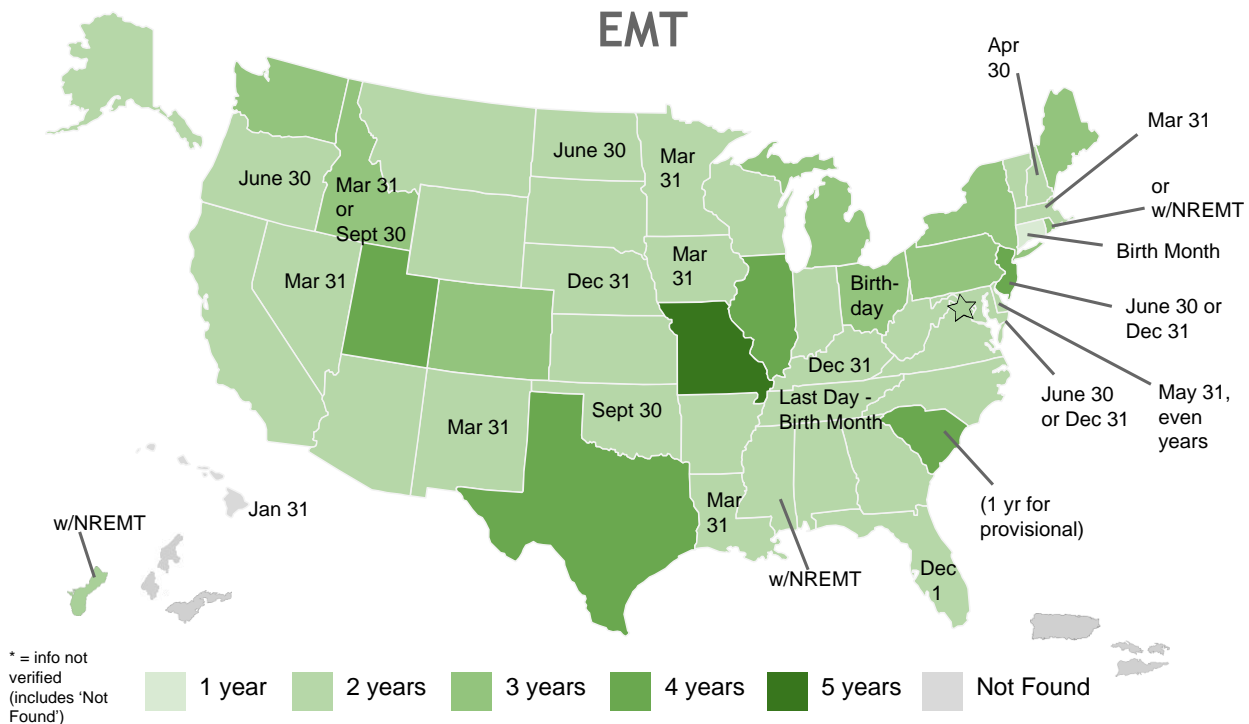
States most commonly issue two-year licenses (Chart 3-1 and Map 3-1), but the range is one year to, five years. Licenses may expire on the anniversary of the date last licensed, the licensee’s birthday, or a date specific to that state (see Map 3-1). While occasionally discussed, the topic of permanent licensure, such as that for doctors and nurses, is not practiced.

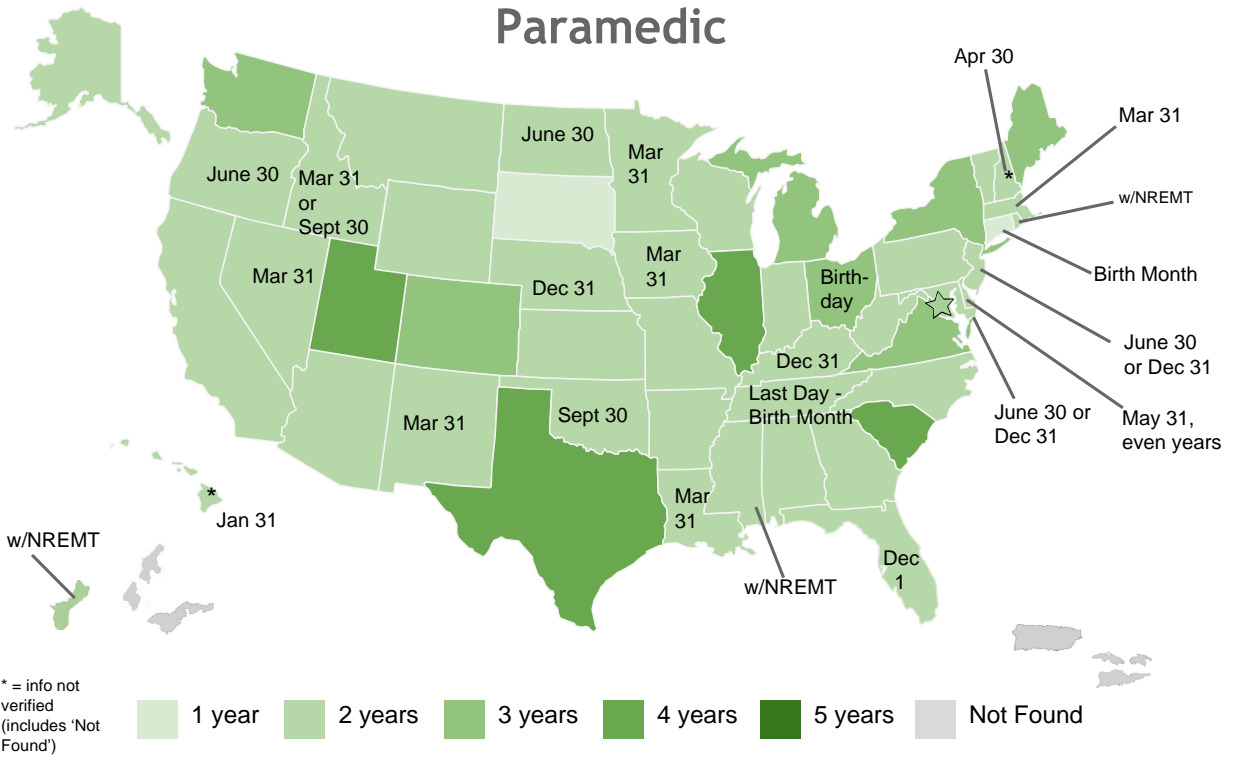
Chart 3-1: Renewal Length (in years)



Map 3-1: Renewal Length & Expiration Dates

Licenses expire on the date of issuance unless otherwise indicated.

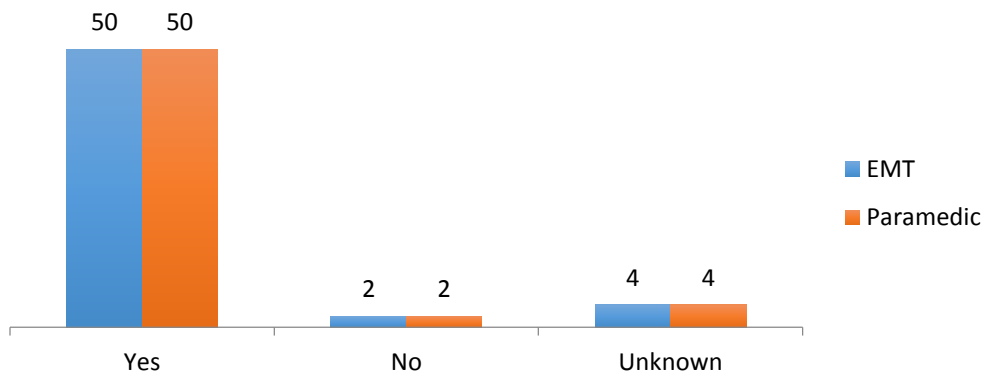




b. Application

Renewals do not occur without an application filed except in North and South Carolina (Chart 3-2 and Map 3-2).

Chart 3-2: Renewal Application



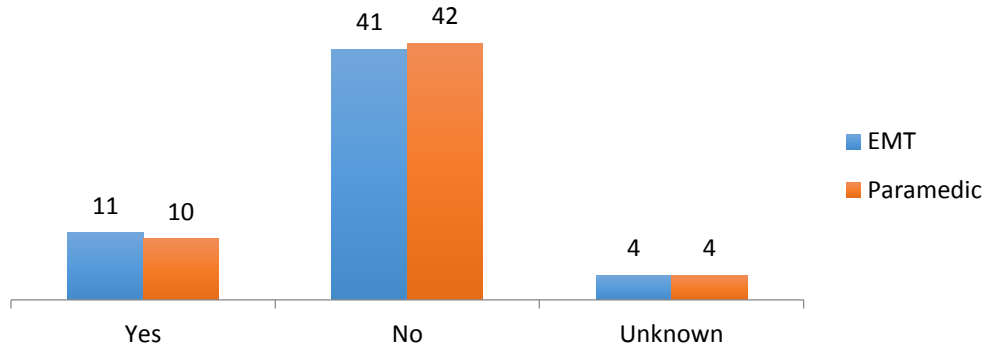
Map 3-2: Renewal Application



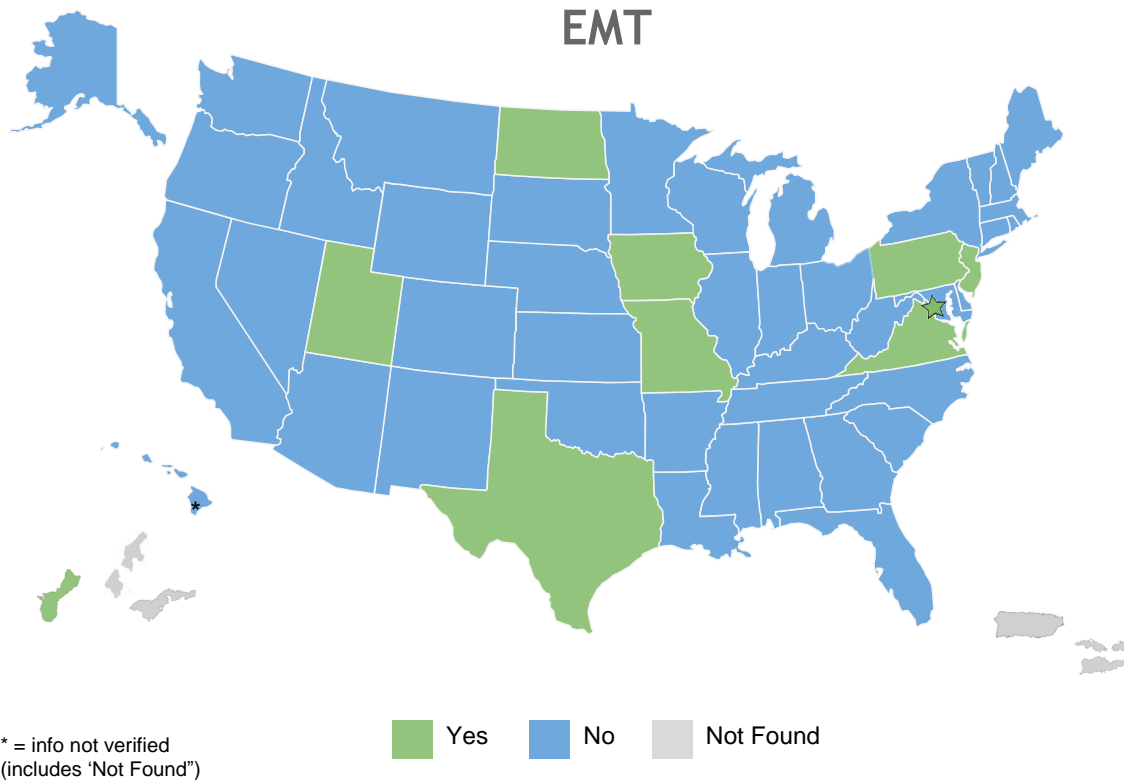
c. Physical Requirements

Slightly fewer states require certain physical requirements for renewal licensure than for initial licensure (compare Charts 2-4 {page 12} and 3-3 and Maps 2-4 {page 13} and 3-3).

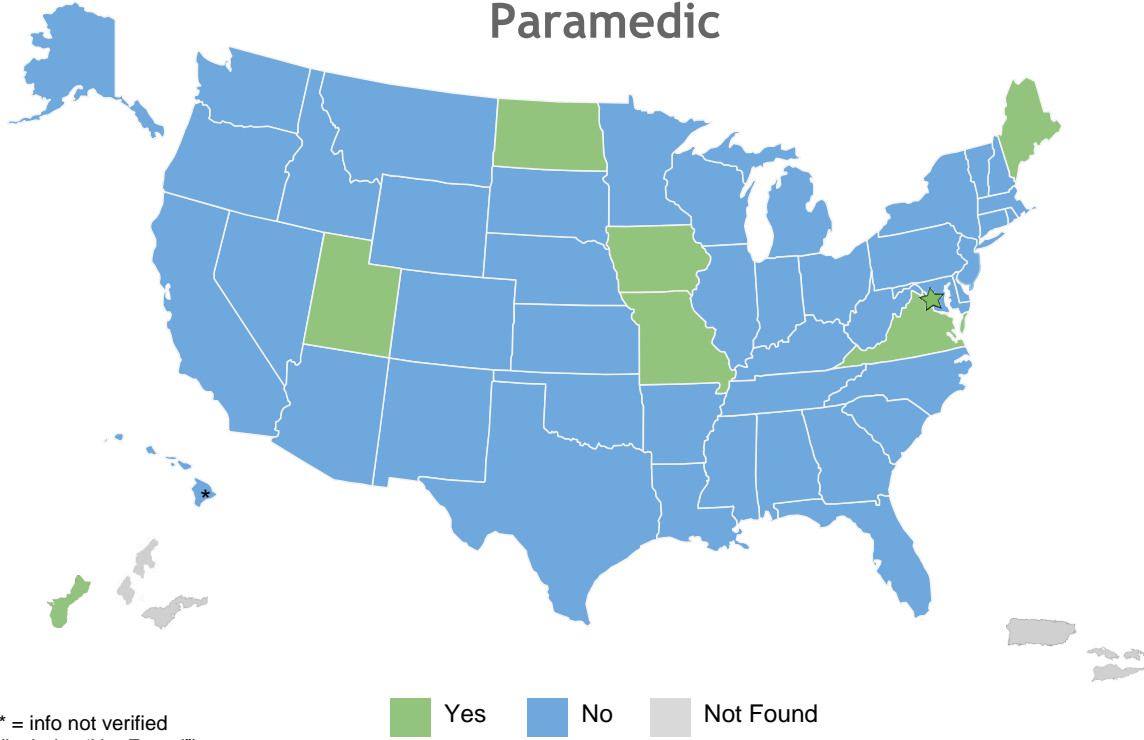
Chart 3-3: Physical Requirements



Map 3-3: Physical Requirements



Paramedic



d. Licensing Fees

Slightly fewer states require fees for EMT licensing renewal than initial licensure, and one less state requires it for Paramedics (compare Charts 2-7/2-8 and Map 2-7 {pages 17 and 18} with Charts 3-4/3-5 and Map 3-4).

