

HB

262

<TARGET><BILL>HB 262</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
262</SUBJECT><COMM>HMLV30</COMM></TARGET>



Representative Scott Jiu Wo Kawasaki

Alaska State Legislature

District 1 Fairbanks

House Bill 262 Sponsor Statement

"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 of courtesy licenses issued the previous fiscal year. This simple reporting mechanism will help facilitate communication between occupational boards, the department and the legislators. It will also aide 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
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Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2018 Legislative Session

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

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

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Change in Revenues

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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**

BILL NO. HB 262

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.



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."

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE

TO: HB 262

1 Page 1, line 7:

2 Delete "fiscal"

3 Insert "calendar"

4

5 Page 2, lines 4 - 5:

6 Delete "each regular session of the legislature"

7 Insert "March each year"

8

9 Page 2, line 6, following "of":

10 Insert "March during"



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs

Office of the Commissioner

P.O. Box 5800
JBER, AK 99505-0800
Main: 907.428.6003
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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, slightly slanted style.

Robert A. K. Doehl
Deputy Commissioner

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

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.

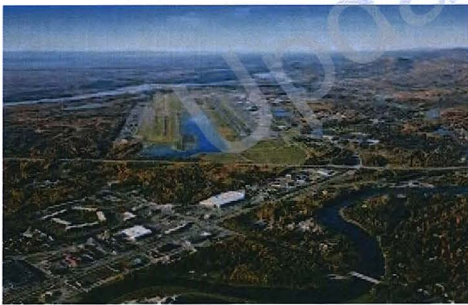
Fairbanks North Star Borough Eielson Regional Growth Plan

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



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

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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," Beauregard 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.

Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic
Development

DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

SOA / DCCED / CBPL / 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

▶ School and Shop Applications

▶ License Renewal Applications

Miscellaneous Forms

- [Change of Location for Shops](#)
- [Change of Business Name for Shops](#)



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

Website: ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers

Instructions for Hairdresser Courtesy License

Your completed application and supporting documents must be postmarked or received by the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers no later than 30 days before the date you plan to begin working in Alaska.

A courtesy license authorizes an individual to practice hairdressing for the purpose of working on a television, film, or stage production.

A courtesy license is valid for the duration of the production, not to exceed 12 months. If the license is required for a period to exceed 12 months, the licensee must apply for a new and separate license.

REQUIREMENTS FOR COURTESY LICENSE

1. Completed and notarized application.
2. A check or money order payable to State of Alaska as follows:
 - Application fee (nonrefundable) of \$80.00
 - Courtesy License fee of \$80.00
3. Verification of a current hairdressing license from another state or jurisdiction.

Note: All items under 1-3 above must be **received** by the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers at least 30 days before you plan to begin practicing in Alaska.

GENERAL INFORMATION

No one may practice hairdressing without being licensed.

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 or contact the Division to request the form.

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 *ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov* under License Search.

DEFINITIONS

- I. "hairdressing" means performing, for a fee, the following services for cosmetic purposes: trimming or cutting the beard of a living person; and arranging, styling, dressing, curling, temporary waving, permanent waving, cutting, singeing, bleaching, coloring, cleansing, conditioning, or similar work on the hair of a living person.
- II. "limited esthetics" means to perform for a fee for cosmetic purposes; temporary removal of superfluous hair on the face or neck, including eyebrow arching by use of wax; or application or makeup or false eyelashes.

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



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**

Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing

BAH

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY

Barbers and Hairdressers Program

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PO Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811-0806

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

Email: license@alaska.gov

Website: ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers

Application for Hairdressing Courtesy License

- A complete application must be received at least 30 days before you plan to be practicing in Alaska.
- Further information is available online at: ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/BoardOfBarbersHairdressers
- It is illegal to work until your license has been issued.
- Make checks and money orders payable to the State of Alaska, or use the attached credit card payment form.

Fees Due:	<input type="checkbox"/> Nonrefundable Application Fee	\$80.00
	<input type="checkbox"/> Courtesy License Fee	\$80.00

Full Legal Name:	First	Middle	Last
Birthdate:			
Complete Mailing Address:			
Contact Phone:	()	—	

EMAIL AGREEMENT: By choosing to receive correspondence on any matter affecting your license or other business with the Alaska Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing by email, you agree to notify the Division in writing when your email address changes. You understand that failure to check your email address or to keep it in good standing may result in an inability to receive crucial information, potentially resulting in the inability to obtain or retain licensure.

Email Address:	<input type="checkbox"/> Send my Correspondence by Email <input type="checkbox"/> Send my Correspondence by US Mail
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SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: AS 08.01.100 requires you to provide your United States Social Security Number. It is considered confidential information and will not be publicly disclosed; it may be used to verify inter-state licensure.

