

H B

347

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

LABOR & COMMERCE

(7)

FURTHER: FINANCE

4/12/83

Date: 16 February 1984

The Committee on HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES has had HB 347

"An Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic medicine; and providing for an effective date."

under consideration and recommends:

do pass do not pass 4

do pass with attached amendments(s)

replace with CS for HB 347 (HESS) same title new title

and recommends _____

AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" New Fiscal Note

reports it back without recommendation Zero Fiscal Note Attached

referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Max Lasker
Terry Masten

MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

R. Adam V. Estenaga (Chairman)
Mike Davis Pass the bill as is
P. ten Coll. AMENDMENT APPROVED
Gregory
Think they should pass

Max Lasker
CHAIRMAN

STATE OF HAWAII NATUROPATHIC LAW

CHAPTER 455 NATUROPATHY

SECTION

- 455-1 DEFINED
- 455-2 APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION; FEE
- 455-3 QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS
- 455-4 STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN NATUROPATHY
- 455-5 ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD
- 455-6 POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD
- 455-7 EXAMINATIONS
- 455-8 LICENSE TO PRACTICE; BIENNIAL REGISTRATION
- 455-9 PENALTY

§455-1 Defined. For the purpose of this chapter the practice of naturopathy means the scientific application of air, light, sunshine, water, earth, cold and heat, electricity, hygiene and dietetics, bio-chemic system, psychotherapy, mechanical movements, manipulations, and appliances, specifically to eliminate toxic conditions from the human body and to promote the quality, quantity and flow of the vital fluids without the use of drugs, aiding nature with natural and

congenial agents or means either tangible or intangible to restore and maintain normal functioning; provided, that the practice of naturopathy shall not include the Hawaiian art of lomilomi or massage. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1300; RL 1945, §2651; RL 1955, §66-1]

§455-2 Application for examination; fee. Any person desiring to practice naturopathy shall apply in writing to the state board of examiners in naturopathy upon a blank form prepared and furnished by the board and shall include in the application such facts concerning the applicant as the board shall require. Each application shall be filed by the applicant and sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths. At the time of the application each applicant shall pay an examination fee of \$50 [75] to the department of regulatory agencies which shall not be refunded if the applicant fails to pass the examination.

No person shall be licensed to practice naturopathy unless he has been duly examined and has passed such examination. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1301; am L 1937, c 221, §1; RL 1945, §2652; RL 1955, §66-2; am L 1957, c 316, §6; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §15; am L 1963, c 114, §3; HRS §455-2; am L 1969, c 106, §1]

For additional licensing requirements, see L 1975, c 118, §35, appended as note to HRS §436-4.

Revision Note

Fee as modified by administrative action pursuant to §92-28 is shown in brackets.

§455-3 Qualifications of applicants. No application shall be received unless the applicant has resided in the State for not less than one year immediately preceding the date of application. Each applicant shall be a graduate of a high school. Each applicant shall, in addition, have had a two year liberal arts and science course from an accredited college or university and be a graduate of a legally chartered school, university, or college of naturopathy which requires a course of resident instruction of at least four years of nine months each of actual attendance, and includes in its course of study the subjects hereinafter listed for the minimum hours hereinafter listed:

Anatomy	650
Histology and embryology	130
Chemistry and toxicology	250
Physiology	300
Bacteriology	130
Hygiene and sanitation	130
Pathology	350
Diagnosis	600
Naturopathic theory and practice	900
Obstetric and gynecology	260
Jurisprudence	50
Clinical practice	400
Biochemistry and dietetics	240
Therapeutics	130
Total	4520

Each applicant shall have attended such school, university, or college for at least ninety per cent of the hours required. The addition of two years of liberal arts and science course shall not apply to persons who, on May 9, 1949, were

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lawfully licensed to practice naturopathy in the State or to persons holding diplomas or attending legally chartered naturopathic schools, universities, or colleges on such date. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1302; am L 1935, c 221, §2; RL 1945, §2653; am L 1949, c 214, §1; RL 1955, §66-3]

Hawaii Bar Journal

For discussion of residence qualification, see *The New Resident: Hawaii's Second-Class Citizen*, Steven K. Christensen, 5 HBJ 77.

§455-4 State board of examiners in naturopathy. The governor shall appoint in the manner prescribed by section 26-34 the state board of examiners in naturopathy, consisting of three members. Each member shall serve until his successor is appointed and qualified. All members of the board shall, before appointment, have been licensed to practice naturopathy in the State under the laws thereof in force at the date of the issuance of the license. [L 1937, c 221, §3; RL 1945, §2654; RL 1955, §66-4; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §5]

Cross References

Boards, generally, see §26-34 and notes thereto.
Departmental administration, see §§26-9 and 26-35.

§455-5 Organization of the board. The board of examiners in naturopathy may elect a president, a vice-president, and a secretary who shall each serve one year or until a successor is elected. The board may make such rules as it deems expedient to carry this chapter into effect. Two members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall serve without pay, provided, that the expenses of conducting examinations shall be paid out of the office expenses of the department of regulatory agencies upon vouchers signed by a majority of the board. [L 1937, c 221, §4; RL 1945, §2655; RL 1955, §66-5; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §15; am L 1963, c 114, §3]

Cross References

Rulemaking, see chapter 91.

§455-6 Powers and authority of the board. The state board of examiners in naturopathy may:

- (1) Adopt and use a seal to be affixed to all official acts of the board;
- (2) Make rules and regulations to determine the means, terms, translations, and definitions relating to the practice of naturopathy in the State;
- (3) Revoke or suspend any license issued to any person to practice naturopathy upon any of the following causes:
 - (A) Procuring or aiding or abetting in the procuring of a criminal abortion;
 - (B) Obtaining of or any attempt to obtain a license to practice naturopathy through fraud, misrepresentation, bribery, or deceit;
 - (C) Continued practice by a person knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease;

- (D) Advertising by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements;
- (E) Advertising, practicing, or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own;
- (F) Habitual drunkenness, or addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine, or other habit-forming drugs;
- (G) Professional misconduct, gross carelessness, neglect, or manifest incapacity; any one or more of the causes having been proved to the satisfaction of the board.

The board may not suspend or revoke a license, however, for any of these causes unless the person accused has been given at least twenty days' notice, in writing, and a public hearing in conformity with chapter 91.

The board may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers for the investigation of matters that may come before them and the presiding officer of the board may administer the requisite oaths.

In case any license is revoked for any of the causes named in this section, the holder thereof shall be immediately notified of the revocation, in writing, by the board. Licenses to practice naturopathy may be restored by the board. [L 1949, c 214, §2; RL 1955, §66-6; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §19; HRS §455-6; am L 1969, c 106, §2; am L 1974, c 205, §2(16)]

§455-7 Examinations. The state board of examiners in naturopathy shall conduct examinations at such times and places as it deems best, in the following subjects: anatomy; histology and embryology; chemistry and toxicology; physiology; bacteriology; hygiene and sanitation; pathology; diagnosis or analysis, including clinical, physical, x-ray, symptomatology, dermatology, and mental diseases; naturopathic theory and practice; obstetrics and gynecology; jurisprudence; clinical practice; biochemistry; therapeutics, including physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, heliotherapy, phytotherapy, orthopaedics; and such other subjects as the board may require. The examination shall be conducted in writing, but it may be supplemented by oral examinations, and by demonstrations or other practical tests as the board may require. If the applicant receives a general average of seventy-five per cent and does not fall below sixty per cent in more than two branches of the examination, he shall be considered as having passed the examination. [L 1937, c 221, §5; RL 1945, §2656; RL 1955, §66-7; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §19; HRS §455-7, am L 1969, c 106, §3]

Cross References

Disposal of examination papers, see §94-5.

§455-8 License to practice; biennial registration. Licenses to practice naturopathy shall be issued by the board in such form as the board determines, to those who qualify according to this chapter. Naturopathy physicians licensed under this chapter shall observe and be subject to all state regulations relative to reporting births and deaths and all matters pertaining to the public health with equal rights and obligations as physicians, surgeons, and practitioners of other schools of medicine. Every person holding a license to practice in the State shall reregister with the state board of examiners in naturopathy on or before December 31 of each odd-numbered year and shall pay a reregistration fee of \$15. The failure to so reregister and pay the reregistration fee constitutes a forfeiture of

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license; provided that the license shall be reinstated upon written application therefor together with payment of all delinquent fees and the sum of \$75. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1303; am L 1937, c 221, §6; RL 1945, §2657; RL 1955, §66-8; am L 1957, c 316, §7; am L Sp 1959 2d, c 1, §19; HRS §455-8; am L 1969, c 106, §4; am L 1975, c 118, §18]

§455-9 Penalty. Any person except a licensed naturopath who practices or attempts to practice naturopathy, or any person who buys, sells, or fraudulently obtains any diploma or license to practice naturopathy whether recorded or not, or any person who uses the title "natureopath", "naturopath", or "N.D.", or any word or title to induce the belief that he is engaged in the practice of naturopathy without complying with this chapter, or any person who violates this chapter, shall be fined not more than \$200, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. [L 1925, c 77, pt of §1; RL 1935, §1304; RL 1945, §2658; RL 1955, §66-9]

NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE;

AN ALTERNATIVE FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE

Are you aware that there exists in this country a medical profession that treats the CAUSE of disease and places emphasis upon the restoring and maintaining of health?

Naturopathy is a distinct system of healing based upon its own philosophy of health and disease. It may be defined as an art, science, philosophy, and practice following definite physical, chemical, biological, mental, and spiritual laws for the restoration and maintenance of health and the correction of bodily disorders without the use of drugs or surgery. For relief and cure it makes use of Nature's most beneficent forces and agencies on the theory that under the normal conditions of natural living the body is a self-recuperating organism.

A more complete explanation of Naturopathic Medicine is contained in the United States Department of Labor, "Dictionary of Occupational Titles," second edition, March, 1955. It states:

"Doctor, Naturopathic, *Naturopathic Physician*: A healer; diagnoses, treats and cares for patients, using a system of practice that bases its treatment of all physiological functions and abnormal conditions on natural laws governing the body; utilizing physiological, psychological, and mechanical methods, such as air, water, light, heat, earth, phytotherapy, food and herb therapy, psychotherapy, electrotherapy, physiotherapy, minor and orificial surgery, mechanotherapy, naturopathic corrections and manipulation, and all natural methods or modalities, together with natural medicines, natural processed foods, and herbs and nature's remedies. Naturopathy excludes use of major surgery, X-ray and radium for therapeutic purposes, and drugs."

While Naturopathic Physicians are concerned with the immediate causative factors of an illness, equal consideration or treatment is given to the basic, underlying causal factors or circumstances so frequent in many disorders. Particular emphasis is placed on the maintenance of health (or prevention of disease) through *health education* in nutrition, mental hygiene, physical fitness and other aspects of bodily care.

Naturopathic Physicians treat any and all conditions that come within the realm of *general practice*. (Cardiovascular problems, neurological, musculo-skeletal, and orthopedic diseases; gastro-intestinal, genitourinary, respiratory and dermatological problems are treated frequently as are pediatric or geriatric illnesses.) Naturopathic Physicians cooperate freely with any licensed doctor in the healing profession, when such cooperation is in the best interests of the patient.

Naturopathic services should not be considered ancillary or paramedical in relation to the medical profession.

Naturopathic Physicians have met a standard of qualification that compares favorably with graduates of other medical schools and they are equally scientifically oriented to perform and interpret diagnostic procedures.

The name "Naturopathy" is of comparatively recent date, but its philosophy and practices can be traced to antiquity. It does not discard a method because it is old, neither does it embrace a technique because it is new. Its methods and techniques have been tested upon the anvil of time and experience and proven effective.

In consideration of the above, it must be emphasized that Naturopathic Medicine is very much in favor of all modern, scientific advancement and techniques, (many of which have verified naturopathic concepts and principles) which extend the life and health of the human body providing such scientific endeavors do not violate natural or biological law.

New concepts of micro-biology, neurophysiology, physio-therapeutics and psycho-therapeutics have been incorporated into daily practice. Indeed, there is a tendency for many doctors of other healing professions to employ various aspects of contemporary Naturopathic Medicine.

The Naturopathic Physician familiarizes himself with what constitutes natural living learns to detect by diagnostic signs how, when and where departure from the normal or natural has taken place, and then applies his knowledge and skill, aided by the various kinds of Naturopathic treatments, to help bring about a return to the normal and natural. In reality Nature heals and cures. The Naturopathic Physician merely interprets Nature's laws for the patient and lends intelligent assistance.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

In simple terms, the philosophy of Naturopathic Medicine is based upon the premise that man is a part of his environment as well as being influenced by it and therefore, the health of his body and mind is governed by natural or biological (physiological) laws, which apply to all living organisms. The science of physiology has revealed these laws of nutrition, oxygenation, elimination, circulation, excretion, etc. that man must live in accord with. Disease is altered physiology (or pathology) and results when man does not live in accord with or actually violates natural or biological laws. In treating disease, Naturopathic Physicians utilize "physiological therapeutics" and thereby restore health.

A few moments of reflection will reveal a clear differentiation from the profession of orthodox medicine, surgery and chiropractic.

THE SCIENCE OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

The science of Naturopathic Medicine is essentially the thorough study of *all the basic sciences* (anatomy, physiology, pathology, biochemistry, bacteriology, hygiene and sanitation), and the scientific manifestations and modern-day verifications of its philosophical principles, in an accredited naturopathic college. In addition, the subjects of diagnosis (physical, clinical, symptomatological, X-ray and laboratory), and the subjects of Natural Medicine (natural therapeutics embracing nutrition, phytobotanical therapy, physical and physio-therapy, soft-tissue and osseous manipulation, psychotherapy, natural childbirth, homeopathy, etc.) are studied extensively. The curriculum also includes the specified subjects of pediatrics, orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, jurisprudence, dermatology, endocrinology, abnormal psychology and toxicology.

THE ART OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

The art or practice of Naturopathic Medicine consists essentially of applying the philosophy and science to the actual sick patient—first in an approved supervised internship program and then in actual practice after qualifying for licensure.

To insure standardization and competency in practice, particular emphasis is placed upon instruction in the art of diagnosis, including recognized laboratory procedures and utilization of all the latest scientific methods of investigation, specifically to search out the underlying causative factors of disease. Thus, adequate provision is made for the establishment of an accurate regime of treatment for the reduction or elimination of the etiological, pathological and symptomatic manifestations of disease.

The specific treatment of illnesses, injuries and reversible pathologies by Naturopathic Medicine embraces the psychological (emotional), nutritional, biochemical, neurological and physical fields of practice. These methods are correlated and administered in combination to produce the desired biological response or therapeutic effect.

SOCIOLOGICAL RECOGNITION OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

Naturopathic Medicine is practiced throughout the world. In England and other countries of the Commonwealth, professional associations of Naturopathic Physicians have been in existence for many years. Many European countries grant to Naturopathic Physicians recognition equal to that of all major healing professions. Germany has some 4,000 naturopathic practitioners. Recognition of the professional status of Naturopathic Medicine in the United States has existed for many years. Naturopathic Medicine is recognized in the states of Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

HISTORY OF NATUROPATHY

Many of the methods of treatment which the Naturopathic Physician employs have been in use since the time before history began. Sunshine, fresh air, heat, exercise, water, clay and mud baths, etc. served as agencies of cure long before man knew how to treat himself scientifically. We see a similar situation among the animals now.

In early historical times, massage, manipulation of a crude type, rules of diet and hygiene inculcated by religious doctrines were added. The Greeks contributed athletics and physical culture, while the Romans made extensive use of baths of all kinds.

During medieval times the Church fostered the various healing arts among which the methods of Natural Healing were outstanding. After the Renaissance, the Nature-Cure movement continued to develop in Central Europe, where it received considerable impetus.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century such men as Priesnitz, Rickli, Kuhne, Bilz, Schuessler, Father Kneipp, Just, Lahmann, Ehret, and others, made important contributions to the Natural Healing Art. They did much to popularize the work which was now called Naturopathy; the term originates from the incorporation of natural healing methods into the already existing practice of Homeopathy in Central Europe.

In this country, Benjamin Franklin and other early pioneers did much to advance the cause of Nature-Cure. Later, Naturopathy was brought over from Europe by Lust, Lindlahr, Carey, and others. Additions to the method of the Natural Healing Art were now being made very rapidly.

Additional information about Naturopathy can be obtained by writing to:

National College of Naturopathic Medicine
510 SW Third Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

Or

Clinic of Natural Medicine
505 W. Northern Lts. Blvd.
Anchorage, Ak. 99503



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

Pouch Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3991

March 5, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Furnace

FROM: Jay Livey
Legislative Analyst *JL*

RE: Regulation of Naturopaths in Other States
Research Request 84-055

Steve Levi of your staff asked that we compare the regulation and licensure of naturopaths in other states with the approach proposed by CSHB 374. There are currently six states, Washington, Arizona, Oregon, Hawaii, Nevada, and Connecticut, that license naturopaths. We were able to contact or obtain licensing laws for all of these states. The comparisons of the laws includes the following information:

- the entity responsible for the regulation;
- requirements for licensure as a naturopath;
- scope of naturopathic practice; and
- reciprocity arrangements with other states.

Responsibility for Naturopathic Regulation

CSHB 347 puts the responsibility for the regulation of naturopaths in Alaska within the authority of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. The department would have the authority to evaluate the qualifications of applicants, prepare and administer examinations to applicants and revoke and suspend licenses for cause. The State of Washington uses a similar structure, giving these powers to the Department of Licensing.

In four states, Hawaii, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona, the authority to administer the licensure law is given to a Board of Naturopathic Examiners. These boards may discipline licensed naturopaths through revocation or suspension of licenses, establish and administer licensure examinations, evaluate the qualifications of applicants and generally administer the licensure law. Three of these states, Hawaii, Arizona

and Oregon, have a three-member board composed of licensed naturopaths. Nevada has a five-member Board of Examiners of which three members are required to be naturopaths; one member is required to be a physician and one member must be a layperson.

Connecticut has a structure that divides the licensing authority between a Board of Examiners and the Department of Health Services. The board, composed of 2 licensed naturopaths and one layperson, has the authority to discipline licensed naturopaths according to procedures established by the law and administrative code. The board is also responsible for developing the licensure examination. The Department of Health Services administers the licensure statute, and has final responsibility for licensing naturopaths under the statute.

Requirements for Licensure

In summary, to be licensed as a naturopathic physician in any of these states, the applicant must be a high school graduate, have graduated from an approved school of Naturopathy and pass an examination administered by either a state department or state board of examiners. As proposed in the Alaska law, Hawaii, Oregon and Connecticut require that applicants complete additional college work at an approved school. We also found the the standards used by the states to define approved schools of naturopathy were fairly similar to those proposed in the Alaska law. All states require a mix of classroom and clinical study, a course of study that occurs over four years and a minimum number of hours required for graduation. Each state's requirements are summarized below.

Alaska. To be eligible for a license as a naturopath in Alaska, CSHB 347 would require the applicant to be a high school graduate or equivalent, and to have completed two years of postsecondary education at an accredited college of liberal arts and sciences, have successfully completed an examination given by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and not to have been licensed to practice naturopathic medicine in another state if the license has been revoked or suspended for disciplinary reasons. In addition, the applicant must have graduated from a legally chartered school of naturopathic medicine or a school of naturopathic medicine that meets specific curriculum requirements including a course of study of at least 4,000 hours of which 1,500 must be clinical.

Hawaii. In Hawaii, to be licensed as a naturopathic physician, an applicant must reside in the state for one year prior to application, be a high school graduate, have had two years liberal arts education at an accredited college and be a graduate of a legally chartered school of naturopathic medicine that meets specific curriculum requirements found in the law. In addition, the applicant must pass an examination prepared and administered by the Board of Naturopathic Examiners.

Arizona. Arizona law requires an applicant for a naturopathic license to be a high school graduate or the equivalent and to have graduated from a school of drugless therapeutics, approved by the Board of Naturopathic Examiners. The school must meet specific curriculum requirements specified in the law and provide a total of at least 4,500 hours of instruction. The applicant must also pass an examination prepared by the Board of Examiners.

Connecticut. Connecticut law requires an applicant for a naturopathic license to be a high school graduate, to have completed 64 weeks of study at a college or scientific school approved by the Board of Naturopathic Examiners and to have graduated from a legally chartered, reputable school or college of naturopathy approved by the board. To be approved, the school of naturopathy, must require a course of resident instruction of at least four years, with each year consisting of thirty-six weeks of actual attendance. The applicant must also successfully pass an examination given by the Department of Health Services.

Oregon. Minimum requirements to be eligible for a license of naturopathy in Oregon include a high school diploma, two years satisfactory study in an accredited college of liberal arts and sciences and graduation from a college of naturopathy approved by the Board of Naturopathic Examiners. To be accredited, the college of Naturopathy must provide at least 4,000 lecture or recitation hours. Applicants are also required to pass an examination administered by the board.

Washington. Washington requires applicants for a naturopathic license to be graduates of a school of naturopathic medicine approved by the Director of Licensing and to pass an examination prepared and administered by the Director of Licensing. To be approved, the school must require a high school diploma as a condition of admission.

Nevada. To be licensed as a naturopath in Nevada, the applicant must be 21 years of age or older, a citizen of the United States or be legally entitled to work and live here, a graduate of a school of naturopathic medicine that is approved by the Board of Naturopathic Examiners and must have successfully completed an examination administered by the board.

Scope of Practice

The scope of naturopathic practice allowed by the proposed Alaska law is similar to the scope of practice allowed in Oregon, Arizona, and Connecticut. These states all allow naturopaths to perform childbirth, draw blood for diagnosis purposes, sign birth and death certificates and perform minor surgeries.

However, the states of Washington and Nevada restrict the scope of naturopathic practice more than the proposed Alaska law. These states do not allow naturopaths to perform surgeries of any kind or perform natural childbirth (except in Washington if a licensed midwife is present). Naturopaths in Nevada must work under the supervision of a physician; however, they are allowed to draw blood for diagnosis.

Alaska. The proposed Alaska law would allow naturopaths to perform physical exams, write prescriptions for noncontrolled substances, sign birth and death certificates, diagnose disease according to training, treat patients by stimulating normal functions of tissues and organs sensitized by disease, draw blood for laboratory purposes, use electrical or other methods for repair and care of superficial lacerations and abrasions, and practice natural childbirth in obstetrics. According to the proposed law, a naturopath may not perform surgery except as related to childbirth, use controlled substances, use radiation therapy or use drugs except antiseptics, local anesthetics, minerals and extracts, compounds or concentrates obtained from plants or animals.

Hawaii. Hawaii's naturopathic licensing law does not specify a scope of allowable practice. However, it does state that "naturopathic physicians licensed under this chapter shall observe and be subject to all state regulations relative to reporting births and deaths and all matters pertaining to the public health with equal rights and obligations as physicians, surgeons, and practitioners of other schools of medicine." Because we were unable to contact representatives of the Hawaii Board of Naturopathic Examiners, we were unable to make specific comparisons to the proposed Alaska law.

Arizona. The Arizona law does not specifically include the scope of services naturopaths can offer. According to Dr. Milburn Shelton, President of the State Naturopathic Licensing Board, the scope of services is determined by the definitions found in the statute.¹ For example, naturopathy means "a system for treating the abnormalities of the human mind and body by the use of drugless and nonsurgical methods including the use of physical, electrical, hygienic, and sanitary measures and all form of physiotherapy."

Nonsurgical is defined to be "a system of treating the abnormalities of the human mind and body without surgical invasion of the human body, but does not preclude the use of acupuncture, electrical or other methods for the repair and care of incident and superficial lacerations and abrasions, benign superficial lesions and the removal of foreign bodies

¹Dr. Milburne Shelton, President of the Arizona Board of Naturopathic Examiners, (602) 937-9125.

located in superficial structures, and the use of standard clinical procedures in connection therewith." This definition allows procedures that are similar to ones allowed in the proposed Alaska law.

Dr. Shelton stated that naturopaths in Arizona could also perform physical examinations, prescribe substances authorized in the statutes, sign both birth and death certificates, treat patients with acupuncture, draw blood for laboratory purposes and practice natural childbirth. He also noted that naturopaths in Arizona are prohibited from performing the activities also prohibited in CSHB 347.

Connecticut. As with Arizona, the Connecticut law is not very specific concerning the scope of practice naturopaths are allowed to perform. However, according to Dr. Charles Soderstrom, President of the Board of Naturopathic Examiners, the scope of practice is very similar to the proposed Alaska law.² He noted that Connecticut naturopaths can perform minor surgery, practice natural childbirth, sign both birth and death certificates, draw blood for laboratory tests, and perform diagnosis. However, as in the proposed Alaska law, naturopaths may not perform major surgery, use controlled substances, or use radiation therapy.

Oregon. The Oregon statutes allow naturopaths to "treat the human body by use of drugless methods, which has for its object the maintaining of the body in, or of restoring it to, a state of normal health." Although the full scope of allowed services is not detailed in the statute, it does specifically mention that antiseptics and anesthetics can be administered, birth and death certificates can be signed and minor surgery (as defined in the statute) can be performed.³ Specific prohibitions mentioned in the law include the practice of optometry, performing chiropractic adjustments and prescribing drugs.

Washington. The Washington licensing law does not specifically detail the scope of naturopathic practice. According to Yvonne Braeme, Executive Secretary to the Drugless Examining Committee, the existing law in Washington, which was adopted in 1919, is outdated.⁴ However, she did note that naturopathic practice in Washington may be more restricted than that proposed by the Alaska law. In Washington, naturopaths are

²Dr. Charles Soderstrom, President, Connecticut Board of Naturopathic Examiners, (203) 633-5330.

³Minor surgery as defined in the Oregon law is very similar to the scope of services detailed in the proposed Alaska statute.

⁴Ms. Yvonne Braeme, Executive Secretary, Washington State Board of Drugless Medicine, (206) 753-3576.

Representative Furnace
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not allowed to sign birth and death certificates, draw blood for laboratory uses, perform natural childbirth without the presence of a licensed midwife, do surgeries of any kind or prescribe medicine.

Nevada. Of all the states that we contacted, Nevada had the most restrictive law concerning naturopaths. In Nevada, naturopaths are required to work under the supervision of a licensed physician and are not authorized to "perform those functions and duties specifically delegated by law to physicians, dentists, nurses, osteopaths, chiropractors, practitioners of traditional oriental medicine, podiatrists, optometrists, hearing aid specialists or physical therapists."

