

**HB**

**262**

<TARGET><BILL>HB 262</BILL><SUBJECT>HB  
262</SUBJECT><COMM>HL&C30</COMM></TARGET>



# Representative Scott Jiu Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

District 1 Fairbanks

## MEMORANDUM

Date: February 26, 2018

To: Representative Sam Kito, Chair  
House Labor and Commerce Committee

From: Representative Scott Kawasaki  
District 1 Fairbanks

RE: Hearing Request for House Bill 262

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I respectfully request a hearing for House Bill 262: relating to temporary courtesy licenses for certain nonresident professionals; and relating to the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development. HB 262 seeks to mend a shortfall within previous legislation, HB 28 (2011), by amending AS 08.01.063 to set requirements for an annual report that describes information on issued temporary courtesy licenses for the previous fiscal year, to be prepared by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development.

I have included the following items with this request:

- Sponsor Statement
- A brief explanation of changes
- Fiscal Note
- Supporting documents
- CSHB 262 (MLV): 30-LS1079\J
- HB 262: 30-LS1079\D

Please let me know if there is anything else I can provide for you. Please contact my Staff, William Jodwalis, for any further information regarding HB 262. I look forward to presenting HB 262 to the House Labor and Commerce Committee.

# Fiscal Note

State of Alaska  
2018 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	CSHB 262(MLV)
Fiscal Note Number:	1
(H) Publish Date:	2/16/2018

Identifier: HB262-DCCED-CBPL-02-02-18  
 Title: MILITARY SPOUSE COURTESY LICENSE  
 Sponsor: KAWASAKI  
 Requester: (H) Military & Veterans' Affairs

Department: Department of Commerce, Community and  
Economic Development  
 Appropriation: Corporations, Business and Professional  
Licensing  
 Allocation: Corporations, Business and Professional  
Licensing  
 OMB Component Number: 2360

### Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2019	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2019 Request	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024</b>
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

### Change in Revenues

None							
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2018) cost:** 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*

*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

**Estimated CAPITAL (FY2019) cost:** 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*

*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

### ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No  
 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? N/A

### Why this fiscal note differs from previous version/comments:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By: Janey McCullough, Director	Phone: (907)465-2538
Division: Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing	Date: 02/02/2018
Approved By: Catherine Reardon, Director	Date: 02/02/18
Agency: Division of Administrative Services, DCCED	

## FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA  
2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**Analysis**

HB262 amends AS 08.01.063 to require an annual report from the Department on the efforts on expedited application procedures, progress made on implementing regulations to accommodate the needs of military spouses, future regulations plans, and the number and type of licenses issued.

The Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing does not anticipate fiscal impact from this legislation.

Professional licensing programs within the Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing are funded by Receipt Supported Services, fund source 1156 Rcpt Svcs (DGF). Licensing fees for each occupation are set per AS 08.01.065 so the total amount of revenue collected approximately equals the occupation's actual regulatory costs.



# Representative Scott Jiu Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

District 1 Fairbanks

## **CSHB 262 (JUD) Sponsor Statement**

### *"An Act relating to temporary courtesy licenses for certain nonresident professionals; and relating to the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development"*

In 2011, HB 28 was passed to provide expedited temporary courtesy licenses to eligible individuals transferred to Alaska with their active duty service member spouse, so they can practice their trade without experiencing extensive wait times for licensure approval. For a military spouse, expedited temporary courtesy licenses are the fastest method of obtaining licensure and getting back to their profession.

Similar legislation was also passed by several other states. However, states such as Washington and Connecticut, also included a reporting mechanism so that the Legislature and Joint Armed Services Committee equivalent in that state could track the executive branch's progress of implementation and occupational board communication. HB 28 did not include a reporting requirement when it was passed.

In fall 2017, legislators voiced concern that full implementation of HB 28 (2011) was not yet completed, and that not all occupational boards were aware of the now 7-year-old statute. While questions remain, the bill simply seeks to strengthen the ability of military spouses to obtain these occupational licenses in an efficient and expedited manner as prescribed by law.

HB 262 seeks to amend AS 08.01.063 to include that the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development prepare an annual report regarding courtesy licenses issued the previous calendar year. This simple reporting mechanism will help facilitate communication between occupational boards, the department and the legislators. It will also aid in making occupational board staff and legislators more aware of what opportunities are available for helping military spouses get back into the workforce.

The passage of HB 262 would improve communication between the boards, the department and the legislator and by improving efficiency and awareness about what opportunities are available, will help welcome military families to Alaska and encourage their integration into our local economy. I respectfully urge your support of HB 262, a corrective bill that is in the interest of improving communication, accountability and helping with the transition of Alaska's military families.

###

**In Juneau** ○ Alaska State Capitol Room 502, Juneau, Alaska 99801  
**In Fairbanks** ○ 1292 Sadler Way Suite 306, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
**Juneau** ○ (907) 465-3466 ○ **Fairbanks** ○ (907) 456-7423  
**Email:** Rep.Scott.Kawasaki@akleg.gov



# Representative Scott Jiu Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

District 1 Fairbanks

## **CSHB 262 (MLV) Explanation of Changes**

*"An Act relating to temporary courtesy licenses for certain nonresident professionals; and relating to the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development" Version D to Version J*

### **Section 1**

On page 1, line 7 the word "Fiscal" has been changed to "calendar".

On page 2, lines 4-5 the phrase, "each regular session of the legislature" is replaced with "March each year."

On page 2, line 6, following the words "the first day of" and before the words "the first regular session", the words "March during" have been added.

### **Explanation**

Instead of the department preparing a report that describes information on military spouse curtesy licenses for the previous fiscal year, as originally set by the bill, the department shall instead prepare their report for the previous calendar year. This has been done so that the information used in the report is that of a single and entire military transfer period, instead of encompassing to halves of different periods, as would have happened with the original language of the bill.

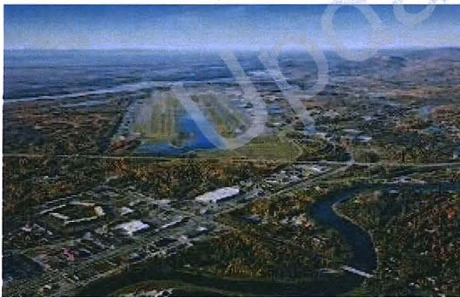
# Fairbanks North Star Borough Eielson Regional Growth Plan

*A project funded by the U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Economic Adjustment*

## The F-35s Are Coming: How is the Community Preparing?

November 3, 2017 – Updated Preliminary Findings

**Prepared for the Fairbanks North Star Borough  
by the Arcadis/Agnew::Beck Project Team**



# Introduction

Updated Preliminary Findings

# Eielson Regional Growth Plan

## Focus Areas

- Existing Conditions
- Regional Housing
- Fiscal Impact
- Education
- Transportation
- Planning + Zoning
- Utilities + Infrastructure
- Public Safety
- Health + Social Services
- Quality of Life
- Workforce Development
- Regional Coordination
- Implementation Plan

***We need input on these topics!***

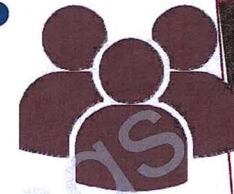
**The Regional Growth Plan is part of a larger, longer-term effort to effectively plan and strategize for future growth.**

# Relevant Focus Group Results: Employment and Training



Findings  
Updated Preliminary

# Important Notes about Focus Groups



## Results:

- Provide detailed information about personal and group feelings, perceptions and opinions that are difficult to collect using other research tools.
- Can provide clarification of research results or pose new questions for exploration.
- Are one of many tools the consulting team is using to inform Regional Growth Plan recommendations and solutions.