Chart 3-4: Renewal Fee

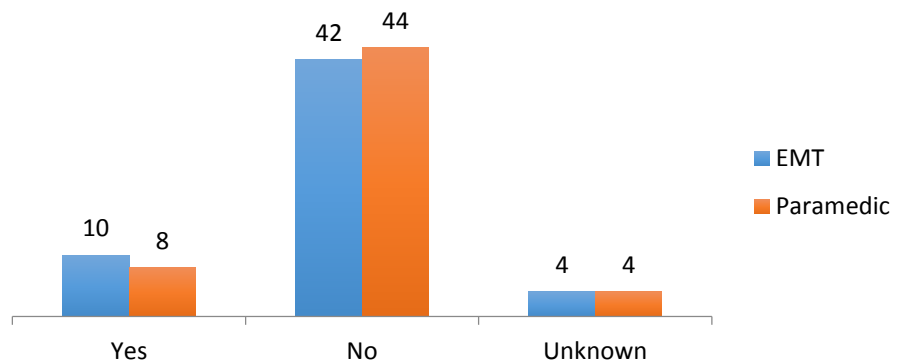
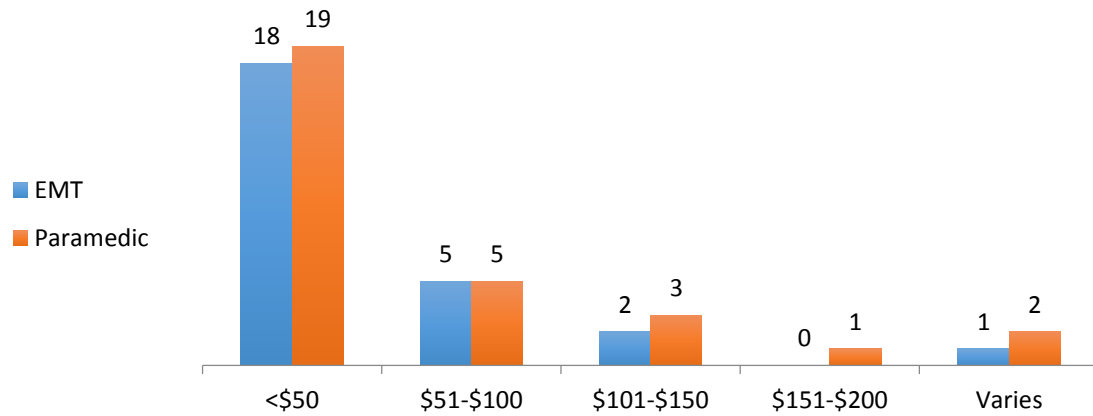
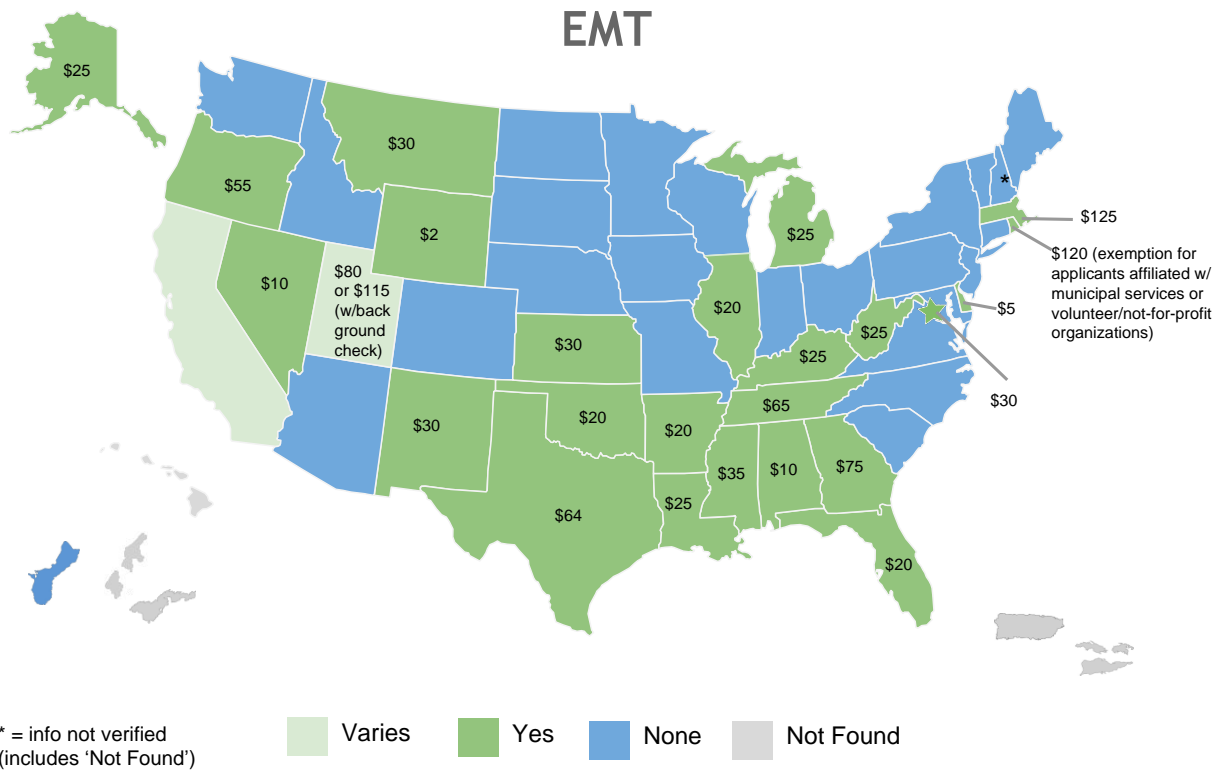
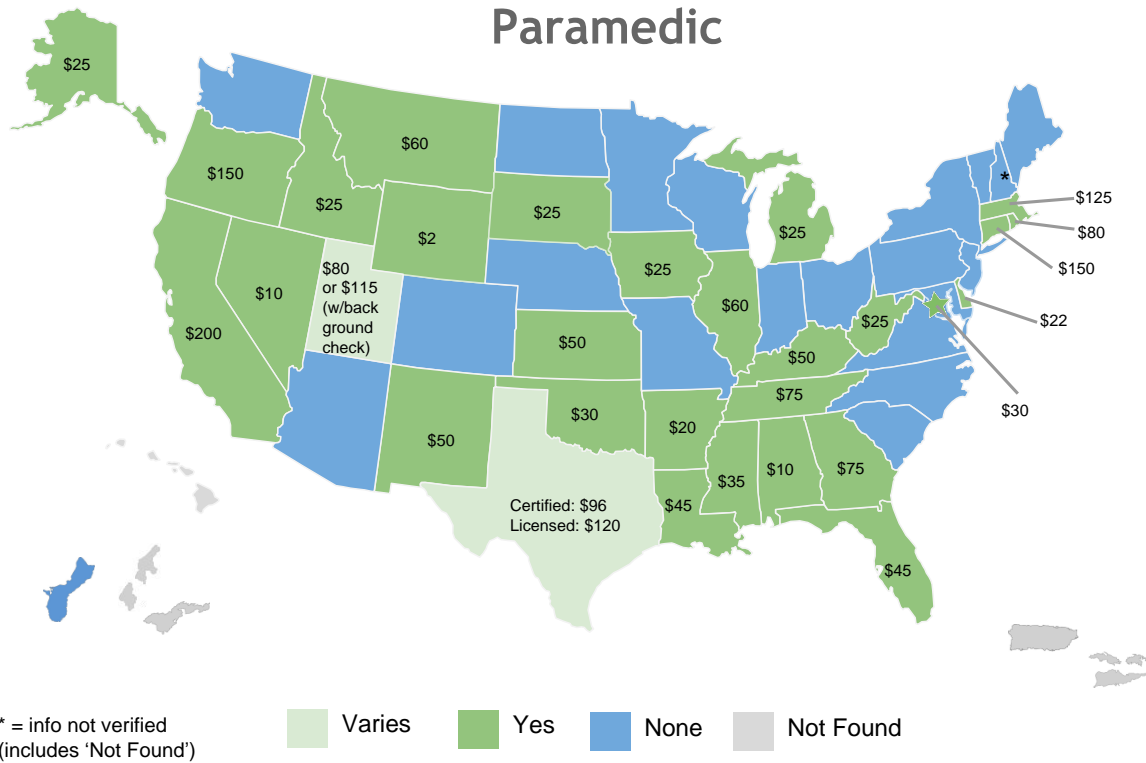


Chart 3-5: Renewal Amounts



Map 3-4: Renewal Amounts



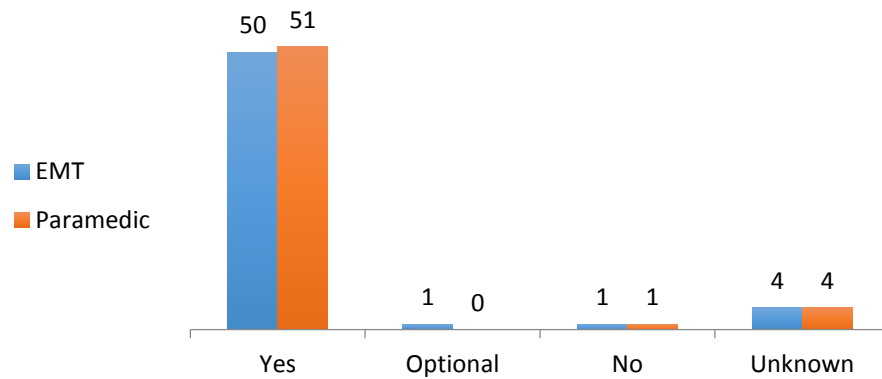


e. Education and Training

All states have their own continuing education requirements, or use NREMT's (Chart 3-6 and Map 3-5).

Approximately 30 states require CPR, advanced cardiac life support and/or other specialty skill training for renewal, while approximately 20 states do not (Chart 3-7 and Map 3-6).