Specifically, naturopaths may not use x-ray or radium treatments, perform major or minor surgery, perform obstetrics, prescribe drugs or draw blood for any reason other than diagnosis. Naturopaths may sign birth and death certificates if they are co-signed by the supervising physician.

Reciprocity in Licensing

Reciprocity refers to the granting of a license by one state based on the fact that a license has been granted to the applicant by another state that has similar licensing requirements. The proposed Alaska law gives this power to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development assuming that the law in the state in which the applicant currently has a license is equivalent to the requirements of Alaska law.

Currently, the states of Arizona and Oregon have the power in their statutes to grant naturopathic licenses based on reciprocity agreements. The states of Nevada, Washington, Connecticut and Hawaii do not allow reciprocity.

I hope that this information is helpful to you. If you would like copies of the naturopathic regulations from other states or require additional research, please let me know.

JL

POSITION PAPER
 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 347 (HESS)

"An Act relating to the licensing of naturopaths; and providing for an effective date".

The committee substitute addresses the objections raised by the Department of Health Services and Social Services in its position paper on the original bill. The Department would like to offer two additional suggestions.

Modification of the language of 08.45.010 (4) is recommended as follows: "(4) provide for temporary permits to engage in the practice of naturopathy for persons who meet the requirements of AS 08.45.110 (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6). Temporary permits are valid until certification of the results of the next examination given under AS 08.45.120." Such language would make more specific the requirements for temporary licensure.

It is assumed that all three conditions listed under Section 08.45.130 must be met before an license by endorsement can be issued. If there is any question, insertion of the word "and" after 08.45.130 (1) would clarify the matter.

The bill would require the Division of Occupational Licensing to evaluate qualifications of applicants, establish educational requirements, evaluate schools and conduct examinations for licensure. This Department and, presumably, professional groups in the State would be available to assist as required in the discharge of these duties.

With the recommended changes, the Department of Health and Social Services has no objection to the passage of this bill.

Recommended: E. S. Rabeau
 E.S. Rabeau, M.D.
 Director
 Division of Public Health

Date: May 20, 1983

Approved: Robert London Smith
 Robert London Smith, Ph.D.
 Commissioner
 Department of Health and
 Social Services

Date: 5/25/83

NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE

Naturopathic Medicine is a distinct system of healing, a philosophy, science, art and practice which seeks to promote health through education and the rational use of natural agents and processes. As a separate profession, naturopathic medicine in North America traces its origins to Dr. Benedict Lust. Late in the nineteenth century, Lust came to the United States from Germany to practice and teach Hydrotherapy and "Nature-Cure" techniques popularized by Preissnitz, Kneipp and others in Europe. A committee of these practitioners met in 1900 and determined that the practice incorporate all natural methods of healing, including such elements as botanical medicines, homeopathy, nutritional therapy, medical electricity, psychology, and the emerging manipulative therapies. They called their profession "Naturopathy", a term first used by Dr. John H. Scheel, a German Homeopath. The American School of Naturopathy in New York City, founded by Dr. Benedict Lust, graduated its first class in 1902.

Although the name "naturopathic" is of relatively recent origin, the philosophical basis and many of the methods of naturopathic medicine are ancient. The modern naturopathic physician is a true heir to the Hippocratic tradition in Medicine.

PHILOSOPHY

The human body possesses enormous power to heal itself through mechanisms of homeostasis - restoring balance in structure and function and adapting to environmental changes. This vital force, the "vis medicatrix naturae", is the foundation of naturopathic philosophy and practice. The naturopathic physician uses those therapeutic substances and techniques which act in harmony with the body's self-healing processes and avoids treatments which are designed to counteract or supervene them. Ideally, naturopathic methods are applied as a means of assisting and augmenting this "healing power of nature". A cornerstone of natural therapy is cleansing, detoxification and regeneration.

Naturopathic medicine is a wholistic approach to health. By taking into consideration heredity, biochemical, emotional, environmental and psychological factors, disease manifestations are thus acknowledged from a polycasual perspective. Disease as a process rather than disease as an entity is emphasized and an understanding of the individual as an expression of the dynamic process of life is developed.

SCIENCE

The science of naturopathic medicine is a comprehensive body of knowledge derived from traditional and contemporary sources. It is a record of observation and research in diverse cultures and throughout history. Included in this science are the disciplines common to all healing arts; a thorough study of the human organism, how it is influenced by all aspects of its environment, and techniques of discovering the nature of the disease process. Naturopathic physicians apply the latest research in all branches of medical science and technology to their field, from discoveries of new facts about human physiology, biochemistry and nutrition to the most modern diagnostic tools and techniques.

Beyond these conventional studies, naturopathic medical science also embraces other diagnostic and proven therapeutic techniques which reflect its philosophical principles.

ART

The art of naturopathic medicine is essentially the application of philosophy and science to the individual. The naturopathic physician develops an ability to gain insight into the causes and effects of personal health problems and to use his or her own knowledge and skill to assist patients in finding solutions. Only in the role of teacher - the literal meaning of "doctor" - can a physician practice truly preventative medicine. In helping people to understand how the choices they make about their lives have an effect on their health, naturopathic physicians provide health education. The ultimate role of the physician is to provide each patient with the tools to achieve the highest possible level of health and the encouragement to use these tools.

PRACTICE

The naturopathic physician is trained as a general practitioner, able to provide a wide range of individual, family and community health services to persons of all ages.

Naturopathic treatment of illnesses, injuries, and reversible pathologies embraces the psychological and emotional, nutritional, biochemical, neurological, and physical therapeutic modes. These methods are administered in combination to produce a maximal desired response or therapeutic effect.

The therapies employed by the naturopathic physician include, but are not limited to the following:

1. CHINESE MEDICINE AND ACUPUNCTURE are concerned with the basic concepts of balance in and correct mobilization of the body's internal energy flow.

2. HOMEOPATHY utilizes the natural law of similars (like cures like) in treating highly personalized "symptom pictures" displayed by patients, a health profile that is derived from extensive life histories and life style analysis.

3. PHYSICAL MEDICINE explores the physiological effects and therapeutic use of heat, light, water, electricity, and sound.

4. NUTRITION focuses on diet and the uses of food stuffs, including vitamins, to correct nutritional deficiencies or imbalances as well as dietary therapies for specific metabolic conditions.

5. BOTANICAL MEDICINE involves a detailed survey of plants and plant knowledge, integrating traditional herbal knowledge with modern pharmacological research.

In all cases, the naturopathic physician emphasizes the patient's responsibility towards his/her own health and well-being.

BECOMING A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The first step in becoming a naturopathic physician is application to an established college of naturopathic medicine. The National College of Naturopathic Medicine is a four-year, N.D. degree-granting institution located in Portland, Oregon. The Admissions Office will be able to provide you with more information about NCNM's curriculum and specific admissions procedures.

The four years at The National College of Naturopathic Medicine are spent in a thorough study of the basic medical sciences, followed by two years of work in the clinical sciences. During the latter, students see patients in the Outpatient Clinic, and develop more specialized expertise in therapeutic modalities. The clinical science years are an important transitional period in the development of the student to a practicing naturopathic physician. In addition, NCNM's new curriculum allows a student to concentrate in certain areas of interest including those listed above. Because of extensive contact with patients under the supervision of a licensed naturopathic physician, and the flexibility that permits students to develop specialized skills and knowledge, the clinical years are generally viewed as the most rewarding and exciting--when being a naturopathic physician becomes a reality.

Upon graduation, most naturopathic physicians set up a private, general practice, though some physicians, by choice, limit their practice to certain classes of problems or therapeutic modalities. Since naturopathic medicine is a

re-emerging profession, most physicians need to be "trail blazers" to some degree by establishing themselves independently in a community which may have little understanding of what a naturopathic physician is and what he does. This provides both a personal and a professional challenge, a challenge that is consistently met with enthusiasm.

Opportunities for post-graduate study or specialty training are presently limited. Only a few clinical residencies are available to graduates of NCNM. In the future, when the profession of naturopathic medicine grows and prospers as is inevitable, inpatient hospitals and other long-term care facilities will allow for even greater exposure to a variety of patients and ailments as well as greater opportunity for specialization at a post-graduate level.

In the words of John B. Bastyr, N.D., President Emeritus of NCNM, "It takes a special kind of person to meet the challenges of naturopathic education and practice--one who is dedicated to the service of others through healing and health education, remembering always that he or she is merely a channel for the healing power of nature." If you are such an individual, we would encourage you to pursue a career in naturopathic medicine at NCNM, and again to quote Dr. Bastyr, "brightly light the path to tomorrow's health care."

Further inquiries about naturopathic medicine and the National College of Naturopathic Medicine may be directed to:

ADMISSIONS OFFICE
NATIONAL COLLEGE OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE
11231 SE MARKET ST.
PORTLAND, OREGON 97216
503-255-4860

November 1982

Clinic of Natural Medicine

Patton D. Pettijohn, N.D.

Naturopathic Physician

Dear Legislator,

I strongly urge you to support house bill 347 as passed by the H.E.S.S. committee.

You should be aware that because Alaska is without a separate licensing law for naturopathic physicians that the division of occupational licensing is attempting to force naturopaths to stop diagnosing and treating the sick in any way.

Enclosed you will find a recent cease and desist order. The contents do not represent complaints from the patients but from the division.

It is very important that you study the training naturopaths receive from naturopathic colleges. House bill 347 clearly defines naturopathic practice as taught in naturopathic colleges. It seems the opposition to this bill argue that the proposed legislation allows naturopaths too broad a scope of practice. This is a false statement. I would like to point out that naturopathic colleges have always taught the subjects listed in this bill. Also house bill 347 was patterned after Oregon's naturopathic licensing law which has been in effect for the last fifty-seven years. As a naturopath, I have been trained as a primary care practitioner. I see no reason why Alaska legislators should object to supporting a law that represents naturopathic practice in its entirety. Please evaluate for yourself the training that naturopathic colleges provide.

It is important for you to support a licensing law that best represents the the naturopathic profession based on facts and training. Please remember that the opposition to house bill 347 generally support Milo Fritz's substitute bill which was written by a medical doctor. Should the medical profession be allowed to arbitrarily define and restrict the scope of naturopathic practice?

I have been trained, tested and licensed in Oregon to use X-ray equipment for diagnostic purposes, to practice as a primary birth attendant including the use

of related minor surgery, and to prescribe natural plant drugs. Some plants have classified as drugs but this is no reason to prevent naturopaths from using them. We went to school for four years so that we would have the expertise necessary to safely prescribe them. Podiatrists and dentists are not medical doctors either but are allowed to prescribe drugs relating to their field of expertise and training. Naturopaths are only asking for the right to prescribe as trained which include natural plant, animal, and mineral substances, antiseptics and local anesthetics necessary for minor surgery.

Please don't let pressure from the medical profession convince you to support legislation that would strip away part of naturopathic practice. Professional training should be the issue. Please investigate naturopathic training for yourself and support legislation that best represents that training.

Sincerely,


Patton D. Pettijohn N.D.

Alaska State Legislature

District 11
3305 Oregon Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99503



While In Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3759

Representative Mae Tischer

April 28, 1983

Mr. Gary Perkins
P.O. Box 263
Chugiak, Alaska 99567

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Thank you for your comment on HB 347 (Naturopath Licensing). I do support this bill and agree that person should have a choice in seeking health care. I will include your message in the hearings on this bill.

Sincerely,

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

MT/cw

MEMBER: Rules
CO-CHAIR: Health, Education & Social Services
VICE-CHAIR: Community & Regional Affairs
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES: Health & Social Services • Rural Education Budget Oversight • Corrections

MESS. #9952 JUDY/MATSU 4/19/83

TO: REPRESENTATIVES FRITZ, TISCHER, M.MILLER, CATO, GOLL, KOPONEN, AND DAVIS

FROM: GARY PERKINS
PO BOX 263
CHUGIAK 99567 PH. 688-2954

MESS

I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE NATUROPATHICS LICENSED BY THE STATE. PLEASE SUPPORT HB347.

Alaska State Legislature

REP. MAE TISCHER
CO-CHAIRMAN

REP. MILO FRITZ
CO-CHAIRMAN



MEMBERS:
REP. MIKE MILLER
VICE CHAIRMAN
REP. BETTE CATO
REP. MIKE DAVIS
REP. PETER GOLL
REP. NIILLO KOPONEN

POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3777

House of Representatives
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

April 19, 1983

Mr. Scott Jamison
9411 Berners Avenue
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Jamison:

Thank you for your comment on HB 347, a bill relating to Naturopathic Physicians. As cosponsor of HB 347 you can be assured of my support for the bill

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mae Tischer".

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

MT/cw

MSG 83-00009169 PRTY 1 04/15/83 16:32:37 ORIG: LJ04 IN= 0019 OUT= 0162
FROM: PATRICIA/JUNEAU TO:
TARGET: LJHL SUB: P O M'S

TO: HOUSE HESS - REPRESENTATIVES FRITZ, TISCHER, M.W. MILLER, CATO,
DAVIS, GOLL, KOPONEN

RE: HB 347

FROM: SCOTT JAMISON PHONE: 789-9616(W)
9411 BERNERS AVENUE, JUNEAU, AK 99801 789-9798(H)

APR 18 1983

HESS

MSG: I URGE YOU TO SPONSOR HB 347 FOR LICENSURE OF NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS
IN THE STATE OF ALASKA.

FROM: NANCY WIGGEN PHONE: 586-4095
P.O. BOX 3165, JUNEAU, AK 99803

I AM IN FAVOR OF THIS BILL AND I AM IN FAVOR OF A FREEDOM OF CHOICE IN MEDICINE.
I AM IN FAVOR OF INSURANCE FOR NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE. I AM IN FAVOR OF
QUALITY IN NATUROPATHIC HEALTH CARE.

..EDM

*Dave -
Please be
sure to respond
me*

*Thank you for your comment on HB 347, ^{A Bill relating to} Licensure of Naturopathic physicians.
As co-sponsor of HB 347, you can be assured of
my & support for the bill.*

Alaska State Legislature

REP. MAE TISCHER
CO-CHAIRMAN

REP. MILO FRITZ
CO-CHAIRMAN



MEMBERS:
REP. MIKE MILLER
VICE CHAIRMAN
REP. BETTE CATO
REP. MIKE DAVIS
REP. PETER GOLL
REP. NIILLO KOPONEN

POUGH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3777

House of Representatives
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

April 19, 1983

Mr. Chuck Becker
833 West 19th
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Becker:

Thank you for your comments on HB 219. As a co-sponsor of the bill you can be assured of my support.

As originally drafted, the bill restricted the constitutional authority of the Board of Regents. The sponsor had the bill redrafted. A copy is attached.

I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mae Tischer".

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

Enclosure

MT/cw

MSG 83-00008146 PRTY 1 04/13/83 13:27:55 ORIG: LA01 IN= 0018 OUT= 0090
FROM: SHIRLEE ANC LIO TO: POMS JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJHL SUBJ: POM

4/13/83, SHIRLEE ANC LIO, 8146

TO: REPRESENTATIVES FRITZ, TISCHER, M.W. MILLER, CATO,
GOLL, KOPONEN, DAVIS AND LINDAUER

FROM: CHUCK BECKER, 833 W. 19TH, ANCHORAGE 99503
H 277-3789 W 562-0100

URGE YOUR SUPPORT FOR HB 219 WITH MODIFICATIONS; SUGGEST
DELETION OF TERM "DECISIONS" (OF BOARD OF REGENTS) AND
INSERTION OF "PROPOSALS AND INITIATIVES" IN LIEU THEREOF.
SECTION 14.40.740 (B) AND (C) SHOULD CONTAIN PROVISION FOR
EXPEDITED PROCESS. HEARINGS SHOULD REVIEW EFFICACY OF
EXISTING ADVISORY AND DECISION-MAKING SYSTEMS.

Thank you for your comments on HB 219. As ~~original~~
A cosponsor of the bill, you can be assured of my support.

As originally drafted, the bill restricted the
constitutional authority of the Board of Regents. The sponsor
had the bill redrafted. A copy is attached.

I appreciate your interest.

MB

MAR 25 1983

Soldotna, Alaska

March 20, 1983

HESS,
Anne Oriskany

Dear Mae Tisher,

I am writing to you in hopes you will consider our proposal for a Sheltered Workshop and Residential Care Home for the Retarded and Handicapped in this Area. This is so desperately needed here. There is nothing at all here after High school. I understand they are putting some in Nursing Homes, for lack of openings in the few places there is. This is no place for these people. They need to be needed, like all of us, and have a purpose in life. They are capable of doing so many wonderful things if they could have the training.

We have been told there are 250 people in this area that would

use this program. Can you imagine?
This is a figure put out by Voc Rehab
and people Count, a group that is
helping the parents to get this started.

Please will you consider this proposal
very carefully. We will always be grateful.

Sincerely,
Orrin and Adelaide Moore
Parents of a Down Syndrome
daughter (32 yrs)

Alaska State Legislature

REP. MAE TISCHER
CO-CHAIRMAN

REP. MILO FRITZ
CO-CHAIRMAN



MEMBERS:
REP. MIKE MILLER
VICE CHAIRMAN
REP. BETTE CATO
REP. MIKE DAVIS
REP. PETER GOLL
REP. NIILLO KOPONEN

POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3777

House of Representatives
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

April 18, 1983

Ms. Rose Ringstad
502 Monroe Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Ms. Ringstad:

Thank you for your comments on the Salvation Army request for the care of victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

I have supported legislation this session to increase penalties for sexual abuse and distribution and manufacture of child pornography.

I know that Salvation Army performs good services to a variety of people. I am not familiar with the grant request mentioned in your letter. If the request is for a grant through a state department, that department will have authority to allocate funds. If the grant is directly through the legislature, of course I will be involved.

With declining revenues, I am generally supporting the administration's cuts in social program funding. A small cut now is a signal that government funds may not always be available.

Sincerely,

Mae Tischer
Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

P.S. I would like to see the offender pay for his own rehabilitation and that of his victims.

MT/cw

502 Monroe Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
April 12, 1983

Dear Rep. Fischer,

Life involves emotions. Without emotions of hate, envy, jealousy, rage, insensitivity, low self-esteem, super-ego, inability to cope, frustration, insecurity, desperation there would be no domestic violence. Without emotions of love, compassion, understanding, need for sharing and need to share, desire to help, concern, sympathy, empathy there would be no Council on Domestic Violence to aid victims. A decision will be made soon regarding the care of victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse in the Fairbanks area. I am hopeful that the present recipients of a State Grant will not be granted a new contract for F/Y 1984. There will be a facility for caring for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse in Fairbanks.

The Salvation Army has prepared a grant request to care for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse. The Salvation Army has had a long history of helping persons who need a temporary support system. I strongly endorse the Salvation Army as a provider of services for the Council on Domestic Violence in the Fairbanks area.

The group who has received state funding for aid to victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse has demonstrated a complete disregard for accountability and responsibility.

Borough zoning was ignored when they moved into their location at 302 Charles Street without asking for a special exception.

When a Conditional Use Permit was requested, an area which was to be used as an apartment by an employee (a disallowed use) was not so noted on the required floor plan and not shown to the Borough Building Inspector.

The Conditional Use Permit which was granted over objections by families in the area specified that the facility would be used as a group home. Actually, a far greater percent of time and space was devoted to administration, a counseling office and public relations activity. Assistant Borough Attorney Terrence Thorgaard stated on February 26, 1982: "In this light, the 'home' probably cannot be overemphasized. Activities that are not incidental to a 'home' environment are not appropriate. These include 'out-patient' counseling and other uses that more properly should be characterized as 'office' or 'clinic'; both inappropriate to and, therefore, prohibited in the R-2 zone."

The requirement that a parking area be provided was ignored until shortly before requesting renewal of the CUP, one year later. On the narrow streets of Slaterville, this created a problem.

The group applied for and was granted state funding (this was never awarded, however, due to the controversy surrounding the organization) in the amount of \$208,000.00 for purchase of property at 302 Charles Street. Testimony by the owner indicated that his investment in the property was approximately \$115,000.00. This building was sold to the present owner by two realtors who were the President and a member of the Board of Directors of Wicca. They were aware of the cost of the building but apparently deemed a large profit to the purchaser for a one-year waiting period was acceptable when requesting a State appropriation of \$208,000.00.

Systematic, consistent embezzling of funds by the bookkeeper of Wicca went unnoticed by the Director of Wicca and the Wicca Board of Directors over a period of three years. State funds were received and state funds were used but how these funds were used or by whom these funds were used did not seem to be overly important. A total of \$141,000.00 was embezzled before the loss was noticed.

Recruitment notices for job openings by the Wicca organization do not list any minimum educational requirements for the Positions of Advocate, Legal Advocate, Child Advocate or Shelter Services Coordinator. One year of experience is listed as a qualification.

The above-listed variances from normal, responsible business practice show a lack of respect in the use of public funds and in conforming with public policy. The group should not be given any more public funds. I realize that thorough checking of all monies given out by the State as grants would not be economically feasible but I believe that grantees who have demonstrated this degree of irresponsibility in following established norms of operation should not be allowed to continue.

I request your support of the grant request by the Salvation Army for the care of the victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

Sincerely,

Rose Kingstad

Alaska State Legislature

REP. MAE TISCHER
CO-CHAIRMAN

REP. MILO FRITZ
CO-CHAIRMAN



MEMBERS:
REP. MIKE MILLER
VICE CHAIRMAN
REP. BETTE CATO
REP. MIKE DAVIS
REP. PETER GOLL
REP. NILO KOPONEN

House of Representatives
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3777

April 18, 1983

Ms. Joan L. Davis
Route 2, Box 159
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Dear Ms. Davis:

Thank you for your comment on the need for a sheltered work-shop for the handicapped. Those who attend or operate them appear to be pleased with the results. However, due to revenue declines, the Administration and the Legislature is faced with reducing spending in all areas.

While several programs within the Department of Health and Social Services perform useful tasks, I am inclined to agree with the Administration's reduction in funding levels. I believe, as I think you do, that programs that can develop into self-supporting operations are best. With the initial realization that government support may not be available, I expect more programs will take on that attitude.

Good luck in your efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mae Tischer".

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

MT/cw

APR 14 1983

Route 2 Box 159
Soldotna, Ak 99669
April 12, 1983

Rep. Mae Tischer
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Ms. Tischer,

The organization "People Count Inc." have submitted to Sen. Paul Fischer and Rep. Hugh Malone, a proposal requesting funds for a sheltered work shop and live in facility for the adult handicapped of the Kenai Peninsula.

Speaking as the mother of a 24 year old C.P. victim, this is desperately needed in our area.

I understand that many of these programs are being cut. But feel this one is unique, in as much as we hope to get our handicapped set up in a business in which they would be able to support themselves.

As President of the adult handicapped Parent Group, we are asking for your support.

Sincerely

Joan W. Davis

Alaska State Legislature

District 11
3305 Oregon Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99503



While In Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3759

Representative Mae Tischer

April 28, 1987

Mr. Steve Kemp
4101 University Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Steve:

Thank you for your comment on HB 347 (Naturopath Licensing). I do support this bill and agree that persons should have a choice in seeking health care. I will include your message in the hearings on this bill.

Sincerely,

Mae Tischer

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

MT/cw

MEMBER: Rules
CO-CHAIR: Health, Education & Social Services
VICE-CHAIR: Community & Regional Affairs
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES: Health & Social Services • Rural Education Budget Oversight • Corrections

Alaska State Legislature

District 11
3305 Oregon Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99503



While in Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3759

Representative Mae Tischer

May 9, 1983

Ms. Karleen Grummett
301 Seward Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Ms. Grummett:

I, too, believe that citizens should have the right to a choice of health care.

House Bill 347 relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic medicine is currently in the House Health, Education and Social Services Committee which I Co-chair. I will support its passage from the H.E.S.S. Committee.

Thank you for your comments. Please feel free to write again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mae Tischer".

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

MT/cw

MEMBER: Rules
CO-CHAIR: Health, Education & Social Services
VICE-CHAIR: Community & Regional Affairs
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES: Health & Social Services • Rural Education Budget Oversight • Corrections

Alaska State Legislature

District 11
3306 Oregon Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99503



While In Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 455-3759

Representative Mae Tischer

April 30, 1983

Ms. Pamela A. Fuller
P.O. Box 1174
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Ms. Fuller:

Thank you for your comment on HB 347 (Naturopath Licensing). I do support this bill and agree that persons should have a choice in seeking health care. I will include your message in the hearings on this bill.

A committee substitute for HB 347 has been proposed that would limit the authority of naturopaths and eliminate their use of prescription drugs, sugery and x-rays in their practice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mae Tischer".

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

MT/cw

MEMBER: Rules
CO-CHAIR: Health, Education & Social Services
VICE-CHAIR: Community & Regional Affairs
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES: Health & Social Services • Rural Education Budget Oversight • Corrections

Alaska State Legislature

REP. MAE TISCHER
CO-CHAIRMAN

REP. MILO FRITZ
CO-CHAIRMAN



MEMBERS:
REP. MIKE MILLER
VICE CHAIRMAN
REP. BETTE CATO
REP. MIKE DAVIS
REP. PETER GOLL
REP. NIILLO KOPONEN

House of Representatives

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3777

April 20, 1983

Ms. Nancy Wiggen
P.O. Box 3165
Juneau, Alaska 99803

Dear Ms. Wiggen:

Thank you for your comment on HB 347, a bill relating to Naturopathic Physicians. As co-sponsor of HB 347 you can be assured of my support for the bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mae Tischer".

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

MT/cw



406 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Jan. 20, 1984

Rep. Mae Tischer, Chair
Health, Education and Social Services
Committee
Anchorage, AK

Dear Representative Tischer:

Following are my preliminary views on HB225 and HB347 given as an individual and not as Chairman of the State Medical Board. In fact, I would respectfully request that final action be deferred on the bills until the State Medical Board has a chance to consider them at their February 23d and 24th meeting.

A subcommittee of the State Medical Board has been meeting with members of the Board of Optometry, other optometrists and representatives of the Department of Health and Social Services regarding the substance of HB225. The Medical Board as a whole was to meet with the optometrists at our last meeting in December, but the optometrists were unable to attend. My understanding is that the subcommittee could support the use of drugs for diagnosis but not for treatment which should be reserved for physicians.

