



# Office of the Governor of Guam

P.O. Box 2950 Hagåtña, Guam 96932

TEL: (671) 472-8931 • FAX: (671) 477-4826 • EMAIL: governor@mail.gov.gu

Felix P. Camacho Governor

Michael W. Cruz, M.D.

Lieutenant Governor

0 4 MAR 2009

30-09-0300

The Honorable Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D. Speaker

Mina' Trenta Na Liheslaturan Guåhan

155 Hessler Street Hagåtña, Guam 96910 Office of the Speaker Judith I, Won, Pat, Ed. D.

Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Dear Speaker Won Pat:

Transmitted herewith is Bill No. 360 (EC) AN ACT TO *ADD* NEW §18115.1 AND §18124.1 TO CHAPTER 18 OF TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ALLOWING COSMETOLOGISTS LICENSED IN JAPAN TO OBTAIN A GUAM COSMETOLOGY LICENSE, TO PROVIDE TRAINING AT A RECOGNIZED GUAM SCHOOL OF COSMETOLOGY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO BE DEPOSITED INTO THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE FUND FOR USE BY THE BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY BOARD, which I signed into law on January 8, 2009 as Public Law 29-131.

Bill No. 360 (EC) helps promote Japanese weddings by allowing cosmetologists to provide services not currently available here. The bill not only allows individuals with this experience to bring their talents from Japan to our island, but also requires those individuals to train Guam residents to offer their specialized services.

Unfortunately, I must note two problems that I hope *I Liheslatura* will address. Section 18115.1 does not specify what type of Japanese license these individuals must have when applying for a Guam cosmetology license. Additionally, this law seems to give preference to Japanese nationals as only individuals who hold a "license issued by the Government of Japan" may take advantage of these provisions. In drafting these laws *I Liheslatura* should be sensitive in not creating laws that may discriminate based on national origin and recognize that other nationals, i.e. people from the Philippines or Korea, may possess the requisite skills, talent, and expertise that are required and the mere fact that they did not obtain an unspecified license from Japan should not prevent them from enjoying the same benefits.

Sinseru yan Magåhet,

FELIX P. CÂMACHO I Maga'låhen Guåhan

Governor of Guam

Attachment: copy of Bill

0303

## I MINA'BENTE NUEBI NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2008 (SECOND) Regular Session

### CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA'LAHEN GUÅHAN

This is to certify that Substitute Bill No. 360 (EC), "AN ACT TO ADD NEW §18115.1 AND §18124.1 TO CHAPTER 18 OF TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ALLOWING COSMETOLOGISTS LICENSED IN JAPAN TO OBTAIN A GUAM COSMETOLOGY LICENSE, TO PROVIDE TRAINING AT A RECOGNIZED GUAM SCHOOL OF COSMETOLOGY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO BE DEPOSITED INTO THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE **FUND FOR** USE THE BY BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY BOARD," was on the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of December, 2008, duly and regularly passed.

Tina Rose Muña Barnes	Judith T. Won Pat, Ed. D.
Senator and Secretary of the Legislature	Speaker
This Act was received by I Maga'lahen Guåhan this	day of <u>Dec</u> , 2008, at <u>Assistant Staff Officer Maga'lahi's Office</u>

FELIX P. CAMACHO I Maga'lahen Guåhan

Date: 8 7m. 20

Public Law No. 29-131

#### I MINA'BENTE NUEBE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN 2008 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. 360 (EC)

As substituted by the Committee on Health, Human Services and Homeland Security and as amended.

Introduced by:

1

E. J. B. Calvo
Frank F. Blas, Jr.
B. J.F. Cruz
James V. Espaldon
Mark Forbes
Judith P. Guthertz, DPA
Frank T. Ishizaki
J. A. Lujan
Tina Rose Muña Barnes
A. B. Palacios, Sr.
v. c. pangelinan
R. J. Respicio
Dr. David L.G. Shimizu
Ray Tenorio
Judith T. Won Pat, Ed.D.

AN ACT TO *ADD* NEW §18115.1 AND §18124.1 TO CHAPTER 18 OF TITLE 10 OF THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO ALLOWING COSMETOLOGISTS LICENSED IN JAPAN TO OBTAIN A GUAM COSMETOLOGY LICENSE, TO PROVIDE TRAINING AT A RECOGNIZED GUAM SCHOOL OF COSMETOLOGY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO BE DEPOSITED INTO THE HEALTH PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE FUND FOR USE BY THE BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY BOARD.

#### BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

- 2 Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds
- 3 that more and more couples from Asia, particularly from Japan, are coming to Guam

1 to get married, thereby spurring the growth of the wedding industry on Guam. The 2 growth of the wedding industry on Guam provides many benefits to the Territory. It 3 results in the growth of local employment, the construction of wedding chapels and related facilities, the infusion of capital into the local economy, the increase of 4 5 government revenues, the overall growth of tourism and the enhancement of Guam's 6 image as a first class destination. Although Japanese brides are choosing to get 7 married on Guam, many of them still desire to have their hair and make-up, as well as 8 the hair and make-up of members of their wedding party, done according to the traditional Japanese custom and Japanese styles. The preparation of the hair and 9 make-up of brides and members of their wedding party, in accordance with traditional 10 11 Japanese custom and Japanese styles, is a very specialized art requiring specialized 12 Accordingly, there is a need on Guam for licensed skills and experience. cosmetologists and professionals from Japan trained in the art of preparing the head, 13 14 hair, and makeup of Japanese brides and members of their wedding party pursuant to 15 traditional Japanese custom and Japanese styles. I Liheslaturan Guåhan recognizes 16 that in order to provide visitors with the ability to have their hair and makeup done in accordance with the traditional Japanese custom and receive other related treatment, it 17 is necessary to allow cosmetologists and trained professionals who are licensed in 18 Japan to come to Guam to work in local bridal boutiques and head spas. 19 20 Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that such Japanese licensed cosmetologists and professionals will contribute to Guam's economy as mentioned above and will also 21 22 contribute to the training of local cosmetologists in the art of traditional Japanese bridal hair and makeup and head spa treatment. Accordingly, in order to foster and 23 24 support the growing wedding industry and tourism on Guam, I Liheslaturan Guåhan 25 finds that Japanese licensed cosmetologists should be allowed to obtain, on a limited 26 basis, a Guam counterpart license based on their current license in Japan.

1	<b>Section 2.</b> A new §18115.1 is hereby <i>added</i> to Chapter 18 of Title 10 of the
2	Guam Code Annotated, to read as follows:
3	"§18115.1. Eligibility and Qualification for Japanese Licensed
4	Cosmetologist. An applicant who holds a current and unrestricted license
5	issued by the government of Japan and who is in good standing with the
6	appropriate Japanese licensing body shall be issued, upon passing the Guam
7	Cosmetology practical exam, a one and one-half (11/2) year license to practice
8	the art of cosmetology for wedding and bridal boutiques and spas on Guam.
9	Such eligibility is conditioned upon the following:
10	(a) the licensee must meet the following standard requirements
11	applicable to all other applicants:
12	(1) have official transcript(s) of all training and
13	certification programs attended by the licensee addressed and sent
14	directly to the Guam Board of Cosmetology;
15	(2) provision of three (3) letters of recommendation
16	complete with return address, phone number and name of current
17	employer;
18	(3) submission of a police clearance obtained within the
19	last three (3) months;
20	(4) provision of two (2) photos taken within the last three
21	(3) months sized for a cosmetologist license ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ");
22	(5) provision of a notarized photocopy of the licensee's
23	current license; and submit a copy of a current health certificate
24	and sanitary permit for the establishment.
25	(b) any such further requirements as may be adopted for all
26	other applicants by the Board;

2 examination; 3 (d) the licensee must practice at an establishment that has at lease one (1) licensed local cosmetologist on site, which local 4 5 cosmetologist must have been licensed for at least one (1) year prior to 6 the licensee beginning his *or* her practice at the establishment; 7 licenses issued pursuant to this Subsection shall state that 8 the licensee is granted a special license and is restricted from performing 9 manicures, pedicures, waxing, chemical hair treatments (other than 10 ordinary cleansing and conditioning), or chemical based facials or skin treatment for which an esthetician license is required under this Chapter; 11 12 the licensee or the business employing the licensee must be (f) 13 available to provide not less than seventy-two (72) hours of training per 14 year at recognized Guam cosmetology schools, such as the Guam Community College or on its business premises, or in sponsored 15 16 seminars; provide annual seminars for local cosmetologists to learn 17 (g) about specialized Japanese hair techniques. Cost of the seminar will be 18 at the expense of the business; and 19 in addition to the standard cosmetology license fees and 20 (h) initial Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) application fee, any such licensee 21 22 shall pay an additional annual non-transferable and non-refundable license fee of Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800.00)." 23 24 **Section 3.** A new §18124.1 is hereby *added* to Chapter 18 of Title 10 of the

the licensee must pass the Board administered practical

1

25

(c)

Guam Code Annotated, to read as follows:

"§18124.1. Use by Barbering and Cosmetology Board. The fees generated by the implementation of §18115.1(h) *shall* be deposited into the Health Professional Licensure Fund for use by the Barbering and Cosmetology Board to defray the cost of obtaining standardized examination materials and services for barbering and cosmetology licensure and the cost of proctoring examination at a testing site."

**Section 4. Severability.** *If* any provision of this Act of its application to any person or circumstances is found to be invalid or contrary to law, such invalidity shall *not* affect other provisions or applications to this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.