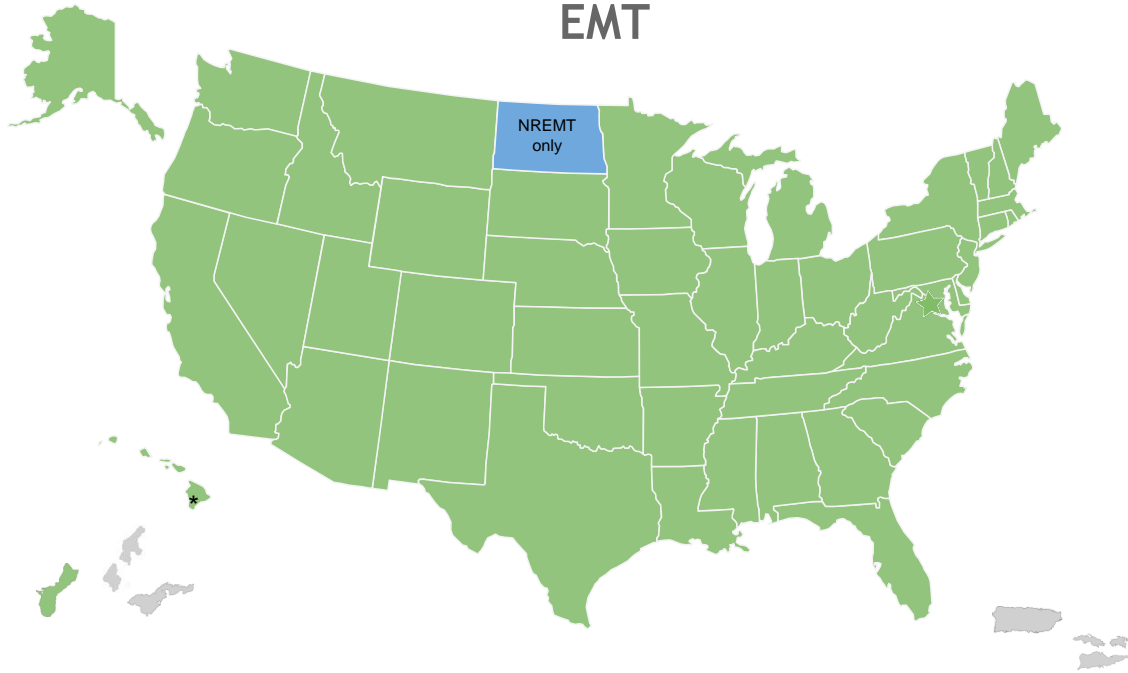
Chart 3-6: Continuing Education



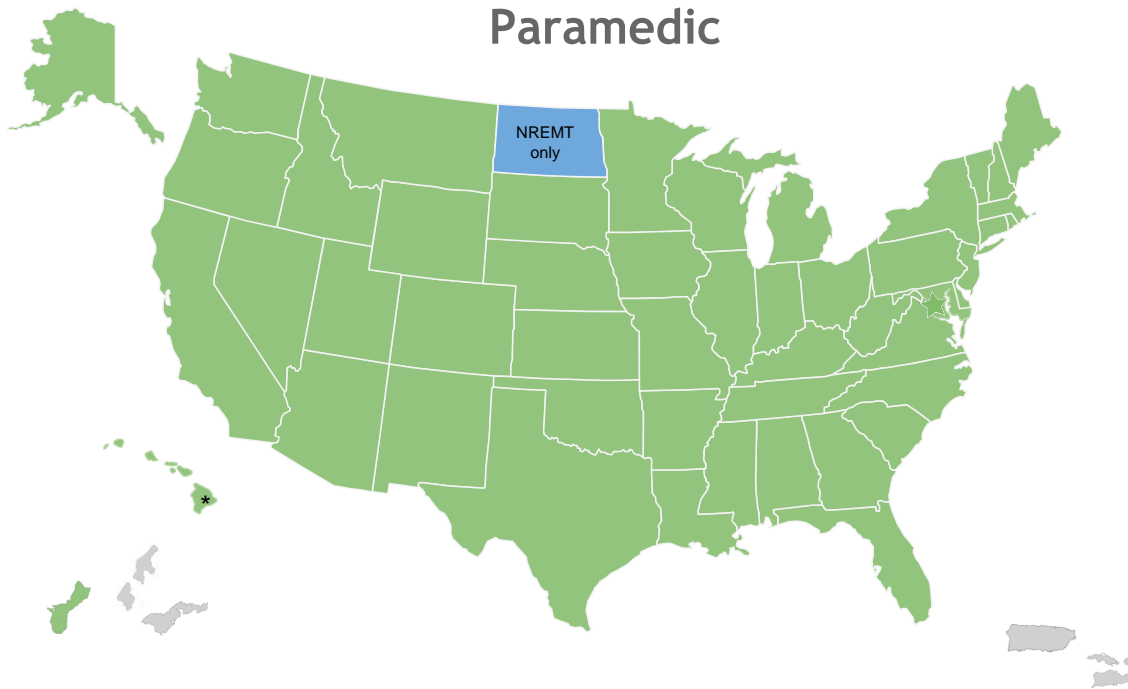
Map 3-5: Continuing Education

Continuing Education

EMT



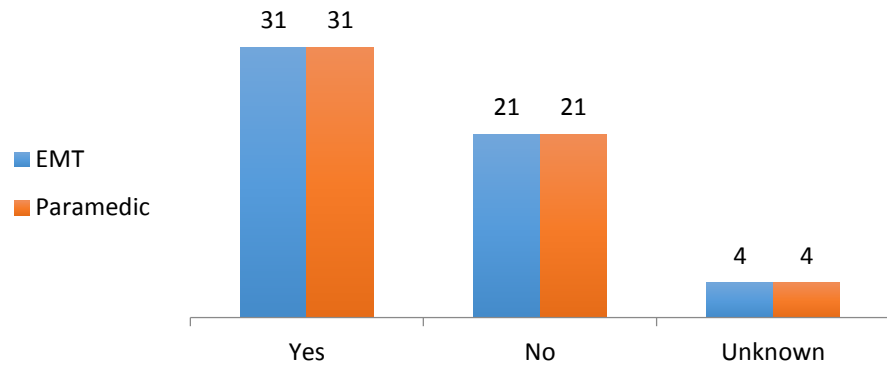
Paramedic



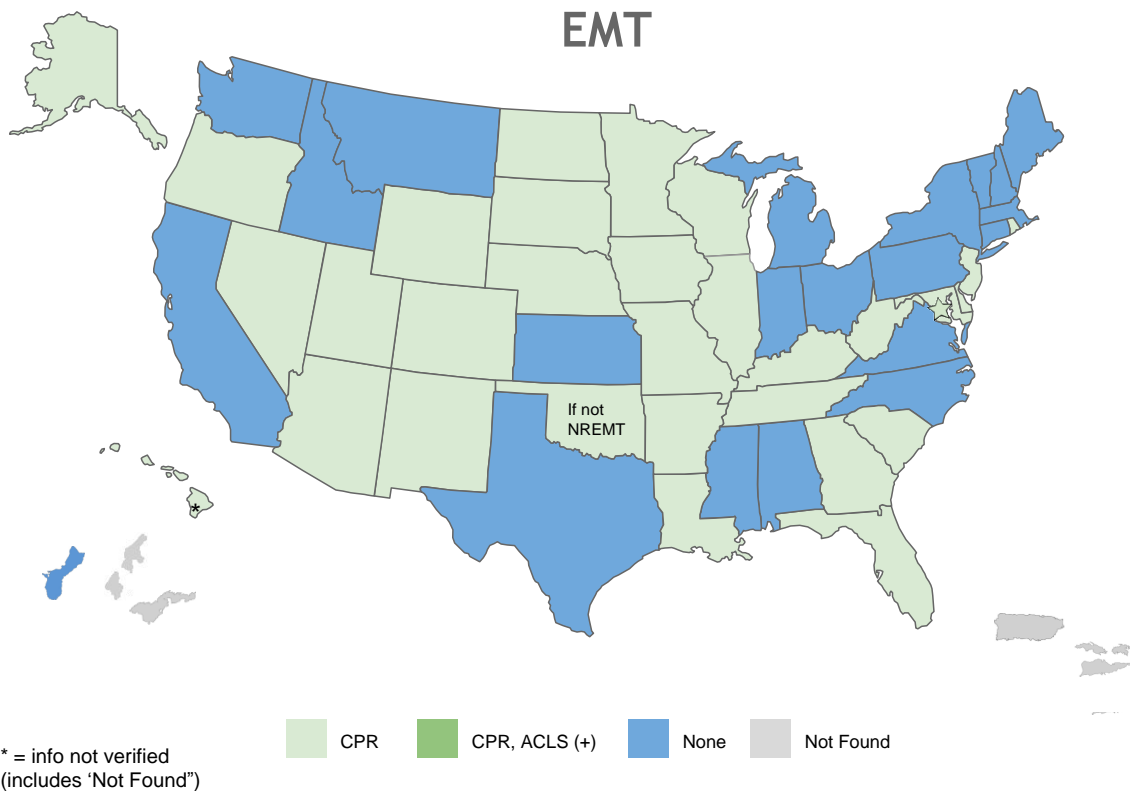
* = info not verified
(includes 'Not Found')

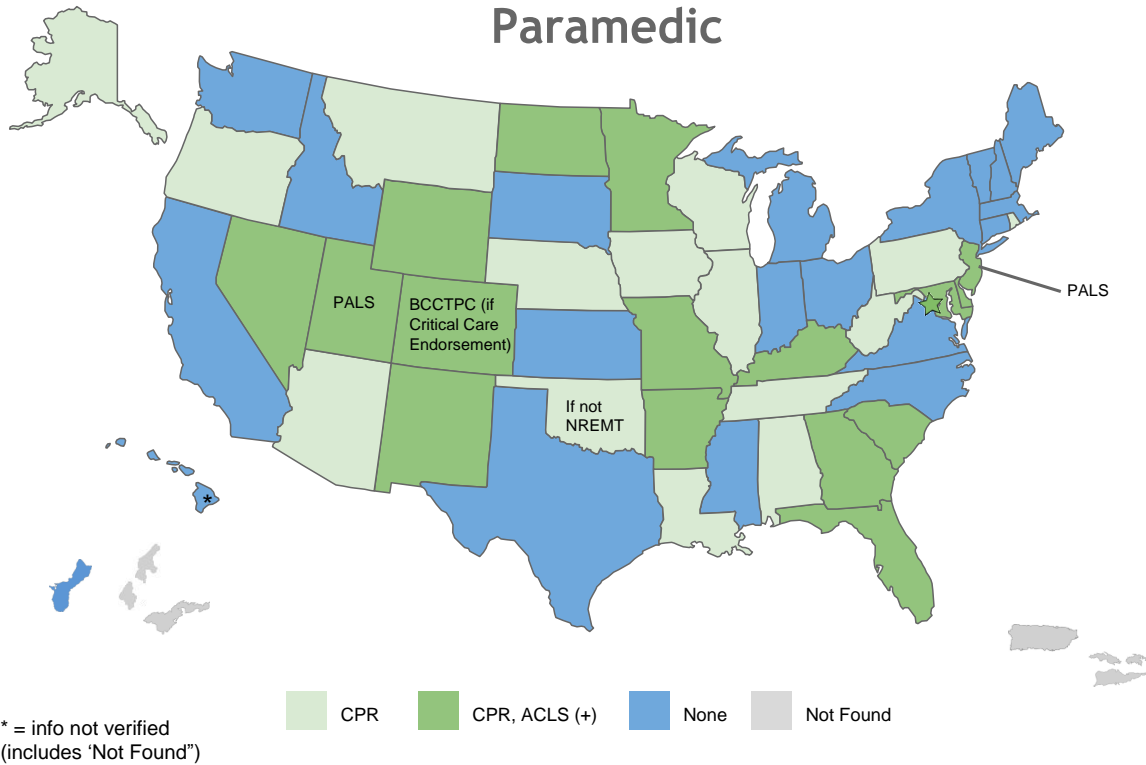
■ Yes ■ No ■ Not Found

Chart 3-7: Other Required Courses



Map 3-6: Other Required Courses

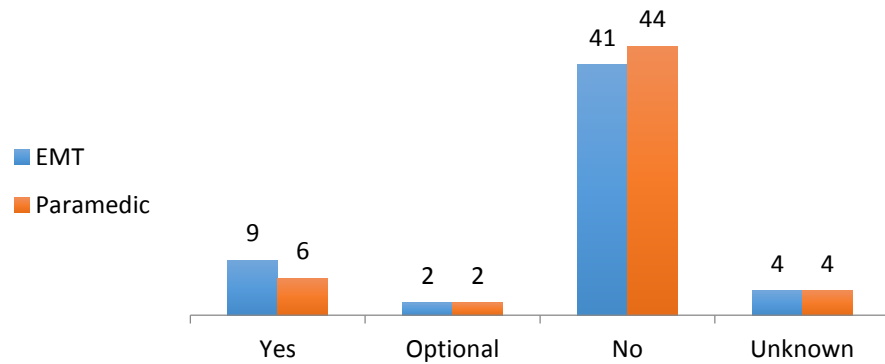




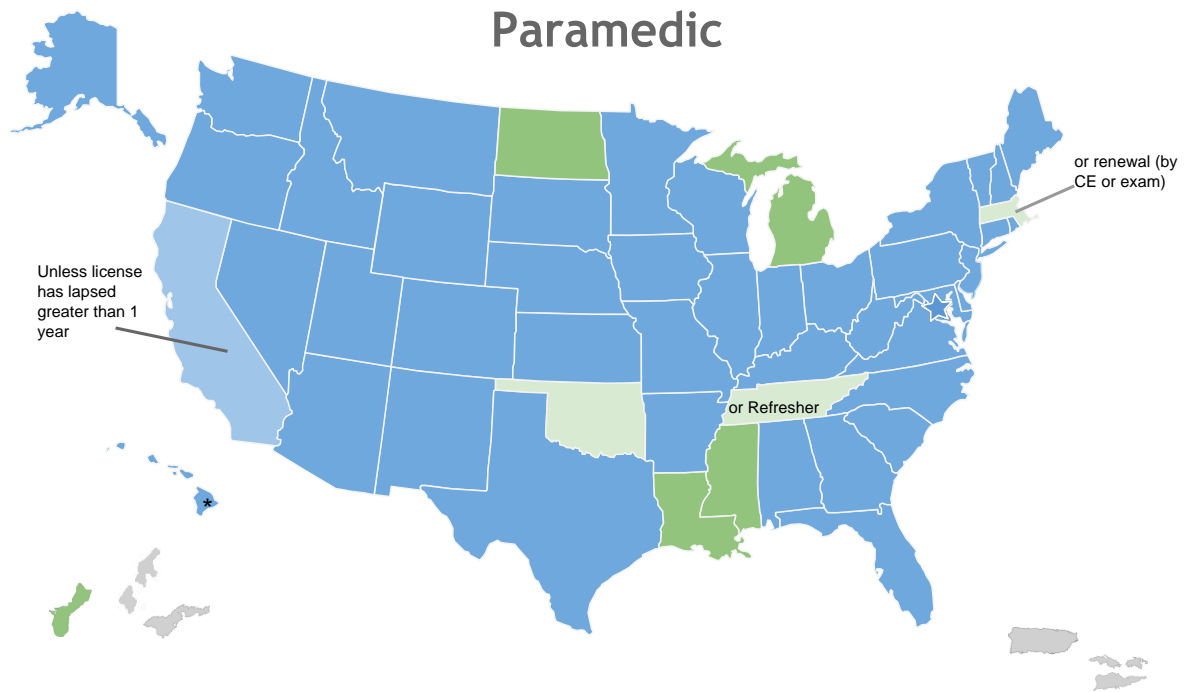
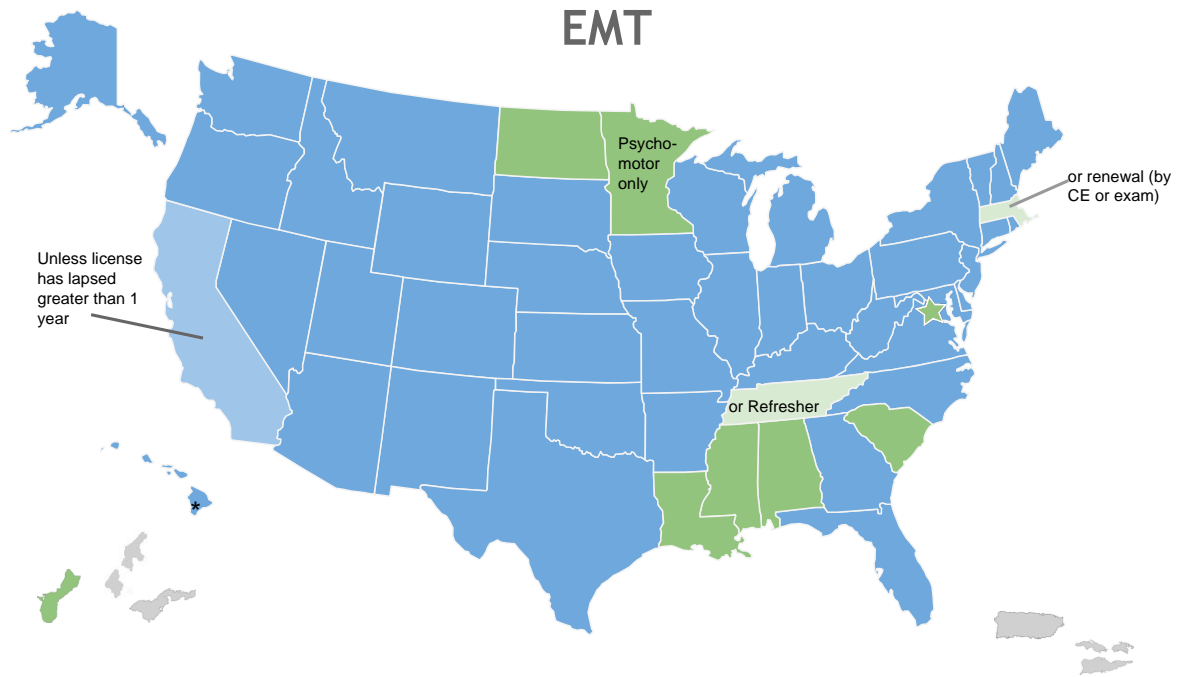
f. Licensing Exams

Licensing renewal exams are uncommon with less than ten states requiring them through NREMT certification (Chart 3-8, Map 3-7).

