

HB

296



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the HESS Committee
FROM: Rocky Plotnick
DATE: January 18, 1978
SUBJECT: HB 296

During the 1977 session HB 341 was passed and the wording is identical to HB 296 EXCEPT the definitions. Currently, Alaska Law covers physicians, nurses, and persons certified by a hospital as competent to take blood samples. HB 296, which we are considering today, would specify chiropractors, dental hygienists, dentists, dispensing opticians, optometrists, pharmacists, physical therapists, podiatrists, psychologists, psychological associates, and hospitals. I have included copies of HB 341 (AS 09.65.095), the definitions for current law, (AS 08.64 and AS 08.68), and the definitions for HB 296, (AS 09.55.560 (1)). If enacted, the wording of HB 296 will have to be changed.

establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the provider has failed to inform the patient of the common risks and reasonable alternatives to the proposed treatment or procedure, and that but for that failure the claimant would not have consented to the proposed treatment or procedure.

(b) It is a defense to any action for medical malpractice based upon an alleged failure to obtain informed consent that

(1) the risk not disclosed is too commonly known or is too remote to require disclosure;

(2) the patient stated to the health care provider that he would undergo the treatment or procedure regardless of the risk involved or that he did not want to be informed of the matters to which he would be entitled to be informed;

(3) under the circumstances consent by or on behalf of the patient was not possible; or

(4) the health care provider after considering all of the attendant facts and circumstances used reasonable discretion as to the manner and extent that the alternatives or risks were disclosed to the patient because he reasonably believed that a full disclosure would have a substantially adverse effect on the patient's condition. (§ 37 ch 102 SLA 1976)

Effective date. — Section 51, ch. 102, SLA 1976, makes this section effective May 29, 1976, in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

Editor's note. — Section 47, ch. 102, SLA 1976, provides: "Sections 33 — 38 of this

Act apply to all causes of action for medical malpractice which have not been filed in a court of this state before the effective date of this Act."

Sec. 09.55.560. Definitions. In §§ 530 — 560 of this chapter

(1) "health care provider" means a chiropractor licensed under AS 08.20; a dental hygienist licensed under AS 08.32; a dentist licensed under AS 08.36; a nurse licensed under AS 08.68; a dispensing optician licensed under AS 08.71; an optometrist licensed under AS 08.72; a pharmacist licensed under AS 08.80; a physical therapist licensed under AS 08.84; a physician licensed under AS 08.64; a podiatrist; a psychologist and a psychological associate licensed under AS 08.86; and a hospital as defined in AS 18.20.130, including a governmentally owned or operated hospital;

(2) "board" means an arbitration board established under § 535 of this chapter;

(3) "panel" means an expert advisory panel established under § 536 of this chapter. (§ 37 ch 102 SLA 1976)

Effective date. — Section 51, ch. 102, SLA 1976, makes this section effective May 29, 1976, in accordance with AS 01.10.070(c).

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POSITION PAPER

ON

HOUSE BILL NO. 296

"An act relating to the civil liability of health care providers."

House Bill 296 amends AS 09.65 - Miscellaneous Provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure by adding a new section providing health care providers protection against civil or criminal action liability suits arising out of battery for taking a blood sample. The new section stipulates the two governing conditions; namely, that the sample is taken at the request of a police officer with proper authority, and that excessive or unreasonable force was not used.

Hospital and medical laboratories are frequently requested by enforcement officers or the courts to take blood samples for legal purposes, especially for blood alcohol or drug determinations. The blood specimen is then submitted to another laboratory for analysis. In the provision of this service as a collector of a blood sample, the health care provider under present law is liable to civil suit. As a consequence, many of the health care providers are reluctant to cooperate with the authorities in taking a blood sample for legal purposes.

A recent court decision in the "Lower 48" ruled that the health care provider could not be made liable in a civil or criminal action arising out of battery if there was a court order or if the requesting arresting officer had a search warrant and if there was no use of excessive or unreasonable force. Health care providers in Alaska could therefore quote the precedent decision in the event of a criminal or civil action suit, but this would consume considerable time and effort as the suit would have to be brought into court.