I have some serious reservations on HB347. I think that surgical procedures as outlined in 08.45.150(5) should not be given until one can be sure that the surgical training of naturopaths is equivalent to that of physicians performing the same kinds of surgery. I also have a problem with the definitions of naturopathy and naturopathic medicine in 08.45.205 considering the discussion of the use of mechanical and electrical treatment. I think a permanent exemption of existing practitioners from the examination is an overuse of "grandfather" privileges.

I also have a basic doubt that legislation for naturopaths is needed at all. The evident lack of a national exam would tend to support this. Given the limited health services implied in the proposed bill, I believe public awareness of the naturopathic profession and its services could serve better and cheaper than this bill.

I'm sorry other commitments make it impossible to attend the hearings in person and hope this letter will receive your consideration.

Sincerely,

Hubert J. Gellert
HUBERT J. GELLERT

Clinic of Natural Medicine

Patton D. Pettijohn, N.D.
Naturopathic Physician

Oct. 8, 1982

Dear Candidate:

I am polling all the legislative candidates regarding their personal views towards licensing practitioners of naturopathic healing.

Licensing procedures for naturopathic physicians would insure the rights of many Alaskans to choose for themselves, because of preference, what type of health care service they use. This legislation would also serve to protect the public interest by making sure that those who practice as naturopaths in Alaska are qualified to do so.

Enclosed, are both a pamphlet concerning our education and a copy of sample legislation that was introduced last legislative session.

I would appreciate a response to the following questions:

- 1.) Would you support legislation similar to Senate Bill 274 which would insure Alaskans the right to use naturopathic services if it is their desire to do so?
- 2.) Would you be willing to co-sponsor legislation similar to Senate Bill 274?

Many of my patients and other interested Alaskans are interested in knowing which of the candidates would support such legislation. I feel using nutrition against disease is gaining substantial scientific and public support and the many possible side effects of drugs has oriented many people to a more natural health care approach.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding naturopathic medicine.

Sincerely,



Patton D. Pettijohn N.D.

Original Bill

Current Passed ^{Senate} *H E S S*
defeated in Senate Finance
Offered: 3/23
Referred: Finance

Original sponsor: Colletta by request

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 274 (HESS)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of
7 naturopathic healing; and providing for an effective
8 date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 08.01.010 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:
11 (24) practice of naturopathy or naturopathic medicine
12 (AS 08.45).

13 * Sec. 2. AS 08 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:
14 CHAPTER 45. NATUROPATHS AND NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS.
15 ARTICLE 1. REGULATION OF NATUROPATHY.

16 Sec. 08.45.010. DUTIES AND POWERS. The Department of Commerce
17 and Economic Development shall

18 (1) evaluate the qualifications of applicants for licenses
19 under this chapter;

20 (2) conduct hearings and keep records necessary to carry out
21 the purposes of this chapter;

22 (3) license naturopathic physicians in accordance with
23 AS 08.45.100 - 08.45.160; and

24 (4) provide for temporary permits for persons who are appar-
25 ently qualified to engage in naturopathic medicine to engage in the
26 practice of naturopathic medicine until certification of the results of
27 the next examination given under AS 08.45.120.

28 ARTICLE 2. LICENSING OF NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

29 Sec. 08.45.100. LICENSING REQUIREMENT. A person may not engage

suggested deletions ⊗ *in + instead*
put in licensing by reciprocity only
means licensing based on licensing from
another state, until there is enough
naturopaths to set up a board

1 in the practice of naturopathy or naturopathic medicine unless he first
2 obtains a license as provided in this chapter.

3 ⊗ Sec. 08.45.110. LICENSURE AS A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN. To be
4 eligible for a license as a naturopathic physician, an applicant shall

- 5 (1) hold a high school diploma or the equivalent;
6 (2) have completed two years of postsecondary education at an
7 accredited college of liberal arts or sciences;
8 (3) have attended at least 90 percent of the hours required
9 for graduation and graduated from a legally chartered school or college
10 of naturopathic medicine that has as a requirement for graduation suc-
11 cessful completion of a course of resident instruction of at least nine
12 months actual attendance in each of four years and successful completion
13 of a course of instruction totaling 4,500 hours or more; the course of
14 instruction shall include:

- 15 (A) anatomy and physiology;
16 (B) histology and embryology;
17 (C) microbiology;
18 (D) pathology;
19 (E) immunology;
20 (F) public health;
21 (G) toxicology;
22 (H) physical, clinical, x-ray and symptomatology diag-
23 nosis;
24 (I) first aid and emergency medicine;
25 (J) obstetrics and gynecology;
26 (K) orthopedics;
27 (L) minor surgery;
28 (M) proctology;
29 (N) otolaryngology;

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- (O) physiotherapy;
- (P) manipulative techniques;
- (Q) dietetics and clinical nutrition;
- (R) herbology;
- (S) naturopathic theory and practice;
- (T) naturopathic therapeutics;
- (U) clinical practice; and
- (V) jurisprudence;

(4) successfully complete an examination given by the department;

(5) not have a license to practice naturopathic medicine in another state, province, or territory, which is suspended or revoked for disciplinary reasons;

(6) be a United States citizen or lawfully admitted to permanent residence in this country; and

(7) be of good moral character.

Sec. 08.45.120. EXAMINATION. (a) An examination for licensing as a naturopathic physician shall be held at a time and place and shall be conducted as determined by the department. The examination shall be limited to the subjects listed in AS 08.45.110(3), each of which shall constitute a separate examination section. The examination shall be objective and in writing, but may be supplemented by oral examinations, and by demonstrations or other practical tests as the department may require.

(b) To pass the examination an applicant shall receive an overall average of 75 percent and may not receive less than 70 percent in more than two sections.

Sec. 08.45.130. ENDORSEMENT. The department may license a person as a naturopathic physician if the person is currently licensed as a

1 naturopathic physician in another state or in a province of Canada and

2 (1) that state or province maintains professional licensing
3 standards equivalent to those in this chapter;

4 (2) that state or province extends the same licensing privi-
5 lege to those holding a license in this state; and

6 (3) the person demonstrates to the satisfaction of the depart-
7 ment qualifications at least equal to those required of persons licensed
8 under this chapter.

9 Sec. 08.45.140. DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE. The
10 department may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a person or
11 applicant who

12 (1) has obtained or attempted to obtain a license under this
13 chapter by fraud or deceit;

14 (2) wilfully violates a provision of this chapter or a regula-
15 tion adopted under this chapter;

16 (3) engages in unprofessional conduct;

17 (4) impersonates another physician;

18 (5) practices under an assumed name; or

19 (6) is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

20 Sec. 08.45.150. FEES. The following fees are imposed under this
21 chapter:

22 (1) application for examination\$ 25

23 (2) application for reexamination 10

24 (3) license issuance or biennial renewal 100

25 (4) issuance of temporary permit 25

26 Sec. 08.45.160. NATURE OF NATUROPATHIC PRACTICE. A naturopathic
27 physician in the course of the practice of naturopathic medicine

28 (1) may perform physical examinations, write prescriptions
29 for substances authorized in this chapter, and sign birth and death

1 certificates;

2 (2) may use systems of diagnosis for which he has been
3 trained under AS 08.45.110(3);

4 (3) may treat patients by physiological, nutritional, psycho-
5 logical, mechanical, electrical, manual, hydrotherapeutic, ^(plant)phytothera-
6 peutic, mineral and organic substances and agencies, including acupunc-
7 ture, that are effective in stimulating normal function of tissues and
8 organs sensitized by disease;

9 (4) may

10 (A) draw ^{must be done in presence} blood for laboratory purposes, and use electri-
11 cal or other methods for the repair and care of superficial lacera-
12 tions and abrasions, benign superficial lesions, and the removal of
13 foreign bodies located in superficial structures;

14 (B) practice natural childbirth in obstetrics, including
15 related minor surgical procedures;

16 (5) may not

17 (A) perform surgery except as provided under (4)(B) of
18 this section;

19 (B) use controlled substances as defined in AS 11.81.-
20 900(b)(6) including cannabis; ^{marijuana}

21 (C) use radiation therapy; and

22 (D) use drugs except antiseptics, local anesthetics,
23 minerals and their extracts. and compounds or concentrates obtained
24 from plants or animals.

25 Sec. 08.45.170. CONTINUING EDUCATION. (a) The department may
26 prescribe by regulation continuing education requirements for persons
27 licensed under this chapter.

28 (b) Before a license issued under this chapter may be renewed, the
29 licensee shall submit to the department evidence of completion of con-

1 continuing education requirements.

2 (c) The department may exempt a licensee from the continuing
3 education requirement under (b) of this section upon an application of
4 the licensee setting out extenuating circumstances. A licensee may not
5 receive more than one exemption under this subsection in a five-year
6 period.

7 ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

8 Sec. 08.45.200. TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS. (a) A person licensed
9 under this chapter may use the following titles: "Doctor of Naturopathy"
10 or its abbreviation, "N.D.", "Naturopath", or "Naturopathic Physician".
11 A person licensed under this chapter may not use his title in a manner
12 that suggests that he practices a form of medicine or a healing art
13 other than naturopathy.

14 (b) A person may not use a title or abbreviation listed in (a) of
15 this section unless he is licensed under this chapter.

16 Sec. 08.45.205. VIOLATIONS. (a) It is unlawful for a person to

17 (1) fraudulently obtain or furnish a license, renewal, or
18 record required by this chapter;

19 (2) wilfully violate a provision of this chapter or a regula-
20 tion adopted under this chapter.

21 (b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a class B
22 misdemeanor.

23 Sec. 08.45.210. PRACTICING WITHOUT A LICENSE. A person who prac-
24 tices naturopathy or naturopathic medicine without first obtaining a
25 license is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

26 Sec. 08.45.220. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

27 (1) "department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic
28 Development;

29 (2) "naturopathy" and "naturopathic medicine" means the

1 treatment of the human body through the use of natural agencies, forces,
2 processes, and products, with emphasis on the response of the individual
3 to the disease rather than its treatment in isolation;

4 (3) "unprofessional conduct" means

5 (A) the habitual overuse of alcoholic beverages or
6 cannabis or the unlawful use of controlled substances as defined in
7 AS 11.81.900(b)(6); or

8 (B) conviction of an offense that is a crime of moral
9 turpitude, including murder, sexual assault, robbery, kidnapping,
10 incest, arson, burglary, theft, and forgery.

11 * Sec. 3. LICENSING OF PRACTITIONERS OF NATUROPATHY OR NATUROPATHIC
12 MEDICINE WITHOUT EXAMINATION. The commissioner of commerce and economic
13 development shall license all persons who, on the effective date of this Act,
14 meet the qualifications of AS 08.45.110(1) - (7) and who apply for licensure
15 under AS 08.45 not later than June 30, 1983.

16 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect July 1, 1982.

17
18 Known
Supporters

19
20 Abel
21 Martin
22 Vaska
23 Vic Fasil
24 Tim Keller

Against

Bennett
Elliason

Wentworth sent this to Bennett
(Finnish)!

CREATION OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS

~~BY~~ A BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN
NATUROPATHY SHALL BE CREATED
BY THE DEPARTMENT

AFTER
~~WHEN~~ THAN NUMBER OF
LICENSED PRACTITIONERS OF
NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE
HAS REACHED SIX IN
NUMBER.

WITHIN ONE YEAR.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS SHOULD
CONSIST OF

NATUROPATHIC PRACTITIONER
PSYCHIATRIST
MD
CONSUMER

ease + descent
Anch Pettyjohn - minor surgery:
vaginal laceration -
superficial laceration -

Cocaine -

Frogglove - Digitalis ~~proton~~

* Gary Jasper - Naturopathic Doc.

Mat Sue - Georgia Panbratz

Anch - Sandra Jacques - Chiropractor

Sherri Holley (Midwife-Lay)

Jean Brackling -

Mat Sue - Ruby Pettyjohn

Anch - Karen Jasper

Mat Sue - Capt Pettyjohn

Anch - Connie Walker

Mat Sue - Paula Pettyjohn

Anch - Bill Deal

Mat Sue - Tom Pettyjohn

* Anch - Lindy ~~Lee~~ Siegle

~~Mat Sue -~~

⊗ Anch - Kathy Herstenberger - Reg. Nurse

Mr. Bonner

Jasper

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

FAIRBANKS LEGISLATIVE
INFORMATION OFFICE
315 BARNETTE STREET, SUITE 101
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 452-4448

TO: House H.E.S.S. Committee
FROM: Legislative Information Office - Fairbanks
RE: POMS

The attached POMS were not delivered in person. We received all nine in the same envelope, therefore, we cannot verify the signatures. We are forwarding the original POMS to your committee and a copy to the interior delegation.

Thank you

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

POM's are limited to 25-50 words. These messages are transmitted via omnicom to Juneau by our staff on a time-available basis.

**ONLY THOSE SINGLE MESSAGES DELIVERED BY THE SIGNING INDIVIDUAL TO THE LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE BY PHONE, HAND DELIVERED, OR WRITTEN AT THE LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR TRANSMISSION VIA OMNICON AS A PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE. (Legislative Council Policy 6/81)

DATE 1/30/84

NAME EUGENE H LADASSOR

REPRESENTING INTEGRITY CONST.

MAILING ADDRESS PO Box 60132

FRISK AK ZIP 99706

PHONE (HOME) 4792528 (WORK) SAME

TO: HOUSE HESS + INTERIOR DELE.

REGARDING: HB 347

MESSAGE: I AM IN support of HB 347 to
ENACT LICENSING of NATUROPATHIC
PRACTITIONERS IN THE STATE of ALASKA

SIGNATURE _____

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

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DATE 2 FEB, 1984

NAME DEBERAH CHAPMAN

REPRESENTING SELF

MAILING ADDRESS P.O. BOX 80672

FAIRBANKS, AK

ZIP 99708

PHONE (HOME) 455-6824

(WORK) _____

TO: HOUSE HESS of INTERIOR DELE.

REGARDING: HB 347

MESSAGE: I am in support of HB 347

to enact licensing of Naturopathic

Practitioners in the state of Alaska

SIGNATURE

Deborah Chapman

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

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DATE JAN. 23, 1984

NAME JEANNE KEISTER

REPRESENTING SELF

MAILING ADDRESS SR. BOY 20608

FAIRBANKS AK ZIP 99701

PHONE (HOME) _____ (WORK) _____

TO: House Health Interior Delegation

REGARDING: HB 347

MESSAGE: I am in support of

HB 347 to license Naturopathic

Practitioners in Alaska

SIGNATURE Jeanne Keister

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

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DATE 1/24/87

NAME Mary Lee Burbo

REPRESENTING my

MAILING ADDRESS Po Box 81845

College Alaska ZIP 99708

PHONE (HOME) # (WORK) 457-5323

TO: House of the Delegate

REGARDING: HB 347

MESSAGE: I am in support of HB 347 to
waive licensing of naturopathic
practitioners in the state of
Alaska.

SIGNATURE Mary L. Burbo

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

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DATE 1-30-84

NAME JOHN M. M^cCORMICK

REPRESENTING SELF

MAILING ADDRESS S.R. BOX 20292

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA ZIP 99701

PHONE (HOME) 455-6747 (WORK) _____

TO: HOUSE HESS & INTERIOR DELE.

REGARDING: HB 347

MESSAGE: I am in support of HB 347

To enact licensing of naturopathic practitioners in the state of Alaska

SIGNATURE John M. M^cCormick

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

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DATE 1/26/84

NAME Judith Diamondstone

REPRESENTING _____

MAILING ADDRESS 761 A NMSH / UAF

Fairbanks, Ak ZIP 99701

PHONE (HOME) 479 3507 (WORK) 474 6634

TO: House HESS & Interior Dept.

REGARDING: H B 347

MESSAGE: I support H.B. 347 to
enact licensing of Naturopathic
practitioners in Alaska

SIGNATURE Judith Diamondstone

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

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DATE Jan 27, 1984

NAME Ed Berg

REPRESENTING _____

MAILING ADDRESS 3150 Totem Dr

Fairbanks ZIP 99701

PHONE (HOME) 479-2164 (WORK) _____

TO: Fairbanks area legislative delegation

REGARDING: HB 347

MESSAGE: Please support licensing of naturopaths in Alaska. They can be a valuable and less expensive source of good health care.

SIGNATURE Ed Berg

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

POM's are limited to 25-50 words. These messages are transmitted via omnicom to Juneau by our staff on a time-available basis.

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DATE _____

NAME John H. Sanby

REPRESENTING SELF

MAILING ADDRESS Mile 1411 Alaska Hwy

DELTA AK. ZIP 99757

PHONE (HOME) NONE (WORK) NONE

TO: House Hess & Interior Dept.

REGARDING: HB 347

MESSAGE: I am in support of
HB 347 to enact licensing
of Naturopathic
Practitioners in the State
of Alaska

SIGNATURE John H. Sanby

PUBLIC OPINION FORM

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DATE 01/31/84

NAME Dave Lacey

REPRESENTING SELF

MAILING ADDRESS Box 80765

College ZIP 99708

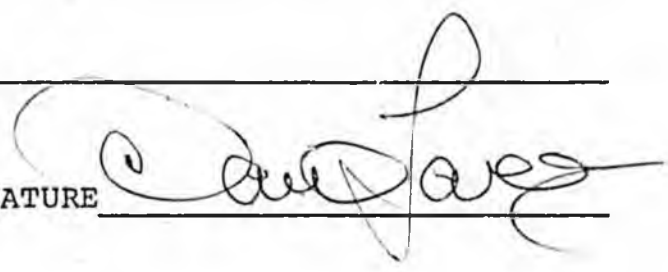
PHONE (HOME) (WORK) 4562871

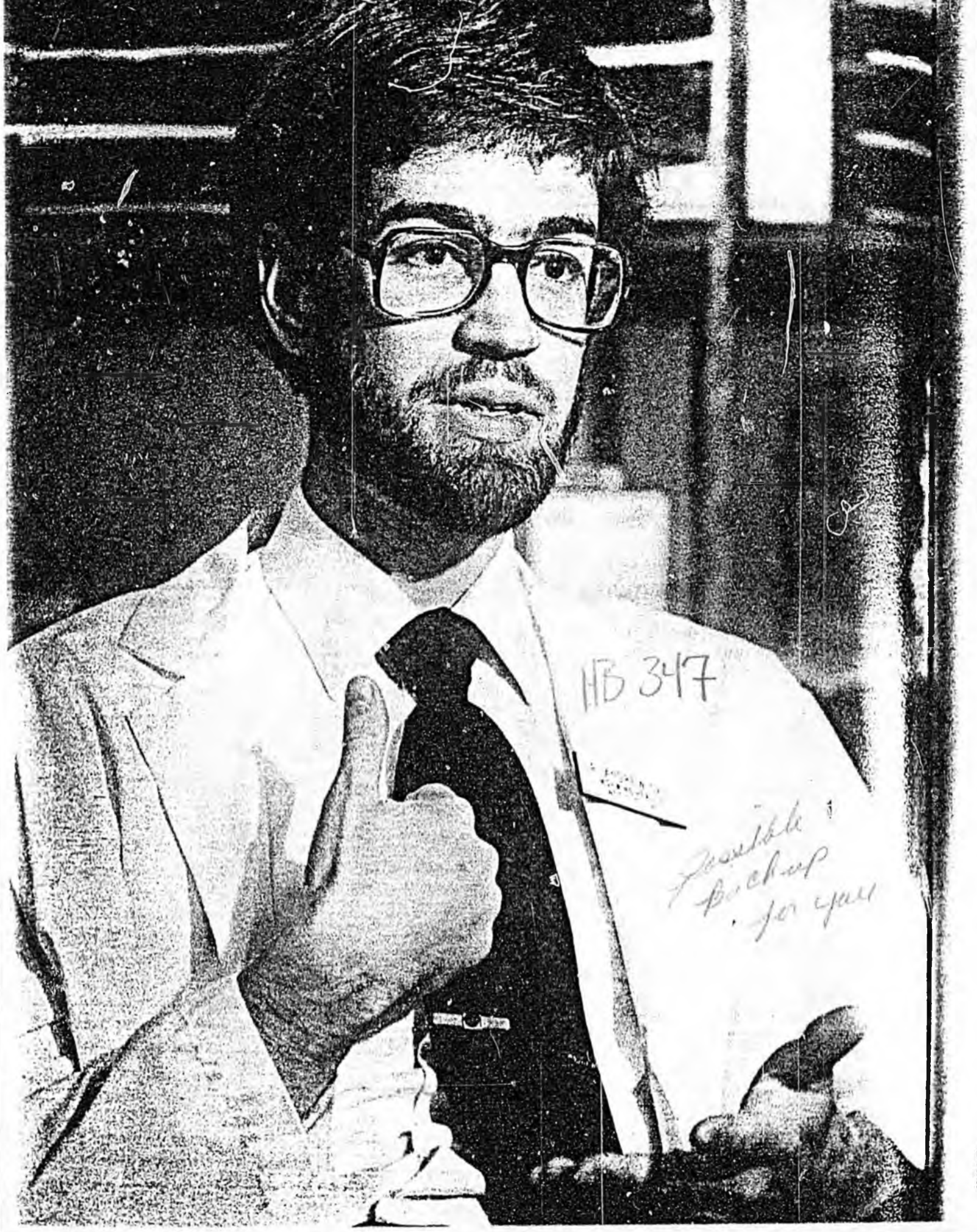
TO: House Health Interior Delegation

REGARDING: HB 347

MESSAGE: I am in support of HB 347

I hope Homeopathic practitioners are covered under this also.

SIGNATURE 



HB 347

Possible
backup
for you

THE PLOWBOY INTERVIEW

ANDREW SAUL: YOU CAN BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

"If we learn more than the doctor in areas of value to our health, it is our duty to apply this knowledge to the betterment of ourselves and our families. We need total health more than medically approved health."

So says 28-year-old Andrew Saul in the opening chapter of his manual *Doctor Yourself*. Saul is, it seems, engaged in a struggle to expand the frontiers of the medical self-care movement . . . taking the radical view—even in the eyes of some longtime self-help advocates—that a person who lives a truly healthful life should almost never need the services of medical professionals. In the process of spreading his message, Dr. Saul (he's not an M.D., but rather a doctor of naturopathy, a title recognized in several states and widely accepted in Europe) managed to become the first person certified by New York State to teach naturopathic healing and health-maintaining techniques . . . established the Ashwins Health Institute in Hamlin, New York . . . set up a charity vitamin dispensary for the poor in nearby Rochester . . . and published a shopper's guide to healthful supermarket foods, a how-to manual aimed at helping people through their first body-cleansing fast, and the book *Doctor Yourself*. Along with all that, he has still found time to teach classes at the State University of New York at Brockport, bombard local newspapers with alternative medical information, and generally make every effort to bring his message of natural health care to as many people as he possibly can.

In fact, Andrew Saul first came to MOM's attention while he was teaching a series of courses at last summer's Community of Homesteaders' Good Life Get-Together in Naples, New York. Once the MOTHER staffer who visited the festival saw that Dr. Saul's presentations were progressively better attended as the days went on, he sat on one himself . . . and quickly became convinced that the outspoken naturopath's ideas merited sharing with our readers.

So MOTHER sent Bruce Woods to visit Dr. Saul at the Ashwins Health Institute for an in-depth discussion. Mind you, by presenting their conversation (in edited form), we are not necessarily endorsing Dr. Saul's ideas, and—more important—we're certainly not trying to convince anyone to avoid traditional medical care. However, we did indeed find Saul's words to be a stimulating challenge to our own ideas of self-health responsibility. And by sharing his thoughts and providing access information on pertinent books and medical studies, we hope to help you, our readers, to be better able to make wise decisions on questions pertaining to your own health and that of your families. After all, there are not many other situations in which finding the right answer can be so vital.

PLOWBOY: Dr. Saul, you've made a name for yourself in the field of alternative medicine at a fairly tender age. That leads me to believe that your interest in medical alternatives goes back a goodly number of years.

SAUL: Well, in essence, I was drawn into natural healing because I found that regular healing didn't work. And I suppose the seeds of that realization were sown when I was a child. Like everybody else, I had the usual injections, and then I went overseas and had more shots, and I ate meals based on the so-called four basic food groups (again like everybody else), and I got sick like everybody else. Not all the time, of course, but often enough.

Now, my "conversion", if you can call it that, was a very slow process . . . I more or less backed into the alternative health field. You see, I was still intending to go into traditional medicine when naturopathic healing was introduced to me by Professor John Mosher at SUNY at Brockport, where I was enrolled in a premed program. Dr. Mosher challenged me on one simple point. He said, "If you really want to help people, why don't you at least investigate the natural healing techniques as well as those of conventional medicine. Let the merits of each system tell you which is best." So I began looking into the subject, and the break that turned me around was

Aubrey Westlake's *The Pattern of Health*. It's a rather unspectacular-looking paperback, but it's probably the most important volume I've read in the last 12 years. Westlake was an experienced English M.D. who had also backed into natural healing, so I could easily relate to what he had experienced. Briefly, he felt that, after 40 years as a physician, he'd spent too much of his time just bailing out leaking boats. He was frustrated by his inability to get down to causes . . . to promote self-help and to effect practical, deep-down cures. *The Pattern of Health* is the story of his discovery of alternative healing techniques. That book inspired me to read more on the subject, and one thing led to another. I soon started using basic naturopathic methods myself—such as fasting, switching to a vegetarian diet, and taking vitamin supplements—and I actually started feeling better.

PLOWBOY: Were there any other experiences that contributed to your disillusionment with standard medicine?

SAUL: Well, when I observed my first surgeries, I found that I wasn't particularly enamored with the idea of cutting out someone's adrenal glands, or otherwise "invading" the person's body, in the hopes of achieving a desired end, one that often wouldn't come about. But the conflict between my medical career and my "sideline" research into alternatives really became intense while I was studying in Boston.

PLOWBOY: Was that at Brigham Hospital?

SAUL: The Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, yes. Now don't get me wrong: That institution's staff members are very good at crisis medicine. But as far as knowing what kind of diet will help a person back to health . . . well, let's just say that I was amazed to see people who had diverticulitis or who'd just had a colostomy getting white bread, soda pop, overcooked vegetables, tiny little salads, slabs of overcooked meat, and no vitamin supplements at all. These were individuals who had been through grueling surgery—sometimes people who were dying—and this lack of nutritional care nailed home the point that orthodox medicine is sometimes wrong. Those who practice it often don't know what they are doing.

