

A person wearing a grey long-sleeved shirt, a black helmet with a clear face shield, and yellow safety glasses is using an orange and black Husqvarna chainsaw to cut a tree branch. The person is wearing blue gloves. The background shows a blurred landscape with green trees and a body of water. The text "LET US WORK" is overlaid on the top left, and "Resurrecting Entrepreneurship by Removing Barriers to Economic Opportunity" is overlaid in the middle. At the bottom, the author's name "Jacob Posik" and the date "January 2018" are listed, along with "A MAINE HERITAGE POLICY CENTER REPORT".

LET US WORK

**Resurrecting Entrepreneurship by Removing
Barriers to Economic Opportunity**

Jacob Posik

January 2018

A MAINE HERITAGE POLICY CENTER REPORT

THE MAINE HERITAGE POLICY CENTER

LET US WORK

*Resurrecting Entrepreneurship by Removing
Barriers to Economic Opportunity*

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INTRODUCTION

Occupational licensing exists as a mechanism for government to promote public safety by requiring workers to meet specific requirements before legally practicing occupations that pose health and safety risks to consumers.

These requirements include, but are not limited to, paying fees, completing required training, attaining a certain level of educational achievement, or passing a test (or series of tests) prescribed by an occupation's governing board.

State governments erect these employment barriers to mitigate risk and ensure uniform quality in the goods and services provided across the regulated occupation. Occupational licensing gained prominence in America in the latter stages of the 19th century and the early 20th century.

During this period, the majority of professions regulated in at least half of the states were primarily in the medical field, including dentists, nurses, optometrists, osteopaths, physicians, and veterinarians.^[1]

Over the years, however, rates of occupational licensing have grown tremendously, and many states now license a number of professions that do not pose a threat to public safety. In the 1950s, only five percent of US occupations were subject to licensing requirements.

Since then, the percentage of America's domestic workforce employed in occupations that require licensure has multiplied by 500 percent, encompassing at least 25 percent of the national economy.^[2] Today, nearly one-third of all American workers are directly affected by occupational licensing.^[3]

This policy brief details the consequences of occupational licensing and analyzes the challenges these barriers pose for low-income professionals, consumers, budding entrepreneurs, and the economy as a whole.

Drawing on existing literature and data from Maine and the rest of the country, this report examines how occupational licensing reduces competition, inflates the cost of goods and services, and fails to provide measurable health and safety benefits to the public.

^[1] Moore, Thomas G. "The Purpose of Licensing." *The Journal of Law and Economics* 4, October 1961: 93-117. Accessed November 9, 2017. <http://www.jstor.org.proxy4.ursus.maine.edu/stable/pdf/724908.pdf>

^[2] Larkin, Paul J., Jr. "A Brief History of Occupational Licensing." The Heritage Foundation, May 23, 2017. Accessed November 11, 2017, <http://www.heritage.org/sites/default/files/2017-05/LM-204.pdf>

^[3] "2016 data on certifications and licenses (CPS)." U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 27, 2017. Accessed November 11, 2017. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/certifications-and-licenses.htm#data>

THE FLAWS OF LICENSURE

The stated purpose of occupational licensing is to safeguard public health. This level of regulation is necessary and beneficial for consumers in some industries. Few consumers would allow an unlicensed physician to conduct their annual physical, as this person would likely be unable to accurately diagnose health issues without proper training.

This type of work also poses a measurable health and safety risk to consumers that can be reduced by requiring all physicians to meet standards designed to protect the public through licensure. Over time, however, occupational licensing has grown to encompass professions that do not pose health and safety risks to the public, adding unnecessary regulatory burdens on consumers and workers.

Arbitrary Requirements

State level licensing requirements appear to be exceedingly arbitrary due to licensing variations across state lines (see Figure 1). A 2015 study prepared by the Obama Administration’s Department of the Treasury, Council of Economic Advisers, and Department of Labor found that, “while licensing can bring benefits, current systems of licensure can also place burdens on workers, employers, and consumers, and too often are inconsistent, inefficient, and arbitrary.”^[4] Many states license the same occupation but enforce varying degrees of education and experience requirements, or levy disproportionate fees.

Figure 1: Inconsistencies in Licensing Requirements Among New England Barbers						
State	CT	MA	ME	NH	RI	VT
Education/Experience (Days)	233	779	350	187	350	233
Exams	1	3	3	2	2	3
Annual Fees (\$)	\$100	\$164	\$41	\$129	\$75	\$110

Source: Institute for Justice

Inconsistencies in licensing requirements across state lines are common for most professions, illustrating the arbitrary nature of licensing laws; while one state may impose a significant burden on its workers through licensure, another state may not license this same profession at all. These restrictions lock people out of primary employment opportunities and make it difficult for workers to assume employment after relocating.^[5]

To understand the broad impact of arbitrary licensing requirements, it is important to examine the governing structure of licensed occupations, and the economic theories that explain why governments enact these laws and what groups aim to implement them.

^[4] "Occupational Licensing: A Framework for Policymakers." The Obama White House, July 2015. Accessed November 11, 2017. https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/licensing_report_final_nonembargo.pdf.

^[5] Goodwin, Kristine. "The State of Occupational Licensing." National Conference of State Legislatures, 2017. Accessed November 11, 2017. http://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/Documents/employ/Licensing/State_Occupational_Licensing.pdf.

Governing Structure of Licensing Regimes

Occupational licensing boards are entities of state government often comprised of industry insiders who are granted the statutory permission to regulate the profession in which they practice. Most licensing boards require the majority of its members hold a license in the occupation(s) governed by the board. For example, the State Board of Funeral Service, which licenses funeral attendants and funeral directors in Maine, is comprised of seven members who serve four-year terms. By statute, five of the seven board members must hold an active license in one of the occupations governed by the board.^[6] Of the five licensed board members, all are required to have been licensed for 10 consecutive years prior to appointment.

This structure lends itself to abuse, reducing competition within the licensed occupation and thus inflating the cost of goods and services. Reduced competition occurs as a result of board members limiting employment within the industry by imposing greater restrictions on future competitors. With fewer workers licensed to practice and a greater demand for these services, active licensees charge more for the goods and services they provide, inflating the overall cost incurred by consumers.^[7]

The fees charged to obtain licensure also create a misallocation of resources within state government. Licensed professionals must pay an annual fee to obtain a license. These fees are collected by governing agencies and used to administer licensing programs, investigate complaints, and reimburse board members for the costs associated with performing their duties. For example, licensed dietitians in Maine are governed by the Board of Licensing of Dietetic Practice through the Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation, an agency within the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation (DPFR). The current fee to obtain a license as a dietitian is \$150, an amount set by the DPFR commissioner.

With 383 active licensees, the licensing of dietitians generates \$57,450 for the agency to administer the licensing program, along with all other revenues generated by licensing programs within its jurisdiction. Agency staff dedicates significant time and resources to administering the program despite its minimal health and safety benefit to Maine consumers.^[8] This time would be better spent administering licensing programs for occupations that pose legitimate health and safety risks to consumers.

Two relevant economic theories that explain why occupational licensing laws exist and what groups wish to implement them include “regulatory capture” and “concentrated benefits and diffuse costs.”

^[6] Maine Revised Statutes. Title 32, §1451: Board; powers and duties. Accessed November 20, 2017. <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/32/title32sec1451.html>.