Enactment of House Bill 296 would give statutory recognition to the protection of the health provider in this specific area and would prevent many time-consuming nuisance suits.

There will be no fiscal impact upon the Department of Health and Social Services if House Bill 296 is enacted.

The Department of Health and Social Services supports this legislation.

Recommended by: Frank P. Pauls 3/14/77
Frank P. Pauls, Dr. Ph. Date
Acting Director
Division of Public Health

Approved by: Francis S. L. Williamson 3/17/77
Francis S. L. Williamson Date
Commissioner
Department of Health & Social Services

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99811

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

March 10, 1977

Representative Charles H. Parr
Chairman
Committee on Health, Education and
Social Services
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: House Bill 296

Dear Mr. Parr:

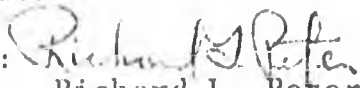
On looking over House Bill 296 which has been referred to your committee I notice that the title refers only to civil liability of health care providers, while section 1 mentions "civil or criminal" action.

Therefore to comply with Article II, Section 13 of the State Constitution and AS 24.30.020 which require that "the subject of each bill . . . be expressed in its title", we suggest that Page 1, Line 6 be amended to insert "and criminal" between "civil" and "liability".

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

AVRUM M. GROSS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Richard L. Peter
Assistant Attorney General

RLP:jf

The 1977 amendment, effective May 18, 1977, in subsection (a), added "Except as provided in this section" to the beginning of the subsection, substituted "a municipality" for "an incorporated borough, city, or other public corporation of like character," and deleted "or for an injury to the rights of the plaintiff arising from some act or omission of the unit of local government" from the end of the subsection. In subsection (b), the amendment substituted "A municipality" for "An incorporated borough, city or other political subdivision" at the beginning of

the subsection and substituted "it" for "the incorporated borough, city or other political subdivision" at the end of the subsection. The amendment also rewrote subsection (c) and added subsections (d) and (e).

Editor's note. — Section 4, ch. 37, SLA 1977, effective May 18, 1977, provides: "This Act applies to all legal actions filed after the effective date of this Act."

Legislative committee reports. — For report on ch. 19, SLA 1975 (FCCS HCSSB 53), see 1975 House Journal, p. 144. For report on ch. 215, SLA 1975 (HCS CSSB 257 am FCC), see 1975 House Journal, p. 1455.

Sec. 09.65.090. Civil liability for emergency aid. (a) A person at a hospital or any other location who renders emergency care or emergency counseling an injured, ill, or emotionally distraught person who reasonably appears to the person rendering the aid to be in immediate need of emergency aid in order to avoid serious harm or death is not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission in rendering emergency aid.

(b) This section does not preclude liability for civil damages as a result of gross negligence or reckless or intentional misconduct. (§ 1 ch 32 SLA 1967; am § 1 ch 119 SLA 1971; am § 38 ch 102 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1976 amendment, effective May 29, 1976, rewrote subsection (a) and deleted the second sentence of subsection (b) which read "Gross negligence means reckless, wilful, or wanton misconduct."

Editor's note. — Section 47, ch. 102, SLA 1976, provides: "Sections 33 — 38 of this Act apply to all causes of action for medical malpractice which have not been filed in a court of this state before the effective date of this Act."

Sec. 09.65.095. Liability for administration of blood test. (a) No civil or criminal action arising out of battery may be brought against a health care provider for the act of taking a blood sample if the sample is taken

(1) at the request of a police officer when the arresting officer has a search warrant or court order authorizing the taking of the blood sample; and

(2) without the use of excessive or unreasonable force.

(b) As used in this section,

(1) "health care provider" means a nurse licensed under AS 08.68, a physician licensed under AS 08.64, and a person certified by a hospital as competent to take blood samples;

(2) "hospital" means a hospital as defined in AS 18.20.130(1), including a governmentally owned or operated hospital.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit recovery of damages incident to the improper or negligent withdrawal of blood. (§ 1 ch 80 SLA 1977)

Sec. 08.64.170. License to practice medicine or osteopathy. (a) No person may practice medicine, podiatry, osteopathy or acupuncture in the state unless he is licensed under this chapter, except that

(1) a physician assistant may examine, diagnose or treat persons under the supervision, control, and responsibility of either a physician licensed under this chapter or a physician exempted from licensure under § 370 of this chapter;

(2) a physician-trained mobile intensive care paramedic may render emergency lifesaving service; and

(3) a person licensed under AS 08.33 may perform acupuncture in the regular practice of dentistry, subject to the regulations of the Board of Dental Examiners.