**They ARE NOT meant to be representative of all Eielson Air Force personnel and their families, or civilian employees.**

## Focus Group Results: Employment and Training Opportunities for Dependents

- "Anyone who has a license in a different state is required to get a new license or certification in Alaska. This is a challenge."
- "The logistics of living at Eielson and having a spouse commute to Fairbanks are so stressful that our spouses just take a time-out while here."
- "Job opportunities are plentiful but the quality of the jobs is low and the pay is low."
- "It's a challenge across all military operations to help spouses find jobs and workforce development. This is always an issue."



Employment  
opportunities  
and training

## **Air Force Association**

(/digital-show-dailies/air-force-association/)

# **DoD official: States 'spotty' in easing military spouses' licensing burdens**

**By: Karen Jowers (/author/karen-jowers)** 📅 September 19, 2017

286

6

States' efforts to ease licensing burdens for military spouses relocating from state to state have been "spotty," a defense official said, and plans are in the works to target trouble spots.

"For those states that haven't done that well, we're going back. We're going to present this information to those states through their legislatures and ask them to progress further, clear it up," said Marcus Beauregard, director of the Defense Department state liaison office.

He was a member of a panel discussion on family support Monday at the Air Force Association's annual conference.

The state liaison office has been working for six years to educate state officials about the difficulties military spouses face when they relocate, having to get a different license in each state. The requirements are often onerous, time-consuming and expensive.

The 50 states have taken some steps in certain occupations, adopting measures such as allowing temporary licensing, expediting the application processes and allowing options that accommodate gaps in employment with active licenses from another state.

The DoD office commissioned the University of Minnesota to look at how effective the states have been at easing the licensing and certification burdens on military spouses seeking employment in their new location. The researchers reviewed practices in all 50 states, specifically looking at six different career fields: dental hygienist, occupational therapy, real estate, cosmetology, massage therapy and mental health counseling, Beauregard said.

While there are many more occupations affected, officials chose those six because they are either among the faster-growing occupations or are among the popular fields where military spouses are working to obtain a license through the DoD My Career Advancement Account program, which provides up to \$4,000 to eligible military spouses pursuing a license, certification or associate's degree in a portable career field and occupation.

"What the University of Minnesota found was that implementation was spotty," Beaugard said. "There were some states that do a brilliant job. It was quite clear that they're doing something for military spouses."

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The panel addressed several questions related to employment challenges among Air Force spouses — a persistent issue among many military families.

During an earlier AFA town hall with Air Force senior leaders and their spouses, Tonya Wright, wife of Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Kaleth Wright, highlighted some resources for military spouses, such as the DoD Military Spouse Employment Partnership, which is part of the Spouse Education and Career Opportunities program, offering education and career guidance and assistance for spouses. Wright, who is an advocate for spouse development, also highlighted the MyCAA program, which offers scholarships to spouses of active-duty (and Reserve Component service members who are on Title 10 orders) in all branches in paygrades E-1 to E-5, O-1 and O-2, and W-1 and W-2.

It's not likely that the MyCAA program will be expanded to include spouses of Guard and Reserve members not on Title 10 orders, said panel member Eddy Mentzer, associate director for DoD family readiness and well-being, in response to a question during the family support panel. The money comes from "active-duty funding," Mentzer said.



(/opinion/commentary/2017/07/25/commentary-military-spouse-employment-is-a-national-security-issue/)

**Commentary: Military spouse employment is a national security issue (/opinion/commentary/2017/07/25/commentary-military-spouse-employment-is-a-national-security-issue/)**

The president of Hiring our Heroes on how stronger careers for spouses will contribute to a stronger force.

**By: Eric Eversole**

The program "is sustainable" right now, he said, saying it's "really intended as a workforce development program for active-duty spouses who are challenged every time they have to relocate."

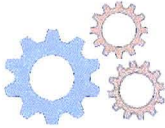
He noted that officials frequently get questions about why the program is limited to spouses of certain ranks, and to active duty.

But that matter is apparently not settled with Daniel Sitterly, acting assistant secretary of the Air Force for manpower and reserve affairs, who was also part of the panel. Noting that reserve affairs is in his portfolio, he added that the Reserve component is being used a lot more like the active component.

"There are some things we need to look at and I will take that back and see what we can possibly do," Sitterly said.

In 2010, when the MyCAA scholarship program was open to all military spouses and for a broader set of academic pursuits, it was abruptly shut down when the funding ran out. When officials reopened the program, it was scaled back.

For more information regarding eligibility and to apply for the benefit, contact a Spouse Education and Career Opportunities (SECO) career coach by calling Military OneSource at (800) 342-9647.



# Military Spouse Licensure Portability Examination State Report

## ALASKA

### Summary of Legislation

Passed in 2011, House Bill 28 states that boards may issue military spouses temporary licenses that are valid for 180 days and the temporary licenses may be extended for one additional 180-day period. In addition, boards shall expedite the application procedure for spouses. To qualify, spouses need to live with Active Duty Service members who are stationed in Alaska under official military orders. Spouses also must hold a current license or certificate in another jurisdiction with requirements that are equivalent to the requirements of occupational boards in Alaska.

#### Location of Bill:

House Bill 28 - <http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/Bill/Detail/27?Root=HB%20%2028>

### Legislation Meets Best Practices Guidelines for Military Spouse Licensure Portability by:

<input type="radio"/>	Licensure by endorsement
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Temporary or provisional licensing
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Expedited application process
<input type="radio"/> Not addressed in legislation <input checked="" type="radio"/> Addressed in legislation	

### Results from Data Collection

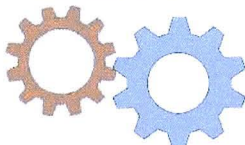
#### General Findings

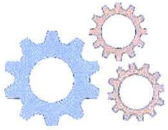
- The Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing website indicates that spouses of Active Duty military personnel with Alaska military orders may request to have their temporary license applications expedited by attaching a special form to their applications. The expedited application process applies to all six boards in the study.
- Board staff were unaware of legislation that supports licensure portability for spouses except for staff at the Dentistry and Occupational Therapy boards.
- With the exception of the Massage Therapy and Occupational Therapy boards, there is no unique process for spouses to transfer their occupational licenses.
- Spouses cannot be licensed by endorsement or temporary licensure by any of the six boards.
- No information was available pertaining to how many spouses have transferred their licenses in the last year.

#### Findings Specific to Each Board

##### Cosmetology

- Alaska does not offer a cosmetology license; this license type has been divided into esthetician and hairdresser licenses.
- To qualify for a hairdresser license by credentials, spouses need to hold an active license from at least one other jurisdiction, 1,650 hours of training through a school or 2,000 hours through an apprentice program, and proof of passing written and practical examinations.
- For spouses who do not have the minimum required hours, work experience can be used as a substitute.





## Military Spouse Licensure Portability Examination State Report

### Results from Data Collection (continued)

- The board offers temporary licenses, which are valid for 120 days and are non-renewable.
- Once an application is submitted, it takes about four to six weeks to be approved.

#### *Dental Hygiene*

- The board allows for licensure by examination for spouses that have held dental hygienist licenses in another jurisdiction for at least 90 days.
- To be eligible, spouses need to submit a full application, pay application fees, apply for the Professional Background Information Services (PBIS) Level II credentials review, and complete the board's jurisprudence exam.
- The length of time to process an application is six to eight weeks.

#### *Massage Therapy*

- Spouses can apply for licensure by endorsement by submitting verification of current licensure from a jurisdiction with requirements that are substantially equal to or greater than Alaska's requirements.
- The average processing time of the application is two months.

#### *Mental Health Counseling*

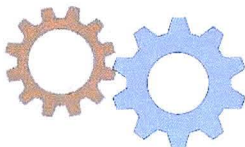
- Spouses can be licensed by credentials if they hold current licenses from another jurisdiction with the same or greater licensure requirements than Alaska.
- The average processing time of the application is three to four weeks.