^[7] Koslov, Tara, and Daniel J. Gilman. "What do we know about the effects of occupational licensing?" Federal Trade Commission. November 06, 2017. Accessed November 20, 2017. <https://www.ftc.gov/news-events/blogs/competition-matters/2017/11/what-do-we-know-about-effects-occupational-licensing>.

⁸ "Findings and Recommendations under Part F of the Biennial Budget." Maine Office of Policy and Management. September 30, 2013. Accessed November 18, 2017. <http://www.maine.gov/economist/opm/Part%20F/Final%20Report%20with%20Cover.pdf>.

Regulatory Capture

Economist Milton Friedman examined the concept of regulatory capture in his influential book *Capitalism and Freedom* noting that:

“In the arguments that seek to persuade legislatures to enact such licensure provisions, the justification is always said to be the necessity of protecting the public interest. However, the pressure on the legislature to license an occupation rarely comes from the members of the public who have been mulcted or in other ways abused by members of the occupation. On the contrary, the pressure invariably comes from members of the occupation itself.”^[9]

Regulatory capture is the idea that regulations that are established as barriers to employment, such as the expansion of occupational licensing laws, benefit workers currently employed in a licensed field because they prevent or delay others from legally practicing within the profession. Once an occupation is regulated by government, it is considered “captured,” establishing a government protected quasi-monopoly.

Due to the time and money it takes to suffice licensing requirements, fewer workers will obtain a license, thus incentivizing the actively regulated to remain regulated. With fewer workers licensed to legally practice an occupation, active licensees enjoy less competition, higher demand for their services, and greater profits; an expense borne by all consumers.^[10]

Regulatory capture describes why, when an attempt to de-license a profession is made, those actively licensed in the occupation are most opposed to the elimination of licensing requirements. This theory holds up holds up in practice. During the most recent legislative session, Maine’s Joint Standing Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research and Economic Development rejected LD 1036, a bill that called for the review and repeal of licensing requirements associated with 24 different occupations.

Of the 53 pieces of testimony submitted on the bill, 50 opposed the measure and two were neither for nor against it. The bill sponsor of LD 1036 was the only person to testify in support of the legislation.^[11] The majority of testimony was provided by workers actively licensed in professions for which the bill intended to eliminate licensing requirements.

Concentrated Benefits and Diffuse Costs

The theory of concentrated benefits and diffuse costs best explains why government enacts and maintains these policies despite knowledge of their harmful economic effects. Because there are measurable benefits to be gained from licensure (reduced competition, wage premiums), interest groups will dedicate considerable resources to persuading policymakers

^[9] Friedman, Milton, and Rose D. Friedman. *Capitalism and Freedom*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2012.

^[10] Skorup, Jarrett. "This Isn't Working. How Michigan's Licensing Laws Hurt Workers and Consumers." Mackinac Center for Public Policy. March 2017. Accessed November 11, 2017. <https://www.mackinac.org/archives/2017/s2017-02.pdf>.

^[11] 128th Maine Legislature, First Regular Session. LD 1036, SP 342, Text and Status, 128th Legislature, First Regular Session. Accessed November 20, 2017. https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/display_ps.asp?LD=1036&snum=128.

to protect them. Wage premiums are the amount by which the earnings of licensed workers exceed the earnings of unlicensed workers practicing within the same profession.

Once in effect, the cost of the protected benefit is spread out amongst all consumers of the good or service. Because each consumer is only marginally affected by the cost of providing this benefit, public pressure is never mounted to eliminate it, making it easier for special interests to influence policymakers to implement and maintain these policies.^[12]

Figure 2: Disparities in Wage Earnings Between Licensed / Unlicensed Workers											
Electrical Helper			Packager			Tank Tester			Log Scaler		
State	License	Annual Mean Wage	State	License	Annual Mean Wage	State	License	Annual Mean Wage	State	License	Annual Mean Wage
ME	Yes	\$29,670	ME	Yes	\$23,780	ME	Yes	\$43,250	ME	Yes	\$36,520
NH	No	\$27,120	NH	No	\$23,430	NH	No	\$42,120	NH	No	\$35,660

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

The average Maine worker practicing as an electrical helper, packager, log scaler, or tank tester earns more annually than their equivalent in New Hampshire – a state that does not require licensure – despite similar levels of education, training, and experience related to the profession. The benefit of licensure is most apparent among electrical helpers, who earn \$2,550 more annually in Maine.

These benefits are experienced by active licensees exclusively, as they are provided by the diffused cost of licensure among all consumers. While a number of socioeconomic factors contribute to wage discrepancies across state lines, a portion of this amount is due to licensure and is provided by the diffused cost of licensing across all consumers of the good or service.

Reciprocity

Reciprocity is the practice of states accepting occupational licenses issued by other states; if a worker meets the requirements for licensure in one state, s/he is granted permission to practice in another. Reciprocity is achieved when states enter into reciprocity agreements, or pacts between individual states that allow licensed professionals to practice across state lines. Reciprocity is uncommon among licensed occupations in Maine and elsewhere, as most states do not have recognized reciprocity agreements for the majority of licensed occupations.

In 2014, Annette Stanley moved from Kansas to Arizona but was unable to practice as a licensed behavioral health counselor because the board of licensure in Arizona did not recognize the experience hours she accumulated at the practice she owned in Kansas. Despite her qualifications, Ms. Stanley was not permitted to practice in Arizona until November 2017

^[12] Skorup, Jarrett. "This Isn't Working. How Michigan's Licensing Laws Hurt Workers and Consumers." Mackinac Center for Public Policy. March 2017. Accessed November 11, 2017. <https://www.mackinac.org/archives/2017/s2017-02.pdf>.

when she won an appeal to the licensing board in accordance with the state's Right to Earn a Living Act.^[13]

In Maine, reciprocity is restricted by statute for many licensed occupations. For example, the Plumbers' Examining Board will only grant reciprocal licenses to out-of-state plumbers when "the state or territory has licensing standards and experience requirements equivalent to this State's."^[14]

In other words, an out-of-state plumber who relocates to Maine cannot obtain a license unless the state s/he moved from requires passing an examination and accumulating 1,460 days of experience associated with the profession; if it does not, the plumber cannot legally practice in Maine until these requirements are met. Data show the lack of reciprocity across state lines limits interstate mobility and primarily affects employed women, who are more likely to hold certification or licensure than employed men.^[15]

Inconclusive Health and Safety Benefits

Proponents of occupational licensing insist that licensure is necessary to protect the public. However, the existing data and literature offer mixed results about the effects of occupational licensing on public safety. A report by the National Conference of State Legislatures found that licensing "can offer important health and safety benefits and consumer protections" and helps most "when the costs related to poor quality are especially high."^[16] Costs related to poor quality are typically higher in occupations where the nature of work is dangerous, like in medical professions, increasing the need of state level licensing regimes to protect public health and safety.

Other studies have found licensing has no effect on the overall quality of goods and services, even in occupations that pose measurable health and safety risks to consumers. In a study evaluating the quality of dental services in relation to licensing requirements imposed at the state level, Morris M. Kleiner, a labor policy professor at the University of Minnesota widely cited for his occupational licensing research, and co-author Robert Kudrle found that the states with more regulatory hurdles offered "no significantly greater benefits in terms of lower cost of untreated dental disease."^[17] In fact, the study found that dental services were more expensive in the states that imposed greater licensing burdens, limiting access to services.