(b) Repealed by § 4 ch 101 SLA 1974.

(c) A chiroprapist practicing in the state on May 16, 1972 is exempt from this section.

(d) A podiatrist practicing in the state on March 26, 1976 is exempt from this section, and shall be issued a license without examination if application is made within one year of the effective date of this act. (§ 35-3-81 ACLA 1949; am § 4 ch 148 SLA 1970; am § 1 ch 5 SLA 1972; am § 1 ch 21 SLA 1974; am §§ 3, 4 ch 101 SLA 1974; am §§ 1, 2 ch 24 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendments. — The first 1974 amendment, in subsection (a), substituted "medicine, osteopathy or acupuncture" for "medicine or osteopathy" in the introductory language and added a sentence which has been designated by the revisor as paragraph (3).

The second 1974 amendment designated the provisions of subsection (a) as subsection (a)(1), added paragraph (2) of that subsection, and repealed subsection (b).

The 1976 amendment inserted "podiatry" in the introductory language of subsection (a) and added subsection (d).

Legislative committee report. — For report on ch. 5, SLA 1972 (SCS CSHR 34), see 1971 House Journal, pp. 250, 251.

C.I.S. references. — 53 C.I.S. Licenses §§ 32 to 39; 70 C.I.S. Physicians and Surgeons §§ 8 to 14.

Sec. 08.64.180. Application for license. A person who desires to practice medicine, osteopathy or acupuncture in the state shall apply in writing to the department for a license. (§ 35-3-85 ACLA 1949; am § 1 ch 22 SLA 1960; am § 4 ch 143 SLA 1968; am § 3 ch 77 SLA 1969; am § 2 ch 21 SLA 1974)

Effect of amendment. — The 1974 amendment substituted "medicine, osteopathy or acupuncture" for "medicine or osteopathy."

Legislative committee report. — For report on ch. 143, SLA 1968 (HB 707), see 1968 House Journal, p. 836.

by the physician-trained mobile intensive care paramedic. (§ 14 ch 101 SLA 1974)

Sec. 08.64.367. Prescription or administration of laetrile by physicians. (a) No physician may be subject to disciplinary action by the State Medical Board for prescribing or administering amygdalin (laetrile) to a patient under his care who has requested the substance unless the State Medical Board in a hearing conducted under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) has made a formal finding that the substance is harmful.

(b) No hospital or health facility may interfere with the physician-patient relationship by restricting or forbidding the use of amygdalin (laetrile) when prescribed or administered by a physician and requested by a patient unless the substance as prescribed or administered by the physician is found to be harmful by the State Medical Board in a hearing conducted under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62). (§§ 1, 2 ch 227 SLA 1976)

Sec. 08.64.368. Permits for isolated areas.

Repealed by § 27 ch 148 SLA 1970.

Editor's note. — The repealed section derived from § 3, ch. 93, SLA 1965.

Article 5. General Provisions.

Section

370. Persons not affected

380. Definitions

Sec. 08.64.370. Persons not affected. This chapter does not apply to

(1) officers in the regular medical service of the armed services of the United States or the United States Public Health Service while in the discharge of their official duties;

(2) a physician or osteopath, who is not a resident of this state, who is asked by a physician or osteopath licensed in this state to help in the diagnosis or treatment of a case;

(3) the practice of the religious tenets of a church;

(4) Repealed by § 13 ch 127 SLA 1974.

