RECOGNIZE MOBILITY AND RECIPROCITY SYSTEMS THAT ALREADY WORK

Look to proven mobility and reciprocity models, such as the time-tested systems for CPAs, engineers, architects, landscape architects, and surveyors. Work with professional associations and state licensing boards to become familiar with existing model laws, including those governing interstate practice systems.

DEVELOP SUBSTANTIALLY EQUIVALENT REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATION, EXAMINATION, AND EXPERIENCE—THE “THREE Es”

Substantial equivalency is commonly described as jurisdictions requiring comparable amounts of education, the passage of a uniform national exam, and experience, the “three Es.” Substantial equivalency helps ensure all professionals are licensed and regulated equally, regardless of where they practice or who employs them.

PROVIDE ADEQUATE PUBLIC PROTECTION

Clearly define enforcement and oversight functions. By ensuring uniformity of qualifications and maintaining oversight over licensed professionals, licensing boards instill public confidence. 67% of voters believe consumers are best protected by a system that regulates education, examination, and experience standards—all of which are overseen by a professional licensing board.

FORCING ACCEPTANCE OF OUT OF STATE LICENSES, WITH NO ASSURANCE OF MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

Include legislative language such as, “applicant has met standards substantially equivalent to or greater than required in this state.” Work with neighboring states when developing equivalency language to ensure consistency.

CREATING NEW BARRIERS TO INTERSTATE PRACTICE

Establish minimum substantially equivalent requirements, such as one year of experience, a license in good standing, and no pending disciplinary actions — and stop there. Additional requirements unrelated to protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public are unnecessary and counterproductive.

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