^[13] Goldwater Institute. "Arizona Board of Behavioral Health Examiners Moves to Make It Easier for Behavioral Health Counselors to Practice." News release, November 3, 2017. Accessed November 13, 2017. <http://goldwaterinstitute.org/article/arizona-board-of-behavioral-health-examiners-moves-to-make-it-easier-for-behavioral-health-counselors-to-practice/>

^[14] Maine Revised Statutes. Title 32, §3504-A: Reciprocity. Accessed November 20, 2017. <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/32/title32sec3504-A.html>.

^[15] Dohen, Ellen. "Occupational Licensing and Reciprocity in Missouri and the U.S." Women's Foundation, Harry S. Truman School of Public Affairs, Institute of Public Policy University of Missouri, 2017. Accessed November 13, 2017. [https://static1.squarespace.com/static/545815dce4b0d75692c341a8/t/59e0cd6ef5e231eea5471593/1507904882586/Occupational Licensing and Reciprocity- Final 10.13.2017.pdf](https://static1.squarespace.com/static/545815dce4b0d75692c341a8/t/59e0cd6ef5e231eea5471593/1507904882586/Occupational+Licensing+and+Reciprocity-Final+10.13.2017.pdf).

^[16] "The State of Occupational Licensing: Research, State Policies and Trends." Assessing State Policy and Practice. 2017. Accessed November 11, 2017. http://www.ncsl.org/Portals/1/HTML_LargeReports/occupationallicensing_final.htm.

^[17] Kleiner, Morris M., and Robert Kudrle. "Does Regulation Improve Outputs and Increase Prices?: The Case of Dentistry." National Bureau of Economic Research." National Bureau of Economic Research, January 1997. Accessed November 15, 2017. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w5869.pdf>.

THE COST OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

The prevalence of occupational licensing causes undue damage to the economy in a number of key areas. Kleiner estimates that licensing results in 2.8 million fewer jobs nationwide and costs US consumers \$203 billion annually.^[18] The wealth of existing research on occupational licensing reveals these barriers reduce competition, increase the cost of goods and services, lock individuals out of meaningful work opportunities, and misallocate resources within state government.

Limited Competition, Bloated Costs for Goods and Services

Occupational licensing reduces competition by erecting barriers between job seekers and employment, thus limiting consumer choice. An analysis conducted by the Foundation for Economic Education found that, “by excluding some providers of a service from the market, regulations reduce competition and form a kind of ‘cartel’ in which service providers can afford to charge high prices without fear of losing customers.”^[19] By imposing licensure requirements on occupations, especially ones without legitimate health and safety risks, states inherently reduce competition in the labor market and force higher prices on consumers. Kleiner also estimates that these laws allow licensed professionals to charge up to 15 percent more for their goods and services.^[20]

Effects on Entrepreneurship

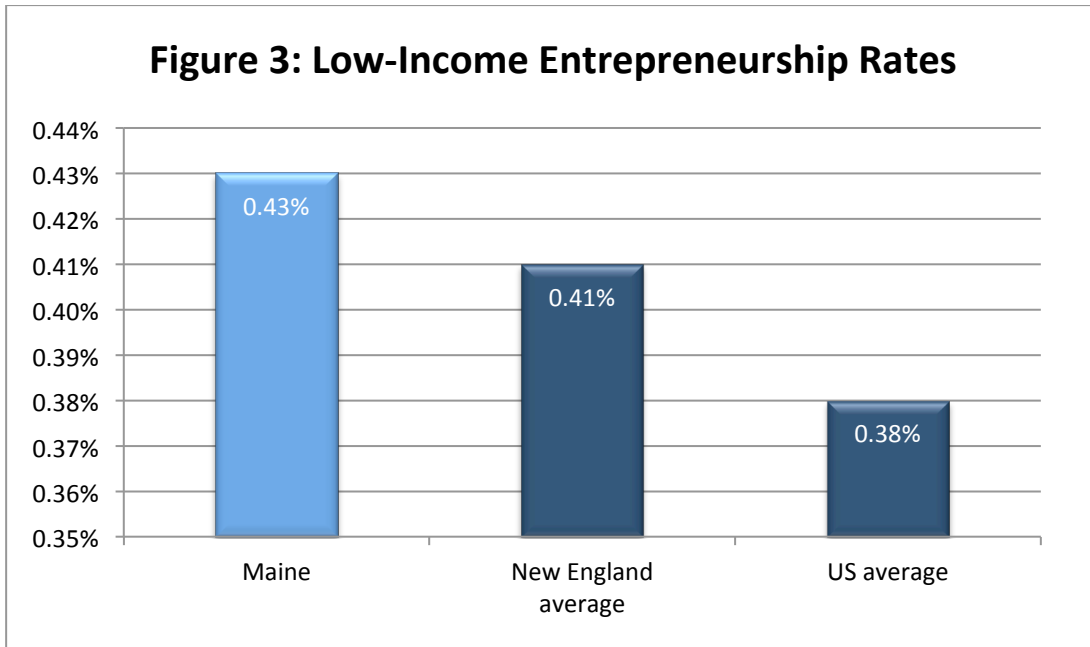
Occupational licensing hinders entrepreneurship, particularly among low-income workers. Entrepreneurship is an avenue out of poverty, but many low-income occupations are among the most heavily regulated by state governments. While Maine fairs better than its New England peers in rates of low-income entrepreneurship (see Figure 3), the effects of occupational licensing on entrepreneurship are well documented. A study by the Goldwater Institute found that “occupational fields that contain the most likely entrepreneurial opportunities for low-income workers are among the most heavily regulated in terms of state-required licensing and experience or degree requirements.”^[21] These requirements, coupled with licensing fees, are obstacles too difficult to overcome for many low-income individuals, impeding employment, wage growth, and entrepreneurship.

^[18] Kleiner, Morris M. "Reforming Occupational Licensing Policies - Brookings." The Hamilton Project, Brookings Institution, March 2015. Accessed November 20, 2017. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/THP_KleinerDiscPaper_final.pdf.

^[19] Hood, John. "Does Occupational Licensing Protect Consumers? | John Hood." Foundation for Economic Education. November 01, 1992. Accessed November 20, 2017. <https://fee.org/articles/does-occupational-licensing-protect-consumers/>.

^[20] Kleiner, Morris M. "Guild-Ridden Labor Markets." W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 2015. Accessed November 18, 2017. <http://www.upjohn.org/sites/default/files/WEfocus/guild-ridden-labor-markets.pdf>.

^[21] Slivinski, Stephen. "Bootstraps Tangled in Red Tape." Goldwater Institute, February 10, 2015. Accessed November 20, 2017. <http://goldwaterinstitute.org/article/bootstraps-tangled-in-red-tape/>



Source: Goldwater Institute, Kauffman Foundation

Disproportionate Impacts on Low-Income Earners

Wage premiums due to licensure are not enjoyed proportionally among all licensed professionals. Studies have shown that occupational licensing laws provide minimal benefit to licensed low-income earners. Licensed low- to moderate-income earners enjoy wage premiums of 3.6 to 8 percent due to licensure while licensed workers in the top 30 percent of income distribution experience wage premiums of 11 to 23 percent, suggesting that licensing “exacerbates relative income inequality, since higher wage occupations tend to gain more from the regulation relative to lower wage ones.”^[22]

Further, the cost of licensing disproportionately burdens low-income earners by eliminating the low-cost goods and services they typically consume.^[23] The lack of competition among professionals in licensed occupations forces low-income consumers to pay more for these goods and services when, in an unregulated market, new workers could enter the market and compete by offering services of a comparable quality at a lower cost to the consumer.