(5) a person while serving as a student, intern, resident physician, or fellow at a hospital, clinic, or medical facility in the state;

(6) a physician in the regular medical service of the United States Public Health Service or the armed services of the United States volunteering his services without pay or other remuneration to a hospital, clinic, medical office, or other medical facility in the state. (§ 35-3-97 ACLA 1949; am § 4 ch 93 SLA 1965; am § 26 ch 77 SLA 1969; am §§ 23, 24 ch 148 SLA 1970; am §§ 1, 2 ch 88 SLA 1972; am § 13 ch 127 SLA 1974)

Effect of amendment. — The 1974 amendment repealed paragraph (4).

Legislative committee report. — For report on ch. 127, SLA 1974 (SCSHB 817 am S), see 1974 House Journal, p. 657.

Sec. 08.64.380. Definitions. As used in this chapter

(1) "board" means the State Medical Board;

(2) "practice of medicine" or "practice of osteopathy" means

(A) maintaining an office or place of business for the purpose of treating the sick or injured for pay; or

(B) the public display of one's name and the letters "M.D.", "M.B." or "D.O." or the words "physician" or "osteopath" or "osteopathic physician", or "osteopathic surgeon", or "osteopathic physician and surgeon", or a specialist designation such as "surgeon" or "dermatologist", "psychiatrist", or the like; or

(C) the assumption or promulgation of a title which tends to show that the person is willing or qualified to diagnose or treat the sick or injured; or

(D) for a fee prescribing, directing or recommending for the use of a person, a drug or medicine for the treatment, cure or relief of a disease, infirmity, bodily injury or defect; or

(E) for a fee performing a surgical operation for the cure, relief or reduction of disease, bodily injury, deformity, or defect; or

(F) Repealed by § 1 ch 117 SLA 1971.

(3) "unprofessional or dishonorable conduct" means

(A) a violation of the provisions of AS 11.15.060 or regulations lawfully adopted by the State Medical Board concerning abortion procedures and practice;

(B) habitual overuse of alcoholic beverages or depressant, hallucinogenic or stimulant drugs, as defined in AS 17.12.150(3), or addiction to the use of narcotic drugs as defined in AS 17.10.230(13);

(C) conviction of an offense involving moral turpitude;

(D) advertising professional services to the public except for notice of opening, closing, or removing practice, and except for directories listing physicians in a community on a uniform and nondiscriminatory basis, containing only factual, truthful descriptions of physicians and their services;

(E) making untruthful or fraudulent statements in the application for examination, or deceiving or cheating during the examination for license, or procuring a license by deceit or fraud;

(F) violating the Controlled Substances Act (P.L. 91-513; 84 Stat. 1242) or any other federal law pertaining to medical practice and drugs;

(G) violating the principles of medical ethics of the American Medical Association and of the Alaska State Medical Association;

(4) Repealed by § 27 ch 148 SLA 1970.

(5) "department" means the Department of Commerce.

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(6) "acupuncture" means a medical practice to cure disease or relieve pain, alter function or induce anesthesia by piercing portions of the body with needles;

(7) "physician-trained mobile intensive care paramedic" means a person who

(A) has successfully completed the advanced first aid course prescribed by the board;

(B) is trained by a licensed physician

(i) to carry out all phases of cardio-pulmonary resuscitation,

(ii) to administer drugs under written or oral authorization of a licensed physician,

(iii) to administer intravenous solutions under written or oral authorization of a licensed physician; and

(C) has been examined and certified as a physician-trained mobile intensive care paramedic by the board or by the board's designated representatives;

(8) "emergency lifesaving service" means medical assistance given to a person whose physical condition, in the opinion of a reasonably prudent person, is such that his life is endangered;

(9) "practice of podiatry" means the medical, mechanical, and surgical treatment of ailments of the foot, the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot, and superficial lesions of the hand other than those associated with trauma; the use of preparations, medicines, and drugs as are necessary for the treatment of these ailments; the treatment of the local manifestations of systemic diseases as they appear in the hand and foot, except that

(A) a patient shall be concurrently referred to a physician or osteopath for the treatment of the systemic disease itself;

(B) general anaesthetics may be used only in colleges of podiatry approved by the State Medical Board and in hospitals approved by the joint commission on the accreditation of hospitals, or the American Osteopathic Association; and

(C) the use of X ray or radium for therapeutic purposes is not permitted. (§§ 35-3-94, 37-3-38 ACIA 1949; am § 27 ch 77 SLA 1969; am § 3 ch 103 SLA 1970; am §§ 25 — 27 ch 148 SLA 1970; am § 9 ch 32 SLA 1971; am § 1 ch 117 SLA 1971; am § 4 ch 85 SLA 1972; am § 4 ch 21 SLA 1974; am §§ 12, 13 ch 101 SLA 1974; § 1 ch 127 SLA 1975; am § 4 ch 24 SLA 1976)

Cross reference. — As to malpractice actions, see AS 09.55.530 — 09.55.560.