Chart 3-8: NREMT



Map 3-7: NREMT



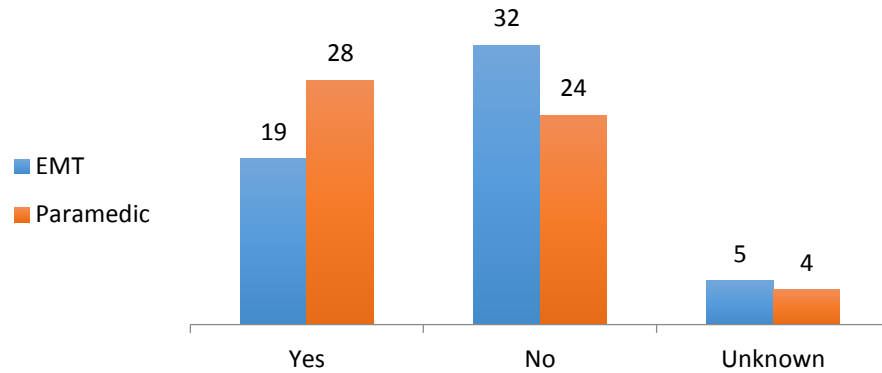
* = info not verified (includes 'Not Found')

Optional
 Yes
 No
 No w/Conditions
 Not Found

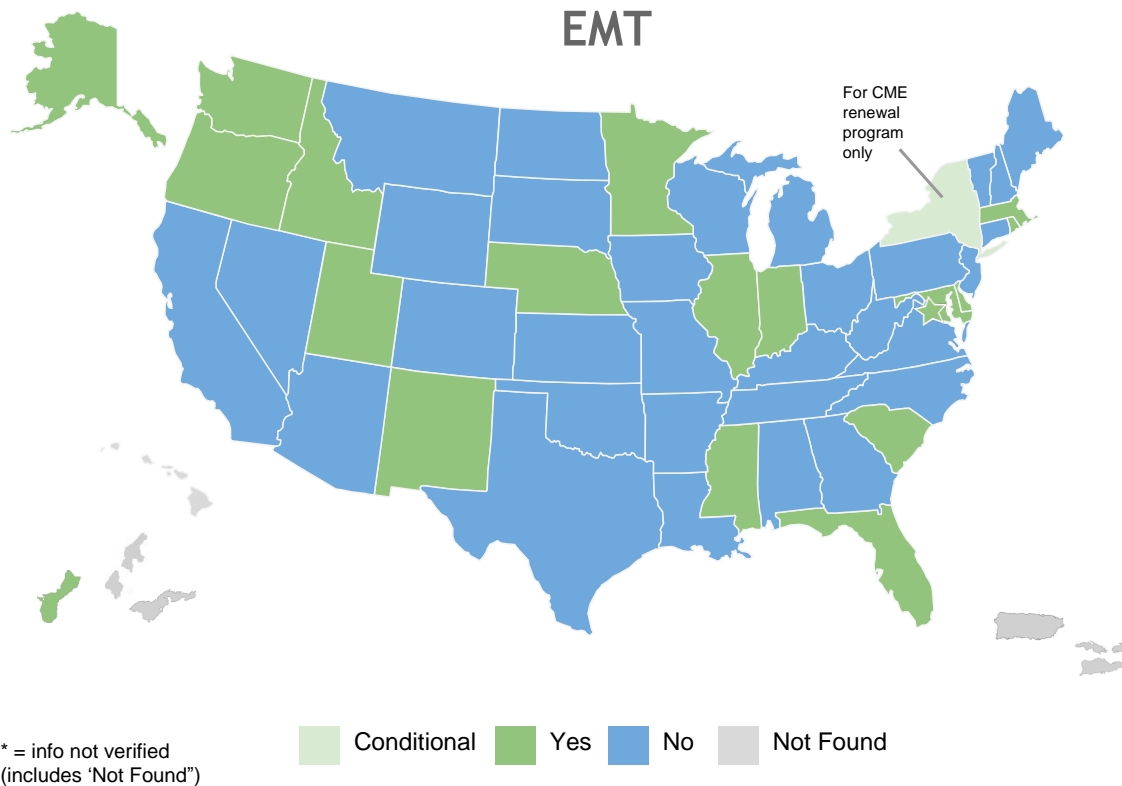
g. Medical Director Approval

Comparing Chart 3-9 with Chart 2-13 (initial licensure; page 25) there are fewer states requiring medical director approval for renewal than initial licensure (19 versus 25 for EMT and 28 versus 32 for Paramedic). Maps 2-13 and 3-8 show where this occurs.

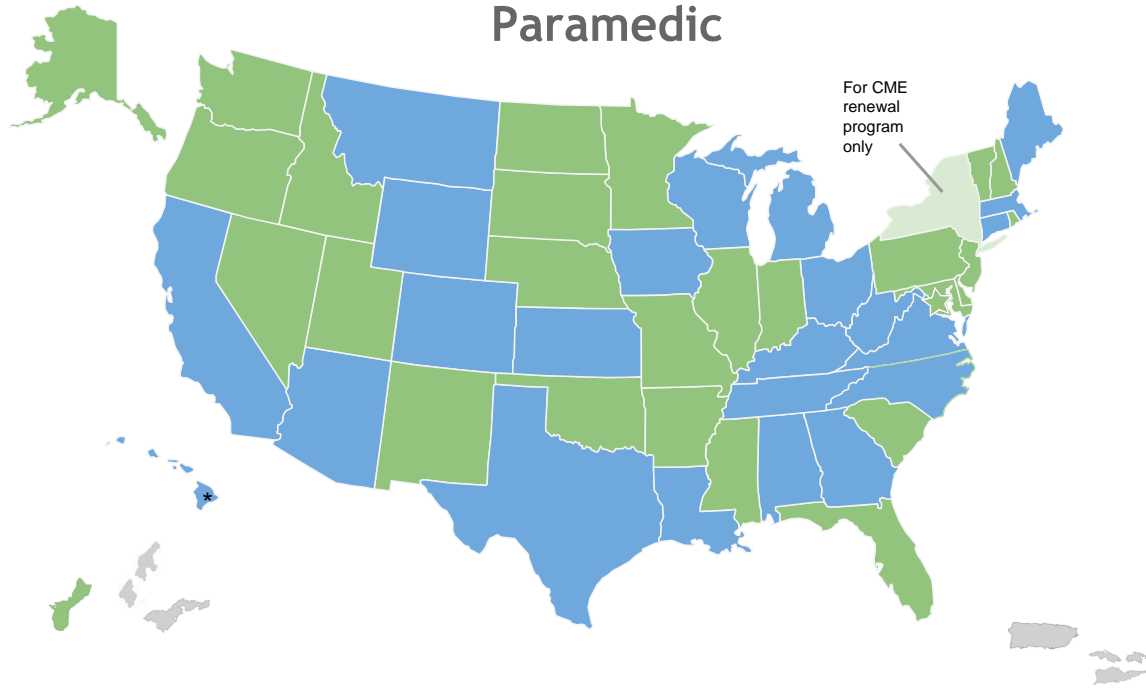
Chart 3-9: Approval by Medical Director



Map 3-8: Approval by Medical Director



Paramedic



* = info not verified
(includes 'Not Found')

Conditional Yes No Not Found

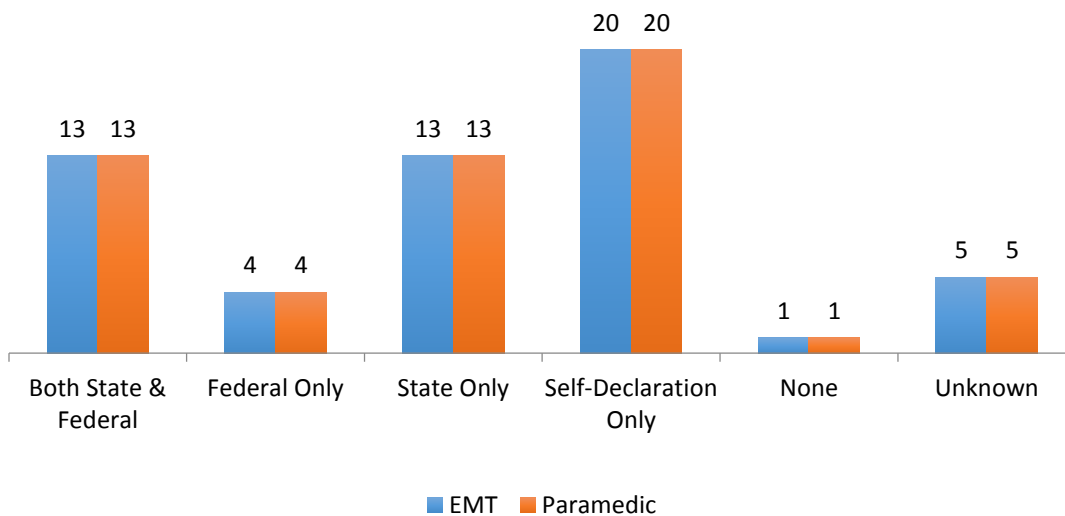
4. Background Checks and License Denial

a. Initial Licensure

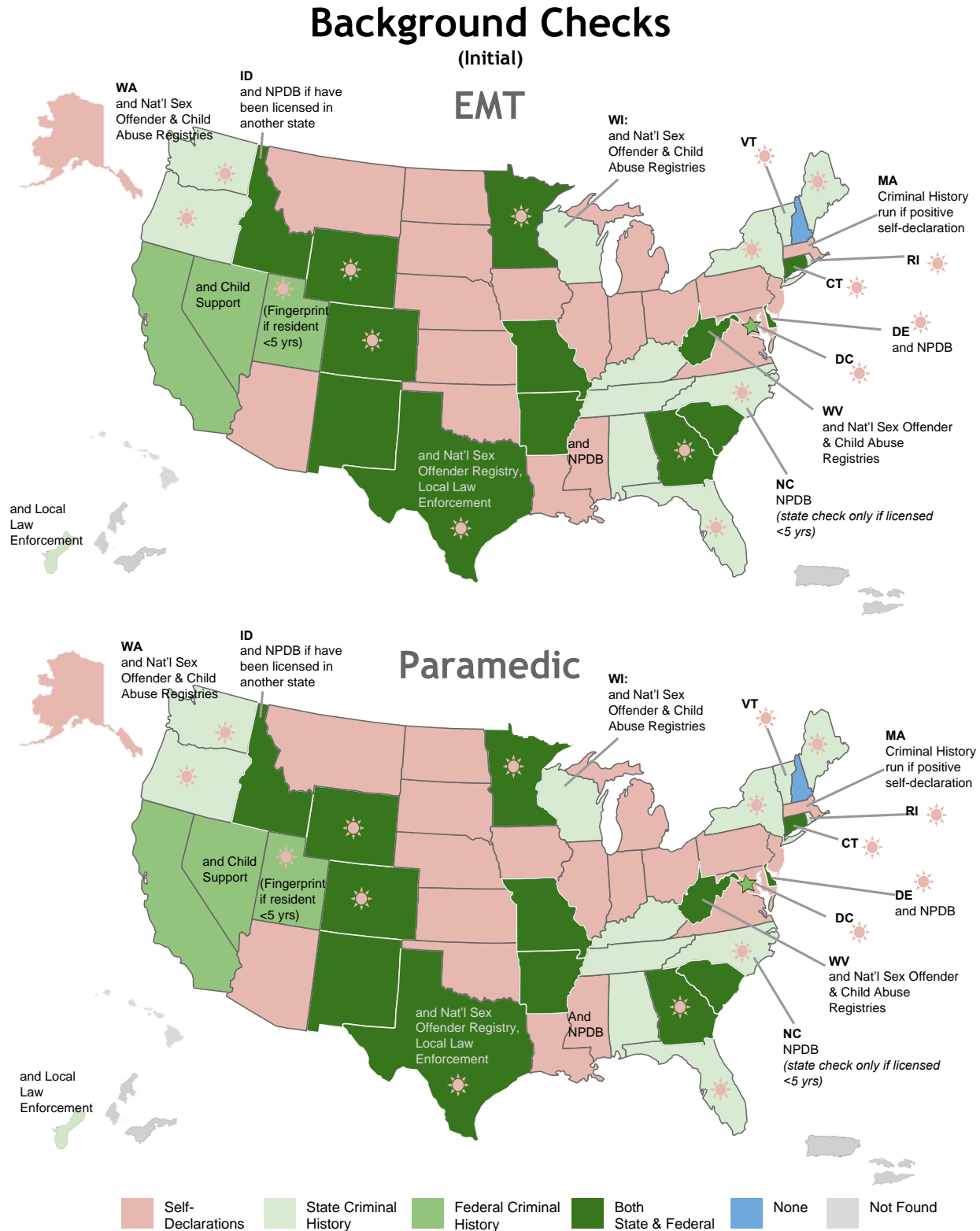
States can require criminal, sex offender, child abuse and other background checks (e.g. National Practitioner Data Bank [NPDB]), generally paid for by the applicant where there is a charge by the agency providing the information. Chart 4-1 and Map 4-1 describe current practices for initial licensure. Some states that require a state or federal background check may also ask for a self-declaration (e.g. Maine, Oregon, Vermont).

For initial licensure, twenty states require only that the applicant declare criminal convictions and other specific history, generally with penalties for providing false information. Thirteen states utilize state criminal history data sources, four states use federal sources, and twelve states use both.

Chart 4-1: Background Checks (Initial Licensure)



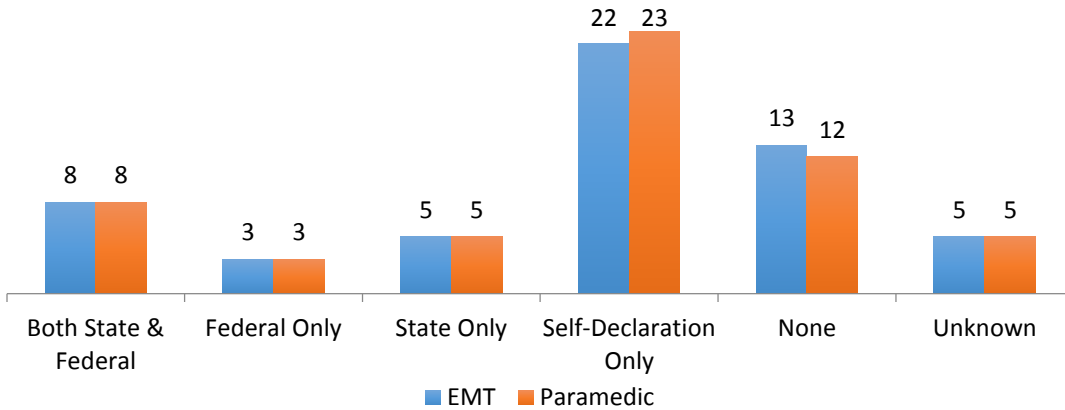
Map 4-1: Background Checks (Initial Licensure)



