HIGHER EDUCATION ISSUES FOR MILITARY SERVICE MEMBERS

www.USA4MilitaryFamilies.dod.mil

Ed Kringer
Director, State Liaison and Educational Opportunity
571-372-5321
ed.kringer@osd.mil
**Previous Issue:** States provide 1) in-state tuition rates for Service members and their families assigned to the state and 2) after transfer for family members who continue in school.

**Current Issue:** Many separating Service members initially pay out-of-state tuition

- Post 9/11 GI Bill pays all public school **in-state** tuition and eligible fees.
- Costs to attend a university as an out-of-state student can be three times that of a resident – large out-of-pocket expense.

**Goal:** States waive residency requirements if Service member is enrolled in school.

**Status:** 18 states currently waive first year residency requirements.
South Dakota: Veterans exempt from twelve-month residency requirement. Any person who is a veteran as defined by §§ 33A-2-1 and 33A-2-2 shall be classified as a resident student without meeting the twelve-month residency requirement within South Dakota pursuant to § 13-53-24.

Arizona: The person is an honorably discharged member of the armed forces of the United States and meets all of the following conditions:

a. Registered to vote in Arizona; and

b. Demonstrates objective evidence of intent to be a resident of Arizona, which may include at least one of the following:

(1) an Arizona driver’s license;

(2) an Arizona motor vehicle registration;

(3) employment history in Arizona;

(4) transfer of major banking services to Arizona;

(5) changes of permanent address on all pertinent records;

(6) other materials of whatever kind or source relevant to domicile or residency status.
Awarding Academic Credit for Military Training (Prior Learning Assessment)

- DoD efforts to increase the evaluation of military training toward credit
  - State efforts
  - MOU with academic institutions
- How the American Council on Education evaluates military training
- Presenting military training through military transcripts
Remove Credentialing Impediments for Separating Service Members

Strategy: Ask States to

• Reduce licensing delay by:
  – Evaluating military training/experience towards occupational licenses
  – Allowing Guard/Reserve members maintain active licenses during activation
  – Facilitating endorsement for separating Service members with licenses

• Educational institutions evaluate military training/experience for academic credit
  – Use American Council on Education recommendations

Progress and status:
2011: Individual occupational examples in a handful of states
2012: 20 States have passed legislation
Separating Service Member Licensure and Academic Credit – Bills Passed

**Legend:**
- Enacted legislation
- Legislation not yet considered
- Blue lettering = licensure bill
- Red lettering = academic credit bill
- Green lettering = academic and licensure credit

**USA 4 Military Families Initiative**
All schools participating in the Military TA program must sign an MOU with DoD agreeing among other things to:

“(2) Disclose its policies on how they award of academic credit for prior learning experiences, including military training and experiential learning opportunities provided by the Military Services, at or before a Service member’s enrollment.

(a) In so far as the institution’s policies generally permit for the award of credit for comparable prior learning experiences, the institution agrees to evaluate the learning experiences documented on the Service member’s official Service transcripts, and, if appropriate, award credit.

(b) The official Service transcripts for military training and experience documentation are: Army/ACE Registry Transcript System, the Sailor/Marine ACE Registry Transcript System, the Community College of the Air Force transcript, and the Coast Guard Institute transcript.”