Effect of amendments. — The first 1974 amendment added paragraph (6).

The second 1974 amendment added subparagraph (C) to paragraph (3) and added paragraphs (7) and (8).

The 1975 amendment added the language beginning "and except for directories

listing physicians" to the end of paragraph (3) (D).

The 1976 amendment added paragraph (9).

Legislative committee report. — For report on ch. 32, SLA 1971 (HB 111 am), see 1971 House Journal, p. 138.

The statutory definition of practicing medicine or surgery is very broad and within the literal meaning of the words

of a bachelor's degree. If after the annual review the board believes that the appointee has not made satisfactory progress toward award of a bachelor's degree, the department may dismiss the appointee, notwithstanding the provisions of AS 39.25.170.

(c) The executive officer shall:

(1) perform the administrative duties as required by the statutes and the department,

(2) carry out regulations and policy decisions, consistent with law, made by the Board of Nursing, and

(3) assist the board in the conducting of examinations, educational programs, preparation of minutes and other board administrative work.

(d) Repealed by § 1 ch 129 SLA 1974. (§ 1 ch 47 SLA 1967; am § 1 ch 81 SLA 1969; am § 2 ch 67 SLA 1973; am § 1 ch 129 SLA 1974; am § 49 ch 218 SLA 1976)

Effect of amendment. — The 1973 amendment added the second, third, fourth and fifth sentences of subsection (b).

The 1974 amendment repealed subsection (d).

The 1976 amendment substituted "Department of Commerce and Economic Development" for "Department of Commerce" in subsection (a).

Sec. 08.68.120. Bond.

Repealed by § 3 ch 59 SLA 1966.

Sec. 08.68.130. Disposition of fees.

Repealed by § 3 ch 59 SLA 1966.

Sec. 08.68.140. Applicability of Administrative Procedure Act. The board shall comply with the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62).

Sec. 08.68.150. Expenses. Members of the board are entitled to the per diem and travel expenses allowed by law. (§ 7 ch 90 SLA 1957)

Article 2. Examination and Licensing.

Section	Section
160. License required	230. Use of title and abbreviation
165. Malpractice insurance	240. Nurses licensed or holding temporary permits under previous law
170. Qualifications of professional nurse applicants	250. [Repealed]
180. Qualifications of practical nurse applicants	251. Lapsed licenses
190. License by examination	260. Inactive nurses
200. License by endorsement	270. Grounds for denial, suspension or revocation
210. Temporary permits	275. Limits or conditions on license; discipline
220. Fees	

Sec. 08.68.160. License required. A person practicing or offering to practice professional or practical nursing in the state shall submit evidence that he is qualified to practice, and shall be licensed under this chapter. (§ 1 ch 90 SLA 1957)

of court. The injunction proceeding is in addition to other penalties and remedies provided in this chapter. (art VIII ch 90 SLA 1957)

Article 5. General Provisions.

Section

400. Exceptions to application of chapter

410. Definitions

Sec. 08.68.400. Exceptions to application of chapter. (a) This chapter does not apply to

(1) a qualified nurse licensed in another state employed by the United States Government or a bureau, or agency, or division of the United States Government while in the discharge of his official duties;

(2) nursing service given temporarily in the event of a public emergency or disaster;

(3) the practice of nursing by a student enrolled in a nursing education program accredited by the board when the practice is in connection with the student's course of study; or

(4) the practice of nursing by a nurse enrolled in an approved refresher course.