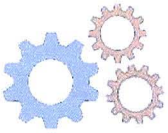
#### *Occupational Therapy*

- The board has a process for spouses that expedites their application process.
- Spouses can be granted a temporary permit when they meet all license requirements.
- The temporary permits are valid for eight months or until the permanent license is issued.
- The average processing time of the application is eight weeks.

#### *Real Estate Commission*

- Spouses need to complete 40 hours of Alaska-approved pre-licensing real estate courses and pass the Alaska real estate salesperson exam.
- Spouses then need to submit a Salesperson License by Examination application for licensure with the appropriate licensing fees.
- The processing time varies and staff reported that the length of time cannot be estimated.





## Military Spouse Licensure Portability Examination State Report

### Recommendations

#### Future efforts could:

- Collaborate with state legislators to modify HB 28 to require that, besides providing temporary licenses and an expedited application process, occupational boards facilitate the process of transfer by allowing licensure by endorsement.
- Encourage and monitor occupational boards to implement the requirements of HB 28 so that spouses can have an expedited application process and be offered temporary licenses when needed.

#### **For additional information, please contact:**

Lynne M. Borden, Ph.D.

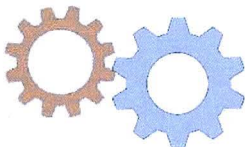
*Department of Family Social Science*

The University of Minnesota

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Developed in collaboration with the Department of Defense's Office of Family Policy, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture under The University of Minnesota Award No. 2016-48788-25895.



Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic  
Development

## DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

[SOA / DCCED / CBPL / Professional Licensing / Military Licensing](#)

# PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

## Military Licensing

On January 1, 2014, the Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing and its corresponding boards and commissions will begin examining the credentials of related military experience of those who submit documentation of military training, skills, and experience along with an application for temporary licensure. Upon determination of equivalency, relevant military experience will be credited for licensing requirements and educational credit will be granted for appropriate training. Military personnel who wish to apply using this program may submit [Form #08-4633](#) and accompanying credentials with their license application.

Alaska law also allows licensed members of the military who are deployed to combat zones, danger pay posts, or hazardous duty areas to defer licensing requirements. Military personnel who meet this requirement may use [Form #08-4581](#) to request this exemption.

In addition to offering these programs for service members, spouses of active duty military personnel with Alaska orders may request that their temporary or courtesy licensing applications be expedited by attaching [Form #08-4580](#) to their license application.

Before submitting one of the forms below, please read the authorizing statutes of these programs and for the profession in which you plan to work to ensure familiarity with Alaska law.

### Forms

- [Request for Temporary Professional Licensure for Military Personnel, #08-4633, Revised 12/23/13.](#)
- [Request for Expedited Application Process for Spouses of Active-Duty Military, #08-4580, Revised 09/26/13.](#)
- [Request for Exemption from Professional Licensing Requirements for Military Personnel, #08-4581, Revised 09/26/13.](#)

### Statutes and Regulations

Alaska Statutes are passed by the legislature. Regulations (also called the Alaska Administrative Code) are rules adopted by the department to implement, interpret, and make specific the



State of Alaska
Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing
State Office Building, 333 Willoughby Avenue, 9th Floor
PO Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811-0806
Phone: (907) 465-2550 \* Fax: (907) 465-2974
E-mail: license@alaska.gov
Website: www.alaska.gov/occ/

For Department Use Only

REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED APPLICATION PROCESS
FOR SPOUSES OF ACTIVE-DUTY MILITARY

Spouses of active duty military personnel with Alaska orders may request that their temporary or courtesy licensing applications be expedited according to AS 08.01.063. Please complete the form below and submit with all forms, documentation, and fees required for the type of license for which you are applying. Be sure this request form is the first page of your license application packet so staff can easily identify the request for expedited action.

PROFESSION: \_\_\_\_\_

[ ] Initial application for temporary license [ ] Request for renewal of temporary license under 08.01.063(c)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_
Last First Middle

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_
Street/PO Box

City State Zip Code

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

[ ] Check box if currently married to and living with a member of the armed forces of the United States who is on active duty and assigned to a duty station in Alaska.

Please ensure the following information is attached to this form:

- Complete temporary or courtesy license application, including all required documentation, forms, and fees (Some programs also allow application of full licensure at the time of application for temporary licensure.)
• Copy of your military dependent ID card
• Copy of your spouse's military orders

I swear and affirm that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false information may result in failure to obtain a license in Alaska or subsequent revocation of my license.

SIGN HERE [arrow]

Applicant Signature

Date

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State of \_\_\_\_\_
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20 \_\_\_\_.

NOTARY [arrow]

Notary Public Signature

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

Notary Seal

## Instructions for REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED APPLICATION PROCESS FOR SPOUSES OF ACTIVE-DUTY MILITARY (Form 08-4580)

The intent of this program is to expedite licenses for spouses of members of the military so they can go to work in the state as soon as possible. Qualified applicants may complete this form, attach it to the temporary or courtesy license application they wish to submit, and expect their application to receive expedited processing. The greatest obstacle to an efficient licensing process is the absence of a complete application. Please be sure to complete all requirements of the license for which you are applying and ensure any additional information to be sent by a third party is ordered and received by the Division in a timely manner.

Applicants must meet the requirements of the temporary or courtesy license and apply for the license in the manner prescribed by the department or board. This includes submitting all applications, forms, documentation, and fees for the license desired. This information can be found by accessing that profession's licensing information from our Division home page (<http://commerce.alaska.gov/occ/>). Some programs allow application for a full license at the time of application for a temporary license. That application may also be attached to this form.

In addition to this form, applicants must prove they are married to and living with an active-duty member of the armed forces who is stationed in Alaska or is assigned by orders to become stationed in Alaska. That documentation must accompany the application.

The law allows application for a 180-day license with an option to extend another 180 days on application of the licensee. An application must be filed with each request.

**Be sure this request form is the first page of your license application packet, so staff can easily identify the request for expedited action.**

**Sec. 08.01.063. Military courtesy licenses.** (a) Except as provided in (d) of this section, and notwithstanding another provision of law, the department or appropriate board may issue a temporary courtesy license to the spouse of an active duty member of the armed forces of the United States if the spouse applies to the department or appropriate board in the manner prescribed by the department or appropriate board. An application must include evidence satisfactory to the department or appropriate board that the applicant

(1) is married to and living with a member of the armed forces of the United States who is on active duty and assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders;

(2) holds a current license or certificate in another state, district, or territory of the United States with requirements that the department or appropriate board determines are equivalent to those established under this title for that occupation;

(3) if required by the department or appropriate board for obtaining a license in the applicant's profession, has been fingerprinted and has provided the fees required by the Department of Public Safety under AS 12.62.160 for criminal justice information and a national criminal history record check; the fingerprints and fees shall be forwarded to the Department of Public Safety to obtain a report of criminal justice information under AS 12.62 and a national criminal history record check under AS 12.62.400;

(4) has not committed an act in any jurisdiction that would have constituted grounds for the refusal, suspension, or revocation of a license or certificate to practice that occupation under this title at the time the act was committed;

(5) has not been disciplined by a licensing or credentialing entity in another jurisdiction and is not the subject of an unresolved complaint, review procedure, or disciplinary proceeding conducted by a licensing or credentialing entity in another jurisdiction; and

(6) pays any fees required under this title.

(b) The department or appropriate board shall expedite the procedure for issuance of a license under (a) of this section.

(c) A temporary courtesy license issued under this section is valid for 180 days and may be extended at the discretion of the department or appropriate board for one additional 180-day period, on application of the holder of the temporary courtesy license.