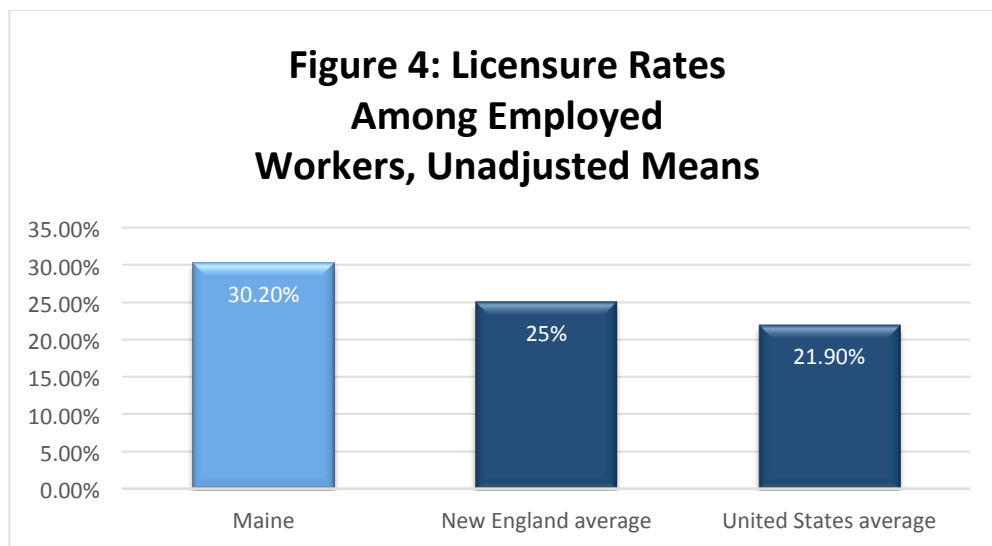
^[22] Kleiner, Morris M., and Evgeny Vorotnikov. "Analyzing occupational licensing among the states." *Journal of Regulatory Economics* 52, no. 2 (June 19, 2017): 132-58. Accessed November 18, 2017. doi:10.1007/s11149-017-9333-y.

^[23] Dorsey, Stuart. "Occupational licensing and minorities." *Law and Human Behavior* 7, no. 2-3 (1983): 171-81. Accessed November 20, 2017. doi:10.1007/bf01044521.

OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING IN MAINE

Despite the minimal impact it has on Maine workers, the labor issue presently garnering the most attention in Maine politics is the minimum wage. In 2016, Maine voters approved a ballot measure that increased the minimum wage and eliminated the state's tip credit, an issue that dominated discourse in Augusta during the First Regular Session of the 128th Legislature.^[24] In addition, there have been several attempts in recent years to implement a training wage for young, unskilled workers. Unfortunately, lawmakers have dedicated countless hours to minimum wage issues when just 2.7 percent of Maine workers are paid at hourly rates at or below the minimum wage, a figure equivalent to the 2016 national average.^[25]

In contrast, the Maine Legislature has consistently rejected attempts to de-license occupations despite these laws affecting a far greater share of Maine workers. The de-licensing of occupations is relatively uncommon in both Maine and across the US, as states continue to add additional occupational licensing laws to their books for professions that pose no legitimate threat to public safety. Current Population Survey results in 2015 show that Maine had the highest unadjusted rates of licensure in the US among employed workers, topping all other states at 30.2 percent (see Figure 4). Using this data, a 2016 study by The Heritage Foundation noted "the states with higher concentrations of occupations that tend to be licensed are concentrated on the east coast, particularly in states with large shares of retirees and relatively weak economies, such as Maine, West Virginia, and Kentucky."^[26] While this survey data is subject to sampling error, making it difficult to compare occupations across state lines, other studies have found Maine to be among the highest licensed states as well.



Source: The Heritage Foundation, Bureau of Labor Statistics

^[24] Leary, Mal. "Hundreds of Restaurant Workers Crowd State House in Debate Over Minimum Wage." Maine Public. April 5, 2017. Accessed November 20, 2017. <http://mainepublic.org/post/hundreds-restaurant-workers-crowd-state-house-debate-over-minimum-wage#stream/0>.

^[25] "Characteristics of minimum wage workers, 2016: BLS Reports." U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. April 2017. Accessed November 20, 2017. <https://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/minimum-wage/2016/home.htm>.

^[26] Furth, Salim. "Understanding the Data on Occupational Licensing." The Heritage Foundation. September 28, 2016. Accessed November 20, 2017. <http://www.heritage.org/jobs-and-labor/report/understanding-the-data-occupational-licensing>.

A 2007 report published by the Reason Foundation found Maine licenses 134 occupations, the third highest total in the country behind only California and Connecticut.^[27] The study also notes that two-thirds of the New England states (Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island) are among the top 10 most licensed states, with all four states licensing more than 110 professions. Our analysis for this report finds that in 2017, Maine licenses at least 162 occupations, a figure that does not include aide, apprenticeship, associate, instructor, in-training, limited, temporary, or trainee licenses; when included, Maine licenses more than 200 individual occupations.^[28]

In a study simulating the economic impact of occupational licensing, co-authors Kleiner and Evgeny Vorotnikov found that Maine has lost 29,206 jobs and \$276 million in economic output due to occupational licensing.^[29] Among the 16 states where licensure was found to have a significant influence on hourly earnings for licensed workers, the wage premium was greatest in Maine at 47 percent. Kleiner and Vorotnikov’s simulation also found that Maine’s licensing programs have resulted in a misallocation of resources of approximately \$2.6 billion, costing \$4,719 per Maine household. Figure 5 contains a partial list of occupations that, by statute or via department rules, require licensure in Maine. A full list of occupations licensed in Maine can be found in Appendix A.

Figure 5: Partial List of Licensed Occupations in Maine

Occupation	Minimum education required	Maximum fee allowed by statute	Mandatory training / experience required for licensure (days)	Exam required
Accountant	Bachelor's	\$100	738	Yes
Arborist	None	\$75	None	Yes
Cosmetologist	Some High School	\$100	167	Yes
Counselor	Master's	\$300	730	Yes
Geologist	Bachelor's	\$250	2,555	Yes
Interior Designer	Bachelor's	\$200	700	Yes
Land Surveyor	Bachelor's	\$350	730	Yes

^[27] Summers, Adam B. "Occupational Licensing: Ranking the States and Exploring Alternatives." August 2007. Accessed November 9, 2017. <http://reason.org/files/762c8fe96431b6fa5e27ca64eaa1818b.pdf>

^[28] Flatten, Mark. "Protection Racket: Occupational Licensing Laws and the Right to Earn a Living – Goldwater Institute." Goldwater Institute. 2017. Accessed November 25, 2017. <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1avK-M171-t55n2-ZR7CKAlf86IvdpdzUCAGPK61g848M/edit#gid=0>

^[29] Kleiner, Morris M., and Evgeny Vorotnikov. "Analyzing occupational licensing among the states." *Journal of Regulatory Economics* 52, no. 2 (June 19, 2017): 132-58. Accessed November 18, 2017. doi:10.1007/s11149-017-9333-y.