(b) For purposes of this section the word "nurses" includes professional and practical nurses, and "nursing" means professional and practical nursing. (art IX ch 90 SLA 1957; am § 10 ch 129 SLA 1974)

Effect of amendment. — The 1974 amendment added paragraph (4) to subsection (a).

Sec. 08.68.410. Definitions. As used in this chapter

(1) "board" means the Board of Nursing;

(2) "licensed professional nurse" is equivalent to the common title registered nurse;

(3) "licensed practical nurse" is equivalent to the title licensed vocational nurse;

(4) "practical nursing" also means vocational nursing;

(5) "practice of professional nursing" means the performance for compensation of observation, care and counsel of the ill, injured, or infirm, or the maintenance of health or prevention of illness of others, the supervision and teaching of personnel; or the administration of medications and treatments prescribed by a licensed physician or dentist which require substantial specialized judgment and skill based on knowledge and application of the principles of biological, physical, and social science; but the foregoing do not include acts of medical diagnosis, or the prescription of medical therapeutic or corrective measures unless authorized by regulations promulgated jointly by the State Medical Board and the Board of Nursing and as implemented by the Board of Nursing;

(6) "practice of practical nursing" means the performance for compensation of selected acts in the care or prevention of illness, and in the care of the ill, injured, or infirm under the direction of a licensed professional nurse or a licensed physician or a licensed dentist not requiring the substantial specialized skill, judgment and knowledge required in professional nursing;

(7) an "accredited nursing education program" is a program having curricula and standards which meet the requirements established by the board;

(8) "endorsement" is the licensing or registering of an applicant without examination through the acceptance of a license or registration issued by any state or territory after a comprehensive examination which is equivalent to the examination offered in this state, and providing the applicant meets all other qualifications required by law;

(9) "advanced nurse practitioner" means a registered professional nurse who by virtue of specialized education and experience, has become certified to perform acts of medical diagnosis, and prescription of medical, therapeutic or corrective measures as authorized by regulations promulgated under (5) of this section. (§ 2 ch 90 SLA 1957; am § 5 ch 37 SLA 1970; am § 3 ch 67 SLA 1973; am §§ 11, 12 ch 129 SLA 1974)

Effect of amendments. — The 1973 amendment added the language beginning "unless authorized" to the end of paragraph (5).

The 1974 amendment substituted "state or territory" for "state, territory, or foreign country" near the middle of paragraph (8) and added paragraph (9).

Chapter 70. Nursing Home Administrators.

Section	Section
10. Creation of Board of Nursing Home Administrators	90. Application
20. Membership board; source of appointments; term of office	110. Licensing
30. Election of officers	120. Examination
40. Board meetings: Quorum	130. Provisional licenses
50. Duties and powers of the board	140. Expiration and renewal
60. Expenses	150. Fees
70. Applicability of Administrative Procedure Act	160. Unlawful acts
80. License required	170. Penalties
	180. Definitions
	190. Facilities operated by religious organizations

Sec. 08.70.010. Creation of Board of Nursing Home Administrators. There is established the Board of Nursing Home Administrators. (§ 1 ch 123 SLA 1975)

Legislative committee report. — For [Judiciary] am 11, see 1975 House Journal, report on ch. 123, SLA 1975 (HCSSB 132 p. 1221.

Sec. 08.70.020. Membership board; source of appointments; term of office. (a) The board consists of five members: two nursing home

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

POUCH K - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU 99811

March 10, 1977

Representative Charles H. Parr
Chairman
Committee on Health, Education and
Social Services
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: House Bill 296

Dear Mr. Parr:

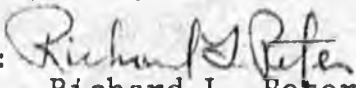
On looking over House Bill 296 which has been referred to your committee I notice that the title refers only to civil liability of health care providers, while section 1 mentions "civil or criminal" action.

Therefore to comply with Article II, Section 13 of the State Constitution and AS 24.30.020 which require that "the subject of each bill . . . be expressed in its title", we suggest that Page 1, Line 6 be amended to insert "and criminal" between "civil" and "liability".

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

AVRUM M. GROSS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: 
Richard L. Peter
Assistant Attorney General

RLP:jf