However, I also had to begin to ask myself whether I really knew what I hoped to be doing. And that concern led me to a great source of information. I started reading reprints produced by the Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research and found it to be an excellent outlet for good, hard medical and nutritional information. Better still, these reprinted articles are right out of the mainline medical journals . . . including *Clinical Physiology*, the *Journal of Applied Nutrition*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and the rest. The foundation has simply reprinted features that describe instances in which drugs do not work, and others that demonstrate how vitamins and foods can cure real diseases.

And that was what I needed to see . . . reports by doctors who'd worked with medical alternatives. At that point there was no turning back for me, because I was faced with overwhelming evidence . . . data provided by medical doctors, by researchers, by Ph.D.'s, and by leaders in their fields. I'd discovered a tremendous amount of material and I'd begun to see that nature cure was not just a questionable method of treating the common cold, but that it could also be used for cancer, encephalitis, meningitis, pneumonia, polio, diverticulitis, and other terrifying diseases.

PLOWBOY: Yet although you received your doctorate in naturopathy in 1976, you weren't able to actually use it until 1980.

SAUL: Yes, I was able to open the Ashwins Health Institute only after an uphill battle. Professor Mosher, an accountant named Keith

(continued on next page)

(continued from preceding page)

Taylor, and I began the process by filing for nonprofit corporate status. To do so, we had to obtain the approval of the state attorney general. And, as you probably know, natural healing is not yet considered legitimate medicine in New York State (but it is accepted in some others . . . including Oregon, Washington, and California).

At any rate, the attorney general approved us without question, and our next step was to approach the New York State Education Department, which actually licenses physicians in New York. We assured that organization that we weren't going to practice medicine or grant M.D. diplomas. So the Education Department approved us in short order, at which point we had to get an OK from the county supreme court. Once that was obtained, the state granted us, after some months, our nonprofit status. Then we asked the Internal Revenue Service to verify and underline what the state had done, and to grant us a tax exemption so that our donors' contributions would not have to be split with the government and could be applied, in total, to the services that we hoped to provide . . . the charitable vitamin dispensary that we now run, for instance.

This application turned into yet another round of forms and letters. Eventually, however, the IRS granted us tax-exempt status. I do believe that the whole process was worthwhile, though, because when a client or student comes to see me, he or she wants to be assured of dealing with a recognized and reputable professional. I'm always careful to point out that I'm certified by the state of New York to teach what I'm teaching.

“ A person really can choose to get well or to stay sick . . . and it's shocking to me that many people choose illness. ”

PLOWBOY: This would probably be a good time to give a working definition of naturopathy.

SAUL: Well, first of all, naturopathy could also be called *nature cure*, *natural healing*, or even *natural therapeutics*. Nature cure is very different from standard—or *allopathic*—medicine, because a naturopath does not use drugs and doesn't perform surgery.

Now the first question one might ask upon hearing that is “Well, then, what on earth do you do?”

To answer that, I have to admit that there are a number of naturopathic approaches. Natural healing is a highly diverse field. However, rather than limit myself to any one of these schools of thought, I believe in using sort of a team approach . . . that is, employing many such methods in concert. I'm interested in results rather than “pet” theories. All I want to see is people getting better, and any technique that they can use to get results is fine with me.

Furthermore, nature cure almost always is safer than allopathic medicine. After all, a healthful diet is probably the keystone to *any* form of naturopathic therapy. And there are no unpleasant side effects of eating right.

PLOWBOY: It would seem that you're saying the patient bears the responsibility for his or her own health, then.

SAUL: Exactly. A person really *can* choose to get well or to stay sick . . . and it's shocking to me that many people choose illness. I often tell folks that everybody has the *right* to be sick. And I'm not being flippant when I say that! If a person really wants to get well, he or she won't mind making a change of lifestyle . . . or taking *whatever* course of action will help him or her get better.

If an individual wants to get well her enough, or perhaps I should say if a person wants to get well, *enough* . . . he or she will be willing to take such steps. In fact, my most successful students often tend to be just a bit desperate and discouraged . . . and that combination can sometimes yield remarkable results. Many people do their best work when their backs are against the wall.

PLOWBOY: Why is it that nature cure has such a limited acceptance in this country? Isn't it far more generally recognized overseas?

SAUL: Naturopathy is downright *mainstream* in many other countries. In Germany, for example, naturopathic healers are abundant. Furthermore, there *was* a time when nature cure practitioners were far more common in the U.S. In Florida, for instance, two sister bills were passed in 1927: the Naturopathic Practice Act and the Medical

Practice Act. In those days, naturopaths and medical doctors often worked side by side. But by 1959, the nature cure practitioners were no longer being licensed, while, of course, the M.D.'s are to this day.

The official reason for such “precautionary” restrictions is to protect people from quack therapies. And many individuals *have* been taken in by treatments that are statistically invalid. Unfortunately, orthodox medicine leads the league in the use of statistically invalid approaches to human illness. One has only to read Ivan Illich's *Medical Nemesis* to verify that medicine not only is without statistical significance in many cases, but also is sometimes definitely harmful. One out of five people admitted to a typical research hospital today will acquire an iatrogenic—or doctor-caused—disease.

PLOWBOY: Can you cite some well-documented clinical evidence of the effectiveness of nature cure?

SAUL: Yes, a great deal of it. You have only to go to the *Journal of Applied Nutrition*, to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, to *Clinical Physiology*, to *The Lancet*, or to any of the many excellent British and German journals to find that such techniques are well established. For instance, in 1950 Dr. Benjamin P. Sandler, a United States Navy physician, then at the Mayo Clinic, treated tuberculosis—and did so more effectively than anyone *else* at that clinic at the time—using nothing but a high-protein, low-carbohydrate diet.

Then too, Dr. William J. McCormick of Toronto, Canada has—since 1946, at least—been using high doses of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) to treat herniated or ruptured disks, as well as a variety of infectious childhood illnesses. Or how about Dr. Frederick Robert Klenner of Reidsville, North Carolina? For 45 years he's been using vitamin C as an antibiotic, an antitoxin, and an antihistamine. He's employed it, with success, against polio, meningitis, tetanus, encephalitis, and a number of other serious diseases. This man is giving *injections* of vitamin C, and reported—in *A Physician's Handbook on Orthomolecular Medicine*—that vitamin C is the most useful therapeutic substance available to the doctor.

Klenner suggests that when an M.D. admits a patient to the hospital, the first thing he or she should do is to administer vitamin C while deciding what other course of action to take. In many cases, the physician won't *have* to do anything else . . . because the vitamin therapy will cure the condition. Why, high doses of vitamin C can even be a beautiful treatment for infected cows. I worked on a dairy farm for a while before I started practicing, and helped inject doses of a million or more units of antibiotics to cows with mastitis. Yet if farmers would give their milking stock 20,000 to 30,000 milligrams of vitamin C and eight ounces of cider vinegar a day, the animals wouldn't have mastitis problems.

Colds, cancer, bronchitis, pneumonia, herpes, meningitis, encephalitis . . . how, people ask, can one vitamin cure so many different illnesses? The answer is that the *lack* of one vitamin can *cause* many different illnesses.

PLOWBOY: Hold on there. Are you saying that you know of people who've achieved a complete and total remission of *genital herpes* as a result of vitamin therapy?

SAUL: Yes, that's the proper term for it . . . complete and total remission. The specific form of vitamin C used was calcium ascorbate, in conjunction with sizable doses of L-lysine, a magnesium supplement, and a vegetarian diet. The amount of calcium ascorbate may exceed 40,000 milligrams daily. And yet, proportionate to body weight, that's no more vitamin C than a sick rat would manufacture!

PLOWBOY: Right. Rats, goats, and many other animals produce vitamin C in their bodies, and the amount varies with the creature's health.

SAUL: Yes, a healthy rat may manufacture the equivalent of a human dose of 6 grams a day. A sick rat—or goat—will manufacture a good deal more.

Vitamin C is inexpensive . . . has broad-spectrum utility . . . is effective . . . and is safe. Yet it gets absolutely no significant attention from the medical community. Perhaps that's because physicians don't believe that anything cheap, safe, and generic *could* work.

PLOWBOY: And, of course, it's also available without a prescription.

SAUL: That's precisely why vitamin C appeals to *me*, because I'm trying to promote *radical* wellness self-reliance. By that I don't mean that people should just learn when to go to the doctor or how to avoid mixing their medicines. Such concepts are little more than grade

school-level medical self-reliance. I want people not only to know what type of approach might help them, but also to be able to take the appropriate action and get results, totally on their own. People no longer *have* to suffer.

PLOWBOY: And it was to spread the word about such health care that you came out with your self-published book, *Doctor Yourself* . . . which I believe you've called a "health homesteader's handbook".

SAUL: The purpose of *Doctor Yourself* is to describe—in simple, practical, immediately useful terms—12 ways people can improve their own health.

PLOWBOY: But how do you convince them that they have the capability of managing their own health?

SAUL: The book addresses that fear right off. The first chapter explains that it's easy—and safe—to be your own doctor . . . if you know how. The *absence* of knowledge is what should be feared.

PLOWBOY: Well, how can a person obtain the necessary knowledge? What sorts of materials are available to the public?

SAUL: *Doctor Yourself* lists about 140 readily available books and articles, and that's by no means intended to be a complete bibliography. However, the Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research should be the first source a person investigates. [EDITOR'S NOTE: See the access list accompanying this interview.] I'd even go so far as to suggest that anyone interested in self-care get one copy of every reprint and book the foundation publishes. These would prove to the person, as much as anything *can* be proved by written material, that "real" doctors do cure diseases with nutrition . . . with fasting . . . with vitamins . . . and with minerals.

Then again, people can simply go to their local libraries, and even to medical libraries—no one's going to throw them out—and research any disease that they'd like to understand. I'd also suggest visiting a pharmacy, borrowing the establishment's copy of the *Physician's Desk Reference for Prescription Drugs*, and reading enough of it to appreciate how dangerous many drugs are and how little is known about the majority of them. Yet another valuable source of information is the *Merck Manual*. It's a 2,400-page medical text, and it sells for about \$12. That's almost like getting four years of medical education for \$12!

PLOWBOY: It sounds like quite a bargain.

SAUL: Yes. This is a book that practically every physician has on his or her desk, and one that every health homesteader should have, too. Now, you might well ask, do I really believe people are going to go through this volume and learn everything they need to know? Certainly not. In fact, I think much of the information in the *Merck Manual* concerns ways of approaching illness that I'd disagree with. But the book does at least correctly describe symptoms and conventional treatments. It will let a reader know what the *medical* approach to a specific problem would be.

I also highly recommend *Dr. Schuessler's Biochemistry* by J.B. Chapman, M.D. The 168-page book lists the 12 Schuessler cell salts and tells exactly how to use them . . . it's doubly cross-referenced . . . and it's probably the most valuable single medical book for the home I've ever seen. [EDITOR'S NOTE: The 12 Schuessler cell salts were synthesized, in 1873, by the German biochemist whose name they bear. Many naturopaths believe they can be used to relieve disease by restoring the minerals missing in the affected tissue.]

The next book that belongs in the health homesteader's library is *Boericke's Materia Medica*, ninth edition, by William Boericke. This 1,000-page volume, a detailed presentation of homeopathic theory and treatment, will set you back about \$20.

The possible additions to this list are, of course, about as numerous as the world's diseases. But it's safe to say that you could make a good "tool kit" with six or seven books . . . six or eight herbs . . . a very big bottle of vitamin C . . . some good multiple vitamins (everyone should, I think, take a high-potency natural multiple vitamin daily) . . . and a few other basics.

PLOWBOY: So the tools and the information needed for medical self-reliance are probably more accessible than most people believe. But aren't there some legal implications of doing one's own doctoring?

SAUL: First of all, it's completely lawful to doctor yourself. The Constitution provides for that. You may also treat your immediate family if you—and they—wish. Should you start prescribing for a friend or a neighbor, though, you'd be venturing into legal corridors. And,

if you *charge* for treating a neighbor or friend, you are definitely asking for trouble.

Then again, though, I don't *treat* anybody. And I don't diagnose, prescribe, or operate. Instead, I *teach* people how to diagnose and how to treat themselves to get specific results. They may use that education or not . . . it's up to them.

PLOWBOY: I've read that you're opposed to vaccination.

SAUL: Slow down a second. I do counsel people frequently on the pros and cons of vaccination. But I never tell anyone *not* to get shots or *to* get shots. I simply point out the alternatives that are available. Our four-year-old daughter has never had an injection, and our son is no longer getting them, yet both youngsters—lifelong vegetarians—are at least as healthy as the other children in the neighborhood.

PLOWBOY: Even though they're exposed to the many contagious illnesses children encounter in school?

SAUL: Yes. And if you're initially put off by this idea, remember that the unvaccinated child poses absolutely no threat at all to the other children, because the others *have* had their shots. So the only possible complaint can be one of neglect, with the argument that says, "If you don't allow vaccinations, you're injuring that child." But that just isn't necessarily a true statement. The fact of the matter is that many injections—including the diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus shots—are not without risks of their own. What's more, many vaccines may not be all they're cracked up to be. For instance, there was a medical doctor up in Canada who treated polio with iodine supplements in the 1950's. The method is called iodine prophylaxis, and the effectiveness of his treatments suggests that the popularization of iodized salt has had more to do with the elimination of polio in America than the polio vaccine!

Now I am not saying that there's no statistical significance to results with the Salk vaccine. But I also believe that, on a scale of 1 to 10, it definitely ranks below 2. Whereas I think vitamin C, a vegetarian diet, and iodine will actually prevent polio *more* effectively. Once again, all of the evidence supporting this theory can be found in articles available from the Lee Foundation.

PLOWBOY: Let's say an individual who's reading this interview decides, "Well, this Dr. Saul seems to make some sense, and I know I haven't been taking care of myself as well as I could." Then . . .

SAUL: What should he or she do?

PLOWBOY: Yes. And—to be more explicit—if someone isn't ready to jump into a major lifestyle change with both feet, what initial steps might give him or her enough immediate results to provide encouragement?

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DR. SAUL'S "OPTIMAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS" (OHR) FOR VITAMINS COMPARED WITH THE U.S. RECOMMENDED DAILY ALLOWANCE (RDA)

	U.S. RDA	OHR
VITAMIN A	5,000 IU	20,000 IU
B VITAMIN COMPLEX		
Thiamine (B-1)	1.5 mg	75 mg
Riboflavin (B-2)	1.7 mg	75 mg
Niacinamide (B-3)	20 mg	250 mg
Pyridoxine (B-6)	2.0 mg	75 mg
Cobalamin (B-12)	6 mcg	125 mcg
Biotin (B-7)	0.3 mg	0.7 mg
Pantothenic Acid	10 mg	150 mg
Folic Acid	0.4 mg	0.8 mg
VITAMIN C	60 mg	4,000 mg
VITAMIN D	400 IU	500 IU
VITAMIN E	30 IU	600 IU

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Saul informed us of a good source of vitamins, although he was careful to point out that he wasn't necessarily recommending the other products sold through this outlet. It seems that Bronson Pharmaceutical (Dept. CMEN, 4526 Rinehart Lane, Los Angeles, California 91011) sells ascorbic acid vitamin C powder for \$1.50 a 100-gram, postpaid in the U.S.

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SAUL: Well, the very first thing I recommend is that people stop eating meat.

PLOWBOY: Whoops!

SAUL: I know, I lose a lot of people on this point. But I'm not out to make friends . . . I'm out to tell people what I believe is the *truth*.

Unfortunately, a lot of my students kind of run into a brick wall right there. They are just not *willing* to give up the hot dogs and hamburgers in order to get rid of—say—their arthritis. Well, if they're not ready to drop meat, they should no longer look at themselves as victims of this demon arthritis, but rather as victims of their own stubbornness. This is why motivation is so important. Natural healing works . . . but only if *you* do.

You know, I was in a class once, and I mentioned that rats make their own vitamin C, and someone asked, "Does that mean rats are a good source of vitamin C?" I replied, "Sure, if you eat your rats *raw*. Once you cook the meat, the vitamin C content is almost nil."

I think that's why traditional Eskimos tend to be healthy . . . because they eat raw meat. If they tried to subsist on *cooked* meat, they'd all be *seriously* vitamin-deficient. People who do eat meat, then, probably should do so the way that true carnivorous or omnivorous creatures do: Eat the whole animal . . . skin, bones, blood, intestines, brains, eyes . . . *everything*.

“ . . . the popularization of iodized salt [may have] had more to do with the elimination of polio in America than the polio vaccine! ”

PLOWBOY: Would that actually provide a balanced . . .

SAUL: It'd be a *perfect* diet. If you completely consume a raw, freshly killed animal, you'll get everything you need . . . all the vitamins, all the minerals, everything. But that's repugnant to us, because, you see, we're *not* meat eaters by nature.

However, to return to my subject, people who do stop eating meat typically find that—for instance—their hay fever isn't as bad, their allergies aren't as severe, or their skin doesn't break out as much. This is due, in part, to the fact that these "new" vegetarians are avoiding all of the chemicals that find their way into meat: the hormones, the antibiotic residues, the colorings, and the preservatives.

On top of all that, when people stop eating meat, they spend less on food. I save \$20 a week simply as a result of being a vegetarian. Now that's \$80 a month tax free . . . without having to go out and *earn* it. I'm all for that!

PLOWBOY: There are, of course, any number of arguments as to whether humans are *by* nature, omnivorous or vegetarian . . . and there are also any number of people who'll give you very convincing evidence pointing one way or the other. However, I suspect that the *key* here is the *quality* of the meat that people can get nowadays.

SAUL: Look, I'm not telling people that they *have* to stop eating meat. I'm saying that if I were they, I'd stop eating meat right away. If they do so, regardless of the validity of one or another of the arguments about mankind's nature, I believe they'll get results. They'll feel better, they'll have fewer illnesses. That's *my* real reason for not eating meat, because a vegetarian diet *works*.

That should hardly come as a surprise. After all, when you buy a cut of beef, for example, you're getting the dead muscle tissue of an animal that's been raised in a highly confined environment *and* on a very limited diet.

PLOWBOY: That environment was probably quite stressful, too.

SAUL: The meat could contain lead if the animal was grazed near an interstate highway, or be doped with antibiotics or other chemical residues. And, on humanitarian grounds, some farming conditions are deplorable . . . those typical of many veal-raising operations, for instance.

PLOWBOY: We recently did an interview with Dr. Michael Fox of the Humane Society of the U.S., and he touched on that. **EDITOR'S**

NOTE: See MOTHER NO. 79. In fact, he cited evidence that human diseases are developing resistance to antibiotics as a result of the huge quantities of these substances that are given to animals.

SAUL: Worse yet, we're actually starting to see humans contracting diseases as a consequence of eating animals that have been fed "kill-floor scraps", or—as they're commonly called—"meat by-products". Think of it this way: A steer goes to market, and the muscle meats by no means make up the whole animal . . . there's also a lot of waste that is processed into meat by-products. And these substances sometimes include the entire *bodies* of animals that are cancerous or have other diseases that make them unfit for human food. Well, according to a report by Dr. P.F. McGargle—a veterinary surgeon who did meat inspection—published in *Preventive Medicine Forum*, countries in which these ground-up animal by-products are used in livestock food have an unusually high incidence of human cancer. Childhood cancer, in particular, is much higher in countries that use kill-floor scraps when producing feed for hogs, chickens, and turkeys.

Now if you organically raise your own livestock, or if you're a hunter and you get wild game . . . surely that animal had a better chance to get a balanced diet rich in minerals and vitamins—and lived a better life—than did a steer confined to an intensive feedlot. Even so, I still think we should eat the whole animal—*raw*—if we're going to call ourselves omnivorous.

PLOWBOY: What actions *other* than adopting a vegetarian diet would you recommend?

SAUL: If a person is not on insulin or any medication that requires eating, I'd suggest a short fast (four to six days) to rid the body of the toxins accumulated over years of unhealthy living. Fasting, by the way, is also a commonly used naturopathic treatment for certain illnesses.

PLOWBOY: Do you have any tips that might help a first-timer get through a fast? A lot of people are really intimidated by that idea.

SAUL: We have a little brochure called "Techniques for Successful Fasting" that many individuals have found helpful. Basically, it makes the following recommendations: [1] Go into the fast with a positive attitude. Some folks think they're surely going to die if they stop eating. Of course, that's not true, unless they have a health problem such as diabetes and *can't* fast. [2] They should attempt a 50/50 juice/water fast . . . consuming half fruit juice and half water, either mixed together or in alternation.

PLOWBOY: In any amounts that they feel comfortable with?

SAUL: Yes . . . *any* amounts. [3] They should continue their vitamin supplements while fasting. Now some naturopaths say you don't need these "boosters" while fasting—*or*, indeed, at all, *if* you're eating a healthful diet—but my feeling is that in real life, with its stresses of jobs and kids and traffic jams, you'll find it worthwhile to take vitamins every day.

[4] The next tip is to have a nightly enema during the fast—on any day that you don't have a bowel movement naturally—to rinse out the wastes that accumulate in the bowel and are not being eliminated. Otherwise, toxins will remain in your body when your fast is over. Note: I lose a lot of individuals when I recommend that nightly enema, but, again, I'm not out to win buddies.

[5] And the last piece of advice is to come off the fast slowly and gradually. If you fast for four days, take a day or two to come off it. If you fast for six days, take at least two days.

PLOWBOY: Just how does one come off a fast gradually?

SAUL: Stick to fruit salads, vegetable broths, and such . . . and eat half of what you want but do so twice as often as you normally would. If you try all these steps, you'll almost certainly succeed. Most people who have fasted and hated it were on a water fast with no vitamins and no enema.

PLOWBOY: If people do manage to give up eating meat and make their way through the first fast, what should they then consume on a day-to-day basis? What do you feel would be healthful?

SAUL: A two-thirds raw food diet. Or what I prefer to call a two-thirds salad diet. I recommend, for example, an all-fruit breakfast, with some cheese or yogurt, and an all-salad lunch. Try to use sprouts instead of lettuce . . . sprouts are a complete protein while lettuce is not. Then, for supper, eat any meatless menu that you like . . .

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going very light on sweeteners and very light on eggs. I also recommend drinking three glasses of raw fruit or vegetable juice a day . . . preferably before meals.

PLOWBOY: What about breads?

SAUL: Whole grain breads can be a very valuable part of any diet. There are other ways to get your grains, though. Sprouting your wheat, for instance, is a superb way of getting complete protein.

And this brings us to an opportunity to exercise some real dietary economy. If people want to save money and still feel that they're getting enough protein, they should be sure to have a cereal bowl full of sprouted grain or beans a day. You can grow a whole jarful of sprouts for pennies. In fact, you could live on an all-sprout diet for less than \$3.50 a week!

“If you completely consume a raw, freshly killed animal, you'll get everything you need . . . all the vitamins, all the minerals, everything.”

There are people right now who are starving to death in America—many of them are elderly—because they can't live on the \$10-\$12 a week that they can spend on food. If these people were to eat, say, a diet consisting of half sprouted wheat and half sprouted alfalfa, lentils, mung beans, sunflower seeds, or chick-peas, they would get all of the protein they need . . . all of the vitamins . . . and all of the minerals. Then, if a person had just a little additional money, he or she could supplement that all-sprout diet with a daily eggnog . . . the latter being simply a glass of raw milk and a raw egg yolk only, with maybe a little sweetener added. That would provide an excellent poverty-level diet. Now I am *not* suggesting that we should all eat that way. I'm saying if I had only \$4.00 a week, I could be very healthy on that amount of money.

PLOWBOY: And very bored, perhaps.

SAUL: Very bored, but also very *alive*. You know, it doesn't *cost* much to get good nutrition, but we neglect our need for it. I wonder how many nursing homes even give a high-potency natural multiple vitamin every day?

And simple, easily available vitamins can actually fight drug addiction! I've written to Nancy Reagan and expressed my support for her fight against drug abuse in children. And I told her that our work at the Ashwins Health Institute—in particular our vitamin dispensary that serves the poor in Rochester—has shown us that substance abuse trails off when individuals get adequate vitamin supplements . . . especially B vitamins and vitamin C in substantial quantities. I suggested to Mrs. Reagan that she help develop a national vitamin supplementation program. Unfortunately, all I got in reply was a polite letter from her press secretary.

Yet I've talked to people at St. Joseph's House of Hospitality in Rochester who often seemed to be so drunk they couldn't stand up without my holding them. We get such alcoholics on vitamin C and B complex, though, and those individuals can get *off* the booze. And that means a lot.

More amazing still, in Scotland it's been discovered that people who—in the course of treatment for cancer—were given morphine, or even heroin, can be injected intravenously with ten grams of vitamin C a day, and break the addiction in less than ten days . . . with *no* withdrawal symptoms, maintenance drugs, or side effects!

PLOWBOY: Hasn't it been said that almost 90% of all North Americans don't get enough vitamin C?

SAUL: Yes. William J. McCormick, the Toronto, Canada M.D. I mentioned before, did tests on several thousand individuals. He did find that 90% of them were vitamin C-deficient.

That may sound like a shocking statistic, but look at our nearest animal cousin, the gorilla. It's a vegetarian animal . . . one that's anatomically very similar to human beings and one which gets over *six thousand* milligrams of vitamin C a day in its normal diet. Yet the government's telling us that we need (according to the RDA) about one one-hundredth of that amount. Now somebody's wrong, and I'll

side with the gorilla and against the government.

Of course, that common human deficiency is very *low*. I find that people simply get *hungry* when they take vitamin C. . . . and controlled experiments aside, it all comes down to what individual is willing to do. If any reader of this interview wants to do a safe experiment, all the person has to do is start taking the amount of vitamin C that I recommend and see if he or she feels better after a few weeks. **[EDITOR'S NOTE: See the accompanying chart.]** The proof is in the pudding. You can't argue with that, any more than you should ignore Ivan Illich's disclosure that survival rates for the most common types of cancer—those that make up 90% of all cases—have remained virtually unchanged for the past 25 years.

PLOWBOY: Are you saying that all of our new chemotherapy drugs have made no progress in treating these cancers?

SAUL: Very little. Let me point out—as Linus Pauling has noted—that the medical establishment has double standards when it comes to vitamins and medicines. A drug may not work all the time, and may even have dangerous side effects, but still be considered a worthwhile risk for a possible success. Whereas if a vitamin doesn't work all the time, but is totally safe, most physicians won't even *try* it.

PLOWBOY: Are there any other easy self-help courses of action that you'd recommend?