Figure 5 (continued): Partial List of Licensed Occupations in Maine

Occupation	Minimum education required	Maximum fee allowed by statute	Mandatory training / experience required for licensure (days)	Exam required
Manicurist	Some High School	\$100	25	Yes
Nursing Home Administrator	Bachelor's	\$200	43	Yes
Polygraph Examiner	Bachelor's	\$100	1	Yes
Sardine Packer	None	\$50	None	No
Soil Scientist	Bachelor's	\$250	1,095	Yes
Taxidermist	None	\$89	None	Yes
Wood Pellet Technician	None	\$350	None	No

Source: The Maine Heritage Policy Center

Institute for Justice Study

In 2012, the Institute for Justice (IJ) published the first edition of its “License to Work” study. The report has been widely cited in recent years for its findings that detail the harmful effects of occupational licensing on low- to moderate-income workers. The report studied 102 low to moderate-income professions “recognized by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in which practitioners make less than the national average income and where the occupation is licensed in at least one state.”^[30]

Maine licenses 44 percent of these occupations, or 45 total professions, including preschool teachers, dietetic technicians, pesticide handlers, and animal control officers, among others. According to IJ’s findings, the average low- to moderate-income worker practicing in a licensed profession in Maine must pay \$181 in fees, devote 298 days to training, and pass one exam in order to obtain a license to work. Maine also imposes licensing requirements on a handful of professions that are rarely licensed in other states (see Figure 6).

By requiring governmental permission to practice in these fields, low to moderate-income professionals are locked out of their first work opportunities in Maine. As the study notes, these occupations “are often well-suited for individuals just entering or re-entering the

^[30] Dick M. Carpenter II et al., “License to Work: A National Study of Burdens from Occupational Licensing.” Institute for Justice (May 2012), Accessed November 11, 2017, <http://ij.org/report/license-work-2/>

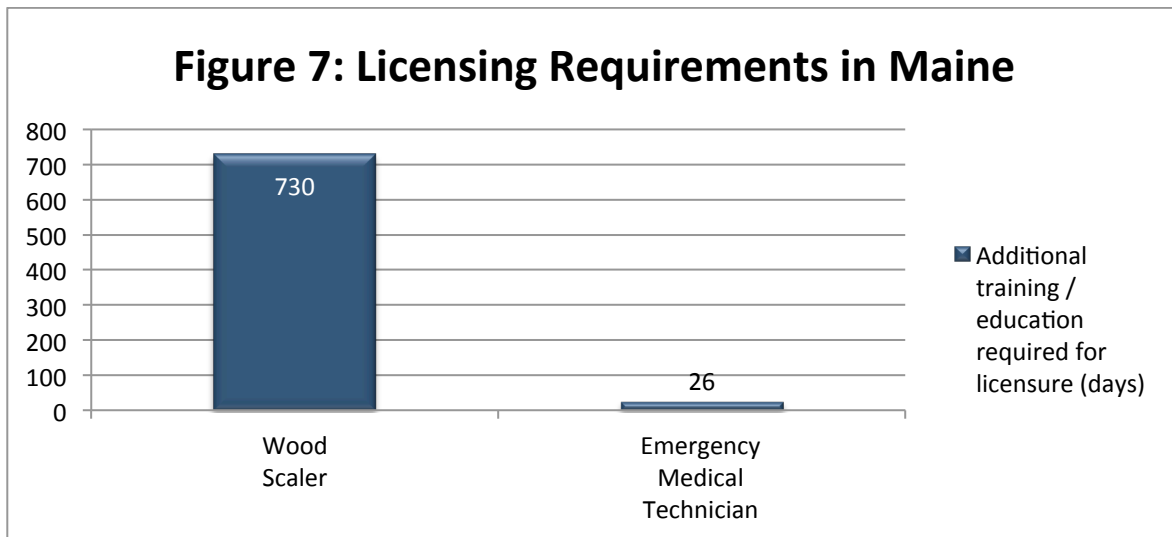
economy.”

Figure 6: Uncommon Licensing Regimes in Maine

Occupation	Arborist	Animal Control Officer	Dietetic Technician	Electrical Helper	Funeral Attendant	Log Scaler	Packager
Number of states requiring licensure	7	7	2	2	3	2	6

Source: Institute for Justice

The IJ study also finds that Idaho and Maine are the only two states that require the licensing of log scalers, who estimate the value of logs. Each state requires log scalers take two exams, but to obtain a license in Maine, you must have 730 days of experience in the field. This additional 730 day experience requirement is not imposed in Idaho and seems particularly arbitrary and burdensome in comparison to the requirements imposed on Emergency Medical Technicians (see Figure 7). EMTs need only 26 days of relevant education or work experience for licensure in Maine, despite the obvious health and safety risks associated with the profession.



Source: Institute for Justice

Office of Policy and Management Report

In September 2013, Maine’s Office of Policy and Management (OPM) issued findings and recommendations under Part F of the Biennial Budget that called for the repeal of several occupational licensing regimes regulated by the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation, including athletic trainers, dietitians, dietetic technicians, geologists, interior designers, landscape architects, and soil scientists.

The report found that discontinuing these regimes would have “minimal” financial impact (DPFR does not receive General Funds) and “would not jeopardize the health, safety and welfare of Maine citizens.”^[31] These occupations were highlighted by OPM for having insignificant health and safety benefits, inactive boards, or limited histories of public complaints. Despite these findings, each occupation identified in OPM’s report still requires licensure in Maine.

^[31] "Findings and Recommendations under Part F of the Biennial Budget." Maine Office of Policy and Management. September 30, 2013. Accessed November 18, 2017. <http://www.maine.gov/economist/opm/Part%20F/Final%20Report%20with%20Cover.pdf>.

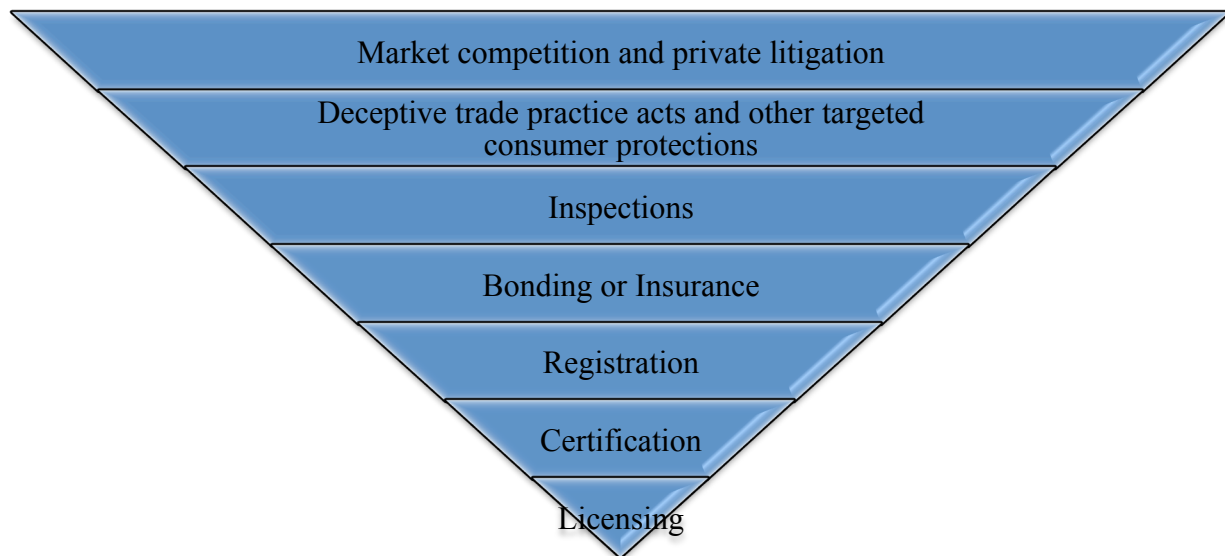
STATE SOLUTIONS

By enacting occupational licensing reforms that remove barriers to employment, restore economic freedom and promote the right to earn a living, Maine and other states can spur job creation, entrepreneurship, and boost economic output.