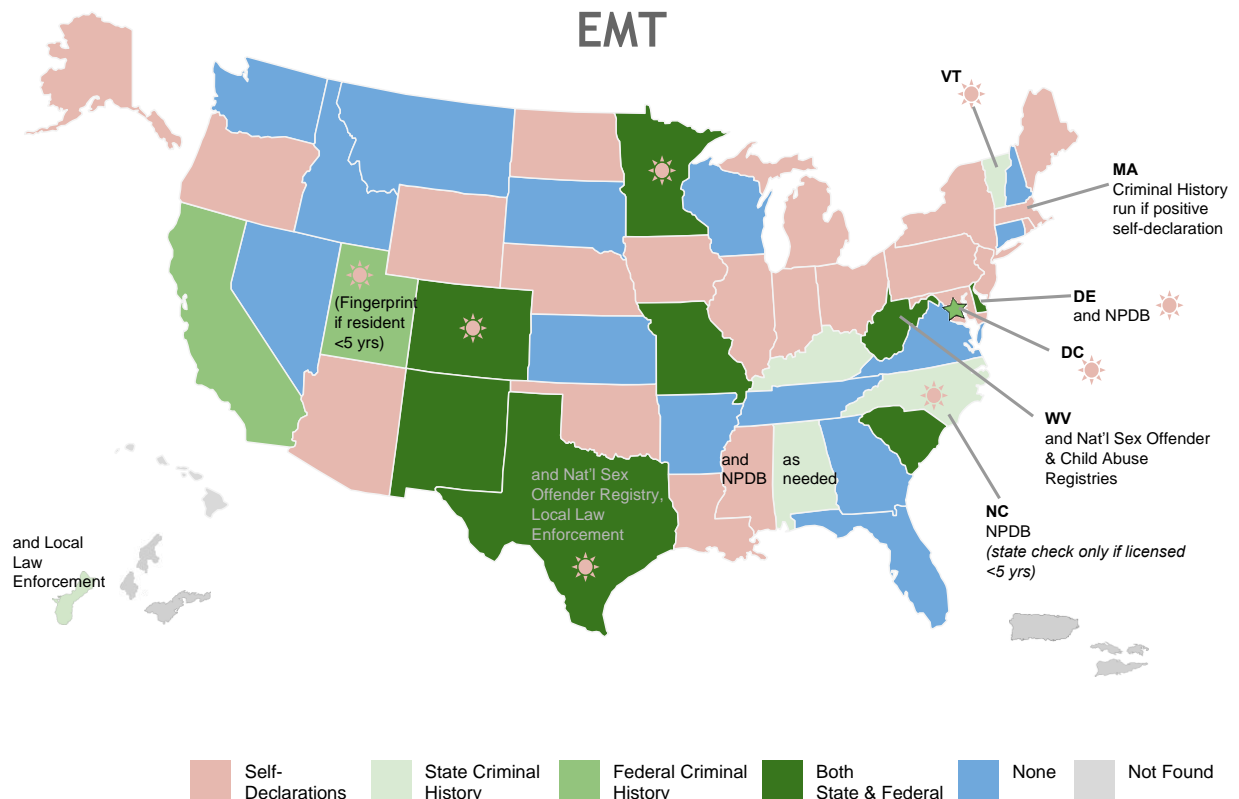
b. Renewal Licensure

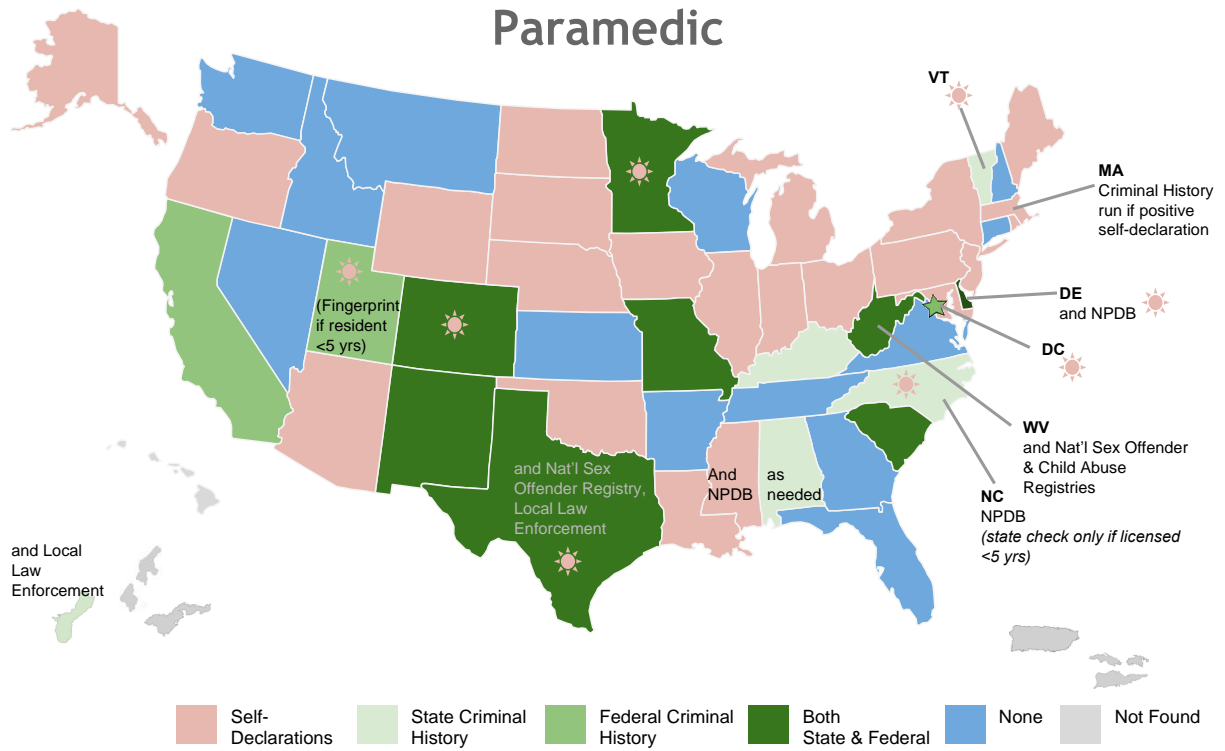
The number of states using state or federal sources for background checks drops from 30 for initial licensure to 16 for renewals, while those requiring nothing in this area increase from zero states to a dozen states (compare Charts 4-1 and 4-2 and Maps 4-1 and 4-2). Those states relying on self-declarations only do not change significantly. This may be attributed to some states trusting that current licensees convicted of a crime or otherwise violating a significant trust of their licensed practice will come to the state EMS office’s attention before renewal.

Chart 4-2: Background Checks (Renewal)



Map 4-2: Background Checks (Renewal)





c. Background Check and Denial of License Procedures

Table 4-3 provides specific information on procedures involving background checks and processes for denial of EMS licensure in those states that reported this information.

Table 4-3: Background Check and Licensure Denial Procedures

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
AK	<p>EMT: convictions of a felony or class A misdemeanors that involves a crime against the person (AS 11.41) crimes against the public order (AS 11.61), misconduct involving controlled substances (AS 11.71), driving under the influence (AS 28.35.030) or refusal to submit to a chemical test (AS 28.35.032) will result in the department revoking, suspending or refusing to issue certification as an EMT.</p> <p>Paramedic: Process for denying a license application based on criminal history check findings: The application would go to our investigative team and then onto the Board for review. The Board has the authority to deny a license.</p>	<p>EMT: All applicants for Alaska State Emergency Medical Technician Certifications, regardless of level and including out-of-state applicants are required to declare their criminal history as indicated on the application forms. Failure to declare a criminal conviction on any application is GROUNDS TO REVOKE, SUSPEND, OR DENY CERTIFICATION OR RECERTIFICATION. 7 AAC 26.950</p>	
AL	According to type of conviction.	Code of Alabama, 1975, Section 22-18-6 http://www.adph.org/ems/index.asp?id=6696	
AR	Felony	http://law.justia.com/codes/arkansas/2010/title-20/subtitle-2/chapter-13/subchapter-11/20-13-1106	
AZ	<p><u>Currently:</u> Incarcerated, on parole, on supervised release or on probation for a criminal conviction.</p> <p><u>Within 10 years:</u> 1st or 2nd degree murder (or attempted); Sexual assault (or attempted) Sexual abuse of a minor (or attempted); Sexual exploitation of a minor (or attempted); Commercial sexual exploitation of a minor (or attempted); Molestation (or attempted) of a child; A dangerous crime against children (defined in A.R.S. 13-705).</p> <p><u>Within 5 years:</u> has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or a felony; has had EMCT certification or recertification revoked.</p> <p>Knowingly provides false information.</p>	Arizona Administrative Code R9-25-402 (A,B)	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
CA	Denial/Revocation Standards set in regulation.	Section 100173, Chapter 4, Paramedic Regulations, Title 22, Division 9, California Code of Regulations. http://www.emsa.ca.gov/Legislation_Regulation	
CO	The denial of an application is made on a case-by-case basis as authorized by the Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-3.5-203 and Chapter One – Rules pertaining to EMS Education and Certification, 6 CCR 1015-3, Section 6. Copies can be found on the Colorado Secretary of State website – www.sos.state.co.us .	https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/EMTS_Criminal-Conviction-Policy.pdf	
CT	Connecticut General Statutes 19a-14 – Powers of department concerning regulated professions.	https://www.lawsolver.com/law/state/connecticut/ct-laws/connecticut_statutes_19a-14	
DC	(a) A felony involving sexual misconduct in which the victim’s failure to affirmatively consent is an element of the crime, such as forcible rape; (b) A felony involving the sexual or physical abuse of children, the elderly, or the infirm, such as sexual misconduct with a child, making or distributing child pornography or using a child in a sexual display, incest involving a child, or assault on an elderly or infirm person; (c) A crime in which the victim is an out-of-hospital patient or a patient or resident of a health care facility including abuse of, neglect of, theft from, or financial exploitation of a person entrusted to the care or protection of the applicant.	http://www.dcregs.dc.gov/Gateway/RuleHome.aspx?RuleNumber=29-512 http://doh.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/2013-0022%20EMS%20Certifications%20with%20Issuance%20of%20PBJ.pdf	
DE	Felony, crime where victim is a patient	License may be denied based on the medical practice act statute	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
FL	401.411(1)(b)(e)FS 112.011 FS 120.60(1)(2)(3)FS 64J-1.017FAC	Review the application, criminal history/probation documentation, letters of reference and review of applicable statutes and administrative rules.	
GA	<p>The department shall deny any license application submitted by an applicant who has been convicted of a felony, crime of violence, or moral turpitude and may deny any license application submitted by an applicant who has been convicted of a DUI or possession of controlled substances.</p> <p>The department shall deny any license application submitted by an applicant with unresolved criminal charges, whether initiated by an arrest warrant, information, accusation, or indictment (not including minor traffic offenses).</p>	All Criminal History Information is evaluated by the Licensing Coordinator. When a license denial determination is made, the candidate is notified in writing & provided an opportunity for a hearing. An applicant may seek reconsideration of a denial on the grounds that the conviction has been set aside, pardoned, expunged or overturned on appeal OR the criminal charges were finally resolved in the applicant's favor OR they have demonstrated significant efforts toward rehabilitation (e.g. the candidate can be trusted with the care of sick/injured patients & their property).	All applicants for licensure must submit to a fingerprint-based criminal history records check from the Georgia Crime Information Center and the FBI's NCIC utilizing Cogent Systems through the Georgia Applicant Processing Services (GAPS) AND must self-declare all arrests and convictions.
GU	Felonies of any kind, crimes involving sexual offenses, minors, elderly, disabled, abuse of any sort, drugs and alcohol.	10 Guam Code Annotated Public Law 31-146 NREMT Felony Policy	
IA	Case-by-case basis based on previous actions.	https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/ACO/chapter/64.1.131.pdf 131.7, 131.10. 131.12	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
ID	<p>a. Disqualifying crimes described in Section 210 of these rules;</p> <p>b. A relevant record on the Idaho Child Abuse Central Registry with a Level 1 or Level 2 finding;</p> <p>c. A relevant record on the Nurse Aide Registry;</p> <p>d. A relevant record on either the state or federal sex offender registries; or</p> <p>e. A relevant record on the state or federal Medicaid Exclusion List, described in Section 240 of these rules.</p>	<p>16.01.07 Rules Governing EMS-Personnel Licensing Requirements: 009. Criminal History & Background Check Requirements. Licensed EMS personnel must comply with the provisions in IDAPA 16.05.06, "Criminal History and Background Checks," to include: 01. Initial Licensure. http://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/16/0107.pdf</p> <p>16.05.06 Rules Governing Criminal History and Background Checks: 200. UNCONDITIONAL DENIAL. An individual who receives an unconditional denial is not available to provide services, have access, or to be licensed or certified by the Department. http://adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/current/16/0506.pdf</p>	<p>Department of Health & Welfare, Idaho State Police and FBI checked.</p> <p>NPDB for providers who have been or are currently licensed in another state</p>
IL	<p>Individuals with felony convictions go through a personal history review and have to submit fingerprints for a criminal background check. Decision to issue licenses are made on a case by case basis with input from legal counsel.</p>	<p>http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/077/077005150A01900R.html</p>	
IN	<p>Reviewed on an individual, case-by-case basis</p>	<p>Indiana Code (IC) 16-31-3-14</p>	
KS	<p>If the individual declares on the application that they have a felony or misdemeanor conviction, the criteria is that it must be determined that the individual has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust.</p>	<p>K.S.A. 65-6133 grants the board the authority to deny. The process is an investigation into the circumstances of the conviction to present to the committee for their determination that the individual has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust</p>	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
KY	Be convicted of, have entered a guilty plea to, have entered an Alford plea to a felony offense, or completed a diversion program for a felony offense.	KRS 311A.050 Letter and E-Mail to applicant stating applicable statutory citation, and subsequent reason for denial. Telephone call to applicant of denial with documentation of conversation in applicant account. Applicant Account Locked. http://kbems.kctcs.edu/en/Certification_and_Licensure/Background_Checks.aspx	KBEMS requests/pays, for renewal <u>EMT</u> : Through Verified Credentials Background Check link on KBEMS website only <u>Paramedic</u> : Through Administrative Office of the Courts (if licensed by KY at any time prior to paramedic certification) or Verified Credentials Background Check link on website.
LA	Crimes of violence.	Denials due to criminal history can occur administratively at the state office level, and via recommendation from the EMS Certification Commission after formal hearing.	
MA	Reviewed on an individual, case-by-case basis.	Involvement between Office of EMS, Office of General Council, and Commissioner of Public Health	State-to-State verification for previous licensure.
MD	Pled guilty to, pled nolo contendere to, or received PBJ with respect to any crime other than minor traffic violation.	Prohibited Conduct 30.02.04: http://www.dsd.state.md.us/COMAR/SubtitleSearch.aspx?search=30.02.04.* Disciplinary Procedures 30.02.05: http://www.dsd.state.md.us/COMAR/SubtitleSearch.aspx?search=30.02.05.*	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
ME	Any criminal conviction.	http://maine.gov/ems/documents/Rules_Effective_May_1_2013.pdf Chapter 11 of the Rules http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/32/title_32ch2-Bsec0.html §88 (3) of statute	
MI	Consideration taken for applicant's record, crime committed, and time since crime.	https://www.michigan.gov/documents/2001-016_EMS_Rules_95431_7.pdf R 325.22338	
MN	This is completed through our investigation process and determined by the Complaint Review Panel of the Board on a case-by-case basis.	https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=144E.28	
MO	All criminal backgrounds identified are investigated individually and issue/probation/deny decisions made on a case-by-case basis.	1) Convictions are investigated (obtain police reports, official Court records, criminal probation and parole records). 2) Applicant invited to attend an informal conference. 3) If decision to deny, a complaint is filed with our Administrative Hearing Commission.	Checks run on all applicants (initial and relicensure) @ State level checks (highway Patrol) if applicant has lived in-state for five consecutive year. Federal level for all others.
MS	Conviction of any crime which is substantially related to the qualification, functions, and duties of pre-hospital personnel. The record of conviction or certified copy thereof will be conclusive evidence of such conviction.	Compliance Officer is notified. Investigation started if needed. NREMT notified if Needed.	
MT	When self-declared this is brought before the Board of Medical Examiners for review and either licensure or denial.	http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca_toc/37_1_2.htm http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca/37/1/37-1-316.htm http://www.mtrules.org/gateway/RuleNo.asp?RN=24%E156%2E2705	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
NC	Conviction in any court of a crime involving moral turpitude, a conviction of a felony, or conviction of a crime involving the scope of practice of credentialed EMS personnel.	10A NCAC 13P .1507 EMS PERSONNEL CREDENTIALS; Authority G.S. 131E-159(f),(g); 143-508(d)(10); S.L. 2011-37; Eff. January 1, 2013.	An individual who applies for EMS credentials, seeks to renew EMS credentials, or holds EMS credentials is subject to a criminal background review by the Department. At the request of the Department, the EMS Disciplinary Committee, shall review criminal background information and make a recommendation regarding the eligibility of an individual to obtain initial, renew, or maintain EMS credentials. The Department and the EMS Disciplinary Committee shall keep all information obtained pursuant to this subsection confidential. The Medical Care Commission shall adopt rules to implement provisions of this subsection, including rules to establish a reasonable fee to offset the actual costs of criminal history information obtained.
ND	Is under indictment for or has been convicted of a felony which has a direct bearing upon the person's ability to serve the public in a capacity certified or licensed by this chapter, or has been convicted of a crime that requires the person to register as a sex offender in any state. Persons certified or licensed who are under indictment for or have been convicted of a felony or required to register as a sex offender in any state must report the information to the department.	NDAC 33-36-01-05	Also self-declaration of previous healthcare licensure limitations. For Renewal: Must submit an EMS registration form either by paper or electronically and background statement must be answered. Self-declaration