SAUL: Well, for one, there's the "spontaneous release by positioning" technique (as developed by Lawrence Hugh Jones, D.O.), which is a method—a first aid technique—for adjusting a person's spine. **[EDITOR'S NOTE: We'll describe this method in detail in our next issue.]**

PLOWBOY: You seem to be sowing a number of self-help seeds, Dr. Saul. What do you hope will result from such work?

SAUL: Most of all, I'd like to see people stop living *with* their illnesses and start living *without* them. I dream of a nationwide system of neighborhood health cooperatives, which will make individuals so self-reliant that they can simply bypass the professionals. And I mean bypass the naturopath *as well as* the medical doctor. Now if someone has a broken leg or is bitten by a rabid dog, for heaven's sake, they'd still have to seek medical help. The secret is not to *never* go to a doctor . . . the secret is to rarely *need* to go.

PLOWBOY: So you believe that every illness is a result of unhealthy living.

SAUL: Basically, yes.

PLOWBOY: How does naturopathic theory explain the existence of contagious diseases?

SAUL: I could probably fill your magazine responding to that question, but I'll try to be brief. First of all, there is no absolute proof that germs are the *primary* cause of any illness. Yes, germs are found at the scene of illness. But then, detectives are found at the scene of a crime, and that fact doesn't mean that they committed it.

PLOWBOY: OK.

SAUL: In fact, many medical doctors have, during the last 150 years, gone on record as saying that they believe the germ theory isn't valid. It certainly doesn't seem to explain cancer very well . . . or heart disease . . . or mental illness . . . or diabetes. At least 20 billion dollars' worth of cancer research hasn't been able to defeat malignancy, or we'd all be vaccinated for it, you can be sure of that.

That's the first basic point. The second is that if we go back to Robert Koch, who formulated Koch's postulates—upon which the germ theory is based—we find that there's a logical flaw in that argument. The first postulate says that you can isolate the germ in a sick animal. The second postulate says you can culture that germ and then—here's the third postulate—inject that cultured germ into a healthy animal and produce the symptoms characteristic of the illness. The fourth postulate states you can then remove the germ from the newly sick animal . . . and it will be the *same* germ, thus proving that the microorganisms caused the disease.

Now that sounds ironclad. But—as Andrew Weil, M.D. points out in his book *The Natural Mind*—there's a flaw in postulate three. How is the germ presented to the animal? By bypassing all of the body's defense systems, since it's injected directly into the bloodstream!

The naturopath claims that disease resistance is the *main* story! It *allows* germs to become a factor.

PLOWBOY: Are you saying, then, that someone who leads a healthful life would be less likely to contract a contagious disease?

SAUL: Absolutely. They'd be less likely to catch it, and if they *did*, it would be less severe. Here's a simple example. Our children had been playing with the neighbor's kids just before those children's chicken pox became visible, at the most contagious stage of that disease. A few days later, the other kids had chicken pox. But our youngsters developed only five or six spots apiece. We upped their vitamin C and that was the end of that.

PLOWBOY: That sounds analogous to the increased disease and bug-attack resistance shown by healthy, organically grown plants.

SAUL: Certainly. And you can apply that same line of comparison when considering the laboratory animals used in medical research. Think about the white rats—generation after generation after generation of them—that are fed only commercial rat food. That diet can't possibly contain every natural factor . . . it can only contain what we humans think rats need for a healthy life. OK?

So all of these rats get the same diet . . . one that quite possibly is deficient, and certainly is given in excess. We introduce germs to these animals and they drop dead. When I was in Australia, I studied with Professor S.A. Barnett of the Australian National University in Canberra. He asserted that if those same experiments were conducted with London sewer rats, the results would be quite different, because those rodents wouldn't be so quick to die. Not only do London sewer rats have a more broadly based diet . . . they're also, of course, constantly exposed to germs. There simply wouldn't be any rodents if the population wasn't able to resist illness. Again, resistance to the question . . . not germs.

And people can *build* resistance by getting plenty of rest . . . plenty of exercise . . . and the right kind of diet. We also need vitamin supplements, especially vitamin C. If folks follow these simple rules, though, germs will really become more or less irrelevant. This sort of natural disease prevention is always to be preferred to medical inoculation and such. If it's a toss-up, go with nature. Nature has had thousands of years to work out the enzyme/vitamin/elimination/nutrition structures of the body. Nature has had a *lot* of experience.

The medical establishment, for all its good intentions, has had considerably less experience.

You know, when the signers of the Declaration of Independence were sitting down at the table, one of the gentlemen present was Dr. Benjamin Rush, surgeon general of the Continental army. When they sat down to sign the Declaration—to more or less create this country—Dr. Rush said the following: "The Constitution of this republic should raise special provision for medical freedom, as well as religious freedom. To restrict the art of healing to one class of men, and to deny equal privileges to others, will constitute the bastille of medical science. All such laws are un-American and despotic."

And thus, of course, is the real crux. Medicine is not a science . . . it's an art. And that's why people should be *encouraged* to be their own doctors . . . because it's an art form, for which you need no degree, and which generally requires no training that you can't pick up on your own.

Just remember this basic point: Our *internal* environment is the primary influence on our health! We're talking about inner-space ecology. We're talking about interior homesteading. And the rewards of naturopathic living can be enormous. To sit down to a simple, healthful meal with healthy children and to be able to know that your basic bodily equipment is functioning as well as possible, should, I think, be a more important aspect of self-reliance than solar heating!

PLOWBOY: One of the first rules of a self-reliant lifestyle is that you must take care of your tools . . . and you're talking about the most precious tool we have.

SAUL: Exactly. This body is the only one we're going to get, so we owe it to ourselves to be careful with it. And I think that we can get better health care by doing the job ourselves than we can by contracting it out.

Of course, if you are going to doctor yourself, it's vitally important that you take the time, do the reading, and put enough energy into it to do a good job. I don't want people going out half-baked after reading one book and thinking they're experts.

But make no mistake, naturopathic remedies *do* work. If a dedicated person goes into the field to prove nature cure wrong, he or she will wind up proving it right. The truth will stand on its own. The folks with *real* problems are those who can't be bothered to look into nat-

ural healing at all. The people who are indifferent. The people who don't care.

Our hospitals and nursing homes are filled to *capacity* with those people!

EDITOR'S NOTE: People interested in obtaining more information about Dr. Saul and the Ashwins Health Institute can [1] mail a self-addressed, stamped envelope—along with a dollar or two to cover expenses—to the Ashwins Health Institute, Dept. TMEN, 23 Greenridge Crescent, P.O. Box 144, Hamlin, New York 14464 for general information . . . [2] send a tax-deductible donation of \$10 or more to receive a copy of Doctor Yourself by return mail . . . or [3] send a donation of \$20 or more to receive Doctor Yourself, "Techniques for Successful Fasting", and a packet of related home health-care information.☉

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(Note: Out of print books and journal articles may be available at your library. Most of the articles can be ordered from the Lee Foundation for Nutritional Research, Dept. TMEN, 2023 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.)

MSG 93-00011043 PRTY 1 04/21/83 16:35:08 ORIG: LM01 IN= 0010 OUT= 0185
FROM: MAT SU LIO TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJHL SUBJ: POM

TO: REPRESENTATIVES FRITZ, TISCHER, M. MILLER, CATO, GOLL, KOPONEN, DAVIS

FROM: LINDA ACTON
PO BOX 1057
WILLOW 99688

RE: HB 347

I AM IN FAVOR OF NATUROPATHS BEING LICENSED. I HAD MORE QUALITY CARE FOR THE DELIVERY OF MY LAST BABY SIX WEEKS AGO BY A NATUROPATH THAN I DID FOR EITHER OF THE OTHERS WHO WERE DELIVERED IN BIG HOSPITALS WITH SOPHISTICATED EQUIPMENT.

MSG 83-00011364 PRTY 1 04/22/83 12:38:39 ORIG: LMO1 IN= 0007 OUT= 0108
FROM: MAT SU LIO TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJHL SUBJ: POM

TO: REPRESENTATIVES FRITZ, TISCHER, M. MILLER, CATO, GOLL, KOPONEN, DAVIS

FROM: MRS. ZELDA FRANKS
STAR ROUTE BOX 5542
WASILLA 99687
PHONE: 376 3972

APR 25 1983

RE: HB 347

I URGE THE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL TO LICENSE NATUROPATHS. IT WOULD BE A GOOD
THING. WHEN THEY AREN'T LICENSED, IT KEEPS PEOPLE FROM GOING TO THEM BECAUSE
THE INSURANCE WON'T PAY THEM UNLESS THEY ARE LICENSED.

MSG 93-00011479 PRTY 1 04/22/83 16:30:10 ORIG: LA02 IN= 0008 OUT= 0106
FROM: NINA, AND LIO TO: APR 26 1983
TARGET: LJHL SUBJ: POM

TO REPRESENTATIVES: DAVIS, FRITZ, GL HERRMANN, KOPOHEN, MILLER, M. W. (NF
& TISCHER

FROM: STEVE KEMP 4101 UNIVERSITY DR. ANCL., AK. 99504 HM. 563-8378

I WISH TO EXPRESS MY APPROVAL OF HB 347

MSG 83-00010409 PRTY 1 04/20/83 14:10:42 ORIG: LA01 IN= 0015 OUT= 0099
FRJM: MARCIE, ANC INFO TO: POM, JUNEAU INFO
TARGET: LJHL SUBJ: P O M

TO: REPRESENTATIVES ABOOD AND TISCHER
SENATORS V. FISCHER AND STURGULEWSKI

APR 20 1983

FROM: CHARLES BROBST, 4200 A COPE STREET, ANC 99503 562-5554 H

REFERENCE ADDITIONAL JAILS FOR DWI, I SEE NO NEED TO BUY A 50 BED SURPLUS PIPELINE CAMP WHEN DOWN AT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT THERE IS AN OLD NIKE MISSILE SITE THAT STILL HAS THE BARRACKS STANDING THAT COULD BE CONVERTED QUIT EASILY INTO A MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITY.

EDM

Thank you for your comments on jails. The ^{Division} ~~Department~~ of corrections is INVESTIGATING SEVERAL FACILITIES AND SITES FOR NEW CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. I believe they should be given the tools I believe that ^{Commissioner Roger Endell} ~~the department~~ has the expertise to choose the best site in the MOST COST EFFECTIVE MANNER. ~~And however,~~ AS A MEMBER of the finance sub committee reviewing the correctional budget, I think ~~we should follow their progress with interest.~~ Your suggestion has merit, to be sure, and Rep. Abood and I will pursue the issue.

*Assigned after
to Oregon Law*

Current Passed → *Senate* HESS
defeated in Senate Finance

Offered: 3/23/82
Referred: Finance

Original sponsor: Colletta by request

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 274 (HESS)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of
7 naturopathic healing; and providing for an effective
8 date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 08.01.010 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:
11 (24) practice of naturopathy or naturopathic medicine
12 (AS 08.45).

13 * Sec 2. AS 08 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

14 CHAPTER 45. NATUROPATHS AND NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

15 ARTICLE 1. REGULATION OF NATUROPATHY.

16 Sec. 08.45.010. DUTIES AND POWERS. The Department of Commerce
17 and Economic Development shall

18 (1) evaluate the qualifications of applicants for licenses
19 under this chapter;

20 (2) conduct hearings and keep records necessary to carry out
21 the purposes of this chapter;

22 (3) license naturopathic physicians in accordance with
23 AS 08.45.100 - 08.45.160; and

24 (4) provide for temporary permits for persons who are appar-
25 ently qualified to engage in naturopathic medicine to engage in the
26 practice of naturopathic medicine until certification of the results of
27 the next examination given under AS 08.45.120.

28 ARTICLE 2. LICENSING OF NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

29 Sec. 08.45.100. LICENSING REQUIREMENT. A person may not engage

suggested deleting ~~removing~~ \otimes *in + instead*
put in "licensing by reciprocity only"
means licensing based on a licensing from
another state, until there is enough
naturopaths to set up a Board

1 in the practice of naturopathy or naturopathic medicine unless he first
2 obtains a license as provided in this chapter.

3 \otimes Sec. 08.45.110. LICENSURE AS A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN. To be
4 eligible for a license as a naturopathic physician, an applicant shall

5 (1) hold a high school diploma or the equivalent;

6 (2) have completed two years of postsecondary education at an
7 accredited college of liberal arts or sciences;

8 (3) have attended at least 90 percent of the hours required
9 for graduation and graduated from a legally chartered school or college
10 of naturopathic medicine that has as a requirement for graduation suc-
11 cessful completion of a course of resident instruction of at least nine
12 months actual attendance in each of four years and successful completion
13 of a course of instruction totaling 4,500 hours or more; the course of
14 instruction shall include:

15 (A) anatomy and physiology;

16 (B) histology and embryology;

17 (C) microbiology;

18 (D) pathology;

19 (E) immunology;

20 (F) public health;

21 (G) toxicology;

22 (H) physical, clinical, x-ray and symptomatology diag-
23 nosis;

24 (I) first aid and emergency medicine;

25 (J) obstetrics and gynecology;

26 (K) orthopedics;

27 (L) minor surgery;

28 (M) proctology;

29 (N) otolaryngology;

- 1 (O) physiotherapy;
2 (P) manipulative techniques;
3 (Q) dietetics and clinical nutrition;
4 (R) herbology;
5 (S) naturopathic theory and practice;
6 (T) naturopathic therapeutics;
7 (U) clinical practice; and
8 (V) jurisprudence;

9 (4) successfully complete an examination given by the depart-
10 ment;

11 (5) not have a license to practice naturopathic medicine in
12 another state, province, or territory, which is suspended or revoked for
13 disciplinary reasons;

14 (6) be a United States citizen or lawfully admitted to perman-
15 ent residence in this country; and

16 (7) be of good moral character.

17 Sec. 08.45.120. EXAMINATION. (a) An examination for licensing as
18 a naturopathic physician shall be held at a time and place and shall be
19 conducted as determined by the department. The examination shall be
20 limited to the subjects listed in AS 08.45.110(3), each of which shall
21 constitute a separate examination section. The examination shall be
22 objective and in writing, but may be supplemented by oral examinations,
23 and by demonstrations or other practical tests as the department may
24 require.

25 (b) To pass the examination an applicant shall receive an overall
26 average of 75 percent and may not receive less than 70 percent in more
27 than two sections.

28 Sec. 08.45.130. ENDORSEMENT. The department may license a person
29 as a naturopathic physician if the person is currently licensed as a

1 naturopathic physician in another state or in a province of Canada and

2 (1) that state or province maintains professional licensing
3 standards equivalent to those in this chapter;

4 (2) that state or province extends the same licensing privi-
5 lege to those holding a license in this state; and

6 (3) the person demonstrates to the satisfaction of the depart-
7 ment qualifications at least equal to those required of persons licensed
8 under this chapter.

9 Sec. 08.45.140. DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE. The
10 department may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a person or
11 applicant who

12 (1) has obtained or attempted to obtain a license under this
13 chapter by fraud or deceit;

14 (2) wilfully violates a provision of this chapter or a regula-
15 tion adopted under this chapter;

16 (3) engages in unprofessional conduct;

17 (4) impersonates another physician;

18 (5) practices under an assumed name; or

19 (6) is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

20 Sec. 08.45.150. FEES. The following fees are imposed under this
21 chapter:

22 (1) application for examination\$ 25

23 (2) application for reexamination 10

24 (3) license issuance or biennial renewal 100

25 (4) issuance of temporary permit 25

26 Sec. 08.45.160. NATURE OF NATUROPATHIC PRACTICE. A naturopathic
27 physician in the course of the practice of naturopathic medicine

28 (1) may perform physical examinations, write prescriptions
29 for substances authorized in this chapter, and sign birth and death

1 certificates;

2 (2) may use systems of diagnosis for which he has been
3 trained under AS 08.45.110(3);

4 (3) may treat patients by physiological, nutritional, psycho-
5 logical, mechanical, electrical, manual, hydrotherapeutic, ^(plant) phytothera-
6 peutic, mineral and organic substances and agencies, including acupunc-
7 ture, that are effective in stimulating normal function of tissues and
8 organs sensitized by disease;

9 (4) may ^{needle} ^{office call procedures}

10 (A) draw blood for laboratory purposes, and use electri-
11 cal or other methods for the repair and care of superficial lacera-
12 tions and abrasions, benign superficial lesions, and the removal of
13 foreign bodies located in superficial structures;

14 (B) practice natural childbirth in obstetrics, including
15 related minor surgical procedures;

16 (5) may not

17 (A) perform surgery except as provided under (4)(B) of
18 this section;

19 (B) use controlled substances as defined in AS 11.81.-
20 900(b)(6) including cannabis; ^{marijuana}

21 (C) use radiation therapy; and

22 (D) use drugs except antiseptics, local anesthetics,
23 minerals and their extracts, and compounds or concentrates obtained
24 from plants or animals.

25 Sec. 08.45.170. CONTINUING EDUCATION. (a) The department may
26 prescribe by regulation continuing education requirements for persons
27 licensed under this chapter.

28 (b) Before a license issued under this chapter may be renewed, the
29 licensee shall submit to the department evidence of completion of con-

1 continuing education requirements.

2 (c) The department may exempt a licensee from the continuing
3 education requirement under (b) of this section upon an application of
4 the licensee setting out extenuating circumstances. A licensee may not
5 receive more than one exemption under this subsection in a five-year
6 period.

7 ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

8 Sec. 08.45.200. TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS. (a) A person licensed
9 under this chapter may use the following titles: "Doctor of Naturopathy"
10 or its abbreviation, "N.D.", "Naturopath", or "Naturopathic Physician".
11 A person licensed under this chapter may not use his title in a manner
12 that suggests that he practices a form of medicine or a healing art
13 other than naturopathy.

14 (b) A person may not use a title or abbreviation listed in (a) of
15 this section unless he is licensed under this chapter.

16 Sec. 08.45.205. VIOLATIONS. (a) It is unlawful for a person to

17 (1) fraudulently obtain or furnish a license, renewal, or
18 record required by this chapter;

19 (2) wilfully violate a provision of this chapter or a regula-
20 tion adopted under this chapter.

21 (b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a class B
22 misdemeanor.

23 Sec. 08.45.210. PRACTICING WITHOUT A LICENSE. A person who prac-
24 tices naturopathy or naturopathic medicine without first obtaining a
25 license is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

26 Sec. 08.45.220. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

27 (1) "department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic
28 Development;

29 (2) "naturopathy" and "naturopathic medicine" means the

1 treatment of the human body through the use of natural agencies, forces,
2 processes, and products, with emphasis on the response of the individual
3 to the disease rather than its treatment in isolation;

4 (3) "unprofessional conduct" means

5 (A) the habitual overuse of alcoholic beverages or
6 cannabis or the unlawful use of controlled substances as defined in
7 AS 11.81.900(b)(6); or

8 (B) conviction of an offense that is a crime of moral
9 turpitude, including murder, sexual assault, robbery, kidnapping,
10 incest, arson, burglary, theft, and forgery.

11 * Sec. 3. LICENSING OF PRACTITIONERS OF NATUROPATHY OR NATUROPATHIC
12 MEDICINE WITHOUT EXAMINATION. The commissioner of commerce and economic
13 development shall license all persons who, on the effective date of this Act,
14 meet the qualifications of AS 08.45.110(1) - (7) and who apply for licensure
15 under AS 08.45 not later than June 30, 1983.

16 * Sec. 4. This Act takes effect July 1, 1982.

17
18 Known
Separatists

17
18 against
Bennett
Eliason

20 Abord
21 Martin
22 Uaska
23 Vic Frasier
24 Tim Kelly (C)

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29
Kentrells sent this to Bennett
(Frasier)!

1. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No.: CSHB 347 (HESS)
 Title: "Licensing of naturopaths"
 Sponsor: Martin, Abood, Tischer
 Requestor: HESS

I. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected: Health & Soc. Svcs.
 Program Category Affected: Public Health
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						
	0	0	0	0	0	0

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Dean F. Tirador, M.D. *df* Phone: 465-3090
 Division: Public Health Date: 5/20/83

Approved by Commissioner: *Robert London Smith* Date: 5/20/83
 Department: Health and Social Services

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/83

Dexie Belcher

789-0449

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MT

Oregon Board of Naturopathic Examiners

Procedures for Colleges Applying for Approval under ORS 625.060

Naturopathic colleges seeking approval by the Board of Naturopathic Examiners in order that graduates may be eligible to take the licensing examinations should submit the following information to document compliance with the standards of OAR . Four(4) copies of all materials are required.

- 1) Current institutional catalog, brochures, and other information provided to students and the public.
- 2) Institutional self-evaluation for accreditation, if any.
- 3) Statements or documents described below, corresponding to sections of rule , Standards. Reference may be made to the appropriate sections of 1) and 2) above.
 - 1) Objectives. List the objectives of the college.
 - 2) Organization. Submit copies of Articles of Incorporation, By-laws, and the names of all Directors or Trustees.
 - 3) Administration. Submit resumes of all administrators, organization chart and position descriptions.
 - 4) Financial Condition. Submit current audited financial statement, current budget and projected budget for the next fiscal period.
 - 5) Records and Educational Credentials. Describe record-keeping policies and procedures, submit sample degree and transcript.
 - 6) Catalog. Indicate the location of each required item in the catalog.
 - 7) Admissions. Describe the admissions policies, requirements and procedures. List the names of the Admissions Committee members. Submit a copy of the application form(s) used.
 - 8) Attendance. Describe the college's attendance policy.
 - 9) Curriculum. Submit a synopsis of the curriculum showing the number of clock hours for each course. Submit a course outline for each course.
 - 10) Academic Standards. Describe how students are evaluated and the standards by which they are evaluated. Provide representative tests.

- 11) Faculty. Submit resume for each member of the faculty as described. Provide a narrative description on faculty participation in other areas specified. Submit copies of policies on hiring, compensation, etc. as listed.
- 12) Library. Submit all information as listed in Standards.
- 13) Clinical Training. Provide a narrative description of clinic facilities, major equipment, details of clinic procedures, rules of conduct, resumes of clinic staff, and any other pertinent data on the student's clinical experience.
- 14) Physical Plant. Describe in detail the college's physical plant and equipment.
- 15) Cancellation and Refund Policy. Submit a copy of the college's policy on refund of tuition and fees.

The following information should be made available to the Board's inspection committee during its visit.

- a) Minutes of all board of control meetings
- b) Administrative reports to the board of control
- c) Minutes of faculty meetings
- d) Student personnel records and financial accounts

850-10-220

SCOPE AND PURPOSE

(1) ORS 685.060 requires that one of the minimum educational requirements for licensure to practice naturopathic medicine in Oregon is graduation from a naturopathic school or college approved by the State Board of Naturopathic Examiners which teaches adequate courses in all subjects necessary to the practice of naturopathic medicine. The statute also specifies required subjects and subjects which the Board may not require, and permits the Board to require other subjects at its discretion.

(2) The purpose of these rules is to provide a set of standards and procedures by which schools of naturopathic medicine may obtain approval by the Board of Naturopathic Examiners in order that graduates of those schools may be permitted to take examinations for license.

850-10-221

EXERCISE OF BOARD AUTHORITY

(1) The Board may grant provisional approval to a naturopathic college which has been in continuous operation for at least one year. Provisional approval may be for a period not to exceed two and one half years and may not be renewed or extended. Provisional approval shall not imply nor assure eventual approval under ORS 685.060.

(a) In order to obtain provisional approval, a naturopathic college must demonstrate compliance with, or adequate planning and resources to achieve compliance with, the standards of Rule 850-10-224, 1 through 17.

(b) The procedures for application, examination, review, and revocation of provisional approval shall be the same as those specified for approval in Rules 850-10-224, 850-10-225 and 850-10-226.

(2) After initial approval by the Board, periodic reports may be required. Failure to conform to established standards may result in loss of approval. No school shall receive approval for a period longer than five years. Prior to the expiration of the period of approval, the school must apply to the Board for renewal of approval. The Board shall review the application and make a final decision of approval or disapproval in not more than 11 months.

(3) If a naturopathic college fails to maintain the required standards or fails to report significant institutional changes within 90 days of the change including changes in location, the Board may revoke its approval subject to rule 850-10-225. The Board may make periodic contact and/or send a representative or evaluation committee to an institution to gather information as authorized under rule . All costs of an evaluation shall be borne by the institution requesting approval.

850-10-222

ELIGIBILITY

(1) In order to apply for provisional approval, a naturopathic college must have been in continuous operation for a period of at least one year.

(2) In order to apply for full approval, a naturopathic college must have been in continuous operation for a period of at least three years.

850-10-223

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Naturopathic colleges making application shall do so on a form or in a manner specified by the Board which shall be designed to meet the standards of rule 850-10-224.

STANDARDS

The following standards shall be used by the Board in considering a naturopathic college's application for approval:

(1) Objectives. The objectives of the institution shall be clearly stated and address the preparation for the naturopathic physician to provide patient care. The implementation for the objectives should be apparent in the administration of the institution, individual course objectives, and in the total program leading to the N.D. degree.

(2) Organization. The institution shall be incorporated under the laws of the state of its residence as an education corporation. Control shall be vested in a board of directors composed of naturopathic physicians and others. Under no circumstances shall more than one-third of the directors have administrative or instructional positions in the college. The directors must demonstrate collective responsibility in their: Knowledge of, and policy decisions consistent with, the Articles of Incorporation or Charter, By-laws, and objectives of the college; support of college programs and active participation in college governance; selection and oversight of the chief Administrative Officer.

(3) Administration. The education and experience of directors, administrators, supervisors, and instructors should be sufficient to insure that the student will receive educational services consistent with institutional objects. The administration of the institution shall be such that the lines of authority are clearly drawn. The institution shall present with its application a catalog and a brief, narrative explanation of how the administration of the institution is, or is to be, organized and how the administrative responsibility for each of the following is or is to be managed:

- (a) Faculty and staff recruitment
- (b) Personnel records management

- (c) Faculty pay scale and policies
- (d) Standards and practices relating to evaluation, improvement of instruction, promotion, retention, and tenure
- (e) Admissions policies including procedures used to solicit students
- (f) Development and administration of policies governing rejection and retention of students, job placement, and student counseling and advising services
- (g) Curriculum requirements
- (h) Tuition and fee policies
- (i) Financial management policies

(4) Financial condition. The institution shall demonstrate its financial stability by submitting annual certified audits, reports, or other appropriate evidence. Board may require posting of an adequate bond.