Alternatives to Licensure

Occupational licensing reform is not a partisan dispute, but rather a conflict between state regulators and the actively regulated, or those who wish to be regulated. There are a number of alternatives to licensure that are rarely considered before implementing new occupational licensing regimes. Licensing should only be implemented when market competition, private litigation, deceptive trade practice acts, targeted consumer protections, inspections, bonding, insurance, registration, or certification cannot effectively prevent undue health and safety risks to the public. In effort to limit the negative economic impacts of licensure described above, regulators should always consider implementing the least restrictive regulation possible on professionals in regulated industries. A recent study by the Mackinac Center for Public Policy proposes that regulators use the inverted pyramid of regulatory alternatives to occupational licensing for guidance (see Figure 8) before enacting new licensing laws.^[32]

Figure 8: Regulatory Alternatives to Occupational Licensing



Source: Mackinac Center for Public Policy

While Maine actively treats registration, certification and licensure as equivalent levels of regulation, the four preceding elements on the inverted pyramid should be thoughtfully considered by lawmakers before enabling new licensing regimes. Numerous licensed occupations in Maine that pose no legitimate threat to public welfare could be eliminated in

^[32] Skorup, Jarrett. "This Isn't Working. How Michigan's Licensing Laws Hurt Workers and Consumers." Mackinac Center for Public Policy. March 2017. Accessed November 11, 2017. <https://www.mackinac.org/archives/2017/s2017-02.pdf>.

favor of market competition. If a consumer in Maine were unsatisfied with the services provided by an arborist, for example, s/he would seek future service from a competing tree trimming professional. Requiring arborists to obtain a license before practicing in Maine does little to enhance public safety, and in this instance, market competition would eliminate any issues caused by the poor practitioner.

National nonprofit certification and registration organizations also exist as alternatives to licensure. For example, the National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence offers ASE certification to mechanics who meet national safety and quality standards required to become ASE certified. This certification is nationally recognized for its quality, preventing the need of state level licensure. Many state occupational licensing boards demand national certification (see Appendix A) but still impose supplemental requirements on licensed professionals, adding a duplicative layer of regulatory burden. Licensing boards typically establish rules based on nationally recognized standards, making additional state level licensing requirements arbitrary and unnecessary. States can remove this burden by eliminating licensing regimes in favor of national certification and registration programs, reducing the burden on professionals while still providing adequate protection to consumers.

Right to Earn a Living Act

The most notable occupational licensing reform, enacted in Arizona and Tennessee, is known as the Right to Earn a Living Act. The law does just what its title entails; it restores an individual's right to practice in the occupation of his/her choice by removing barriers to employment in occupations that pose no legitimate health and safety risks to the public. The law also maintains the ability of state agencies to regulate occupations that pose legitimate threats to consumers.

Under the Right to Earn a Living Act, rules established to regulate an industry or profession must be "limited to those demonstrably necessary and carefully tailored to fulfill legitimate public health, safety, or welfare objectives."^[33] The law also requires a review of existing occupational licensing laws and rules, and calls for the elimination of those that do not pose a measurable threat to the public. The Right to Earn a Living Act effectively repeals excessive regulations actively on the books and prevents the future, unnecessary regulation of these professions. In addition, the law gives workers an avenue to appeal unnecessary regulations and to challenge their merit in court, restoring the balance between freedom of enterprise and government regulation.

To achieve occupational licensing reform, Maine should consider reducing or eliminating the fees, training, and education requirements associated with professions that do not threaten public safety. Further, Maine should enact legislation that calls for the review and elimination of the unnecessary occupational licensing regimes that reduce competition, burden job seekers, and degrade the economic wellbeing of the state.

^[33] Bolick, Clint. "Right To Earn A Living Act – Goldwater Institute." Goldwater Institute. January 6, 2016. Accessed November 25, 2017. <http://goldwaterinstitute.org/article/right-to-earn-a-living-act/>.

Conclusion

Occupational licensing serves as a necessary consumer protection when imposed on professions that pose legitimate health and safety risks to the public. Over time, however, state level licensing laws have grown to encompass many professions that do not threaten public health and safety.

These laws have several negative economic effects that are experienced by all workers and consumers. To alleviate the economic burdens created by occupational licensing, states should begin eliminating licensing requirements that were not carefully tailored to fulfill legitimate health and safety objectives. States should also consider removing licensing regimes that require national certification or registration to obtain a license.

These supplementary state level requirements add an arbitrary, duplicative layer of regulation on workers. Further, states should abstain from establishing new licensing regimes, except when licensing is the only regulatory method that can adequately mitigate a legitimate health and safety risk, and all other regulatory options have been exhausted.

By eliminating unnecessary occupational licensing regimes, Maine can reduce the cost of goods and services, unleash the full potential of its workforce, and foster an economic climate that gives every Mainer a fair shot at achieving prosperity.

Appendix A:

List of Licensed Occupations in Maine

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Accountant	Bachelor's	738	\$100	Yes	Yes	Board of Accountancy	5	1
Aesthetician	Some High School	67	\$100	Yes	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Acupuncturist	Bachelor's	54	\$200 application + \$675 renewal	Required without National Certification	Yes	Board of Complementary Health Providers	9	1
Alcohol & Drug Counselor (Certified)	Associate	167	\$200	Yes	No	Board of Alcohol and Drug Counselors	5	1
Alcohol & Drug Counselor (Licensed)	Associate	250	\$200	Yes	Yes	Board of Alcohol and Drug Counselors	5	1
Animal Breeder	None	None	\$75	No	No	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	N/A	N/A
Animal Control Officer	None	4	\$30	No	No	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	N/A	N/A
Arborist	None	None	\$75	Yes	No	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	N/A	N/A
Architect	Bachelor's	311	\$200	Yes	Yes	Board for Licensure of Architects, Landscape Architects, and Interior Designers	9	2
Athletic Trainer	Bachelor's	None	\$300	Yes	Yes	Department of Professional and Financial Regulation	N/A	N/A
Auctioneer	None	None	\$350 + \$10,000 surety bond	Yes	No	Board of Licensing of Auctioneers	5	2
Audiologist	Master's	None	\$325	Yes	Yes	Board of Speech, Audiology and Hearing	7	1
Barber	Some High School	167	\$100	Yes	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Beekeeper	None	None	Dependent on # of bee colonies	No	No	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	N/A	N/A
Body Piercer	None	None	\$50	No	No	Department of Health and Human Services	N/A	N/A
Boiler Inspector (Chief)	Associate	1,825	\$500	Yes	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Boiler Operator	Associate	180	\$500	Yes	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Boxer	None	None	\$30	Yes	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Boxing Cornerperson / Cutperson /Manager / Second / Scorekeeper /Trainer	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Boxing Inspector	None	None	None	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Boxing Judge	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Boxing Physician	Doctorate	None	\$30 + \$500	Yes	Yes	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Boxing Promoter	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Boxing Referee	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Boxing Timekeeper	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Certified General Real Property Appraiser	Bachelor's	138	\$450	Yes	Yes	Board of Real Estate Appraisers	7	2
Certified Nursing Assistant	Some High School	8	\$200	Yes	No	State Board of Nursing	9	2
Certified Residential Real Property Appraiser	Bachelor's	113	\$450	Yes	Yes	Board of Real Estate Appraisers	7	2
Child Care Provider	None	2	\$160	No	No	Department of Health and Human Services	N/A	N/A

