

DOPL Laws and Rules Concerning Military Personnel

Introduction – listed below are the laws and rules governing the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing concerning veterans and military personnel. This list was compiled after extensive research.

1. *Spouses of individuals serving in the armed forces* are exempt from obtaining a license provided 1) the spouse holds a valid license to practice a regulated occupation or profession issued by another state or jurisdiction recognized by the division; and 2) the license is current and the spouse is in good standing in the state of licensure. [58-1-307(1)(k)]
2. *Those who were on the full-time employ of the United States government* who were active in the licensed occupation or profession may reinstate the license without taking an examination by submitting an application for reinstatement, paying the current annual renewal fee and the reinstatement fee, and submitting documentation showing completion of or compliance with any renewal qualifications at any time within six months after reestablishing domicile within Utah or terminating full-time government service. [58-1-308(6)(b)]
3. *Those who were engaged in humanitarian services, or had an extended presence in a geographical region* where continuing education was not available can request a waiver of any continuing education requirement or an extension of time to complete any requirement. [R156-1-308d]
4. *Those who performed construction activities in the military*, where licensure is not required, may have the substantially equivalent experience to obtain a license in a construction trade. [R156-55a-302b]
5. *Those who have a current certification as a firearms instructor by a branch of the United States military* have the qualifications to act as a firearms instructor for people desiring to obtain a license as an armed private security officer or armored car security officer as long as they used an approved training program. [R156-63a(&b)-602]