(5) Records. The institution shall maintain an adequately detailed system of records for each student beginning with application credentials through the entire period of attendance. The records, including matriculation, attendance, grades, disciplinary action and financial accounts, shall be the permanent property of the institution to be safeguarded from all hazards and not to be loaned or destroyed.

(6) Educational Credentials

(a) Upon satisfactory completion of the educational program and the payment of all tuition and fees owed by the student to the college, the student shall receive a degree from the college indicating that the course of study has been satisfactorily completed by the student.

(b) In addition, for each student who graduates or withdraws, the college shall prepare, permanently file, and make available a transcript that specified all courses completed, provided that all tuition and fees owed by

the student have been paid. Each course entry shall include a title, the number of credits awarded, and a grade. The transcript shall separately identify all credits awarded by transfer, or examination.

(c) Upon request, all student records and transcripts shall be made available to the Naturopathic Board of Examiners.

(7) Catalog. The institution shall publish a current catalog at least every two years containing the following information:

(a) Name and address of the school

(b) Date of publication

(c) Admission requirements and procedures

(d) A statement of tuition and other fees or charges for which a student is responsible and a statement on refund policies

(e) A school calendar designating the beginning and ending dates of each term, vacation periods, holidays, and other dates of significance to students

(f) Objectives of the institution

(g) A list of trustees (directors), administrative officers and faculty members including titles and academic qualifications

(h) A statement of policy about standards of progress required of students, including the grading system, minimum satisfactory grades, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory progress, probation, and re-entry, if any

(i) A description of each course indicating the number of hours and course content, and its place in the total program

(j) A description of facilities and major equipment, including library laboratory and clinical training facilities

(k) Statements on the nature and availability of student financial assistance, counseling, housing, and placement services if any.

(1) A statement indicating whether the school is recognized by other agencies or associations for the licensing or certification of naturopathic physicians.

(m) Any other material facts concerning the school or instruction which are reasonably likely to affect the decision of the potential student.

(8) Admission Policies and Procedures. The college shall have admission rules that include the following:

(a) All candidates must furnish proof of having at least two years (60 semester/90 quarter hours or equivalent) credit at an accredited institution with includes at least 30 quarter (20 semester) hours of biology and chemistry.

(b) Official transcripts of undergraduate credit must be sent directly from the undergraduate college to the naturopathic college.

(c) No student shall be admitted without a review of his/her psychological, moral, and professional attitudes by an Admissions Committee of at least three members.

(d) No applicant will be barred from admission because of sex, race, color religion, age, physical handicap, or national or ethnic origin.

(e) Applicants for admission with advanced standing shall be required to furnish evidence:

1. That they can meet the same entrance requirements as candidates for the first-year class
2. That courses equivalent in content and quality to those given in the admitting college in the year(s) preceding that to which admission is desired have been satisfactorily completed.
3. That the work was done at a recognized school acceptable to the Naturopathic College.
4. The candidate has a letter of reference from the Dean of the college from which transfer is made.

(9) Attendance. The college shall have a stated policy relative to attendance. Students shall be required to spend the last year of the course in residence in the college which confers the degree.

(10) Curriculum. The curriculum of the college shall be designed and presented to meet or exceed the statutory requirements of length and content. The following standards are intended not as an exact description of a college's curriculum, but rather as guidelines for the typical acceptable program. It is expected that the actual program taught by each college will be prepared by the academic departments of the institution to meet the needs of their students and will exceed the outline present here. This policy has been adopted to preserve the autonomy and uniqueness of each naturopathic institution, and to encourage innovative and experimental programs enhancing the quality of naturopathic education.

(a) Basic Science

Anatomy (Includes Histology and Embryology -	350 hours
Physiology	250 hours
Pathology.....	125 hours
Biochemistry.....	125 hours
Public Health (Includes Public Health,	
genetics, microbiology, immunology.....	175 hours
Naturopathic Philosophy.....	100 hours
Pharmacology	100 hours

(b) Clinical Sciences

I. Diagnostic Courses

Physical diagnosis.....	75 hours
Clinical diagnosis.....	100 hours
Laboratory diagnosis.....	50 hours
Radiological diagnosis.....	50 hours

II. Therapeutic Courses

Materia Medica (Botanical medicine).....	150 hours
Homeotherapeutics, Emergency Drugs)	
Nutrition.....	<u>125 hours</u>
Physical Medicine.....	150 hours
Psychological Medicine.....	75 hours

III. Specialty Courses

Organ Systems (Cardiology, Dermatology, Endocrinology, EENT, Gastroenterology.....	175 hours
Human Development (Gynecology, Obstetrics Pediatrics, Geriatrics.....	75 hours
Acupuncture.....	25 hours
Jurisprudence.....	25 hours
Medical Emergencies.....	50 hours
Office Procedures.....	50 hours
Minor Surgery.....	50 hours

IV. Clinical Externship/Preceptorship.....1100 hours

(11) Academic Standards. The institution must regularly evaluate the quality of its instruction and have a clearly defined set of standards of competence required of its students. Promotion to each successive phase of the program and graduation shall be dependent on mastery of the knowledge and skills presented in the program.

(12) Faculty. Faculty members shall be qualified by training and experience to give effective instruction in the subject(s) taught; advanced degrees in their respective disciplines are expected. The faculty should participate in development and evaluation of curriculum, instructional methods and facilities; student discipline, welfare, and counseling; establishment of administrative and educational policies; scholarly and professional growth. Provisions shall be made to allow and encourage faculty involvement in these non-instructional functions. The college shall not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, age, color, religion, or national or ethnic origin in the recruitment and hiring of faculty. The college shall have stated policies on faculty hiring, compensation, fringe benefits, tenure, retirement, firing, grievance and appeals procedures. The college shall submit to the Board for each faculty member a resume which includes the following information.

- (a) Academic rank or title
- (b) Degree(s) held, the institution(s) that conferred the degree(s), the date(s) thereof, and whether earned or honorary.
- (c) Other qualifying training or experience.

- (d) Name and course number of each course taught
- (e) Other non-instructional responsibilities, if any, and the proportion of the faculty member's time devoted to them.
- (f) The length of time associated with the college.

(13) Library. The library shall be staffed, equipped and organized to adequately support the instruction, and research of students and faculty. The college shall submit information about the library to include:

- (a) Financial support
- (b) Circulation
- (c) Number of volumes exclusive of documents
- (d) List of periodicals
- (e) List of reference books
- (f) List of other instructional media
- (g) List of special collections
- (h) Staff and operating hours
- (i) Arrangements for student and faculty access to library facilities at other institutions.

(14) Clinical Training. The clinical facilities shall be adequate in size, number and resources to provide all aspects of naturopathic diagnosis and treatment. There shall be properly equipped rooms for consultation, physical examination, and therapy, and a pharmacy, laboratory, and radiological equipment. A licensed and adequately experienced naturopathic physician must be present in the clinic at all times which the clinic is open and in direct supervision of diagnosis and treatment of patients by students. The ratio of adequately prepared students to clinical staff shall be such that patient care and student experience are optimized while the competence of the student is evaluated.

(15) Physical Plant, Materials and Equipment. The college shall own or enjoy the full use of buildings and equipment adequate to accommodate the instruction of its students, and administrative and faculty offices. There shall be adequate facilities for the safekeeping of valuable records. The plant and grounds, equipment and facilities shall be maintained in an efficient, sanitary, and presentable condition. All laws relating to safety and sanitation and other regulations concerning public buildings shall be observed. There shall be sufficient personnel employed to carry out proper maintenance.

(16) Cancellation and Refund Policy. The college shall maintain a fair and equitable policy in reference to refund of the unused portion of tuition fees and other charges in the event a student fails to enter the course, or withdraws at any time prior to completion of the course. Such a policy shall be in keeping with generally accepted practices of institutions of higher education.

(17) Other information. The applicant college shall provide any other information about the institution and its programs required by the Board.

850-10-225

REVIEW PROCEDURES

(1) The Board may send a representative or an examining or evaluation committee to inspect any institution requesting approval under ORS 685.060. Such inspections may be at any reasonable time during the normal operating hours of the college. The report of the representative or committee and the college's response shall be submitted as part of the documentation necessary for Board action on the college's application.

(2) In lieu of a review in accordance with part of the standards used by the Board as listed in OAR 850-10-224 the Board may acknowledge the adequacy of

accreditation by the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education, Inc., or other accrediting agency acceptable to the Board.

(3) Final action for approval by the Board will be held open to the public and the applicant college shall be invited to attend.

850-10-226

Revocation of Approval

Approval obtained under ORS 685.060 may be revoked for proper cause by the Board at its discretion, after a hearing. Such hearing shall be held in accordance to Model Rules of Procedure applicable to contested cases.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE MAE TISCHER

HOUSE BILL 347

MARCH 6, 1984

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN.

FOR THE RECORD,--I AM REPRESENTATIVE MAE TISCHER,
CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES
COMMITTEE. I AM CO-SPONSOR OF THE BILL BEFORE YOU TODAY,
HOUSE BILL 347, "AN ACT RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF
NATUROPATHY."

I AM HERE TODAY TO CLEAR UP A FEW OF THE MISCONCEPTIONS
SURROUNDING THIS BILL.

CRITICS OF HB 347 WILL TELL YOU IN JUST A FEW MINUTES
THAT THEY DON'T WANT TO STOP THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY --
THAT THEY ONLY WANT TO STOP NATUROPATHS FROM "PRACTICING
MEDICINE." I MUST REJECT THIS ARGUMENT FOR TWO REASONS:
FIRST, THE BILL BEFORE YOU DOES NOT ALLOW NATUROPATHS TO DO
ANYTHING THAT THEY ARE NOT TRAINED TO DO IN LICENSED AND
APPROVED SCHOOLS; AND SECOND, THIS BILL HAS NOTHING TO DO
WITH "PRACTICING MEDICINE" -- ONLY WITH PROVIDING AN

ALTERNATIVE METHOD OF HEALTH CARE WITHIN CAREFUL LIMITS OF TRAINING, AND PROFESSIONAL REVIEW. NATUROPATHS ARE NOT DOCTORS; THEY CAN'T FIX A RUPTURED APPENDIX. HOWEVER, THEY CAN PROVIDE A SPECIALIZED HEALTH CARE SERVICE TO A SPECIALIZED GROUP OF PATIENTS WHO SPECIFICALLY SEEK THEM OUT. THIS BRINGS ME TO THE BASIC REASON I SUPPORT HB 347.

I BELIEVE THAT EACH INDIVIDUAL HAS THE RIGHT TO SEEK THE KIND OF HEALTH CARE THAT HE THINKS BEST, AND THAT NO BUREAUCRAT, HOWEVER WELL INTENTIONED, HAS THE AUTHORITY TO STOP THE EXERCISE OF THAT RIGHT. HOUSE BILL 347 ONLY SEEKS TO GUARANTEE THAT ALASKANS WHO WANT TO DO SO MAY HAVE ACCESS TO THE NATUROPATHIC METHOD OF HEALING -- WITHIN ITS FULL SCOPE OF PRACTICE. THE BILL SIMPLY REQUIRES THE INDIVIDUAL TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SELECTING THE METHOD OF TREATMENT THAT HE WANTS AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH HE WILL RELY UPON THAT METHOD. IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A GENERAL ASSURANCE TO THE CONSUMER THAT ANYONE WHO CALLS HIMSELF A LICENSED NATUROPATH

HAS IN FACT MET SOME CRITERIA TO EARN THAT LICENSURE, THE STATE REQUIRES EACH LICENSED NATUROPATH TO COMPLY WITH RIGOROUS STANDARDS: ADEQUATE TRAINING IN DESIGNATED SUBJECTS (INCLUDING 1500 HOURS OF CLINICAL TRAINING), AND DEMONSTRATED PROFICIENCY IN RELATED SUBJECT AREAS ON A STANDARDIZED TEST. THE BILL THEN STIPULATES THAT PRACTITIONERS OF NATUROPATHY MUST IDENTIFY THEMSELVES CLEARLY AS SUCH. WITH THESE PRECAUTIONS IN THE BILL, I FAIL TO SEE ANY VALID CRITICISM OF THE MAIN THRUST OF THIS LEGISLATION. ANY ARGUMENT AGAINST THIS BILL, I FEEL, ONLY CHALLENGES THE INTELLIGENCE AND JUDGEMENT OF INDIVIDUAL ALASKANS.

WHEN LISTENING TO THIS LINE REASONING, I CANNOT HELP BUT WONDER WHAT THESE BUREAUCRATS THINK OF THE AVERAGE PERSON. I GET THE IMPRESSION THAT THE BUREAUCRATS BELIEVE WE ARE ALL A BUNCH OF DUNCES INCAPABLE OF MAKING ANY DECISIONS FOR OURSELVES -- THAT NO MATTER HOW MUCH WE TRUST OUR NATUROPATH AND THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY, WE STILL MAY NOT GET ACCESS

TO HIS SERVICES, EXCEPT WITHIN STRICT LIMITATIONS WHICH THEY
SET FOR US. I FOR ONE AM INSULTED BY THIS KIND OF
"BIG-BROTHERISH" MENTALITY.

I APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO APPEAR BEFORE THE HOUSE
LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE TO EXPRESS MY CONTINUING SUPPORT
FOR HOUSE BILL 347. I URGE YOUR EXPEDITIOUS AND FAVORABLE
CONSIDERATION OF THIS IMPORTANT LEGISLATION. THANK YOU.

I. REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No.: CSHB 347 (HESS)
 Title: "Licensing of naturopaths"
 Sponsor: Martin, Hood, Tischer
 Requestor: HESS

I. FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected: Health & Soc. Svcs.
 Program Category Affected: Public Health
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LANDS & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						
	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						
	0	0	0	0	0	0

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Dean F. Tirador, M.D. *DFT* Phone: 465-3090
 Division: Public Health Date: 5/20/83
 Approved by Commissioner: Robert London Smith Date: 5/25/83
 Department: Health and Social Services

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

3/8/83

OREGON EDUCATIONAL COORDINATING COMMISSION
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
CHAPTER 583, DIVISION 30

NOTE: Matter underlined is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing language to be omitted.

**STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES FOR
APPROVAL OF DEGREE REQUIREMENTS
IN CERTAIN OREGON PRIVATE AND
ALL OUT-OF-STATE INSTITUTIONS**

Scope and Purpose

583-30-005 (1) ORS 348.835 provides that certain Oregon private and all out-of-state institutions of learning shall not confer or offer to confer any degree in recognition of the attainment or proficiency of a person without first having submitted the requirements for the degree to the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission and having obtained the Commission's approval. This applies to each degree program at each location proposed by an institution.

(2) The purpose of this rule is to provide standards and procedures for submission of requirements and for Commission review and approval of the same, and to assure that institutions covered by this rule meet minimum standards of quality in their operation and conferral of degrees. It is also the purpose of these rules to help prevent deception of the public resulting from the conferring and use of fraudulent or substandard degrees. Regulation of degree requirements as evidence of academic achievement is in the public interest.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Hist: ECC 22, f. & ef. 12-22-75; ECC 2-1980, f. & ef. 4-14-80

Exemptions

583-30-010 This rule shall not apply to:

(1) Any school or institution of learning which has been established and conducted within Oregon, and has conferred degrees for a period of 15 years prior to March 4, 1935;

(2) Any school conducted under the public educational system of the State of Oregon;

(3) Any Oregon school which is a member in good standing of the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges;

[(4) Any school which confers degrees only for proficiency in any system or method of healing;]

[(5) Any school now conferring the degree of doctor of optometry;]

(4) [(6)] Schools of theology operating on a post-baccalaureate degree level.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Hist: ECC 22, f. & ef. 12-22-75; ECC 2-1980, f. & ef. 4-14-80

Definitions as Used in OAR 583-30-005 to 583-30-045

583-30-015 (1) "Institution of Learning" or "Institution" means post-secondary educational institution subject to this rule.

(2) "Degree" means any academic or honorary title of designation, mark, appellation, series of letters or words, such as, but not limited to, associate, bachelor, master, doctor, or fellow which signifies, purports, or is generally taken to signify satisfactory completion of the requirements of an academic program of study beyond the secondary school level or a recognized title conferred for meritorious recognition which may be used for any purpose whatsoever. "Degree" does not include certificate, diploma, license, report, document, or title which signifies satisfactory completion of requirements of a non-degree program.

(3) "Confer" includes awarding, granting, bestowing, or giving of a degree.

(4) "Good Standing" means full accreditation with the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.

(5) "Commission" means the Oregon Educational

(6) "Out-of-State" or "Foreign" educational institution means either a public or private institution which is not an Oregon school.

(7) "Attainment" or "Proficiency" means the completion and mastery of a program or field of study or competence in the skills generally required in the profession or field of study.

(8) "Advertising" means any form of public notice used in school recruiting and promotional activities, however disseminated including, but not limited to, catalogues and other school publications, signs, mailing pieces, radio or television advertisement, and audiovisual material.

(9) "Oregon School" means any school or institution of learning which initially establishes operations solely in Oregon and continuously maintains its main headquarters in Oregon.

(10) "Part-time faculty" means teaching staff employed by an institution less than full-time throughout the academic year.

(11) "Credit for prior learning" means credit which is awarded for learning which is not sponsored by an institution and occurs prior to matriculation.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Hist: ECC 22, f. & ef. 12-22-75; ECC 2-1980, f. & ef. 4-14-80

Exercise of Commission Authority

583-30-020 (1) After initial approval by the Commission for an institution to grant a certain degree (or degrees), periodic reports may be required. Failure to conform to the established standards may result in loss of Commission approval. No institution shall receive approval for a period longer than five years. Prior to the expiration of the five-year period, or any lesser period designated by the Commission at the time of approval, the institution must initiate the reevaluation process by making application to the Commission for renewal of its authority. The Commission upon review and evaluation of the application shall make a final decision of approval or disapproval in not less than two nor more than 11 months.

(2) If any institution of learning fails to maintain the required standards or fails to report significant institutional changes within 90 days of the change including the offering of approved degree programs at new locations either within Oregon or elsewhere, the Commission may revoke its approval subject to rule 583-30-045 of these rules. The Commission may make periodic contact and/or send a representative or qualified examining or evaluation committee to an institution to gather information as authorized under rule 583-30-040. All costs of an evaluation shall be borne by the institution requesting approval.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Hist: ECC 22, f. & ef. 12-22-75; ECC 2-1980, f. & ef. 4-14-80

Eligibility to Apply

583-30-025 In order to make application for the review of its degree-granting authority, an institution subject to this rule must have a representative in Oregon residence and a headquarters with a physical location and address in Oregon and identify its agent for the transaction of business with the Commission; or, if a foreign or out-of-state institution, it must designate a responsible agent within the State of Oregon and provide his/her name, address, and telephone number.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Hist: ECC 22, f. & ef. 12-22-75; ECC 2-1980, f. & ef. 4-14-80

Application Procedure

583-30-030 Institutions making application shall do so on a form provided by the Commission, which shall be designed to meet the standards in rule 583-30-035.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Standards

583-30-035 The following standards shall be used by the Commission in determining the completeness of an application and in its review of the degree-granting authority of an institution:

(1) Objectives. The objectives of the institution shall be clearly stated; they should make evident the ends which the institution hopes to achieve; and their implementation should be obvious in the administration of the institution, individual course objectives, and the total program which has been planned for students.

(2) Curriculum and Academic Standards. The institution shall make known the standards of excellence, mastery, and competence for its programs and courses of study and shall validate the effectiveness of its instruction by evaluating the proficiency of its students in their particular field of study before the granting of degrees. Special training for a given profession or vocation shall be sufficient in extent and quality to insure that recipients of the degree can perform acceptably the duties of the particular profession or vocation involved.

(3) Administration. The education and experience of directors, administrators, supervisors, and instructors should be sufficient to insure that the student will receive educational services consistent with institutional objectives. The administration of the institution shall be such that the lines of authority are clearly drawn. The institution shall present with its application a catalog and a brief, narrative explanation of how the administration of the institution is or is to be organized and how the administrative responsibility for each of the following is or is to be managed:

- (a) Faculty and staff recruitment;
- (b) Personnel records management;
- (c) Faculty pay scale and policies;
- (d) Standards and practices relating to evaluation, improvement of instruction, promotion, retention, and tenure;
- (e) Admissions policies including procedures used to solicit students;
- (f) Development and administration of policies governing rejection and retention of students, job placement, and student counseling and advising services;
- (g) Curriculum requirements;
- (h) Tuition and fee policies; and
- (i) Financial management policies.

(4) Faculty. Faculty members of any institution conferring degrees shall be qualified by training and experience to give effective instruction in the particular fields involved. There shall be submitted to the Commission a resume for each faculty member participating in a program in Oregon, including the following information:

- (a) Academic rank or title;
- (b) Degree or degrees held, the institution(s) that conferred the degree(s), the date(s) thereof, and whether earned or honorary;
- (c) The faculty members' assignments by course number and title and the number of students involved in each course;
- (d) Where faculty members have responsibilities for other than teaching, the nature of these responsibilities and the proportion of the faculty member's time required for them;
- (e) Full-time equivalency; and
- (f) The length of time each faculty member has been with the institution. Institutions which primarily employ part-time faculty must show how the following are provided:

- (a) Faculty participation in the development of curriculum to afford continuity and stability in the educational program.
- (b) Opportunity for counseling and informal association between students and faculty.

(5) Student Recruitment, Selection, and Retention. Recruitment and selection policies and practices shall be such as to assure that the personal goals and abilities of prospective

students are compatible with the institution's purpose and academic standards and that student retention practices are consistent with the institution's objectives. The data submitted to the Commission shall include the following:

(a) A statement of the institution's recruitment, selection, and retention policies;

(b) The number of applicants for admission, number admitted, and the number enrolled during the past year, the attrition rate compared to the total school enrollment, and the reasons for student leaving if known; and

(c) The distribution of students in each of the various years in school and in each degree program.

(6) Financial Condition:

(a) The institution shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commission its financial solvency and stability by submitting certified audit reports, the posting of an adequate bond, or other appropriate evidence.

(b) The potential of a proposed program for retaining students over time will be a factor in assessing projected financial stability.

(7) Physical Plant, Materials, and Equipment. Instructional space, equipment, laboratories, recreational facilities, gymnasiums, health centers, and instructional materials shall be adequate to achieve all institutional and program objectives. Institutions without the educational resources of a traditional campus and out-of-state domiciled institutions shall furnish evidence that provisions are made for faculty and student access to all necessary teaching and learning resources.

(8) Library Resources:

(a) The library resources shall be adequate to support the instruction, research, and services pertinent to the institution's goals and courses of study. Evidence for evaluation shall include:

- (A) Financial support;
- (B) Circulation;
- (C) Number of volumes exclusive of documents;
- (D) List of periodicals;
- (E) List of reference books;
- (F) List of instructional media available; and
- (G) List of special collections.

(b) Institutions that do not maintain an on-site library shall furnish evidence that provisions have been made for faculty and student access to adequate library services.

(9) Entrance Requirements. Entrance requirements for post-secondary degree studies shall include graduation from a secondary school or its equivalent or such other requirements as are generally employed by institutions offering similar degrees.

(10) Educational Credentials:

(a) Upon satisfactory completion of educational or training and the payment of all tuition and fees owed by the student to the institution, the student shall be given appropriate educational credentials by the institution indicating that the course or courses of instruction or study have been satisfactorily completed by the student.

(b) In addition, for each student who graduates or withdraws, the institution shall prepare, permanently file, and make available a transcript that specifies all courses completed, provided that all tuition and fees owed by the student to the institution have been paid. Each course entry shall include a title, the number of credits awarded, and a grade. The transcript shall separately identify all credits awarded by transfer and for prior learning experience, correspondence courses, and credit by examination.

(11) Records:

(a) In addition to the transcript requirement provided for under section (10), the institution shall maintain adequate records to document the performance and progress of each student. The records and accounts pertaining to each period of

enrollment of each student shall be kept intact and in good condition by the educational institution for a period of at least three years following the termination of such enrollment period.

(b) The records to be retained shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, any of the following information that does not appear on permanently filed transcripts:

(A) Records and accounts which are evidence of tuition and fees charged to and received from or on behalf of all students.

(B) Records of previous education or training of students at the time of admission and records of credit, if any, granted by the institution at the time of admission.

(C) Records of the student's grades and progress.

(D) Individual instructor's class records.

(E) Records of interruption for unsatisfactory progress or conduct.

(F) Records of records of tuition, fees, and other charges made to the student.

(c) Institutions shall maintain and have available for inspection for a period of three years following their use complete records and copies of all advertising, sales, and enrollment materials used by or on behalf of the institution.

(d) If any educational institution proposes to discontinue its operation, the chief administrative officer of the institution shall file with the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission the original or legible true copies of all such information as is customarily required by colleges when considering students for transfer or advanced study, including but not necessarily limited to, all records required in section (10) and subsection (a) of this section. In the event it appears to the Commission that any such records of an educational institution discontinuing its operations are in danger of being destroyed, secreted, mislaid, or otherwise made unavailable to the Commission, the Commission may seek a court order to protect and, if necessary, take possession of the records. The Commission shall select at appropriate permanent location for such records.

(12) Advertising:

(a) The institution and its agents shall not utilize advertising of any type which is false or misleading, either by actual statement, omission, or insinuation.

(b) References to accreditation will be limited to accreditation currently held by the school through nationally recognized accrediting agencies as listed by the United States Department of Education.

(c) When an institution advertises that it is accredited it must identify the accrediting agency.

(d) An institution shall have records available to document any statements made through its advertising including salary and placement claims.

(e) An institution shall not advertise that it is in any way licensed, endorsed, recommended, approved, or accredited by the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission.

(f) The institution shall provide students and other interested parties with a brochure or catalog. The brochure or catalog must be revised and published at least every two years.

The following may be included in the brochure or catalog: "This institution has met the requirements of the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission to grant degrees."