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Chiropractic Acupuncture	Associate	9	\$275	No	Yes	Board of Chiropractic Licensure	7	2
Commercial Fisher	None	None	\$145	No	No	Department of Marine Resources	N/A	N/A
Cosmetologist	Some High School	167	\$100	Yes	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Clinical Counselor	Master's	730	\$300	Yes	No	Board of Counseling Professionals Licensure	8	1
Clinical Social Worker	Master's	730	\$175	Yes	No	State Board of Social Worker Licensure	7	2
Counselor (Professional Licensed)	Master's	730	\$300	Yes	No	Board of Counseling Professionals Licensure	8	1
Custom-made Chinese Herbal Formulation Dispenser (Acupuncture)	Master's	2,309	\$200	No	Yes	Board of Complementary Health Providers	9	1
Debt Collector	None	None	\$600	No	No	Superintendent of Consumer Credit Protection	N/A	N/A
Dental Hygienist	Associate	2	\$140	Yes	Yes	Board of Dental Practice	9	1
Dental Radiographer	High School Diploma	2	\$100	Yes	Yes	Board of Dental Practice	9	1
Dentist	Doctorate	None	\$440	Yes	Yes	Board of Dental Practice	9	1
Denturist	Associate	2	\$140	Yes	Yes	Board of Dental Practice	9	1
Dietitian	Bachelor's	180	\$200	Yes	Yes	Board of Licensing of Dietetic Practice	5	2
Dietitian Technician	Associate	60	\$200	Yes	Yes	Board of Licensing of Dietetic Practice	5	2
Driver Education Instructor	High School Diploma	2,190	\$100	Yes	No	Department of the Secretary of State	N/A	N/A
Electrician (Master)	Associate	524	\$150	Yes	No	Electricians' Examining Board	7	2
Electrologist	High School Diploma	None	Set by DHHS	Yes	No	Department of Health and Human Services	N/A	N/A

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Emergency Medical Dispatcher	None	15	Set by Department of Public Safety	Yes	No	Department of Public Safety	N/A	N/A
Emergency Medical Technician	None	26	Set by Department of Public Safety	Yes	No	Department of Public Safety	N/A	N/A
Expanded Function Dental Assistant	High School Diploma	120	\$75	Yes	Yes	Board of Dental Practice	9	1
Fire Alarm Installer	None	996	\$200	Yes	No	Office of State Fire Marshal	N/A	N/A
Fire Inspection Contractor	None	1,825	Set by Commissioner	No	Yes	Office of State Fire Marshal	N/A	N/A
Forester	Associate	2	\$100	Yes	No	Board of Licensure of Foresters	6	1
Funeral Attendant	Associate	365	\$300	No	No	State Board of Funeral Service	7	2
Funeral Director	Associate	365	\$300	Yes	Yes	State Board of Funeral Service	7	2
Gaming Cage Worker or Dealer	None	None	\$250	No	No	Maine Gambling Control Board	5	4
Geologist	Bachelor's	2,555	\$250	Yes	Yes	State Board of Certification for Geologists and Soil Scientists	7	1
Geothermal Heat Well Driller / Pump Installer	None	1,095	Set by Maine Water Well Commission	Yes	Yes	Maine Water Well Commission	7	1
Guide	None	1	\$81	Yes	No	Advisory Board for the Licensing of Guides (DIF&W)	8	1
Hazardous Waste Transporter	None	90	Set by Department of Environmental Protection	No	No	Department of Environmental Protection	N/A	N/A
Hearing Aid Dealer and Fitter	High School Diploma	31	\$325	Yes	Yes	Board of Speech, Audiology and Hearing	7	1
Horse Trainer / Groomer	None	None	Set by Maine State Harness Racing Commission	Yes	Yes	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	N/A	N/A

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Interior Designer	Bachelor's	700	\$200	Yes	Yes	Board for Licensure of Architects, Landscape Architects and Interior Designers	9	2
Investigative Assistant	High School Diploma	None	\$600 + \$20,000 bond	No	No	Board of Licensure of Professional Investigators	7	1
Investment Adviser	Bachelor'	None	\$500 + \$35,000 net worth	Yes	Yes	Office of Securities	N/A	N/A
Investment Agent	Bachelor's	None	\$200 + \$35,000 net worth	Yes	Yes	Office of Securities	N/A	N/A
Investment Broker/Dealer	Bachelor's	None	\$500 + \$35,000 net worth	Yes	Yes	Office of Securities	N/A	N/A
Investment Adviser Representative	None	None	\$200	No	No	Office of Securities	N/A	N/A
Journeyman Electrician	Associate	335	\$150	Yes	No	Electricians' Examining Board	7	2
Journeyman Oil and Solid Fuel Burning Technician	None	365	\$350	Yes	No	Maine Fuel Board	9	1
Journeyman Plumber	None	730	\$350	Yes	No	Plumbers' Examining Board	5	1
Journeyman Pump Installer	None	365	Set by Maine Water Well Commission	Yes	No	Maine Water Well Commission	7	1
Journeyman Well Driller	None	365	Set by Maine Water Well Commission	Yes	No	Maine Water Well Commission	7	1
Laboratory Analyst	Bachelor's	None	Set by DHHS	No	No	Department of Health and Human Services	N/A	N/A
Landscape Architect	Bachelor's	730	\$200	Yes	Yes	Board for Licensure of Architects, Landscape Architects and Interior Designers	9	2
Land Surveyor	Bachelor's	730	\$350	Yes	No	Board of Licensure for Professional Land Surveyors	7	2
Law Enforcement Officer	Associate	126	None	Yes	No	Department of Public Safety	N/A	N/A
Lawyer	Juris Doctorate	None	\$25	Yes	Yes	Board of Bar Examiners	9	2

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Mail Order Contact Lens Supplier	Doctorate	Internship of unspecified length	\$325	Yes	No	Maine Board of Pharmacy	7	2
Mail Order Prescription Pharmacist	Doctorate	Internship of unspecified length	\$325	Yes	No	Maine Board of Pharmacy	7	2
Manufactured Housing Contractor	None	730	\$200	Yes	No	Manufactured Housing Board	9	3
Marriage and Family Therapist	Master's	730	\$300	Yes	No	Board of Counseling Professionals Licensure	8	1
Massage Therapist	High School Diploma	20	\$100	Yes	Yes	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Master Social Worker	Master's	134	\$175	Yes	No	State Board of Social Worker Licensure	7	2
Mechanic (Elevator, Lift)	Some High School	166	\$500	Yes	No	Elevator and Tramway Safety Program	N/A	N/A
Micropigmentation Practitioner	High School Diploma	1	\$150	No	No	Department of Health and Human Services	N/A	N/A
Midwife	Master's	None	\$675	Yes	Yes	Board of Complementary Health Providers	9	1
Milk Sampler	None	None	None	No	No	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	N/A	N/A
Mixed Martial Arts Competitor	None	None	\$30	Yes	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Mixed Martial Arts Cornerperson / Cutperson, Manager / Trainer / Second	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Mixed Martial Arts Inspector	None	None	None	None	None	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Mixed Martial Arts Judge	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Mixed Martial Arts Physician	Doctorate	None	\$30 + \$500	Yes	Yes	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Mixed Martial Arts Promoter	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A
Mixed Martial Arts Referee	None	None	\$30	No	No	Combat Sports Authority of Maine	N/A	N/A