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1. About where you will be working:

Name of Production Company:	
Location:	
Employment Start Date:	

2. Licensing Information: (List all states where you hold or have held a license)

State	License #	Category	Date Issued	Expiration Date

I certify that the information on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. The Division may deny, suspend or revoke the license of a person who has obtained or attempted to obtain a license by fraud or deceit. The person may also be subject to criminal charges for perjury or unsworn falsification. (AS 11.56.210)

<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; width: 100%;">Notary Stamp</div>	Applicant's Signature:			
	Notary Public for State of:		Subscribed and Sworn to Before me on this Day:	
	Notary's Signature:		My Commission Expires:	



THE STATE of ALASKA

Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY

State of Alaska
Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development
Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing
333 Willoughby Avenue, 9th Floor, Juneau, AK 99801
PO Box 110806, Juneau, AK 99811
Phone: (907) 465-2550 • Fax: (907) 465-2974

CREDIT CARD PAYMENT

For security purposes please do not email credit card information. Fax or mail this credit card payment form to the Division. Completion of this form is not proof of payment until the Division processes the information. If any information on this form is illegible, the form will be rejected.

Name of Applicant or Licensee: _____

Type of License: _____ License Number (if applicable): _____

I wish to make payment by credit card for the following (check all that apply): Amount

[] Application Fee: _____

[] License or Renewal Fee: _____

[] Other (name change, wall certificate, fine, duplicate license, exam, etc.):

1. _____

2. _____

Total: _____

Name (as shown on credit card): _____

Mailing Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email (optional): _____

Credit Card Type: [] VISA — or — [] Mastercard

Signature of Credit Card Holder: _____

VISA or Mastercard Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

This section below the dotted line will be destroyed upon processing of the payment.

Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic
Development

DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING

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

REGULATION OF ACUPUNCTURISTS

[Click here to renew your license online](#)

- [Renewal Instructions](#)
- [Payment and Refund Policy](#)

The Division of Corporations, Business, and Professional Licensing staffs the acupuncture program. The Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development adopts regulations to carry out laws governing the practice of acupuncture in Alaska. It makes final licensing decisions and takes disciplinary actions against people who violate licensing laws.

Acupuncturists who practice independently must obtain an [Alaska Business License](#).

License Applications

- [INITIAL Acupuncture License Application](#)
#08-4110, Revised 08/24/16. Must have passed the NCCAOM examination and have either graduated from an accredited U.S. school of acupuncture, or hold a license in another jurisdiction.
- [RENEWAL Acupuncture License Application](#)
#08-4049, Revised 08/10/16. The NCCAOM segregates continuing education into two categories: "Competency Maintenance" and "Professional Development Activities". The State of Alaska only recognizes continuing education that falls under "Competency Maintenance" points for license renewal. Please view [NCCAOM Recertification Information](#) that outlines the difference in activities. If you have any questions, please contact NCCAOM for continuing education verification.

Please note the requirements for the acceptance of continuing education covered in our statutes and regulations. The division will only accept complete certificates.

Miscellaneous Forms

- [Request for License Verification](#)
 - [Name and/or Address Change, or Duplicate License](#)
 - [Request for Exception from SSN Requirements](#)
 - [Order a Wall Certificate](#)
 - [Credit Card Payment Form](#)
-

Disciplinary Actions

The Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing has developed the list below of any types of license action against any licensed or unlicensed acupuncturist in Alaska. Accusations and pending investigations are not included. The list does not necessarily reflect the current status of any probation or license actions, please contact the division for additional information on any particular license action.

- [View Current List of Disciplinary Actions](#)

Disclaimer: The Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing provides the information on this website as a service to the public. The division has attempted to insure that the information contained in this electronic document is as accurate as possible. Only authorized staff from the Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing have access to modify the data provided.

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 statutes. Both statutes and regulations have the force of law.

AS 08.06 and regulations 12 AAC 05 specifically apply to acupuncturists. AS 08.01 - 08.03 and regulations 12 AAC 02 apply to all professions regulated by the division.

Proposed regulations are advertised in Alaska newspapers and we invite public comment on them. If you would like to receive notice of proposed regulations, please write to the regulations specialist and request that your name be added to the Acupuncturists interested parties list. Please advise us if you move or wish your name removed from the mailing list.

- [Acupuncture Statutes and Regulations](#)
AS 08.06 and 12 AAC 05
- [Centralized Licensing Statutes](#)
AS 08.01-08.03. Applies to all professions.
- [Centralized Licensing Regulations](#)
12 AAC 02. Fees, name and address changes, examinations review, general provisions.
Applies to all professions.



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Acupuncture 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

Website: ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/Acupuncturists

Acupuncture License Application

A person may not practice acupuncture without a license.

— AS 08.06.010

Qualifications for licensure by either education, licensure in another jurisdiction, or courtesy.