(d) This section does not apply to the practice of law or the regulation of attorneys under AS 08.08.

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.

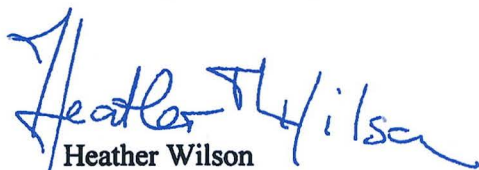
Thank you for your help and attention. We look forward to continuing to work with you and thank you again for your support of our men and women in the military.



Richard V. Spencer  
Secretary of the Navy



Mark T. Esper  
Secretary of the Army



Heather Wilson  
Secretary of the Air Force

## William Jodwalis

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**From:** Rep. Chris Tuck  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 15, 2018 2:31 PM  
**To:** William Jodwalis  
**Subject:** FW: HB 262 Testimony for the Record

**Follow Up Flag:** Follow up  
**Flag Status:** Flagged

You can add this to your bill packet for the next committee. We received it just today. -Kendra

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**From:** David Boyle [mailto:dboyle@alaskapolicyforum.org]  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 15, 2018 7:48 AM  
**To:** Rep. Chris Tuck <Rep.Chris.Tuck@akleg.gov>  
**Cc:** Rep. Ivy Spohnholz <Rep.Ivy.Spohnholz@akleg.gov>; Rep. Gabrielle LeDoux <Rep.Gabrielle.LeDoux@akleg.gov>; Rep. Justin Parish <Rep.Justin.Parish@akleg.gov>; Rep. George Rauscher <Rep.George.Rauscher@akleg.gov>; Rep. Lora Reinbold <Rep.Lora.Reinbold@akleg.gov>; Rep. Dan Saddler <Rep.Dan.Saddler@akleg.gov>  
**Subject:** HB 262 Testimony for the Record

The Honorable Chris Tuck, Chair  
Special Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs  
Alaska House of Representatives  
Alaska State Capitol, Room 204  
Juneau, AK 99801

February 15, 2018

Dear Chairman Tuck,

I am writing in support of HB262, Military Spouse Courtesy License. This bill will enable military spouses to continue to participate in the Alaska economy, provide needed services to Alaskans, and more importantly provide harmony to those military families stationed in Alaska.

I would like to recommend several additions to the bill. Recommend that the current regulation which states "Spouses of active duty military personnel with Alaska orders may request that their temporary or courtesy licensing applications be expedited according to AS 08.01.063" be changed to include those spouses whose Active Duty members are assigned to "short tour" areas (Permanent Change of Station orders). Reasoning: When military members receive PCS orders to unaccompanied areas (e.g. Korea), their spouses and families usually remain in Alaska. This change in the regulation would enable the spouse to practice their profession while the Active Duty spouse is assigned to a short unaccompanied tour.

I would also like to recommend that the statute be changed to include healthcare professionals and teachers. As you know there is a serious shortage of special education teachers in many Alaska school districts. Allowing courtesy licenses for teachers would help alleviate this shortage and be a win-win for both school districts and military spouses. Teachers who are certified in other states are no less qualified than Alaska certified teachers. In the past, DOD teachers have taught Alaskan students at several Alaska bases/posts while not having Alaska licenses.

I also recommend that Active Duty military spouses who are registered nurses be provided courtesy licensing. My wife is a registered nurse and has had her licensure from Pennsylvania. She has practiced in Illinois, Texas, Colorado, Florida, Nebraska, and Alaska in the Air Force and VA. She has been an ER nurse, flight nurse, hospital in-patient nurse, Chief Nurse at Elmendorf AFB hospital (3rd Medical Group), Air Force medical group commander (45th Medical Group, Patrick

AFB FL), and the Chief Nurse at the Alaska VA. All the while with a Pennsylvania license. I can assure her nursing care/practice did not suffer because she did not have an Alaska license. Matter of fact, if you needed nursing care, you would want her at your bedside, regardless of her licensure.

So, when it comes to teaching and nursing, it matters little the source of one's licensure. What really matters is the quality of teaching and nursing. By providing teacher and nurse courtesy licenses to Active Duty military spouses, the State Of Alaska reaps the

rewards of qualified professionals who add to the Alaska economy and also improve the morale of the military family.

Thank you for offering this bill and I hope you thoughtfully consider the above recommendations. This is the least we can do for our military families.

Request this letter be made part of the record on HB262.

Very respectfully,

David Boyle  
Alaska Policy Forum  
907-444-4970



Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development  
**DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS  
AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING**

  
 DCCED-CBPL  State of Alaska

- HOME
- CORPORATIONS
- BUSINESS LICENSING
- PROFESSIONAL LICENSING
- INVESTIGATIONS

State of Alaska / Commerce / Corporations, Business, & Professional Licensing / Professional Licensing / Board of Barbers & Hairdressers / Applications & Forms

## BOARD OF BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

### Individual Applications

#### Initial Individual Applications

- [Barber, Hairdresser and Esthetician Application](#)  
#08-4193, Revised 12/27/16.  
Includes application for temporary license.
- [Hairdressing Courtesy License](#)  
#08-4697, New 12/30/16.
- [Manicurist with Advanced Endorsement Application](#)  
#08-4433, Revised 7/14/17.
- [Manicurist Application](#)  
#08-4728, New 7/7/17.
- [Instructor Application](#)  
#08-4189, Revised 12/20/16.  
Application for license as instructor by examination and by waiver of examination.  
For Barber, Hairdresser, or Esthetician.

### Student and Apprentice Applications

### Tattooing, Permanent Cosmetic Coloring, and Body Piercing Applications

## BARBERS & HAIRDRESSERS

[Barbers/Hairdressers Home Page](#)

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[Meeting Minutes](#)

[Examination Information](#)

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[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

## CBPL QUICK LINKS

[How To Get Licensed](#)

[Pay By Credit Card](#)

[Buy a Business License](#)

[File a Complaint](#)

▶ **School and Shop Applications**

▶ **License Renewal Applications**

## Miscellaneous Forms

- [Change of Location for Shops](#)
- [Change of Business Name for Shops](#)
- [Name and/or Address Change, or Duplicate License](#)
- [Request for License Verification](#)
- [Request for Exemption from Social Security Number Requirement](#)
- [Credit Card Authorization Form](#)

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[Request License Verification](#)

[Order a Wall Certificate](#)

[Request SSN Exemption](#)

[ADA Accommodation](#)

[License Search](#)

[License Expiration Dates](#)

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## LICENSED PROFESSIONS

[Acupuncturists](#)

[Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors](#)

[Athletic Trainers](#)

[Audiologists & Speech-Language Pathologists](#)



THE STATE  
of **ALASKA** *Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development*  
*Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing*

**Barbers and Hairdressers Program**

State Office Building, 333 Willoughby Avenue, 9th Floor

PO Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811-0806

Phone: (907) 465-2550 · Fax: (907) 465-2974

Email: [license@alaska.gov](mailto:license@alaska.gov)

Website: [ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers](http://ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers)

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## Instructions for Barber, Hairdresser and Esthetician License Application

Please read instructions before completing the application. Any section of the application that is not complete or not submitted will delay the issuance of your license.

### MINIMUM HOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSURE:

Barber or Hairdresser	1,650 hours of training in an approved school <u>or</u> 2,000 hours of training in an apprenticeship program approved by the board.
Esthetics (skin care only)	350 hours of training in an approved school <u>or</u> 350 hours of training in an apprenticeship program approved by the board.

**LICENSURE BY EXAMINATION:** The examinations, both written and practical, are scheduled approximately every four weeks in Anchorage and approximately every eight weeks in Fairbanks. Applicants who meet the requirements listed below will be notified of the exact time and place of the examination. The examination dates/deadlines may be viewed on the Board's website at: [ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers](http://ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers) (or contact the Division).