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
NE	Determined on a case-by-case basis.	http://www.sos.ne.gov/rules-and-regs/regsearch/Rules/Health and Human Services System/Title-172/Chapter-011.pdf 11-003.04	
NH	Violating a statute of this state, another state, or the United States, without regard to its designation as either a felony or misdemeanor, which relates to the practice of an emergency medical care provider. A certified copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty is prima facie evidence of a violation.	http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/saf-c5900.html (Saf-C 5903.07) http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/LV/541-A/541-A-29.htm (RSA 541-A:29) http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XII/153-A/153-A-13.htm (RSA 153-A:13, I)	
NJ	a. The nature and duties of the occupation, trade, vocation, profession or business, a license or certificate for which the person is applying; b. Nature and seriousness of the crime; c. Circumstances under which the crime occurred; d. Date of the crime; e. Age of the person when the crime was committed; f. Whether the crime was an isolated or repeated incident; g. Social conditions which may have contributed to the crime; h. Any evidence of rehabilitation, including good conduct in prison or in the community, counseling or psychiatric treatment received, acquisition of additional academic or vocational schooling, successful participation in correctional work-release programs, or the recommendation of persons who have or have had the applicant under their supervision.	http://www.state.nj.us/corrections/pdf/OTS/NJ%20Rehabilitated%20Convicted%20Offenders%20Act.pdf 2A168A-2 EMT: http://www.nj.gov/health/ems/documents/njac840ar.pdf 8:40A-7.1 General Information Paramedic: http://www.nj.gov/health/ems/documents/njac841ar.pdf 8:41A-4.1	If self-declaration is positive, fingerprint check done

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
NM	Felonies or misdemeanors involving moral turpitude.	http://archive.nmems.org/documents/EMS-BackgroundScreening-Rule.pdf	
NV	Non-compliance of Child Support & Conviction of certain felonies or misdemeanors.	Nevada Admin. Code: 450B.320 http://www.leg.state.nv.us/register/2014Register/R024-14A.pdf	
NY	Each case is looked at individually.	Chapter VI of Title 10 (Health) of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations 800.6(f)	
OH	Felony conviction, a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or a misdemeanor committed in the course of practice.	http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4765-10-03	
OK	Conviction of assault, battery, or assault and battery with a dangerous weapon; aggravated assault and battery; murder or attempted murder; manslaughter, except involuntary manslaughter; rape, incest, or sodomy; indecent exposure and indecent exhibition; pandering; child abuse; abuse, neglect or financial exploitation of any person entrusted to his care or possession; burglary in the first or second degree; robbery in the first or second degree; robbery or attempted robbery with a dangerous weapon, or imitation firearm; arson, substance abuse, or any such other convictions or circumstances which in the opinion of the Department would render the applicant unfit to provide emergency medical care to the public. Each decision shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.	http://www.ok.gov/health2/documents/2009rulesandregs.pdf	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
OR	Determined on a case-by-case basis.	http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_300/oar_333/333_265.html 333-265-0025	If you have lived, worked, or attended school for 60 or more consecutive days outside Oregon in the last five years, OHA requires a fingerprint based criminal history check. This includes license renewal applicants who have lived (or currently live), worked, or attended school outside Oregon for 60 or more consecutive days since their last license was issued.*
PA	Reviewed on an individual, case-by-case basis.	EMS Provider Certification Applications submitted with a positive criminal history are individually reviewed. The review may result in approval, denial, or an opportunity for an informal conference with the Director of the Bureau of EMS and/or Chief Hearing Officer official proceeding.	Felony & Misdemeanor convictions require submission of certified court documents.
RI	RI Criminal Convictions Guidelines https://drive.google.com/file/d/0ByqjifoWqG7ET2tiVOJNMENSS1k/view?pli=1	Rules and Regulations Relating to Emergency Medical Services [R23-4.1EMS], part IV	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
SC	Felonies, crimes where victim is a patient or a “vulnerable adult” or child. We also have statutory authority to investigate all felony convictions and deny based on nature.	For the “auto-rejections” listed above, we send a formal denial letter with the appeals process enclosed. For those that are felonies not listed as automatic denials we have a Background Committee of three that meets with the subject who brings all applicable documentation they can acquire to state their case. We evaluate all the evidence, the time that’s passed, the nature, and the history since. The panel of three then makes a recommendation and we either certify or don’t. We have a much higher approval than denial rate; probably close to 85%.	
SD	<p>EMT: student is asked to contact NREMT & if NREMT accepts them & will allow them to test, then SD allows them to test</p> <p>Paramedic: must prove good moral character, and meet the General Guidelines for Criminal History</p> <p>http://www.sdbmoe.gov/sites/default/files/General%20Guidelines%20on%20Criminal%20History_1.pdf</p>	<p>http://legis.sd.gov/Rules/DisplayRule.aspx?Rule=20:78</p> <p>http://legis.sd.gov/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=1-26&Type=StatuteChapter</p>	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
TN	<p>The Commissioner or Commissioners Designee approves license. Law allows for denial for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any criminal statute of any state or Canadian province, or of the United States or Canada which involves moral turpitude or reflects upon the person's ability to fulfill such person's responsibilities 2. Habitual intoxication or personal misuse or any drugs or the use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics, controlled substances, controlled substance analogues or other drugs or stimulants in such manner as to adversely affect the delivery, performance or activities in the care of the patients requiring medical care. Office of EMS reviews and will deny if: If they have been incarcerated for crime in a state or federal prison. 3. Sex offenders. 4. More history of more than two DUIs in three years require TNPAP evaluation if treatment is needed must complete treatment and enter into monitoring agreement will give Conditional license. Refuses evaluation or treatment licensed denied. 	<p>Anyone denied by the Office of EMS may appeal the denial or conditional license to state EMS Board. Any one denied a license by the Office of EMS will receive a written letter notification of denial which includes how to appeal the denial.</p>	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
TX	<p>Crimes within the last 5 years, crimes relating to job duties, sexually violent offense (5) A person shall be disqualified from eligibility to acquire an EMS certification, or a person's initial or renewal application for EMS certification or paramedic licensure shall be denied, or a person's EMS certification or paramedic license, whether active or inactive, shall be revoked if the petitioner, applicant, certificant, or licensed paramedic is convicted of or placed on deferred adjudication community supervisor or deferred disposition, on or after September 1, 2009, for:</p> <p>(A) an offense listed in Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 42.12, §3g(a)(1)(A) - (H), as follows: (i) murder; (ii) capital murder; (iii) indecency with a child; (iv) aggravated kidnapping; (v) aggravated sexual assault; (vi) aggravated robbery; (vii) substance abuse offenses, (viii) sexual assault;</p> <p>(B) an offense, other than an offense described by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, committed on or after September 1, 2009, for which the person is subject to register as a sex offender under Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 62.</p>	<p>22 TAC157.36 & 157.37 http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=5&ti=25&pt=1&ch=157&sch=C&rl=Y Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 773 EMS Sec.773.0615</p>	
UT	<p>Sexually violent crimes, child abuse, crimes of violence against persons, crimes where the victim is a patient</p>	<p>R426-5-2600. Refusal, Suspension, or Revocation of Certification.</p>	<p>Fingerprint if candidate has lived outside the state sometime in past five years</p>
VA	<p>Felonies; crime where victim is an out-of-hospital patient; Violent crimes.</p>	<p>http://law.lis.virginia.gov/admincode/title12/agency5/capter31/section910/</p>	

State/ Territory	Criteria/Process for Denying Application Based on Criminal History	Criminal History Denial Process Rule and/or Link	Additional Comments
VT	Crime conviction history is considered on a case-by-case basis. We review the court records and in some cases, we meet with the applicant. There are no automatic denials, although in a few rare and egregious incidences, we have issued summary suspensions with the opportunity to appeal within 30 days. See Section 11 of the Rules link.	http://www.healthvermont.gov/regs/emrules.pdf	VT EMS does look-ups of all applicants in the Vermont Crime Information Center database
WA	Credentialing staff review the application and supporting documents to make an initial determination of eligibility. The nursing education adviser and licensing manager review and approve applications with questionable verifying documents or otherwise “red flag” applications. Some applications are forwarded to discipline for review and a board member for decision. An applicant will be formally notified of a denial and has the opportunity for a hearing.	http://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=18.130.064	
WI	Arrest or conviction history substantially related to the performance of duties as an EMS professional, as determined by the department.	We use statute: chapter 12, 256 and DHS 110	
WV	Reviewed on an individual, case-by-case basis.	http://www.wvoems.org/media/135851/background%20check%20policy.pdf http://apps.sos.wv.gov/adlaw/csr/readfile.aspx?DocId=26815&Format=PDF (Section 7)	
WY	Offense against a person, a felony, offence against morals, decency and family.	http://www.health.wyo.gov/sho/ems/RulesandRegulations.html	

5. Variances in Licensing Practices for Military EMS Personnel

This section presents summary information in the form of Maps 5-1 through 5-7 on various aspects of how state EMS personnel licensure is treated differently for military-related EMS personnel than for the civilian workforce. Then, in Table 5-1, there is specific information for each state and territory on its EMS licensing and military-related licensing practices and characteristics. Table 5-1 has hot links to the respective state webpages where this information may be found.

All states have webpages to guide EMS personnel licensing except for Guam (and no information was found for American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, or Puerto Rico). Table 5-1 and Map 5-1 show which 21 states have webpages that specifically discuss military-related licensure.

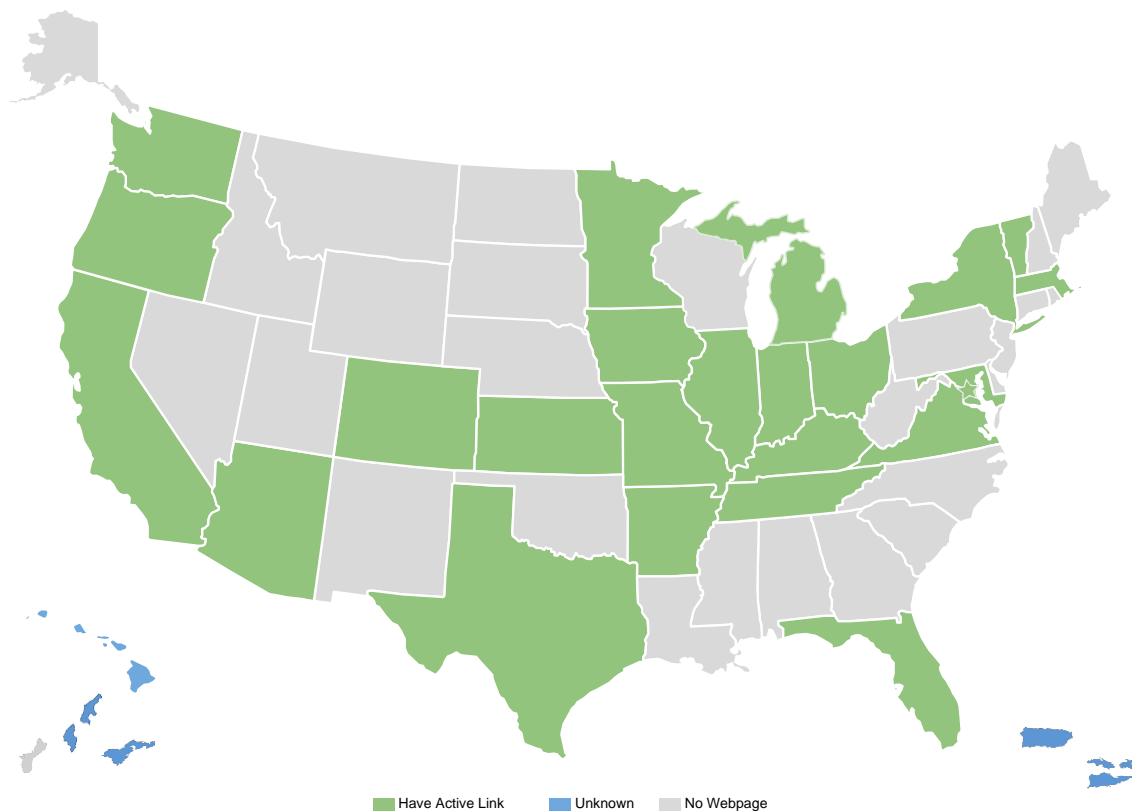
The vast majority of states have:

- Military-specific differences in processing personnel licenses (Map 5-2)
- Military-specific EMS laws or rules (Map 5-3)

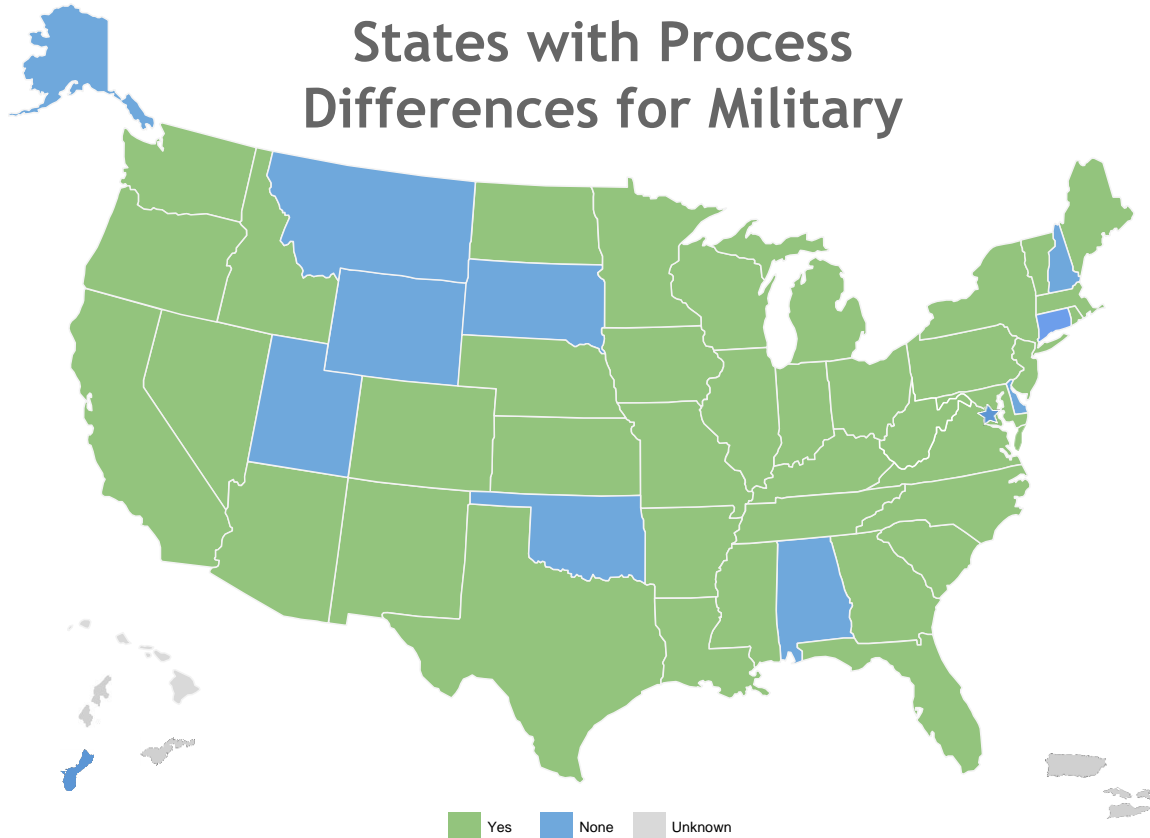
Less than a quarter of states:

- Require the National Registry of EMTs Certification for licensing military medics, though use of NREMT is on the increase in the military (Map 5-4)
- Expedite licensing specifically for military-related personnel (Map 5-5)
- Recognize military EMS training experience explicitly or on a case by case judgment basis (Map 5-6)

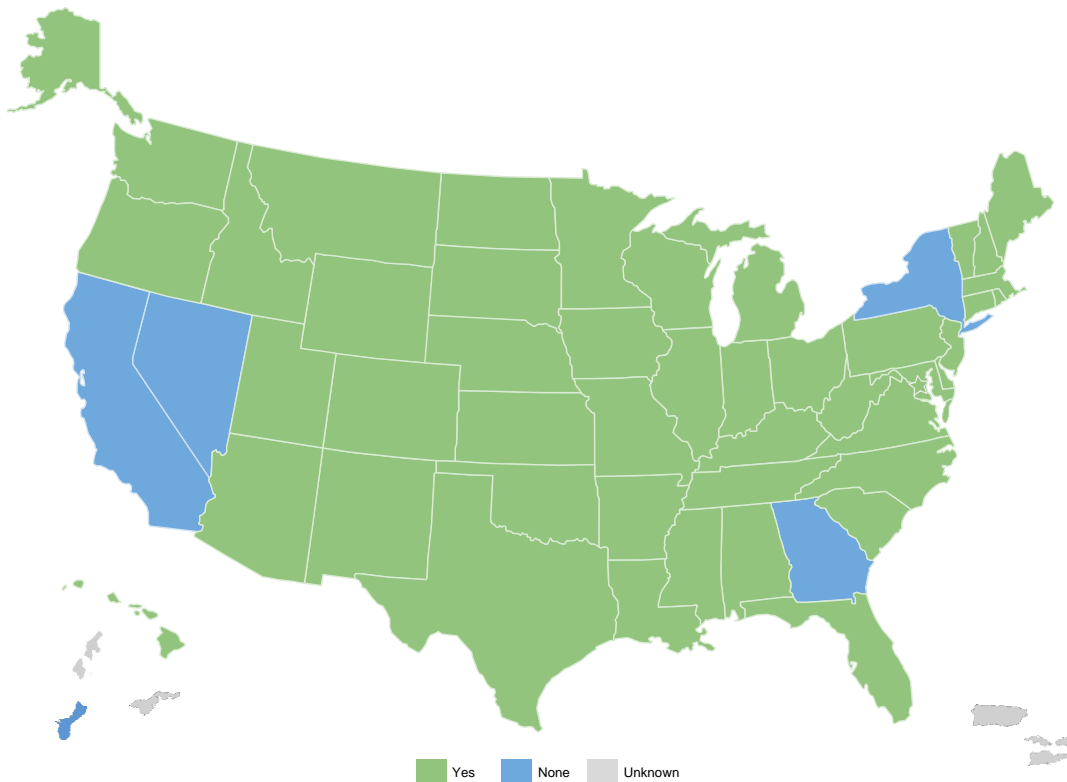
Map 5-1: State EMS Offices with Military Specific Website Content



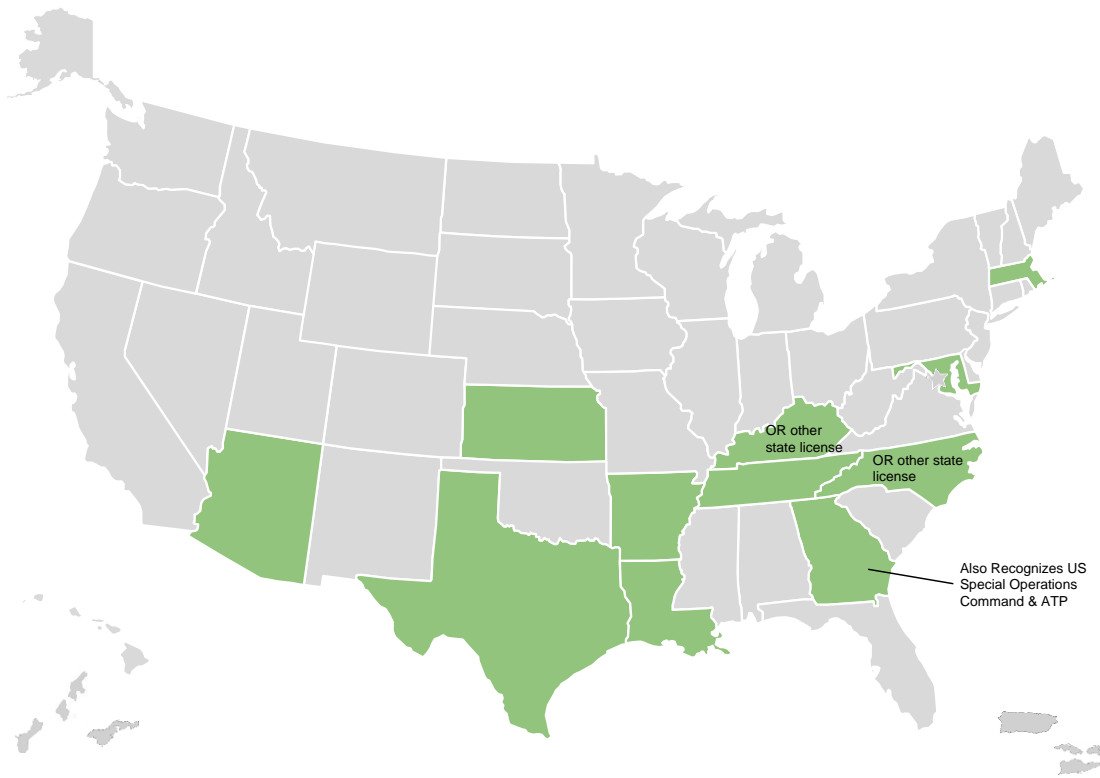
Map 5-2: States with Military Specific EMS Personnel Licensing Process Differences



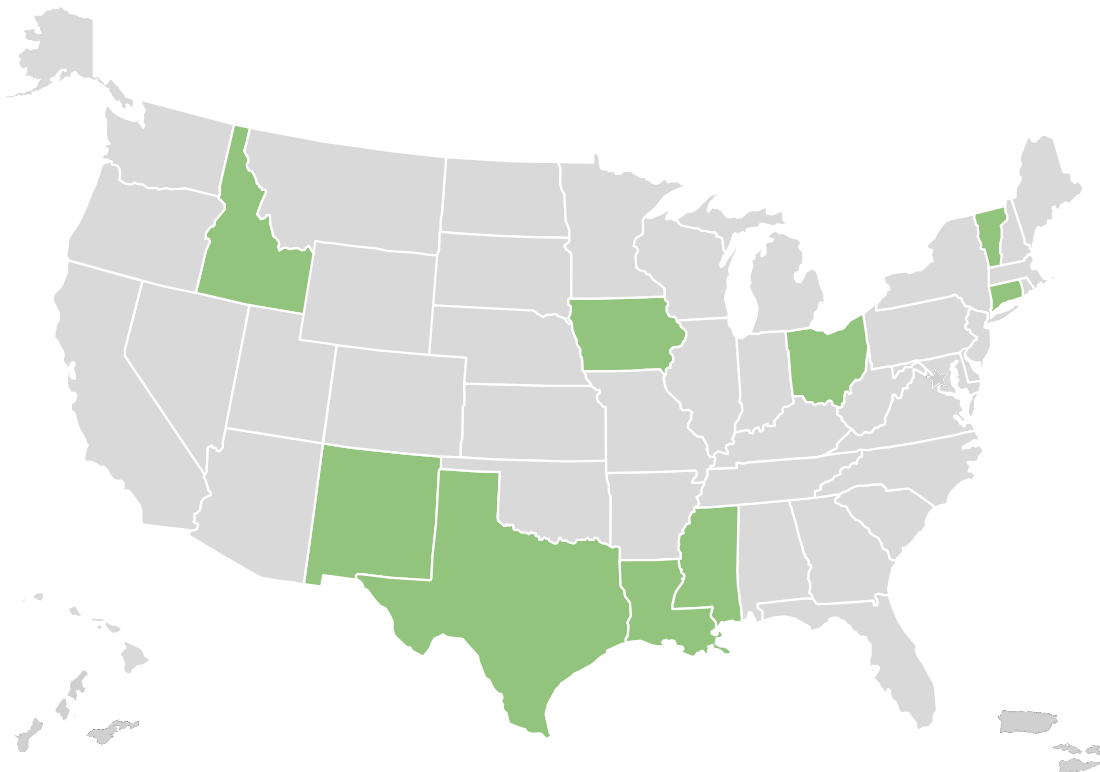
Map 5-3: States with Military Specific EMS Rules/Law



Map 5-4: States That Require National Registry of EMTs Certification for Military Medics

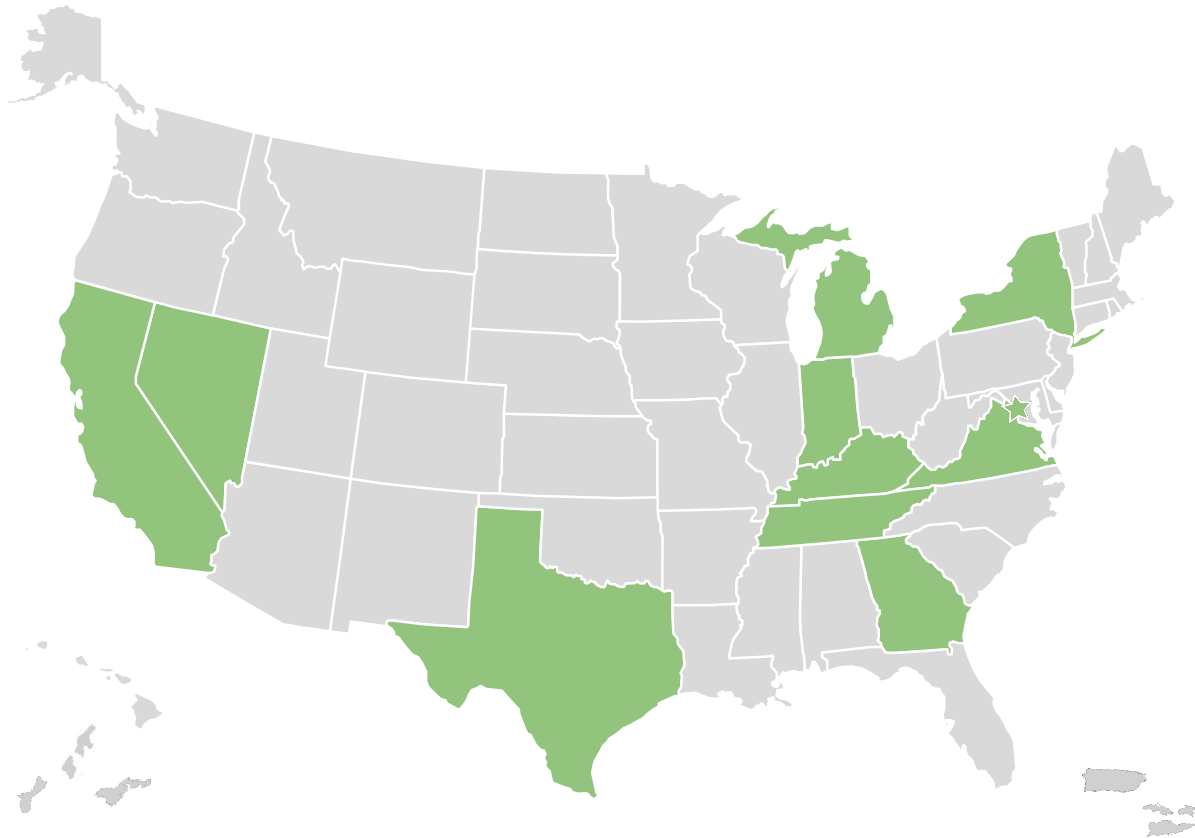


Map 5-5: States That Expedite Military Personnel License Applications



Map 5-6: States That Recognize Military EMS Training

Those states colored green include states that may take each individual on a case by case basis or allow corpsmen to challenge an exam.



Military Specific EMS Licensure Information

The following table details state EMS practices/characteristics for licensure of military-related EMS personnel and includes hot links to state EMS office websites.

Table 5-1: Military Specific EMS Licensure Information

Alabama



General EMS Licensure:	Licensure Information
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	<i>None</i>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HB338 (enacted)

Alaska



General EMS Licensure: [Certification Information](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: *None*

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [HB84](#) (enacted)

American Samoa



General EMS Licensure: *No Webpage Found*

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Online Information Found*

Process Differences for Military: *Not Found*

EMS/Military Rule/Law: *Not Found*

Arizona



General EMS Licensure: [EMTC Certification](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [EMS Jobs for Veterans](#) (Director Blog Post)

Process Differences for Military: Administrative rules provision allowing individuals with current NREMT to obtain Arizona certification; May request recertification application extension (with submission of military orders).

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [Arizona Administrative Code § R9-25-405](#) Extension to File an Application for EMCT Recertification (pg. 78)

Arkansas



General EMS Licensure: [Initial Licensure Process](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [Reciprocity Manual](#) (page 8)

Process Differences for Military: Based on current NREMT certification level; Submit DD form 214 or 201 training file; No Field Evaluation required; Does not pay application fee; If AR residency maintained, only need to complete state background check; Licensure can be more than 2 years old (NREMT or AR license).