If any of the following items of information are not included in the catalog or brochure, it shall refer to other specific documents containing the omitted information:

(A) Name and address of the school;

(B) Date of publication;

(C) Admission requirements and procedures;

(D) A statement of tuition and other student charges related to enrollment such as deposits, fees, books and supplies, tools and equipment, and other charges for which a student may be responsible. This information may be presented as an addendum or insert to the main publication;

(E) A description of the extent and nature of part-time or full-time job placement assistance, if any, available to students or graduates;

(F) Specifics describing the availability of student housing, counseling and other student services, if any;

(G) A school calendar including beginning and ending dates of classes and programs, holidays, and other dates of importance;

(H) A statement of the objectives of the institution;

(I) A list of all institutional administrators and faculty members, including their titles and academic qualifications;

(J) A statement of institutional policy relative to standards of progress required of the student. This policy shall describe the grading system of the school, the minimum grades considered satisfactory, conditions for interruption for unsatisfactory grades or progress, a description of the probationary period, if any, and conditions for re-entrance for those students dismissed for unsatisfactory progress. A statement shall be made regarding progress records kept by the institution and furnished to the student;

(K) A statement of institutional cancellation and refund policy;

(L) A description of the available space, facilities and equipment;

(M) A description of the objectives, requirements, and length of each program offered.

(N) For each program or field of study that prepares students for a licensed or certified occupation, a statement that indicates whether or not the appropriate agency or association recognizes the program for purposes of licensing or certification in that occupation. For all such programs, this information must be provided at the beginning of each program description in the catalog, brochure, and supplementary publications.

(O) Policy and procedures relative to the granting of credit for prior learning if offered.

(P) A statement explaining the arrangements, or lack thereof, for transfer of the institution's credits to other institutions.

(Q) A description of the types of financial assistance available to students enrolled in the institution.

(R) Any other material facts concerning the school and the instruction which are reasonably likely to affect the decision of the potential student;

(13) Credit for Prior Learning:

(a) Institutions awarding credit for prior learning shall have clearly state policies relating to administrative responsibility, student eligibility, means of assessment, recording of results and transcripts, storage of documentation, student fees and maximum number of credits allowable.

(b) Credit for prior learning normally should be awarded in subject matter fields in which the institution offers comparable courses or curriculum and has available faculty expertise or where nationally validated examinations or other procedures for establishing credit equivalency can be relied upon. However, credit may be accepted when appropriately evaluated through contractual or other means.

(c) Systematic and rigorous procedures for assessing prior learning shall be used. They shall insure that learning is carefully articulated, documented, and measured in the context of the role of the institution and the educational objective of the student. Requirements must be specific that each student must demonstrate the learning achieved before credit is awarded.

(14) Requirements for all Associate, Baccalaureate and graduate degrees shall provide for an appropriate balance of credit between those earned in the major discipline and in general education. These requirements shall be in keeping with those generally employed by institutions offering similar degrees.

(15) Cancellation and Refund Policy. The institution shall maintain a fair and equitable policy in reference to refund of the unused portion of tuition fees and other charges in the event the student fails to enter the course, or withdraws at any time prior to completion of the course. Such a policy shall be in keeping with generally accepted practices of institutions of higher education.

(16) Other Information. The applicant shall provide any other information about the institution and its programs required by the Commission.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Hist: ECC 22, f. & cf. 12-22-75; ECC 2-1980, f. & cf. 4-14-80

Review Procedures

583-30-040 (1) The Commission may send a representative or an examining or evaluation committee to inspect any institution of learning subject to ORS 348.835. The examining committee shall be comprised minimally of a Commission staff reviewer, or a designee; an institutional representative of a college accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges; and a third party drawn from the general professional field of the institution undergoing review. In those instances in which a representative of the Commission or an examining committee has been assigned to inspect an institution, the representative's or committee's report shall be submitted as part of the documentation necessary for Commission action.

(2) In lieu of a review in accordance with part of the standards used by the Commission as listed in OAR 583-30-035, the Commission may acknowledge the adequacy of accreditation by an association recognized by the United States Department of Education.

(3) Final action for approval by the Commission will be held open to the public and the applicant institution shall be invited to attend.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Hist: ECC 22, f. & cf. 12-22-75; ECC 26, f. & cf. 6-8-77; ECC 2-1980, f. & cf. 4-14-80

Revocation of Approval

583-30-045 Approval obtained under ORS 348.835 may be revoked for proper cause by the Commission at its discretion, after a hearing. Such hearing shall be held only after the institution of learning involved has been given 20 days' notice in writing of the time and place of such hearing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS Ch. 348

Hist: ECC 22, f. & cf. 12-22-75

WE PETITION YOU

AS OUR LEGISLATOR TO RECOGNIZE BY LAW, THE NATUROPATHIC PROFESSION. WE FEEL IT IS OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO BE ABLE TO MAKE OUR OWN CHOICE IN SELECTING THE TYPE OF DOCTOR AND THE TYPE OF TREATMENT FOR US OR OUR FAMILY. WE WOULD PREFER TO BE ABLE TO CHOOSE BECAUSE OF AVAILABILITY, FROM ALL OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF TREATMENT AND ESPECIALLY AT TIMES, THE NATURAL METHOD OR NATUROPATHIC SYSTEM. WE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE USED OR WOULD LIKE TO USE NATUROPATHIC SERVICES. WOULD YOU ACT IN OUR BEHALF TO ASSURE US OF OUR CONTINUED FREEDOM OF CHOICE?

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ Deborah Brooks	4202 Hayes Anch. 99503	3/4/81
✓ Switlan Komlecki	3234 Linden Dr. - Anch 99502	3-5-81
✓ Stephanie Hansen	381 Bunnell 99504	3-5-81
✓ Chris Malcher	2606 Humbell	3-5-81
✓ Kim Caldwell	P.O. Box 3298 Palmer AK 99645	3-5-81
✓ Rosemary Marquis	815 N. Park #2 Anchorage 99504	3-5-81
✓ Linda Biehlers	Box 43 Hope AK	3-5-81
✓ Scarlet Dickmeier	Box 545 GIROWOOD AK	3-5-81
✓ Karen Kallen	General Delivery AKiak, AK ⁹⁹⁵⁵²	3/6/81
✓ Lee Olson	3922 Apollo Dr Anchorage 99504	3-6-81
✓ Angela Dahl	1936 Wilket Sham Dr. Anch. Ak.	3/6/81
✓ Doug M. Rieck	Box 10162 South St. Anchorage, Ak. 99511	3/6/81
✓ Pauline Wiles	1751 Paloran Cir Anch AK	99504
✓ Joan Kattenbach	Box 635 Eagle River AK	99571
✓ Kati Mann	7401 Chad St Anchorage AK	99502
✓ Wanda J. Jelen	510 Jye Circle Anchorage AK	99503
✓ Anne Throckmorton	9835 Alaynagaqan Anch AK	99502
✓ Kristina M. Jandig	3404 Oregon Dr. Anch. AK	99503
✓ Loni L. Lohman	2949 E. 88th Anch 99507	3/6/81
✓ Dan S. Smith	5901 S 6th St Anch 99504	3-9-81
✓ Leona Clarke	1840 South Lane Anch 99507	3-10-81
✓ Kathleen Horvath	4998 Klondike Ak	99504 3/10
✓ Jerry S. Clark	8800 Cordell Circle ^{apt #4} Anchorage AK	99502 3/1/88
✓ David Polony	5530 Silverado Way #11 Anchorage AK	
✓ Betty L. Stevens	SIPA 407-A Anchorage AK	3/10/81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ <u>Cam Bueking</u>	1035 W. 20th Anchorage AK	3/10/81
✓ <u>NANCY ROJA</u>	2907 La Honda Dr #6 Anch 99503	3/10/81
✓ <u>Janet Embury</u>	2910 W. 34th Ave Anchorage 99503	3/10/81
✓ <u>Miss Belth</u>	ST RT B BX 9250 Palmer AK	3/10/81
✓ <u>Monica Walters</u>	1570 Garden St Anchorage	3/10/81
✓ <u>Sharon S. Jayne</u>	8142 E 5TH Anch AK	3/10/81
✓ <u>Lawrence D. Meshkin</u>	241 N. Park Anch, AK 99504	3/10/81
✓ <u>Susan Faulk, President of Better Alaskan Birth Experiences</u>	Box 4-381 Anchorage ^{3/10/81} 99507	
✓ <u>Peter Raynor</u>	5132 W. 72nd Anchorage, AK 99502	3/11/81
✓ <u>Robertta G. Saunders</u>	1303 W. 39th Anch. AK 99509	3/11/81
✓ <u>MARCI Mathews</u>	6930 Aitona Dr Anch, AK 99502	3/11/81
✓ <u>Donna H. Clark</u>	1201 W 42nd Anch 99502	
✓ <u>Nancy Richmond</u>	P.O. Box 6091 Anchorage 99502	3-11-81
✓ <u>William M. Wickell</u>	4500 GARFIELD Anch AK 99503	3-12-81
✓ <u>Juliana Reed</u>	400 W. 11th St. Apt 1 Anch. AK	3/12/81
✓ <u>Gaura - Huntington</u>	Box 3 Homer, AK 99605	3/12/81
✓ <u>Lucy Thompson</u>	Box 3 Homer AK 99605	3/12/81
✓ <u>Bridgette W. Bush</u>	Box 326 Starbuck AK 99587	
✓ <u>Scott Lee</u>	Box 326 Starbuck AK 99587	3/12/81
✓ <u>D. Ann Silment</u>	SR Box 5046 Wasilla AK 99687	12. Mar 1981
✓ <u>Kathleen Whitson</u>	4040 FALKER ST. ANCH. AK 99504	3/12/81
✓ <u>David Christensen</u>	" " " "	" "
✓ <u>LARRY NELSON</u>	1611 DIAMOND DR. ANCH AK 99503	3/12/81
✓ <u>Pauline Sitas</u>	SRA Box 498 Anch AK 99577	3/12/81
✓ <u>Jean Cook</u>	SR 1503 Eyle River, AK 99577	3/12/81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ William G. Merrill	612 Chugiak St.	March 13, 1981
✓ Nadene Calderwood	7900 Honeycreek Dr.	March 13, 1981
✓ Elizabeth L. Linn	1414 1/2 Carlisle	3/13/81
✓ Dawn Palmer	P.O. Box 4-294 Anch 99509	3/13/81
✓ Adrienne Bove	4343 New Roberts #4, 99504	3/13/81
✓ Crystal D. Bennett	720 W 19th Ave Apt 99503	3-13-81
✓ Carol Rhodes	1061 E. 17th Ave Anch 99501	3-13-81
✓ Mary Rhodes	1061 E 17th Anchorage, Ak. 99501	3/13/81
✓ Dana Pace	SRA 191 Anchorage Ak. 99502	3/13/81
✓ Ellen Badysinski	1908 W. HILLCREST TENCH., AK.	3-13-81
✓ Conelyn C. Pader	SRA Box 19 Anch 99507	3/16/81
✓ Marina Peterson	721 W 88th Anch 99502	3/16/81
✓ Janet Hunter		
✓ Linda Arnett	102811 Street, Anch, 99501	3/16/81
✓ Lisa B. Juszycki	1417 W. 710 Hughes Blvd Anch 99503	3/16/81
✓ Joseph V. Kennedy	3520 Wentworth 99504	3/17/81
✓ Susan J. Clark	8800 Cordell Cir. Apt. 41	3/17/81
✓ Constance M. Walker	2103 W. 45th, Anch, 99503	3/17/81
✓ Billie A. Perkins	SR Box 2102-17 Wasilla Ak	March 17, 1981
✓ Karen Gasper	6141 Jewel Lake Road	March
✓ Mary Keehin	7800 Dr. Bunn Rd, #520	3/18/81
✓ Kay Steele	39011 BORLAND 99503	3/18/81
✓ Ruth Donohoe	1200 Diamond #1202 99502	3-18-81
✓ Shirley M. Hauman	1621 Diamond Dr. Anch 99507	3-18-81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ Charles Wood	SRT Box 1313 Anchorage 99502	3-19-81
✓ William Davis	Box 495-C SRA Anchorage AK	3-19-81
* Tom Pettit	SRT Box 2940 Anchorage AK	3-19-81
✓ Linda L. Boren	P.O. Box 5858 Anchorage AK	3-19-81
✓ Allan Shepard	PO Box 113, Anchorage	3-19-81
✓ Hal Hodges	P.O. Box 9424 Anchorage AK	3-19-81
* Tappy Pettijohn	2308 Jefferson	3-19-81
* Anne Smith	Box 6513 Anchorage	3-19-81
✓ Catharine Sullivan	SRA Box 1750-B Anchorage AK	3-20-81
✓ Janette Clark	4110 W. Barrow Rd. Anchorage AK	3-20-81
✓ Linda S. Boudreau	7982 Waldron Dr. Anchorage AK	3-20-81
* Jamie Hurlburt	SRA Box 2572 Anchorage AK	3-20-81
* (Name obscured)	1917 St. (3rd) Anchorage AK	3-20-81
* Michelle T. Davis	Box 8104 Anchorage AK	3-20-81
* Thomas S. Olanow	P.O. Box 8104 Anchorage AK	3/20/81
✓ Thomas Thompson	2805 Dawson Ave Anchorage AK	3/21/81
* Mary A. Thompson	905 Muldoon Dr Anchorage AK	3/21/81
* David A. Pettijohn	338 Jefferson Anchorage AK	3-23-81
✓ Willem Vermeij	1112 E. 19th #4 Anchorage AK	3/23/81
✓ Melinda J. Kirklin	SRA Box 6105 Anchorage AK	3-23-81
✓ Patti Phares	Spindwood AK	3-23-81
* Susan R. King	Kesville, AK	3-23-81
✓ Lynn Hall	Box 4-1264 Anchorage AK	3-24-81
✓ Elaine Thomas	Box 1372 East River Anchorage AK	3-24-81
✓ Mariann Reidlaw	1014 E. 11th #4 Anchorage AK	3-24-81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ MARK GRINDLE	1924 STONEGATE CR.	3/24/81
✓ Diana Kay	7057 Mulman Sp 9	3/24/81
✓ Kara Rin	1509 St. 45 th Apt 4	3-24-81
✓ Tula Blakemore	801 Airport Hts #375	3-24-81
✓ ERIC H. AKOLA	1260 FRIENDLY LN.	3/25/81
✓ Karen Butlon	40 Box 1582	3/25/81
✓ Judy Means	234 East 15 th (W. Anch 99501)	3/25/81
✓ Cathy Randall	830 W 26 th #5 Anch. 99503	3/26/81
✓ Brenda S Anacleto	P.O. Box 1622 Palmer AK 99645	3/26/81
✓ ANDRE PIEKARSKI	Box 461 GIRDWOOD 99587	3/26/81
✓ Willie Stacey	5/2 8760 Indian Ak 99540	3/26/81
2. ✓ Dave S. Lent	Box 116 Girdwood 99587	3/26/81
2. ✓ Kim (C. D. L.)	P.O. Box 720 Anchorage AK 99507	3/27/81
✓ Harland Noble	30 S. Bragaw Anchorage AK 99504	
✓ Cathy Randall	830 W 26 th #5 Anch	3/27/81
✓ Audicy Tamara	P.O. Box 6343 Anch. AK 99502	3-27-81
✓ Earle Fardis	2404 Oregon Anch AK 99503	3-27-81
✓ Ruth Adler	1110 W 6 th Ave Anch AK 99501	
✓ Susan W. Brown	7733 Honeysuckle Anch, AK 99502	3/30
✓ Michael M. Ostrowski	130 EAST 8 th ANCH AK 99501	3/30/81
✓ Margaret Osterwald	130 E 8 th Anch AK 99501	3/30/81
2. ✓ William A. Tommaso	926 W 11 th Apt 10 Anch AK 99501	3/30/81
2. ✓ Ruth K. Hill	2601 W. 11 th A-2	3/30/81
✓ Mrs. (C. L.) Arnie	P.O. Box 251 Eagle River AK 99577	3/31/81
✓ George Colby	SRA Box 1740-C Anch AK 99507	3-31-81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ [Signature]		
✓ Kelly P. Blumson	4127 Wright Anch	3/30/81
✓ Amy Mabin	647 E 78 th St Apt B-4 Anch AK	4/1/81
✓ Vanessa L. Mabin	697 E 78 th Ave # B-4 Anch AK	4/1/81
✓ Columbine Will	Block 9 Lot 1 Rich River Sub. Box 796 Valdez, Ak	4/1/81
✓ Sheri Smith	8250 Barnett #1 Anch	4/2/81
✓ Conner N. Olson	3581 Hearstwood Pl.	4/3/81
✓ [Signature]	4040 FALKER #11	4/6/81
✓ [Signature]	GENERAL DELIVERY ^{EXCELSIOR DELIVERY} ALASKA	4/6/81
✓ Kathleen Whitson	4040 FALKER #11	4/7/81
✓ [Signature]	SR 5072	4/11/81
✓ Patsy Beck	Box 743 GIRDWOOD, AK	
✓ [Signature]	SRA Box 1765-H Anch, AK 99507	4/7/81
✓ [Signature]	SRA Box 1765-H, Anch, AK 99507	4/7/81
✓ [Signature]	SR Box 725 Phlegwick Alaska	4-8-81
✓ [Signature]	7637 Stanley AK. 99502	4/8/81
✓ Ch. Audely Girard	3903 Seafirth Pl. Anchorage, Ak.	4/8/81
✓ [Signature]	524 - Summit St #3 " " "	4/8-81
✓ [Signature]	524 - Summit St #3 " " "	" " "
✓ [Signature]	PO. Box 5794 3794 Anch. Ak 99510	
✓ James M. Brookins	4202 Hayes St Anchorage Alaska. 99503	4/8/81
✓ [Signature]	5205 F 26th Ave Anchorage Alaska 99504	
✓ [Signature]	700 Summit Anch AK 99501	
✓ [Signature]	1405 Summit Ave, Anch. Ak. 99504	

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ Lillian Mattill	Box 269 Kenai AK 99611	283-4637
✓ Emil Bolden	1725 W 11th St 2500 Chilton Ave Anch	AK 99501
✓ Cynthia Lee	3501 Wyoming	Anch 99525 4-8-81
✓ [Name]	3407 W. Seal St	Anch 99503 4-11-81
✓ Kathleen J. Brown	Gen Del, Chugiak	99567 11-11-81
✓ Terry L. Krock	Gen Del, Eagle River	99577 11-11-81
✓ Joyce Schow	Box 192, TRAPPER CREEK,	AK 99688 5-10-81
✓ J. Russell [Name]	2800 No Barr St #431	Healy AK 99501 5/13/81
✓ Thomas J. Miller	4308 Baxter Rd #6	Anch AK 99501 5/14/81
✓ Cheryl [Name]	4228 Laurel St.	5/14/81
✓ Mary Newton	Box 17049 Big Lake	AK 99687 5/14/81
✓ Benjamin [Name]	2021 Tudor Hills Dr	99507 5/14/81
✓ Mervin Johnson	10 Box 3298 Palmer	AK 99645 5-14-81
✓ Eric Matten	2400 Chondalar	99504 5-15-81
✓ Dorene Burkman	827 West 26	99503 - 5-17-81
✓ Willie W. Nelson	Box 3684 Kenai	99611 5-22-81
✓ Marilee Wilkins	Box 3684 Kenai	99611 5-22-81
✓ [Name]	1424 E 27th St	ANC AK 5-22-81
✓ Pamela S. Meyers	3904 IOWA DR	ANCH. AK 243-8814
✓ Margaret [Name]	4987 E. 13th St	SC 337-3465
✓ [Name]	8411 E. 5th	Anch AK 99501 5-23-81
✓ Nancy Kiron	SRA Box 1732-I	Anch AK 99507 344-4650
✓ [Name]	SRE Box 5046 Wasilla	AK 99687 376-2138
✓ [Name]	1509 St 45th #4	Anch 99503 272-6740

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ W. S. DeBruin	POB 5 STERLING AK	4-10-81
✓ Roberta Poyser	7400 TIKCHUK CIR ANCH AK 99504	4-10-81
✓ Bill Hoidal	SRA BOX 1506J Anch. 99507	4/10/81
✓ Susan Thayer	1534 H St. Anch. AK 99501	4/10/81
✓ John Stalross	6730 Altoona Dr #2 Anch AK 99502	4/10/81
✓ Brance Raino	7800 De Barr Anch, AK 99504	4-13-81
✓ Jerome M. Thayer	SRA Box 380-w Anch. AK 99507	
✓ Blanche M. Nielsen	2616 McRae Anch, AK 99503	
✓ Kathleen T. Graves	5402 BUCKNER Anch, AK 99504	
✓ Cass Timler	3705 Lois Drive Anch AK 99503	
✓ Vickie L. Stouil	5RB 7811 Palmer AK 99645	
✓ John Rauer	1619 Otter Apt H Anch 99504	4-16-81
✓ Beverly Graham	2051 Tudor Hill Dr. Anch 99507	4-15-81
✓ Scott Buehler	7534 Cuthbert Court, Anch 99502	4/15/81
✓ Donald Melnik	2310 Forest Park Dr. Anch 99503	4/15/81
✓ Beverly Beatt	530 LAKERIDGE DR. EAGLE RIVER AK	4/15
✓ Lisa D. McElroy	530 Lake Ridge Dr. Eagle River AK	4/15/81
✓ Susan Maxwell	4133 W. 89TH Anch. AK. 99502	4-15-81 243-7781
✓ Kathy Keeman	509 E 760 Anch AK 99503	4/15/81
✓ Barney Raino	7800 DeBarr Anch, AK 99504	4/15/81
✓ Shirley Schneider	P.O. Box 1307 NARSILLO, AK 99687	4/16
✓ Bonnie Schwam	SRA Box 1703-c Anch 99507	
✓ William D. Dalls Jr.	1936 W. Kershaw Dr. Anchorage, AK 99507	4/17
✓ Gary Perkins	5001 Chona Ave Anch, AK 99504	4/17

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Andra Jones	9150 Hamming St.	4/20/81
Stan Clark	1973 Weberham Dr	4-20-81
Ruth Dowd	1300 Diamond Blvd.	4-20-81
Krista Caldwell	1240 Ellen.	4-21-81
Milene Roberts	Box 10-9562 no card	4/21/81
Blanca Weber	1728 W. 11 th Ave A	4/21/81
Pauline	4511 Laurel apt 148	4/21/81
Pauline Knudsen	3321 E 41st	4-21-81
Ruth Kilpatrick	P.O. Box 6761 Anchorage 99507	4-22-81
Norma Schroeder	9599 Broadway Dr #413 Anchorage 99507	4-22-81
LeRoy Fredrickson	P.O. Box 698 Anchorage AK 99510	4-23-81
Ruby Wittstork	P.O. 93 - Clunick, AK 99567	4-23-81
Sherill Malone	980 W 70 th Anchorage, AK 99502	4-23-81
John Smith	8307 Dulon St #1 Anchorage 99504	4-23-81
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		
John Smith	8307 Dulon St #1 Anchorage 99504	4-23-81
Maureen Treadwell	2516 Belle Hill Way 99501	4-24-81
Valton & Elbert	2635 Stearns Drive Anchorage AK 99503	4-25-81
E. Wittigshed	2308 Johnson Parkway 99503	4-25-81
Melba Christ	P.O. Box 10-09 Anchorage 99511	4-27-81
William Anderson	4150 Reka #14 Anchorage AK 99501	4-27-81
William Thamel	1053 W. 26 th Ave, #4 Anchorage 99503	4/27/81
John Baker	Anchorage AK	
Linda Rexwinkel	SRABox 80-T Anch. 99507	4/27/81
David Salomonson	4640 Folken #6 99504	4/27/81

WE PETITION YOU

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Walter K. Reinold	3187 Indian Cove Pt. Barrow AK 99501	4/27/81
Frank J. ...	Box 153 ... AK 99502	4/28/81
Karen ...	6331 Wooded Circle Anchorage AK 99502	
Yat ...	1601 ... Anchorage AK 99504	
Mary ...	Box 8501 Bird Rock AK 99540	
James Manning	401 E. 6th Ave #1107 Anch AK 99501	
W. F. ...	Box 10-388 Anchorage AK 99571	
Synda J. ...	48601 ... Anchorage AK 99504	
Eric ...	Box 516 Anch AK 99502	
Dean Bohannon	Box 10-388 Anch AK 99511	
W. F. Bohannon	Box 10-388 " " 99511	
Karen Herfindahl	Box 287 Birchwood 99587	
Anne ...	Box 3134 ... Anchorage 99501	
Willa ...	330 Aurora Fair River AK 99577	
Linda ...	Box 3366 Kenai AK 99611	
Walter ...	4005 ... Anchorage 99503	5/1/81
James ...	1108 ... Anchorage 99504	
Christine ...	SR1 Box 7389 Birchwood Placer AK 99567	
Elva ...	Box 10-388 Anch AK 99511	
Kelcie ...	9630 ... Anchorage 99504	
Paul ...	SR1 3502 ... Anchorage 99502	
James ...	3RA 3502 Anchorage AK	
John J. ...	1130 ... Anchorage AK 99504	

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ Barbara Dahlhoff	1931 Pratt St Anch	5-29-81
✓ James P. ...	8234 PEAR BERRY PD 99502	5-29-81
✓ Dolores Jones	4110 DEBARRE SP. 13-B 99504	5/29/81
✓ Catherine Hickey	P.O. Box 3194 - 3100 W. 34th - Anchorage 99516	5/29/81
✓ Martha Helms	P.O. Box 4-772 Anch AK 99509	6/1/81
✓ Howard Graham	2045 Denning Ave ANCH AK 99504	6/1/81
✓ Bill Rodwell	3925 PINEWOOD ST. Anch. 99504	6/1/81
✓ Kenneth Windahl	POB 287 GIRDWOOD 99587	6-1-81
✓ Francis Vashon	POB 2061 Palmer 99645	6-1-81
✓ Tom M. Becker	POB 1694 Anchorage, 99507	6-1-81
✓ P. Sumner	P.O. Box 3-4184 Anch. AK. 99501	6-1-81
✓ ...	P.O. Box 1-1, Anchorage 99507	6/1/81
✓ Doris ...	2907 La Honda #11 Anch	
✓ Shelley R. ...	20 W. 24th #4 Anch	6/1/81
✓ ...	SR Box 498	
✓ ...	1200 W. Denning #302 Anchorage 99502	6/3/81
✓ ...	4939 E. 4th St C-5 Anch AK. 99504	6/3/81
✓ ...	3931 ... Anch AK 99504	6/3/81
✓ ...	120 W ... Anch 99503	6-5-81
✓ Arthur ...	3542 MT. VIEW DRIVE Anchorage 99504	5 June
✓ ...	SR. Box 2570 Indian AK. 99540	
✓ ...	P.O. Box 3-4013 ECB Anch AK 99501	
✓ ...		
✓ Carol Warehime	3916 47th SW Seattle WA 98144	
✓ ...	6141 ... Anch 99502	