The following must be received in the division 30 days before the examination date:

1. Complete notarized application.
2. Supporting documents of training. (Supporting documents must be original documents or certified true copies, i.e., student monthly reports or certification from another state regarding hours.)
3. A check or money order payable to State of Alaska as follows:  
Application fee (nonrefundable) of \$150  
Examination fee of \$120.00 (\$60 for practical, \$60 for written).  
If you want to be tested in two areas (i.e., hairdressing and esthetics), two exam fees and two application fees must be submitted. (A separate application for esthetician is enclosed and must be completed, if applicable.)
4. The initial license fee of \$180.00 for Barber, Hairdresser, or Esthetician, may be submitted now, or upon passing the examination.

**TEMPORARY LICENSE:** The board may issue a temporary license to practice barbering, hairdressing, or esthetics to an applicant who has applied and is qualified to take the examination. The temporary license allows an applicant to practice under the supervision of a person who is currently licensed in the field of practice for which the applicant is applying. The following documents must be in this office before your application for a temporary license will be considered:

1. A completed notarized application and \$150.00 nonrefundable application fee. (Make check or money order payable to the State of Alaska.)
2. Examination fee of \$120.00 (\$60.00 for practical and \$60.00 for written).
3. Temporary license fee of \$100.00.
4. Statement of Responsibility form must be completed by the individual for whom you will be working (form enclosed).

Temporary licenses are valid for 120 days and are nonrenewable. An individual may not receive more than one temporary license for each area of practice. The temporary license allows an applicant to practice under supervision if the applicant is scheduled for an examination or is awaiting examination results.

**LICENSURE BY WAIVER OF EXAMINATION:** The following documents must be on file before your application will be considered:

1. Complete notarized application.
2. Verification of Training, Examination, and Licensure sent directly from the state board where you are currently licensed. Please note that your out-of-state license must be current when your Alaska license is issued. A COPY OF YOUR LICENSE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

You must have passed both written and practical examinations in another state where you have been licensed or are currently licensed. If you did not pass both written and practical examinations, it will be necessary for you to do so in Alaska before receiving your license.

3. An individual who has less than the required 1,650 hours of hairdresser or barber training may submit proof of full-time work experience averaging at least 32 hours per week. Depending upon the number of hours of training an applicant may have, either one year or two years of full-time work experience will be required. See 12 AAC 09.095(a)(3)(C) and (D). A form is enclosed for this purpose.

Individuals applying for the esthetician license must have 350 hours of esthetics training.

An individual who does not have the required number of hours or sufficient work experience as a hairdresser or barber may obtain the additional hours by attendance at an approved school or an approved apprenticeship program. An individual who does not have the required esthetician training will be required to obtain the additional hours in a licensed school or approved apprenticeship program.

4. A check or money order payable to State of Alaska as follows:

A. Application Fee – \$150.00 (for each type of license)  
(nonrefundable)

B. Initial License Fee as applicable:

Barber – \$180.00  
Hairdresser – \$180.00  
Esthetician – \$180.00

**TEMPORARY PERMITS:** An applicant holding a current valid license from a board of barbering/hairdressing or esthetics in another state may be granted a temporary permit. The permit is valid for a maximum of six months or until the board either issues a permanent license or rejects the application. A request for a temporary permit must be made on the application for permanent licensure form and must include the following:

1. Complete notarized application.
2. Notarized copy of a current license from another state. Your license from the other state must be current when Alaska issues your permanent license. If your license in another state lapses before Alaska issues your permanent license, you will be required to renew your out-of-state license.
3. A check or money order payable to State of Alaska as follows:

Application Fee (nonrefundable):	\$150.00
Temporary Permit Fee:	\$100.00
Permanent License Fee:	\$180.00

**EXAMINATION INFORMATION:** The hairdresser and esthetician written exam is provided in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese and Korean. The barber exam is provided in English, Spanish Vietnamese and Korean. **Individuals wishing to take the written exam in a foreign language must submit their request in writing by the deadline date of the exam they wish to attend. Late requests will not be accommodated.**

Individuals who would like the written exam read to them in English must submit their request for a “verbal” exam in writing. The written request must be received by the deadline date for the exam they wish to attend. Interpreters are not allowed in either the practical or written exam sites.

Candidates taking the written or verbal exam will be allowed 90 minutes to complete the exam. Only individuals who meet the ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) may be granted additional time, or other accommodations as determined appropriate.

An applicant who fails the written examination or any subject of the practical examination three times or more will be required to complete additional hours of training. See 12 AAC 09.075(f).

**SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR EXAMINATION** – Programs under the jurisdiction of the Division of Corporation, Business and Professional Licensing are administered in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act. If you require a special accommodation when taking the licensing examination, you must submit a completed Application for Examination Accommodation for Candidates with Disabilities form. This form is available on the division’s website: [ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers](http://ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers) or contact the division to request the form.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

If you wish to practice skin care in the State of Alaska, you must be licensed as an esthetician. The Board of Barbers and Hairdressers also issues licenses for the following categories: Instructor, School, Shop Owner, Student Permits (School or Apprentice), Manicuring, Body Piercing, and Tattooing and Permanent Cosmetic Coloring.

If you own a Shop or are an Independent Contractor you must apply for a shop owner license issued by the board. A state business license is also required. Please contact the Business License section at (907) 465-2550 or online at: [BusinessLicense.Alaska.Gov](http://BusinessLicense.Alaska.Gov)

**SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS:** In accordance with AS 08.01.060, the Department is not authorized to issue a license unless the applicant's social security number has been provided to the Department. If you do not have a social security number, you may download the *Request for Exception from Social Security Number Requirement form* or contact the Division.

**PAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT AND STUDENT LOANS:** If the Alaska Child Support Enforcement Division has determined that you are in arrears on child support, or if the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education has determined you are in loan default, you may be issued a nonrenewable temporary license valid for 150 days. Contact Child Support Services at (907) 269-6900 or the Postsecondary Education office at (907) 465-2962 or 1-800-441-2962 to resolve payment issues.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION:** Information supplied with this application will be considered public unless required to be kept confidential by law. Information about current licensees, including mailing addresses, is available on the Division's website at: [ProfessionalLicensing.Alaska.Gov](http://ProfessionalLicensing.Alaska.Gov) under License Search.

## NAIL TECHNICIANS

To perform Manicuring, an individual must hold either a manicurist license or a nail technician license.

## RENEWAL INFORMATION

All licenses expire on August 31 of odd-numbered years regardless of when issued, except new licenses issued within 90 days of the license expiration date will be issued through the next renewal date.

## DEFINITIONS

- I. "Barbering" means shaving, trimming, or cutting, styling, curling, permanent waving, bleaching, coloring, cleansing, or chemically straightening the beard or hair of a living person for a fee and for cosmetic purposes.
- II. "Hairdressing" means performing, for a fee, the following services for cosmetic purposes: (a) trimming, or cutting the beard of a living person; and (b) arranging, styling, dressing, curling, temporary waving, permanent waving, cutting, singeing, bleaching, coloring, cleansing, conditioning, or similar work on the hair of a living person.
- III. "Esthetics" means the use of the hands, appliances, cosmetic preparations, antiseptics or lotions in massaging, cleansing, stimulating, or similar work on the scalp, face, or neck, including skin care, make-up and temporary removal of superfluous hair, for cosmetic purposes for a fee.
- IV. "Manicuring" means for a fee, to cut, trim, polish, color, tint, or cleanse a natural or artificial nail; affix material by artificial means to a natural nail for the addition to or extension of the natural nail; cleanse, treat, or beautify the hands or feet for cosmetic purposes; or to otherwise treat the nails of the hand or foot. (See AS 08.13.220(10).) \*
- V. "Limited Esthetics" means to perform for a fee for cosmetic purposes: temporary removal of superfluous hair on the face or neck, including eyebrow arching for use of wax; or application of makeup or false eyelashes.\*
- VI. "Tattooing and Permanent Cosmetic Coloring" means the process by which the skin is marked or colored by insertion of nontoxic dyes or pigments into the dermal layer of the skin so as to form indelible marks, figures, or decorative designs for nonmedical purposes.
- VII. "Body Piercing" means puncturing the body of a person by aid of needles or other instruments designed to be used to puncture the body for the purpose of inserting jewelry or other objects in or through the human body, except that, for purpose of this chapter, "body piercing" does not include puncturing the external part of the human ear.