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [SB 7](#) (introduced)

California



General EMS Licensure:	Certification & Licensure Requirements
Military Specific EMS Info:	Military Veteran Pathways to EMS Certification & Licensure
Process Differences for Military:	<p>Individuals will be eligible to take the applicable NREMT exam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take a challenge exam to obtain a California EMT course completion record • who can provide an AEMT course completion record or other documented proof demonstrating successful completion of the topics contained in an approved AEMT training program • who can provide a paramedic course completion record, or other documented proof of successful completion of an approved paramedic training program, including approved military paramedic training programs, completed within the last 2 years
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	<i>None</i>

Colorado



General EMS Licensure:	EMS Provider Certification
Military Specific EMS Info:	Application Instruction Guide
Process Differences for Military:	Active military personnel and spouses, stationed in CO, may apply for certification and are exempt from providing specific information otherwise required for initial application.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HB12-1059 (enacted)

Connecticut



General EMS Licensure:	Licensing & Certification
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	<i>None</i>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	Act 177 (enacted)

Delaware



General EMS Licensure: [Paramedic Education & Licensure](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: *None*

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [HB 296](#) (*enacted*)

District of Columbia



General EMS Licensure: [Training & Certification](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [Verification of Military Certification](#)

Process Differences for Military: *None*

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [B 20-0580](#) (*introduced*)

Florida



General EMS Licensure: [Licensing](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [Armed Forces Licensure – Active Duty](#)

Process Differences for Military: May be eligible for the following licensure requirement exemptions:

- not required to renew your license,
- pay license renewal fees,
- update your address,
- or perform any other licensure maintenance act.

May also receive an extension of 6 months to renew license.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [HB 7015](#) (*enacted*)

Georgia



General EMS Licensure: [Forms](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: Georgia recognizes US Special Operations Command, Advanced Tactical Practitioner (ATP) for licensure as a Georgia Paramedic. All other candidates are licensed based on current NREMT status. Licensed EMS personnel, when deployed out of state on active duty, are allowed late license renewals without penalty and granted continuing education waivers.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: *None*

Guam



General EMS Licensure:	<i>No Webpage</i>
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	If a service member is deployed, extension granted on renewals.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	<i>None</i>

Hawaii



General EMS Licensure:	Certification & Licensure
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Online Information Found</i>
Process Differences for Military:	<i>Not Found</i>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 506 (passed)

Idaho



General EMS Licensure:	Provider Licensure
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	<p>EMS Personnel license applications for veterans are processed within 3 days of receipt.</p> <p>Licensed personnel are exempt from the payment of license or renewal fees for the period during which engaged in the military services. License remains in good standing for six (6) months following discharge from military service without the necessity of renewal and during said period the license will not be cancelled, suspended or revoked. { Title 67 excerpt}</p>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	S 1068 (enacted) Title 67, Chapter 26 Idaho Code

Illinois



General EMS Licensure:	Licensure Information
Military Specific EMS Info:	Administrative Code Instructions for Completing the Military Licensure Request
Process Differences for Military:	Requests for licensure of medics are determined on a case-by-case basis
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 275 (enacted)

Indiana



General EMS Licensure:	General Information
Military Specific EMS Info:	Reciprocity Procedures
Process Differences for Military:	While serving in the military, must have successfully completed a course of training and study equivalent to the material contained in the Indiana first responder training course or the IN basic EMT training course
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 290 (enacted) IC 16-31-11

Iowa



General EMS Licensure:	Certification & Renewal
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	Home Base Iowa Boards instructed to expedite the licensing of an individual who is licensed in a similar profession or occupation in another state and who is a veteran
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HF 2319 (introduced)

Kansas



General EMS Licensure:	FAQs 65-6129
Military Specific EMS Info:	Application for Recognition of non-Kansas credentials (military applicant will also have to provide military discharge information as stated below) Application for Reinstatement of an expired certificate (military personnel)
Process Differences for Military:	If an individual took their EMT course in the military and holds current NREMT certification, the applicant must show that they have either received an honorable discharge or have been separated under honorable conditions. License expiration will be extended for active duty military members. Renewal fee waived.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [HB 2078](#) (*enacted*) Requires the addition of the military member providing proof of having received either an honorable discharge or having been separated under honorable conditions to the current law. This language augments 65-6129 (referenced above)

[K.S.A. 48-3406](#) – Expedited state licensure procedure if licensed in another state for military service members and spouses

[K.S.A. 48-3402](#) – Validity of license (continues to be valid for six months following release from military service)

[K.S.A. 48-3403](#) – Payment of renewal fee/waiving continuing education requirement

Kentucky



General EMS Licensure: [Certification & Licensure](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [Military Specific EMS Information](#)

Process Differences for Military: 1-year extension given to EMTs in good standing following release from active duty to meet recertification requirements.

Active military ID is substituted for the required certification from another state for reciprocity if required by regulation.

Active duty members of Armed Forces with professional license / certification in good standing shall be kept in good standing and renewed without payment of dues or fees. Additionally, the license / certificate shall be continued as long as the holder is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty and for 6 months after discharge (verified by military ID, DD 214, and other relevant federal documents).

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [KRS 12.355](#) (*Renewal of professional license or certification held by active duty member of Armed Forces*)

Louisiana



General EMS Licensure:	Online Application
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	Fee is waived for active duty military/ federal employees in Louisiana. 180 -day grace period following active military service to reinstate a license without penalty. Licensure application process expedited.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HB 312 (enacted)

Maine



General EMS Licensure:	Becoming an EMS Responder
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	Those who were deployed overseas and hold a Maine EMS license that expires while deployed or after their return, Maine allows a 1-year extension from the date of returning to the US for a provider to obtain the necessary refresher training and/or continuing education for renewal.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HP 802 Sec. 1. 10 MRSA §8010 (enacted)

Maryland



General EMS Licensure:	Licensure Requirements
Military Specific EMS Info:	Policy for Service Members Called to Active Duty MIEMSS Implementation of the Veterans Full Employment Act (pg. 6)
Process Differences for Military:	Current Maryland providers can request a Military Inactive status when deployed. When they return, they are granted temporary licensure (up to 1 year) to allow time to meet renewal obligations and return to a recertification cycle. Individuals with military background may come in via reciprocity . Individuals not meeting the reciprocity requirement may apply through the Military to EMS process. Prior training and experience is credited toward the completion of a course leading to licensure.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 273 (enacted)

Massachusetts



General EMS Licensure:	Initial EMT Certification
Military Specific EMS Info:	EMT Certification and Recertification for Returning Veterans and EMTs Engaged in Active Military Service Manual
Process Differences for Military:	<u>Initial Certification:</u> Must be NREMT certified <u>Recertification:</u> Providers can apply for an extension
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	105 CMR 170.931 (existing authority)

Michigan



General EMS Licensure:	Personnel Licensure & Education Requirements
Military Specific EMS Info:	National Registry Status Application for Licensure Verification of Military Education Program
Process Differences for Military:	An individual can file an application for licensure as a MFR, EMT, Specialist-AEMT, or Paramedic by National Registry status if they have taken an initial Military course within the last year or have recertified their Military education and are currently Nationally Registered.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 671 (enacted) HB 5036 (introduced) SB 742 (enacted)

Minnesota



General EMS Licensure:	Initial Certification
Military Specific EMS Info:	MS 326.56 Subdivision 2 MS 144E.28 Subdivision 3 MS 144E.27 Subdivision 2 (2)
Process Differences for Military:	Provide DD214 form, which gives six additional months to meet renewal requirements from date of military separation.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	MS 197.4552

Mississippi



General EMS Licensure:	Training & Certification
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	Allow for streamlined approvals.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 2419 (<i>enacted</i>)

Missouri



General EMS Licensure:	EMT & Paramedic Licensing
Military Specific EMS Info:	Active Duty Military Licensure & Re-Licensure Procedure
Process Differences for Military:	If in good standing at the time of activation, shall remain in good standing for the duration of their active duty status and up to one year after the date of honorable release from active duty; Verification of completion of continuing education units may not be required.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 106 (<i>enacted</i>) HB 114 (<i>introduced</i>)

Montana



General EMS Licensure:	Emergency Care Provider Licensing
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	<i>None</i>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	26.156.415 (<i>Military Training or Experience for EMTs</i>) 37-1-138 (<i>Protection of professional licenses for activated military reservists</i>) 37-1-145 (<i>Military training or experience to satisfy licensing or certification requirements</i>)

Nebraska



General EMS Licensure:	Licensure Requirements
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	A credential holder who has served in the armed forces during part of the credentialing period immediately preceding the renewal date, or is actively engaged in military, is not required to meet the continuing competency requirements if acceptable documentation is submitted (waiver). The individual must document military service by submitting: 1. Proof of active service (military identification); 2. Military orders; or 3. A letter from the Commanding Officer indicating the individual is on active duty. The credential will remain active until the next renewal period.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [LB 421](#) (*postponed*)
[LB 892](#) (*postponed*)

Nevada



General EMS Licensure: [Initial Application](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: Working with the NGA to create a bridge class for military medics to transition to the civilian side.
 Current non-NREMT military members can submit information to the Nevada EMS Office, who will evaluate it and issue a certification if they meet the requirements.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: *None*

New Hampshire



General EMS Licensure: [Licensing Laws & Rules](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: *None*

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [HB 519](#) (*enacted*)
[HB 234](#) (*enacted*)

New Jersey



General EMS Licensure: [Initial Licensure Information](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: New Jersey is currently working to align A 2891 Title 26 P.L.1984, c.146 with regulations.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [A 2891 Title 26 P.L.1984, c.146](#) (*enacted*)

New Mexico



General EMS Licensure: [Initial Licensing](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: Expedited license review/processing (3 days)

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [HB 180](#) (*enacted*)

New York



General EMS Licensure: [Certification](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [Extensions](#)

Process Differences for Military: Recognize military training programs.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: *None*

North Carolina



General EMS Licensure: [Credentialing & Compliance](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: May apply for legal recognition/ reciprocity if NREMT current or hold another state EMS credential.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [SB 761](#) (*enacted*)

North Dakota



General EMS Licensure: [Licensure Forms](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: A waiver may be granted for a specific period of time (not to exceed 1 year), expiring on June 30th of each year for a person whose certification/license was current & was called to active duty & deployed to an area without the resources to maintain the certification/license resulting in a lapse of certification/license.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [HB 1246](#) (*enacted*)

Northern Mariana Islands



General EMS Licensure: *No Webpage Found*

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Online Information Found*

Process Differences for Military: *Not Found*

EMS/Military Rule/Law: *Not Found*

Ohio



General EMS Licensure: [Certificate to Practice](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [EMS Certifications for Military Members and Spouses](#)

Process Differences for Military: Application process is expedited; Expiration date extended; May be approved for exemption of all or a portion of continuing education hours.

EMS/Military Rule/Law:	Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Sec. 5903.03 Sec. 5903.10 Sec. 5903.12 Sec. 5903.121 Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) 4765-1-04 4765-8-15
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Oklahoma



General EMS Licensure:	Licensure Forms
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	<i>None</i>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 1863 (enacted)

Oregon



General EMS Licensure:	Provider Licensure
Military Specific EMS Info:	Information Sheet (for individuals discharged in the last 180 days)
Process Differences for Military:	Extension for obtaining CE hours
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HB 4063 (enacted)

Pennsylvania



General EMS Licensure:	PA EMS Education Standard Operating Procedures
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	Active military members have exemptions for CE requirements and lapse of registration.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	EMS Act 28 PA Code Subsection 1023.21(d)

Puerto Rico



General EMS Licensure:	<i>No Webpage Found</i>
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Online Information Found</i>
Process Differences for Military:	<i>Not Found</i>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	<i>Not Found</i>

Rhode Island



General EMS Licensure:	Application
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	In development (all healthcare licenses).
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HB 5712 Title 5 Chapter 87 (enacted)

South Carolina



General EMS Licensure:	Certification Requirements
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	Produce non-voluntary orders upon return & have that time added back to their state credential; if it expired while deployed, time will be added day for day to the time left before deployment.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	S417 (enacted)

South Dakota



General EMS Licensure:	EMT Certification Advanced Level Provider Licensing
Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
Process Differences for Military:	<i>None</i>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	33A-2-36 Veterans 36-1B Veteran's Spouses

Tennessee



General EMS Licensure:	Personnel Licensure
Military Specific EMS Info:	Reciprocity Requirements
Process Differences for Military:	Recognize the NREMT level held as a state license and will license with verification of training from military training agency; Will license at level of NREMT certification; If spouses were employed by the federal government and received training while employed, treated same as military.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HB422 (enacted)

Texas



General EMS Licensure:	Initial Certification-Licensure
Military Specific EMS Info:	Military Applicants
Process Differences for Military:	Applications processed if NREMT current, & fingerprint background check. Process will take ~1 working day; If applicant only has military education not based on National Education Standards, they will meet with an education coordinators to document additional education needed.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SB 162 (enacted)

Utah



General EMS Licensure:	EMD, EMT & Paramedic Certification
Military Specific EMS Info:	No Information Online
Process Differences for Military:	If we are aware of military separation we will streamline the process as much as possible.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	HB254 (enacted)

Vermont



General EMS Licensure:	Personnel Licensing
Military Specific EMS Info:	No Information Online
Process Differences for Military:	Expedited license will be issued within 60 days of application, if other requirements met (must hold NREMT card at same level). <i>Normal processing time for a full license via reciprocity is about 2 days.</i>
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	H 681 (enacted)

Virginia



General EMS Licensure:	Education & Certification
Military Specific EMS Info:	Equivalency Certification
Process Differences for Military:	Military Corpsmen can request to challenge the EMT certification exam.
EMS/Military Rule/Law:	H 937 (enacted) H 938 (enacted) §32.1-111.5

Virgin Islands



General EMS Licensure: *No Webpage Found*

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Online Information Found*

Process Differences for Military: *Not Found*

EMS/Military Rule/Law: *Not Found*

Washington



General EMS Licensure: [Certification Requirements](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [Resources](#)

Process Differences for Military: You may be eligible for a temporary permit if you hold an active license, certification, or registration in another state in which the standards are substantially equivalent to Washington State. There is no additional fee.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [Senate Bill 6290](#)
Companion Bill: [House Bill 2524](#)

West Virginia



General EMS Licensure: [EMS Personnel Certification](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: *No Information Online*

Process Differences for Military: Individuals who were certified upon deployment are given one year upon separation from the military to meet all requirements and become recertified. They are required to provide a copy of their DD-214 in order to be eligible to recertify in this manner.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [HB 4037](#)

Wisconsin




General EMS Licensure: [License & Certification Information](#)

Military Specific EMS Info: [Waiver Request for Active Military Deployment](#)

Process Differences for Military: Active duty military personnel unable to renew current certification/license may be able to receive an extension for the renewal process. Request for Waiver form available if needed.

EMS/Military Rule/Law: [SB 338](#) (enacted)
[SB 357](#) (enacted)

Wyoming

	General EMS Licensure:	Provider Licensing
	Military Specific EMS Info:	<i>No Information Online</i>
	Process Differences for Military:	<i>None</i>
	EMS/Military Rule/Law:	SF 74 (enacted) SF130 (enacted)

Contributors

The following NASEMSO staff constituted the team that produced this monograph:

Dia Gainor, Executive Director

Peg Trimble, Program Manager

Rachael Alter, Program Manager/Graphical Analyst

Xenya Poole, Data Collection

Kevin McGinnis, Program Manager/Technical Writer

(For more information on this document contact mcginnis@nasemso.org)

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Office of EMS, staff members on the team were:

Gamunu Wijetunge, Project Officer

Dave Bryson