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Nail Technologist (Manicurist)	Some High School	25	\$100	Yes	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Naturopathic Doctor	Doctorate	None	\$200 application + \$675 renewal	Yes	Yes	Board of Complementary Health Providers	9	1
Naturopathic Doctor (Acupuncture)	Doctorate	54	\$200 application + \$675 renewal + \$50 specialty certificate renewal	Yes	Yes	Board of Complementary Health Providers	9	1
Nuclear Medicine Technologist	High School Diploma	420	\$100	Yes	Yes	Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners	9	2
Nursing Home Administrator	Bachelor's	43	\$200	Yes	No	The Nursing Home Administrators Licensing Board	7	2
Occupational Therapist	Master's	1,460	\$120	Yes	Yes	Board of Occupational Therapy Practice	5	1
Occupational Therapy Assistant	Associate	None	\$120	Yes	Yes	Board of Occupational Therapy Practice	5	1
Oil & Solid Fuel Burning Technician (Master)	None	1,460	\$350	Yes	No	Maine Fuel Board	9	1
Oil Energy Auditor	None	None	\$350	Yes	Yes	Maine Fuel Board	9	1
Optometrist	Doctorate	1	\$400	Yes	No	State Board of Optometry	6	1
Osteopathic Physician	Doctorate	365	\$400 application + \$600 renewal	Yes	Yes	Board of Osteopathic Licensure	10	3
Pastoral Counselor	Master's	730	\$300	Yes	No	Board of Counseling Professionals Licensure	8	1
Pesticide Applicator	None	None	\$15	Yes	No	Board of Pesticides Control	7	2
Pharmacist	Doctorate	Internship of unspecified length	\$325	Yes	Yes	Maine Board of Pharmacy	7	2
Pharmacy Technician	Associate	None	\$325	Yes	No	Maine Board of Pharmacy	7	2
Physical Therapist	Doctorate	120	\$100	Yes	No	Board of Examiners in Physical Therapy	5	1
Physical Therapist Assistant	Doctorate	None	\$100	Yes	No	Board of Examiners in Physical Therapy	5	1

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Physician Assistant	Master's	4	\$250	Yes	Yes	Board of Licensure in Medicine, Board of Osteopathic Licensure	10	3
Plumber (Master)	None	1,460	\$350	Yes	No	Plumbers' Examining Board	5	1
Podiatrist	Doctorate	1	\$600	Yes	No	Board of Licensure of Podiatric Medicine	5	1
Polygraph Examiner	Bachelor's	1	\$100	Yes	No	Polygraph Examiners Advisory Board	5	1
Private Investigator	High School Diploma	50	\$500 + \$10,000 bond	No	No	Board of Licensure of Professional Investigators	7	1
Professional Engineer	Bachelor's	1,460	\$200	Yes	No	State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers	7	1
Professional Solicitor	None	None	\$200 + \$25,000 surety bond	No	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Propane and Natural Gas Energy Auditor	None	None	\$350	Yes	Yes	Maine Fuel Board	9	1
Propane and Natural Gas Technician	None	None	\$350	Yes	Yes	Maine Fuel Board	9	1
Psychological Examiner	Master's	365	\$500	Yes	No	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	9	2
Psychologist	Doctorate	730	\$500	Yes	Yes	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	9	2
Pump Installer (Master)	None	1,095	Set by Maine Water Well Commission	Yes	No	Maine Water Well Commission	7	1
Radiation Therapist	High School Diploma	420	\$100	Yes	Yes	Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners	9	2
Radiographer	High School Diploma	420	\$100	Yes	Yes	Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners	9	2
Real Estate Agent	High School	2	\$100	Yes	No	Real Estate Commission	6	2
Real Estate Broker	Associate	732	\$100	Yes	No	Real Estate Commission	6	2
Registered Nurse	Associate	None	\$200	Yes	Yes	State Board of Nursing	9	2
Respiratory Care Technician	Associate	None	\$135	Yes	Yes	Board of Respiratory Care Practitioners	5	2

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Sardine Packer	None	None	\$50	No	No	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	N/A	N/A
School Bus Driver	None	365	\$75	Yes	No	Department of Public Safety	N/A	N/A
Security Guard	None	None	\$400	No	No	Department of Public Safety	N/A	N/A
Sign Language Interpreter	High School Diploma	734	\$325	Yes	Yes	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Social Worker	Bachelor's	134	\$175	Yes	No	State Board of Social Worker Licensure	7	2
Soil Scientist	Bachelor's	1,095	\$250	Yes	No	State Board of Certification for Geologists and Soil Scientists	7	1
Speech-Language Pathology Assistant	Associate	4	\$325	No	No	Board of Speech, Audiology and Hearing	7	1
Speech-Language Pathologist	Master's	252	\$325	Yes	Yes	Board of Speech, Audiology and Hearing	7	1
Speech-Language Pathologist and Audiologist	Master's	252	\$325	Yes	Yes	Board of Speech, Audiology and Hearing	7	1
Stationary Steam Engineer	Associate	180	\$500	Yes	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Surgeon	Doctorate	None	\$500	Yes	Yes	Board of Licensure in Medicine	10	3
Tank Installer	None	None	\$350	No	No	Maine Fuel Board	9	1
Tattoo Artist	None	None	\$250	No	No	Department of Health and Human Services	N/A	N/A
Tax Assessor	None	366	Set by DAFS	Yes	No	Department of Administrative and Financial Services	N/A	N/A
Taxidermist	None	None	\$89	Yes	No	Advisory Board for the Licensing of Taxidermists (DIF&W)	4	0
Teacher	Bachelor's	730	\$100	Yes	Yes	Department of Education	N/A	N/A

Occupation	Minimum education required	Mandatory training required for licensure (days)	Maximum annual fee allowed by statute (\$)	Examination required by rule or statute	National certification or registration required by rule or statute	Governing board, agency or department	# of board members	# of board members without license
Transient Seller	None	None	\$300	No	No	Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation	N/A	N/A
Truck Driver	None	None	\$69	Yes	No	Department of Secretary of State	N/A	N/A
Underground Oil Storage Tank Installer	None	1,095	\$700 + \$150 annually	Yes	No	Board of Underground Storage Tank Installers	7	2
Vehicle Inspection Technician	None	None	\$34	Yes	No	Department of Public Safety	N/A	N/A
Veterinarian	Doctorate	None	\$150	Yes	No	State Board of Veterinary Medicine	6	1
Veterinary Technician	Associate	None	\$150	Yes	No	State Board of Veterinary Medicine	6	1
Water Systems Operator	High School Diploma	183	\$95	Yes	No	Board of Licensure of Water Systems Operators	9	0
Well Driller	None	1,095	Set by Maine Water Well Commission	Yes	No	Maine Water Well Commission	7	1
Wood Pellet Technician	None	None	\$350	No	No	Maine Fuel Board	9	1
Wood Scaler	None	730	\$25	Yes	No	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry	N/A	N/A

This is a special publication of the The Maine Heritage Policy Center. All information in this report is from sources considered reliable, however may be subject to inaccuracies, omissions, and modifications.

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