\* A person licensed as a hairdresser may practice manicuring and limited esthetics under the hairdresser license.

### NOTIFICATION OF PROPOSED REGULATION CHANGES

If you would like to receive notice of all proposed regulations changes for your program please send a request in writing with your name, preferred contact method (mail or e-mail) and the program you want to be updated on to:

**REGULATIONS SPECIALIST**  
**Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development**  
**Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing**  
P.O. Box 110806  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0806



## Evaluation of Licensure Implementation Best Practices

**SUBJECT:** State governments have passed laws to support military spouses being able to transfer a license and transitioning Service members to use their military record to obtain a license. The Department has contracted with the University of Minnesota to evaluate occupational board implementation of laws and policies to support military spouses. The Defense – State Liaison Office (DSLO) intends to provide feedback to states on this evaluation and ask for assistance to evaluate licensure improvements for military spouses and transitioning Service members in order to improve overall implementation.

**PRINCIPLES:** The Department of Defense is asking state policymakers to assess the actions of licensing boards to encourage implementation of changes to laws and regulatory policy:

- From 2011 – 2016, DSLO worked with states to provide overarching legislation to allow/require boards to evaluate military training, education and experience to provide transitioning Service members credit towards achieving an occupational license.
- During the same timeframe, DSLO addressed licensure issues for military spouses using the common practices of endorsement and temporary licensure in order to address as many occupations through a comprehensive (rather than occupation-specific) approach. DSLO also found that states were willing to institute policies and practices that could expedite the processing of applications for military spouses.
- These initiatives were anticipated as the starting point for boards to modify their policies and practices to accommodate transitioning Service members and military spouses.
  - As an indicator of board implementation of licensing policies modified to support military spouses, DSLO contracted with the University of Minnesota (UoM) during 2017 to review the outcome of state policy changes at the board level.
  - UoM evaluated the actions taken by six boards in each of the 50 states to indicate the level of implementation of the revised laws by occupational boards.
    - 44% of boards were not accessible on the first attempt. Customer service representatives were most often not aware of the legislation specific to military spouses.
    - Only about 40% of boards had information on websites specific to military spouse license and credential portability.
- The Department of Defense is asking state policymakers to assess the actions of licensing boards to encourage implementation of changes to laws and regulatory policy. Future efforts to improve programs and policies could:
  - Collaborate with occupational boards to prominently display information about accommodations for military spouses who are transferring their licenses and credentials due to relocations. For example, request that all occupational board

websites contain a link to the legislation on portability of licensure for military spouses. The link on the website will increase exposure and accessibility of this information for staff as well as military families.

- Broadly disseminate education materials to help occupational board staff improve their understanding of state legislation regarding portability of military spouse licensure and their ability to support military spouses during the application process. Whenever possible, encourage occupational boards to identify a specific staff member who can serve as a point of contact for military spouses.
- Encourage occupational board executive directors to include questions that inquire about military status on all licensure applications, electronic or paper, especially for applications to transfer licenses and credentials from another jurisdiction.
- Continue to advocate for military spouses who maintain licenses in previous states by encouraging accommodations in continuing education requirements to facilitate their ability to maintain active licenses.
- Develop trainings for professionals who work with military families on the best practices guidelines for military spouse licensure portability, the relevant legislation that has been enacted, and ways to support spouses who are transferring their occupational licenses or credentials.
- Collaborate with occupational licensing boards to collect annual data regarding the number of military spouses that utilize different process of transfer (endorsement, temporary licenses, and expedited licenses).
- Advocate for inclusion of all three best practices guidelines among state legislation that addresses two or fewer guidelines.
- Introduce legislation that addresses the portability of licensure for military spouses.

#### **EXAMPLES OF LEGISLATION:**

##### **Washington: Laws of 2017, Chapter 184 (SB5359)**

<http://lawfilesex.t.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2017-18/Pdf/Bills/Session%20Laws/Senate/5359.SL.pdf#page=1>

“AN ACT Relating to requiring annual reporting on the implementation of laws to streamline licensing processes for military service members and their spouses; and amending RCW 73.04.150.3

**Sec. 1.** RCW 73.04.150 and 2005 c 141 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) There is hereby created a joint committee on veterans' and military affairs. The committee shall consist of: (a) Eight members of the senate appointed by the president of the senate, four of whom shall be members of the majority party and four of whom shall be members of the minority party; and (b) eight members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker, four of whom shall be members of the majority party and four of whom shall be members of the minority party. Members of the committee shall be appointed before the close of the 2005 legislative session, and before the close of each regular session during an odd-numbered year thereafter.

(2) Each member's term of office shall run from the close of the session in which he or she was appointed until the close of the next regular session held in an odd-numbered year. If a successor is not appointed during a session, the member's term shall continue until the member is reappointed or a successor is appointed. The term of office for a committee member who does not continue as a member of the senate or house of representatives shall cease upon the convening of the next session of the

legislature during an odd-numbered year after the member's appointment, or upon the member's resignation, whichever is earlier. Vacancies on the committee shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as described in subsection (1) of this section. All such vacancies shall be filled from the same political party and from the same house as the member whose seat was vacated.

(3) The committee shall establish an executive committee of four members, two of whom are members of the senate and two of whom are members of the house of representatives. The executive committee shall appoint one cochair from the two executive committee members who are senators and one cochair from the two executive committee members who are representatives. The two cochairs shall be from different political parties and their terms of office shall run from the close of the session in which they are appointed until the close of the next regular session in an odd-numbered year. The executive committee is responsible for performing all general administrative and personnel duties assigned to it in the rules and procedures adopted by the joint committee, as well as other duties delegated to it by the joint committee.

(4) The joint committee on veterans' and military affairs has the following powers and duties:

(a) To study veterans' issues, active military forces issues, and national guard and reserve component issues, and make recommendations to the legislature; and

(b) To study structure and administration of the department of veterans affairs and the military department, and make recommendations to the legislature.

(5) The joint committee shall adopt rules and procedures for its orderly operation. The joint committee may create subcommittees to perform duties under this section.

(6) The regulating authorities for the department of licensing and the department of health shall file reports to the legislature biennially and the Washington state military transition council annually beginning January 1, 2018, and appear annually before the joint committee on veterans' and military affairs, to provide updates on progress in their efforts to implement the requirements of chapter 3818.340 RCW, chapter 32, Laws of 2011, and chapter 351, Laws of 2011. By January 1, 2018, the department of labor and industries and the professional educator standards board must each submit a report to the legislature, including an assessment on how its licensing, certification, and apprenticeship programs apply training and experience acquired by military members and their spouses outside of Washington, and recommendations about whether such programs should be included in the reporting schedule within this subsection."