Licensure by EDUCATION

The following documents and fees must be on file with the Division before the application will be reviewed:

1. APPLICATION:

Completed, signed, and notarized. The applicant must be at least 21 years of age as shown on the notarized application. An applicant with a "Yes" answer to one or more professional fitness questions must submit a separate written, signed and dated explanation and provide copies of any supporting documents.

2. FEES:

Nonrefundable application fee: \$200

Acupuncturist license fee: \$225

Payable by the attached credit card form, or a check or money order made payable to the State of Alaska.

3. EDUCATION:

An official transcript from a school or college of acupuncture accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Colleges of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (ACCAOM).

4. NCCAOM DIPLOMATE:

A certified true copy of the NCCAOM Diplomate certificate or an original verification of diplomate qualification sent directly from the National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine:

NCCAOM
11 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22314
www.nccaom.org

5. MORAL CHARACTER FORMS:

Two original forms (attached) each signed and notarized, attesting to your character.

6. RELEASE:

Completed Authorization for Release of Records form (attached).

Licensure based on LICENSURE IN ANOTHER STATE

The following documents and fees must be on file with the Division before the application will be reviewed:

1. APPLICATION:

Completed, signed, and notarized. The applicant must be at least 21 years of age as shown on the notarized application. An applicant with a "Yes" answer to one or more professional fitness questions must submit a separate written, signed and dated explanation and provide copies of any supporting documents.

2. FEES:

Nonrefundable application fee: \$200
Acupuncturist license fee: \$225

Payable by the attached credit card form, or a check or money order made payable to the State of Alaska.

3. LICENSE VERIFICATION:

Verification of licensure form (attached) from each state, territory, or country in which the applicant holds, or has held, a license to practice acupuncture. Make additional copies as necessary.

4. NCCAOM DIPLOMATE:

A certified true copy of the NCCAOM Diplomate certificate or an original verification of diplomate qualification sent directly from the National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine:

NCCAOM
11 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22314
www.nccaom.org

5. MORAL CHARACTER FORMS:

Two original forms (attached) each signed and notarized, attesting to your character.

6. RELEASE:

Completed Authorization for Release of Records form (attached).

COURTESY License

The Department will issue a courtesy license to an applicant for the recognized limited purposes of:

- provision of professional services in an emergency situation specifically recognized by the department, or;
- instruction or provision of professional services at a clinic or seminar focused on a subject in which the applicant is a specialist.

The applicant must submit a completed application; \$50 application fee and \$100 courtesy license fee; verification of a current license in the profession in another licensing jurisdiction that confirms the license is active, in good standing, and covers the scope of practice required for the limited purpose as stated; a description of the limited purpose of the courtesy license and the applicant's intended scope of practice under it; a notarized statement that the applicant is not a resident of Alaska; and a second notarized statement that the applicant has not previously been denied a license or had a license revoked for the profession in this or another licensing jurisdiction.

A courtesy license does not authorize the holder to practice the profession outside the scope of the limited purpose for which the courtesy license is issued and the license is valid for no more than 90 consecutive days.

The Division will not issue more than two courtesy licenses for the profession to an individual within a consecutive 18-month period.



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Acupuncture Program

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

Email: license@alaska.gov

Website: ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov/Acupuncturists

General Instructions

- This application must be completed in full. If a question does not apply, write N/A in the space provided. Please print or type.
- Appropriate fees must accompany applications before initial screening can begin. All fees may be paid with check or money order, made payable to the State of Alaska, or credit card. To pay by credit card, use the Credit Card Payment form, found on the Division's website at: ProfessionalLicense.Alaska.Gov
- Legal Name Change: If any of the required documents (i.e., transcripts, verifications of licensure, etc.) will be issued under a former name, submit marriage license, divorce dissolution and/or court documents that are notarized as a "certified true copy of the original document."
- Average processing time is four to six weeks.
- Do not fax or email your application to the Division.
- An incomplete application or any unusual circumstances noted in the application may require additional processing time.
- While we understand your desire to conclude this process as quickly as possible, our licensing staff is responsible for reviewing many files and cannot complete the application process if required documents are missing. It is your responsibility to ensure those documents are submitted to our office.
- The application review process is defined by the requirements set forth in state law. The Division must comply with those laws in processing applications.
- The Division conducts a thorough evaluation of education, training, employment or work history, malpractice history and any criminal or disciplinary history. We recommend you do not make commitments for loans, practice start dates, home purchases, etc., based on the expectation of licensure. The Division will not accelerate one application over others nor will it forego any elements of its screening process.
- If you received this application from a source other than directly from the Division or its official website, the application may be outdated or not an official version. To ensure you have the official version, download the applications from the Division's acupuncturist website. Applications will be rejected if not the current version.

**IT IS ILLEGAL TO PRACTICE ACUPUNCTURE IN ALASKA WITHOUT A VALID
LICENSE — PLEASE PLAN AHEAD**