**Connecticut: Public Act No. 14-131 of 2014 (HB5299)**

<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2014/ACT/PA/2014PA-00131-R00HB-05299-PA.htm>

"Sec. 14. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For the purposes of this section, "licensing authority" means the Department of Consumer Protection, the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, the Labor Department, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Public Health, the Board of Regents for Higher Education, the Office of Higher Education, the Board of Trustees of The University of Connecticut or the Police Officer Standards and Training Council; "service member" means a member of the armed forces or the National Guard or a veteran; "armed forces" has the same meaning as set forth in section 27-103 of the general statutes; and "veteran" means any person who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable from active service in the armed forces.

(b) Each licensing authority shall ask each applicant for a license, a certificate, a registration or an educational credit whether such applicant is a service member.

(c) On or before January 1, 2015, and annually thereafter, each licensing authority shall submit a report to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to military and veterans' affairs, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, and the Labor Department that shall include the following: (1) The number of service members who applied for a military training evaluation pursuant to section 4 of this act, a license, a certificate, a

registration or an educational credit; (2) the number of service members whose application for a license, a certificate, a registration or an educational credit was approved; (3) the number of service members whose application for a license, a certificate, a registration or an educational credit was denied, and data on the reasons for any such denial; (4) the licensing authority's processing time for applications submitted by service members and the average processing time for all applications; (5) information on the licensing authority's efforts to inform and assist service members in accessing programs that provide the education and training necessary for meeting the requirements for licensure, certification, registration or educational credit; (6) information on whether existing law effectively addresses the challenges that service members face when applying for an occupational or professional license, a certificate, a registration or an educational credit upon discharge from military service or relocating to the state; and (7) recommendations on improving the licensing authority's ability to meet the occupational needs of service members, including, but not limited to, the issuance of temporary or provisional licenses, certificates or registrations. The Labor Department shall also include in its report the number of service members who were issued or denied a recommendation for review or a deduction from the hours of apprenticeship training pursuant to section 4 of this act.

(d) On or before January 1, 2016, each licensing authority shall, within existing budgetary resources, publish on its Internet web site a link to the Department of Veterans' Affairs informational Internet web site established pursuant to section 27-100f of the general statutes and the Internet web site maintained by the executive branch listing resources and opportunities available to veterans.

(e) On or before January 1, 2016, the Labor Department shall post the reports submitted pursuant to subsection (c) of this section on its Internet web site.

Sec. 15. (*Effective from passage*) Not later than July 1, 2015, the Labor Commissioner, after consultation with the Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs, the Adjutant General, the Executive Director of the Office of Military Affairs, the Commissioner of Public Health and the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, shall issue a report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to military and veterans' affairs. Such report shall include recommendations for amending statutes and regulations and revising policies and procedures to ensure that relevant military education, skills and training are given appropriate recognition in the occupational certification and licensing process. Each agency listed in this section shall issue formal written recommendations to the Labor Commissioner relevant to the professional or occupational licenses within such agency's purview. Such formal written recommendations shall be in a form and manner prescribed by the Labor Commissioner."



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
1500 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1500

MANPOWER AND  
RESERVE AFFAIRS

The Honorable Scott Kawasaki  
Alaska State Capitol, Room 502  
Juneau, AK 99801

March 26, 2018

Dear Representative Kawasaki,

On behalf of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Military Community and Family Policy, I want to thank you for sponsoring House Bill 262. This legislation will support a significant 2018 Department of Defense priority for state occupational licensing boards to support licensure requirements for transitioning active duty military spouses.

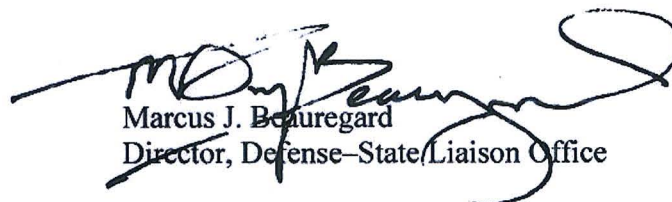
The Department is grateful to the Alaska legislature for making great strides over the past many years to improve the transition of military members and their family from the "lower 48" to/from Alaska. Such is the case with House Bill 28 enacted in 2011 regarding the granting of temporary courtesy licenses for certain nonresident professionals such as military spouses with active licenses from another state. The reporting requirements being considered this session in your HB 262 will help to assess the actions of licensing boards and encourage, as appropriate, the implementation of changes to laws and regulatory policy.

Military families often require two incomes to achieve their aspirations, similar to American families as a whole. Frequent moves can inhibit military spouses' ability to start and sustain a career. Differing licensing requirements can limit advancement or deter re-entry into the workforce at a new location. Spouses often suffer long periods of unemployment and, therefore, loss of needed income to the family.

We want to provide as much information and support as possible as your policy recommendation in HB 262 moves forward in upcoming hearings.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 571-372-5357 or Dale Vande Hey at 571-236-7833, ([dale.m.vandehey.civ@mail.mil](mailto:dale.m.vandehey.civ@mail.mil)) our Regional State Liaison currently covering Alaska.

Sincerely,



Marcus J. Beuregard  
Director, Defense-State Liaison Office

# Fiscal Note

State of Alaska  
2018 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 262  
Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Identifier: HB262CS(MLV)-DCCED-CBPL-03-23-18  
Title: MILITARY SPOUSE COURTESY LICENSE  
Sponsor: KAWASAKI  
Requester: (H) Military & Veterans' Affairs

Department: Department of Commerce, Community and  
Economic Development  
Appropriation: Corporations, Business and Professional  
Licensing  
Allocation: Corporations, Business and Professional  
Licensing  
OMB Component Number: 2360

**Expenditures/Revenues**

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2019 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2019 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
<b>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</b>								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services	5.0							
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
<b>Total Operating</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Fund Source (Operating Only)**

1156 Rcpt Svcs (DGF)	5.0							
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Positions**

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

**Change in Revenues**

None								
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2018) cost:** 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*  
*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

**Estimated CAPITAL (FY2019) cost:** 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*  
*(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)*

**ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS**

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No  
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? N/A

**Why this fiscal note differs from previous version/comments:**

Updated information technology costs as a result of changes in the committee substitute.

Prepared By: <u>Janey McCullough, Director</u>	Phone: <u>(907)465-2538</u>
Division: <u>Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing</u>	Date: <u>03/23/2018</u>
Approved By: <u>Catherine Reardon, Director</u>	Date: <u>03/23/2018</u>
Agency: <u>Division of Administrative Services, DCCED</u>	

**FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS**

**STATE OF ALASKA  
2018 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

**BILL NO. CSHB 262(MLV)**

**Analysis**

HB262 amends AS 08.01.063 to require an annual report from the department on the efforts on expedited application procedures, progress made on implementing regulations to accommodate the needs of military spouses, future regulations plans, and the number and type of licenses issued.

The division currently reports licensing statistics on a fiscal year basis. In order to provide this data on a calendar year basis and implement this legislation, the division will require information technology support to create reports from the existing licensing database.

If the bill passes the following expenses will be incurred:

Services:       \$5.0   (information technology costs associated with database update)

Professional licensing programs within the Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing are funded by Receipt Supported Services, fund source 1156 Rcpt Svcs (DGF). Licensing fees for each occupation are set per AS 08.01.065 so the total amount of revenue collected approximately equals the occupation's actual regulatory costs.



THE STATE  
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## Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development

DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS AND  
PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

P.O. Box 110806  
Juneau, AK 99811-0806  
Main: 907.465.2550  
Fax: 907.465.2974

### How Alaska is Meeting the Department of Defense's *Three Best Practice Guidelines for Military Spouse Licensure*

#### Licensure by Endorsement or Credentials

Licensure by endorsement refers to occupational boards not requiring an examination for military spouses to transfer their licenses. Spouses are eligible for licensure by endorsement if they currently possess a license from a previous jurisdiction with similar requirements as the board's requirements in the current jurisdiction.

#### Alaska's Action:

Except as noted below, all 100+ licenses issued by this division offer a version of licensure by endorsement, credentials, or reciprocity. These terms all recognize the existing licensure of an individual in another jurisdiction in lieu of requiring a national examination to complete licensure. They are each slightly different and include minimal requirements for receiving an Alaska license, including:

- verification of substantially similar or equal requirements in the other jurisdiction
- successful passage of any statutorily-required Alaska-specific exam requirements or criminal history background check
- completion of an application for licensure
- proof of bonding if required, and
- payment of fees

Occupations *without* licensure by endorsement or similar either do not have an exam requirement (therefore, no meaningful difference between applicant types) or they are professions that require extensive knowledge of Alaska's unique terrain:

- Construction Contractor
- Home Inspector
- Registered or Assistant Guide-Outfitter (requires Alaska experience and examination)
- Big Game Transporter
- Marine Pilot (recognizes federal credentials; requires Alaska experience and examination)
- Pawnbroker
- Athletic Trainer
- Collection Agency
- Professional Guardian or Conservator
- Concert Promoter
- Hearing Aid Dealer

**Temporary Licensure** Guidelines on temporary or provisional licensure are to grant spouses permission to practice in the current jurisdiction while they submit supplemental application materials and/or meet additional requirements.

**Alaska's Action:**

The temporary license under AS 08.01.063 requires the spouse applicant to hold a license in another state, and it provides up to 360 days coverage so the spouse can practice while completing any state-specific requirements, if any. Given the many existing opportunities for spouses to attain full licensure by endorsement, this is the fastest method of obtaining licensure.

**Expedited Application** Expedited application processes allow spouses' applications to be prioritized so that they may begin employment as soon as possible after they submit their completed applications.

**Alaska's Action:**

Any license application moves to the front of the line when its first page is the military spouse Request for Expedited Application. It's that simple.

*(Supporting our Military Families: Best Practices for Streamlining Occupational Licensing Across State Lines, Department of Defense, 2012)*

## Online Professional Licensing Resources for Military Licensure

In 2011, the division launched its Military Licensing web page (<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/cbpl/ProfessionalLicensing/MilitaryLicensing.aspx>) to help prospective applicants learn more about the process, including introducing three forms to help military applicants identify and utilize the benefits that best apply to their situation:

Request for Expedited Application Process for Spouses of Active-Duty Military  
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/Portals/5/pub/mil4580.pdf>

Request for Temporary Professional Licensure for Military Personnel  
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/Portals/5/pub/mil4633.pdf>

Request for Exemption from Professional Licensing Requirements for Military Personnel  
<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/Portals/5/pub/mil4581.pdf>

## 2017 Professional Licensing of Military Applicants—By the Numbers

- **Total number of ALL new licenses issued across all programs: 13,396**
- **Military spouse licensing applications received: (< 35 across all programs)**  
Fewer than five applications: Massage Therapy, Pharmacy, Psychology, Social Work; Barbers and Hairdressers  
Approx. ten applications: Professional Counseling

- **Active duty military licensing applications received: (< 20 across all programs)**  
Fewer than five applications: Pharmacy; Social Work; Optometry; Architecture, Engineering, and Land Surveying
- **Applications received requesting review of military training, education, or experience: (< 15 across all programs)**  
Fewer than five applications: Architecture, Engineering, and Land Surveying; Professional Counseling; Medical

## **Challenges Facing Military Licensure in Alaska**

### **Lack of a military “crosswalk”**

Licensing boards and staff have no access to a “crosswalk” of military education and training with license experience. The Department of Defense committed to provide this resource as part of the 2011 legislative testimony on HB 28—and it still has not materialized. A group of stakeholders working on a national clearinghouse for credentialing information (Credential Engine) and crosswalks for each military branch (DoD contractor SOLID) presented this September at an international regulatory conference. By their own admission, they are moving at a glacial pace in providing licensing boards with the military information they need to determine equivalency. Without this type of tool, there is no foundation to adopt regulations to determine equivalency.

Existing Alaska Statutes 08.01.063 and 08.01.064 pertain to all professional licensing programs regulated under Title 08. In the meantime, a few boards have adopted regulations specifically addressing certain military training and education or spouse licensure: Medical, Optometry, Marine Pilotage, Big Game Commercial Services, Nursing, and Physical Therapy

### **Problems with Blanket Reciprocity**

There is concern about creating a separate standard for spouse licensure beyond AS 08.01.063 and current laws authorizing licensure by credentials. Setting a lower standard of education and experience for licensees because they are married to military service members will meet with significant opposition from licensing boards, could deceive the public, and may even be found to be in violation of state and federal equal protection laws.

Prepared by Sara Chambers, Deputy Director



THE STATE  
of **ALASKA**  
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Department of Military and  
Veterans' Affairs

Office of the Commissioner

P.O. Box 5800  
JBER, AK 99505-0800  
Main: 907.428.6003  
Fax: 907.428.6019

February 2, 2018

The Honorable Chris Tuck, Chair  
Special Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs  
Alaska House of Representatives  
Alaska State Capitol, Room 204  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Chair Tuck:

I write to offer three frames of reference through which to view the testimony provided Thursday on military service member and military spouse occupational licensing in Alaska.

First, the military component perspective. Secretary of the Air Force Deborah James spoke at the Association of Defense Communities National Summit last summer. She explained the vital role communities play in base viability by meeting the needs of military service members. In her words: "We recruit airmen, but retain families." In other words, family needs are the biggest determinant of whether a service member chooses to remain on active duty until retirement. Those service members who leave because of family needs constitute a tremendous loss to the organization and the nation in terms of the cost of training, real world experience, and maximizing readiness.

As she explained, those critical family needs are straightforward. When a service member is assigned to a new base, s/he asks three questions: What is the housing like in which my family and I will live? What are the schools like for my children? Can my spouse find meaningful employment?

A community that does not have positive answers to these three questions creates family stressors that hurt retention. In turn, this creates a disincentive for the military to invest in and grow military force structure at bases where the answers to these questions are hurting retention. Of note, optimizing military spouse occupational licensing presents a means to address one of these questions with minimal public or private sector funding compared to the other issues.

Second, the business perspective. On Tuesday, the Anchorage Economic Development Corporation released its 2018 Economic Forecast. Of note from polling business owners, the lack of skilled/professional workers was identified as the fourth highest barrier to business growth next year, with 59 percent of the respondents identifying it as a problem. Optimizing military spouse and military education-based occupational licensing provides a cost effective way to fill at least part of this gap.

Finally, the veterans' perspective. When service members prepare to leave the military at the end of their terms of enlistment or at retirement, they attend formal transition assistance program (TAP) briefings and classes. The TAP provides assistance with resume writing, interview practice, and job-hunting. In classes in Alaska in which I have conducted mock interviews, 30-40 percent of attendees stated their wishes to remain in Alaska after separation from the military. Far fewer actually do. The overwhelming reason is the lack of confirmed employment. Optimizing military spouse and military education-based occupational licensing assures all career paths appropriate to their education and training are available to these new veterans and their spouses.

Page 2 of 2  
February 2, 2018  
Chair Tuck

Numerically, the Alaska veteran population is growing by about five percent, or 3,500 per year. Virtually all of these new veterans are within their work life expectancy. Appropriate occupational licensing enhances our ability to retain them as Alaskans.

I hope this information is useful. Thank you for your efforts to engage our service members and their families in all aspects of life here in Alaska. Please let me know if I may be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert A. K. Doehl". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial 'R'.

Robert A. K. Doehl  
Deputy Commissioner

**AMENDMENT**

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE  
TO: CSHB 262(MLV)

- 1 Page 1, line 7:
- 2 Delete "calendar"
- 3 Insert "fiscal"