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
SR Braun	2378 Capt Cook Drive	6/5/81
Dir. Miller	2810 W. 29th #1	6/5/81
David Greenhalgh	Girdwood, AK	6/9/81
David Steele	4403 General Rd. #12	6/9/81
Judith Cobb	3323 Circle #5	6/10/81
Russell S. Mason	4502 Lakeview Pl. #1	6/10/81
Edna A. Hansen	2300 Harvest Ct #20 99507	6/10/81
Patricia		
Delia W Brown	P.O. Box 2333 Palmer, AK 99645	6-10-81
James D Brown	PO Box 2333 Palmer AK	6/10/81
Christine Bonnett	720 W 19th Ave Anch AK	6-10-81
Deloris Mammie	1280 E. 17th #137	6-10-81
Mary Pearson	3307 Lind Dr. Apt 3rd	6-11-81
Mary Darius	601 N. Burn 99504	6-11-81
Ellen M. Wickett	4500 Garfield 99503	6-11-81
Rev A. Holt	100 E. Finwood Ln. #17 99503	6-11-81
Mary-Clayton Pearce	4243 Alameda St. 99504	6-11-81
Sam Lamm	4116 W 88th #1 99502	6-11-81
Rosie Morse	" " "	6-11-81
SIM BAKER	137 W. 15th 99501	6-12-81
Marilyn Pettit	SRA. Box 4333 99502	6-15-81
Christine S. Johnson	A-1, Chequamegon, AK. 99567	6/15/81
Adriane Boré	4343 San Roberts, #4, Anch 99504	6/15/81
Mary Shier	P.O. Box 10-788 Anch 99511	6-15-81
DONA IVERSON	SRA Box 116 "M" ANCH 99502 AK	6/16/81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ JACE HOSMAN	1502 W. 45 th	6/16/81
✓ DONALD L. RAMSEY	3701 EUREKA Sp. 12 - C Anchorage 99503	6/16/81
✓ RUSSELL D. DIXON	2206 W 45	6-16-81
✓ ELIZABETH A. DE LOEFA	GEN. DEL. CHUGIAK AK 99567	6-17-81
✓ KRAMK. POLINSKI	7031 Oakwood Dr.	6-17-81
✓ CAROL DUNCK	2536 Forest PK. Dr.	6/17/81
✓ Frank E. Shuter	SRA Box 1561E Anchorage Alaska	6/17/81
✓ Jimmy Kremes	1400 Airport Hts. Dr. Anch	6/17/81
✓ Palomay Don	817 N Flower Anch	6/17/81
✓ Doris Harrison	4510 Sprent Rd. Anch.	6/17/81
✓ Ann Lowland	8050 E. 18 th Ave	6-18-81
✓ Bill Gould	SRA BXX 1506 J 99507	6/18/81
? Francis Miller	2834 Knik Anchorage 99502	6/18/81
✓ Jeffrey Stuart	" " " "	" "
✓ Calvin Feiler	Star Pl. Box 8610 Bird Creek, Ak 99540	6/18/81
✓ R C DAVIS	SRA - BOX 495 - C Anch 99507	6/19/81
✓ Cathy Dunbar	PO BOX 1325 Wasilla	6/19/81
✓ Tom Jackson	600 Cherry St. Anch. AK	6/19/81
? Sister Valenough	6871 Old Seeward #202 Anch, AK	6/19/81
✓ Sister Carol	830 W. 9 th Anchorage 99502	6/19/81
✓ Jeanne Kolesky	7010 ASCOT Anch 99502	6/19/81
✓ Dennis Wheeler	2949 E. 8 th 99507	6/19/81
✓ Melissa Kuntz		
✓ L. B. Nelson	1531 W. 12 th Ave. Anch. 99501	6/22/81
✓ Gene Paul	2202 Roosevelt 99503	6/22/81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
Virginia R. Zimmerman	601 N. Buin "A"	06-23-81
John D. Womel	1280 E 17 th Ave	6/23/81
John D. Womel	1284 Millway Anch	6/22/81
John D. Womel	2523 Kona Lane Anch.	99503 6/25/81
John Waterfield	2523 Kona Lane Anch.	99503 6/25/81
Bill C. Anderson	143 W 11 th #4 Anch AK	99501 6-25-81
Karen S. Hill	3110 Delta Dr. Anchorage AK	99502 6-25-81
John R. Travis	5912 Franklin St Anch. AK	99503 6-26-81
Dave A. Caldwell	P.O. Box 3298 Palmer AK	99645 - 6-26-81
D. Freeman	SRA 1750-B Anch., AK	99507 6/26/81
Charles Pettit	SRA-Box 4333 Anchorage	99502 6/29/81
Cheryl S. Dixon	2206 W. 45 Anchorage	99503 6/29/81
Ann Cooper	SRA-Box 4349 " "	99502 6-29-81
Decky Pearce	801 Erickson, Apt. 4	99501 6-29-81
Michele Keegan	9431 Dundee Cir.	99502 6-30-81
Paul W. Pook	Box 5252 Star Route 2	99567 6-30-81
Sam Pook	Box 5252 Star Route 2	99567 6-30-81
Michael Gately	P.O. Box 2407 Anch.	99510 7-1-81
Wm E. Brunner	562 Box 5252 Chugiak	99567
Charles Zimmerman	SR 5072 Warden CR	99687 7/2/81
Larry Thomas	SR Box 1739I Anch. AK	99507 7/3/81
Carole Shaw	2101 W 20th ANCH AK	99503 7/3/81
Rilla Hamilton	P.O. Box 155 Chugiak	99567 AK 7/6/81
Susan Baker	4009 Merrill Anchorage	99503 AK 7/6/81
Helen S. ...	P.O. Box A-1, Chugiak, Alas.	99567 - 7/6/81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ [Signature]	140 Eagle #101	7/6/81
✓ [Signature]	140 Zepherus	July 7/81
✓ [Signature]	SRA 6105 A-5 PALMER	7-6-81
✓ [Signature]	3601 Linn	7-8-81
✓ [Signature]	Box 268 3600 Arctic Hwy	7-8-81
✓ [Signature]	Box 734 Palmer, AK 99645	7/8/81
✓ [Signature]	Box 3592 Palmer AK 99645	7/8/81
✓ [Signature]	2917 W 24th Anchorage	7/10/81
✓ [Signature]	P.O. Box 1471 Palmer AK 99645	7/10/81
✓ [Signature]	S B 1 Box 2389 Birchwood Chugiak	
✓ [Signature]	2604 W. 33rd #2 Anch. AK	7/10/81
✓ [Signature]	SRA Bmp 150-B Anch. AK	99602
✓ [Signature]	Box 155 Chugiak 99567	AK 7/13/81
✓ [Signature]	Box 4-1264 Anchorage 99589	7/13/81
✓ [Signature]	2600 Humpalane Anchorage 99587	7/15/81
✓ [Signature]	PO Box 2378	99510 7-15-81
✓ [Signature]	1053 W 26th Ave #4 Anch. AK 503	7/14/81
✓ [Signature]	1303 W 31st #1 Anch. 99583	7/14/81
✓ [Signature]	10611 DRAGAN ANCH. AK. 99507	7/14/81
✓ [Signature]	700 Hollywood Dr. AK 99501	7/14/81
✓ [Signature]	[Faded]	[Faded]
✓ [Signature]	[Faded]	[Faded]
✓ [Signature]	1241 Valley St Anch. 99504	7-15-81
✓ [Signature]	1241 Valley St. Anch. 99504	7-15-81

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 OF CHOICE?

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ Charles H. Boland	SRA 476 tt Bayview	7-16-81
✓ Barbara Solomon	Box 40 Chitina	7-16-81
✓ Manuel Peña	3606 Lois Dr.	7-16-81
✓ Mrs. J. Malone	1321 Kinnikinnick St.	7-17-81
✓ Paul D. Pook		
✓ Susan Pook		
✓ Karen M. Dunford	6331 Wooded Circle	7-20-81
✓ Louis	Den. Del. Eagle River	7-20-81
✓ Tom Johnson	SRA 476 H	7-21-81
✓ C. S. Kent	P.O. BOX 1053 Anch. AK	7/21/81
✓ Richard V. Buzzelli	General Delivery Anchorage AK	7/22/81
✓ Peter P. Pantus	40 P.O. Box 1207 ANCH, AK	7/22/81
✓ Carrie Link	332 Washline Apt D Anch, AK	7/23/81
✓ Kimberly Ann Caldwell	P.O. Box 3298 Palmer AK 99645	7-23-81
✓ Jimmie Karkhanavich	6140 Austin Anch AK 99502	7-23-81
✓ Shanna K. McDonald	4133 W. 89th Anch. Ak. 99502	7-24-81
✓ P. Morris	SRA 6654 A Palmer AK 99645	7-27-81
✓ Val Riddell	3935 Spruce Dr #1 ANCH AK 99504	7-28-81
✓ Tom Riddell	3935 Spruce Dr #1 ANCH AK 99504	7-28-81
✓ Eleanor Carter	1600 Otter St Anchorage - 99504	7/28/81
✓ Minnie Smith	1600 Otter St. ANCH. AK - 99504	7-28-81
✓ Alisa T. Day	325 North Park Anch. Ak. 99504	7/28/81
✓ Martin Mathew		
✓ Donald A. Johnson	1722 Anson ⁹⁹⁵⁰⁴	7-28-81
✓ Judith Russell	Box 593 Sterling AK	7-30-81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ Anthony F. Quinn	7530 Beluga Cir. Anch. AK	7/30/81
✓ Stephen J. Smith	530 E. 46th Pl. Anch. AK	7/30/81
✓ Kathy Pontusa	Box 1706	Walden AK 7/30/81
✓ Debra Cote	1200 W. Dimond, sp 1430	Anch. AK 7/31/81
✓ Linda		
✓ Blom Coulburn		
✓ Dawn Grob	801 Airport Hb #115 Anch. AK	8/3/81
✓ Barbara Cassin	2208 Roosevelt Dr Anch	8-4-81
✓ Beatrice Gaires	3701 Curlew 19-D	8-4-81
✓ Anna Jester	2303 Turnagain Pt. Anch. AK	8/4/81
✓ Wendy Tatchers	2907 W. 33rd Anchorage AK	8-4-81
✓ Norman Campbell	PO BOX 511 UTAH HERRICK	8-5-81
✓ Archie L. Crawford		8/5/81
✓ Henry & Robert Armit	2147 2nd Land Omaha	8/5/81
✓ Donald Ineson	SRA Box 116 "M"	8/5/81
✓ Henry Ineson	SRA Box 116 "M"	8/5/81
✓ Ed Larson H	9903 Powers Dr	8/6/81
✓ Jason Larker	7730 Mason Pl.	8/7/81
✓ Sylvia Larker	7730 Mason Pl.	8/7/81
✓ Myra E. Hales	Box 88 Talkeetna AK	8-7-81
✓ Reg. Dick Paulsch	9910 685 2nd Talkeetna	8-7-81
✓ Dawn Grob	801 Airport Hb #115 Anch. AK	8-10-81

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ WAYNE CUTLIFF	-4220 PETERKIN #2 99524	8/12/81
✓ Gill Gould	SRA Box 1506J 07	8/13/81
✓ JESSIE ROMINAS	1404 W. 45th St	8/13/81
✓ John P. Palomares	130 E 8TH ANCH AK	8/14/81
✓ Tom Holbrook	SRA Box 478-P Anch AK	8/14/81
✓ Mary E. Holbrook	SRA Box 478-P Anch AK	8/14/81
✓ Mrs. M. M. Maud	SRA Box 1436 Indt 99502	8/17/81
✓ Wm. A. Robertson	P.O. Box 10 -- 289 99511	8/17/81
✓ Phillip Blackwell	S.R. Box 90620 FBKS, AK. 99701	8-18-81
✓ Rosalie Beeks	P.O. Box 3026 Kenai, Ak.	8-18-81
✓ Carol Hill Freeman	1410 Medfra St Anch Ak.	8/18/81
✓ Hank Keller	SRA Box 2354 Anch Ak.	8/19/81
✓ Roberta Moore	4121 Sharp Pl #3 Anch Ak	8/19/81
✓ David Curtis	P.O. Box 3638 Anch. AK	8/19/81
✓ Patricia Dubin	SRA Box 8705 Indian Ak.	8/19/81
✓ John J. J. J.	S.R. Box 15502 Marshall St	8/19/81
✓ John Ryan	2413 Sprucewood Anchorage AK	8/20/81
✓ MARY R. R.	SRA Box 1713 Anch - different address	8/20/81
✓ Joe Majumdar	2702 W. 29th Anchorage, 99503	8/20/81
✓ Dore Kim (Jessie) Caldwell	Box 3298 Palmer AK	8-20-81
✓ MARVIN C. SMITH	2010 CHUCK DR ANCH	8/21/81
✓ Nadine Calderwood	2900 Hennepin St Anch	8/21/81
✓ C. Keenan	21-7166 D. Fiq E.A.F.B 9950	8/21/81
✓ Bethany Schub Bly	9599 Brayton #489 99507	8/21/81
✓ Nancy Coppola	Stevens Pt Wisconsin	715-344-7516

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
<i>[Signature]</i>	8010 Boundary Ave - Anchorage	8/31/81
Mr. David G. Hansen	530 E 46 th Place - Anch	9 Sept 81
Janice's Sun	2519 CLOVERLANE #5	9 Sept 81
Neil Shumlin	P.O. Box 1307 WASILLA, AK 99687	9/10/81
DICK DONOHUE	1200 DIMOND BLVD. #1202 ANCHORAGE	9/11/81
Ellen Faber	3333 W 81st Ave Anch 99502	9-11-81
Rita Savre	SRA Box 33-D Anch. 99507	9-14-81
Susan Braund	2378 Captain Cook Dr. 99503	9-14-81
Catherine Arzay	2711 Britan. 99504	9-14-81
Larry S. Burt	3116 Delta Dr. 99502	9-15-81
Shirley Callin	1600 Otter, Anch AK 99504	9-15-81
Bob Sidis	1720 W. 11 th Anch. 99501	9-21-81
Janette A. Johnson	2704 Fair Banks Anch, 99502	9-21-81
Joseph C. Bar	3831 Crosson Cir Anch AK 99503	9-21-81
Thomas Mary Arman	3203 Lois Dr. Anch AK 99502	277-9822
Julia Queen	Box 11-283 Muldoon Anch. 99504	28 Sept
Mary E. Campston	P.O. Box 10 ¹³⁷¹ Anch 99511	9-23-81
Susan Longmeyer	2640 E 27 th Anchorage 99508	9-23-81
Ronald W. Cooper	SRA Route Box 20279, Fairbanks, AK 99701	9-24-81
Cole Long Jusk	1000 W 32 Ave Anch AK 99503	9/26/81
Jack E. Davinia	1635 Belina Ave " 99504	
Lauralie Thompson	SRA 1721 H Anchorage AK 99503	9-28-81
Modeline Motta	SRA Box 988W Anchorage Alaska 99507	9/30
JOHN A. MEACHER	4455 Juneau St "C-8" Anch. AK. 99503	9-31
Isak W. ROSE	4611 FOLKER 36A ANCH AK 99501	10/1

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NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
✓ Deborah Brooks	2905 Turnagain St Anch 99503	10/5/81
✓ Bonnie Schram	SRA Box 1703-C Anch 99507	10-5-81
✓ [Signature]	2949 E. 88th Anch 99507	10-5-81
✓ Winnie Bird	3110 Delta Dr. Anch 99502	10-5-81
✓ Randall J. [Signature]	248 Smith Dr. Anchorage, AK 99503	10-5-81
✓ Paula [Signature]	SE Box 2990 Wasilla AK 99687	10/5/81
✓ Gail Carlo	1918 Central Fairbanks, Alaska 99701	10/16/81
✓ Luciel Clark	2121 Lake George Way Anch 99504	10/20/81
✓ Cristine Horace	P.O. Box 1261 Kenai AK 99611	10/21/81
✓ Rose E. [Signature]	P.O. Box 125 Willow Pt. 99688	10/21/81
✓ Nancy Kleine	SRA Box 474-U Anchorage 99507	10/23/81
✓ [Signature]	[Signature]	[Signature]
✓ [Signature]	Box 37 Sutton, AK 99674	10/27/81
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✓ Darlene Dunn	70 Box 163 Eagle River AK 99577	10-27-81
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✓ Karen K Poststone	1509 W 45th #3 99503	10/29/81
✓ Robert [Signature]	1509 W 45th #3 99503	10/29/81
✓ Wayne G. Stout	Box 10291 (Corry) FBK'S 99701	10-30
✓ [Signature]	9499 Benjamin Dr Sp262 99507	11-3-81
✓ Laurel Parks	5835 Kenayhill Dr. Anch 99504	11-3-81
✓ Audrey Targonia	P.O. Box 6343 Anchorage 99512	11-3-81
✓ [Signature]	SRA BX 6258 HMTS 99507	11-3-81
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COMMITTEE ON TOURISM, PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AMENDMENTS TO H.B. 2202
(Reference to printed bill)

*(Considered bill)
A model bill
for Proposed Legislation
in Arizona*

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert:

2 "Section 1. Legislative intent

3 Since naturopathy is a health care system of diagnosing, treating
4 and preventing disease, illness or injury of the human mind and body, it
5 has a direct relationship with the public health. It is essential that the
6 legislature regulate the practice of the profession of naturopathy to
7 safeguard the public health, safety and welfare. It is also a matter of
8 public interest and concern that the practice of the profession of
9 naturopathy merit and receive the confidence of the public and that only
10 qualified persons be permitted to engage in the practice of the profession
C1 of naturopathy.

12 Sec. 2. Repeal

13 Title 32, chapter 14, Arizona Revised Statutes, is repealed.

14 Sec. 3. Title 32, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a
15 new chapter 14, to read:

16 CHAPTER 14

17 NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS

18 ARTICLE 1. NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS

19 BOARD OF EXAMINERS

20 32-1501. Definitions

21 IN THIS CHAPTER, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES:

22 1. "BOARD" MEANS THE STATE NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS BOARD OF
23 EXAMINERS.

24 2. "COMPLETED APPLICATION" MEANS AN APPLICATION FOR A REGULAR OR
25 TEMPORARY LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY OR A NATUROPATHIC SPECIALTY
26 WHICH, IN THE OPINION OF THE BOARD, APPEARS ON ITS FACE TO SHOW THAT THE
27 APPLICANT POSSESSES ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CATEGORY OF LICENSE

1 APPLIED FOR EXCEPT FOR THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OR MENTAL EVALUATION WHICH
2 MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE BOARD AND THE EXAMINATION APPLICABLE TO THE CATEGORY
3 OF APPLICATION CONCERNED.

4 3. "DIAGNOSING" INCLUDES PHYSICAL, CLINICAL, X-RAY AND LABORATORY
5 EXAMINATIONS, AS TAUGHT IN NATUROPATHIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES APPROVED BY
6 THE BOARD, TO DETERMINE THE NATURE OF A PERSON'S CONDITION.

7 4. "DOCTOR OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE" MEANS A NATURAL PERSON
8 LICENSED UNDER THIS CHAPTER.

9 5. "DRUGS" MEANS PREPARATIONS AND SUBSTANCES, OTHER THAN FOOD AND
10 WATER:

11 (a) RECOGNIZED, OR FOR WHICH STANDARDS OR SPECIFICATIONS ARE
12 PRESCRIBED, IN THE LATEST REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF THE UNITED
13 STATES, THE LATEST REVISION OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY OR ANY CURRENT
14 SUPPLEMENT TO EITHER OF THEM.

15 (b) USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED FOR THE DIAGNOSIS, CURE, TREATMENT,
16 MITIGATION OR PREVENTION OF DISEASES OR ABNORMALITIES OF MAN.
17 DRUGS DO NOT INCLUDE BARIUM SULFATE USED FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES,
18 ANTISEPTICS, LOCAL ANESTHETICS OR NONPOISONOUS PLANT SUBSTANCES OR OTHER
19 EXTRACTED, COMPOUNDED OR CONCENTRATED SUBSTANCES OBTAINED FROM AN ANIMAL,
20 A PLANT OR A MINERAL ORIGIN USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED IN THE TREATMENT OR
21 PREVENTION OF DISEASES OR ABNORMALITIES OF MAN BY A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN
22 FOR WHICH STANDARDS OR SPECIFICATIONS ARE PROVIDED BY FEDERAL OR STATE
23 LAWS.

24 6. "LOCAL ANESTHETIC" MEANS AN AGENT USED TO ABOLISH THE SENSATION
25 OF PAIN WHOSE ACTION IS LIMITED TO AN AREA OF THE BODY AROUND THE SITE OF
26 ITS APPLICATION.

27 7. "MINOR SURGERY" MEANS MINOR SURGERY AS TAUGHT IN NATUROPATHIC
28 SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES APPROVED BY THE BOARD, INCLUDING:

29 (a) THE USE OF ELECTRICAL OR OTHER METHODS FOR SURGICAL REPAIR AND
30 CARE INCIDENT TO SURGICAL REPAIR OF MINOR PROCEDURES, SUPERFICIAL
31 LACERATIONS, LESIONS AND ABRASIONS.

32 (b) THE CLAMPING AND SEVERING OF UMBILICAL CORDS.

33 (c) THE REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES LOCATED IN SUPERFICIAL
34 STRUCTURES.

1 (d) THE USE OF ANTISEPTICS, SANITARY MEASURES AND LOCAL ANESTHETICS
2 IN CONNECTION WITH PROCEDURES SET FORTH IN THIS PARAGRAPH.
3 MINOR SURGERY DOES NOT INCLUDE ABORTIONS BY NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

4 8. "NATURAL THERAPEUTIC METHODS" MEANS PROCEDURES, DEVICES AND
5 METHODS FOR TREATING THE HUMAN MIND AND BODY WITHOUT DRUGS AS DEFINED IN
6 PARAGRAPH 5.

7 9. "NATUROPATHIC SPECIALTY" MEANS ANY FIELD OF NATUROPATHIC
8 PRACTICE WHICH, IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE BOARD, REQUIRES EDUCATIONAL
9 BACKGROUND AND DEMONSTRATED PROFICIENCY IN ADDITION TO THE GENERAL
10 QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR LICENSING AS A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

11 10. "NATUROPATHY" MEANS A HEALTH CARE SYSTEM OF DIAGNOSING, TREATING
12 AND PREVENTING DISEASE, ILLNESS OR INJURY OF THE HUMAN MIND AND BODY BY THE
13 USE OF NATURAL THERAPEUTIC METHODS, PHYSIOTHERAPY AND MINOR SURGERY AS
14 TAUGHT IN NATUROPATHIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES APPROVED BY THE BOARD.

15 11. "PHYSIOTHERAPY" INCLUDES ALL FORMS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL THERAPEUTICS
16 AS TAUGHT IN NATUROPATHIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES APPROVED BY THE BOARD.

17 12. "UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT" INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING ACTS:

18 (a) INTENTIONAL BETRAYAL OF A PROFESSIONAL SECRET OR INTENTIONAL
19 VIOLATION OF A PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION EXCEPT AS EITHER OF THESE MAY
20 OTHERWISE BE REQUIRED BY LAW. THIS SUBDIVISION DOES NOT PREVENT MEMBERS OF
21 THE BOARD FROM THE FULL AND FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH THE LICENSING
22 AND DISCIPLINARY BOARDS OF OTHER STATES OR COUNTRIES OR WITH THE ARIZONA
23 NATUROPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, INC., OR ANY OF ITS COMPONENT SOCIETIES
24 OR WITH THE NATUROPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETIES OF OTHER STATES, COUNTIES OR
25 COUNTRIES.

26 (b) ANY DISHONORABLE CONDUCT REFLECTING UNFAVORABLY ON THE
27 PROFESSION.

28 (c) COMMISSION OF A FELONY, WHETHER OR NOT INVOLVING MORAL
29 TURPITUDE, OR A MISDEMEANOR INVOLVING MORAL TURPITUDE. IN EITHER CASE
30 CONVICTION BY ANY COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION IS CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE
31 THEREOF.

32 (d) HABITUAL INTEMPERANCE IN THE USE OF ALCOHOL.

33 (e) HABITUAL USE OF NARCOTIC OR HYPNOTIC DRUGS, OR BOTH.

1 (f) GROSS MALPRACTICE, REPEATED MALPRACTICE OR ANY MALPRACTICE
2 RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF A PATIENT.

3 (g) IMPERSONATION OF ANOTHER DOCTOR OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE OR ANY
4 OTHER PRACTITIONER OF THE HEALING ARTS.

5 (h) ACTING OR ASSUMING TO ACT AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD IF SUCH IS
6 NOT THE FACT.

7 (i) PROCURING OR ATTEMPTING TO PROCURE A LICENSE TO PRACTICE
8 NATUROPATHY BY FRAUD, MISREPRESENTATION OR KNOWINGLY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF
9 THE MISTAKE OF ANOTHER.

10 (j) HAVING PROFESSIONAL CONNECTION WITH OR LENDING ONE'S NAME TO AN
11 ILLEGAL PRACTITIONER OF NATUROPATHY OR ANY OF THE OTHER HEALING ARTS.

12 (k) REPRESENTING THAT A MANIFESTLY INCURABLE DISEASE, INJURY,
13 AILMENT OR INFIRMITY CAN BE PERMANENTLY CURED, OR THAT A CURABLE DISEASE,
14 INJURY, AILMENT OR INFIRMITY CAN BE CURED WITHIN A STATED TIME, IF SUCH IS
15 NOT THE FACT.

16 (l) OFFERING, UNDERTAKING OR AGREEING TO CURE OR TREAT A DISEASE,
17 INJURY, AILMENT OR INFIRMITY BY A SECRET MEANS, METHOD, DEVICE OR
18 INSTRUMENTALITY.

19 (m) REFUSING TO DIVULGE TO THE BOARD UPON DEMAND THE MEANS, METHOD,
20 DEVICE OR INSTRUMENTALITY USED IN THE TREATMENT OF A DISEASE, INJURY,
21 AILMENT OR INFIRMITY.

22 (n) GIVING OR RECEIVING, OR AIDING OR ABETTING THE GIVING OR
23 RECEIVING OF, REBATES, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

24 (o) KNOWINGLY MAKING ANY FALSE OR FRAUDULENT STATEMENT, WRITTEN OR
25 ORAL, IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY EXCEPT AS NECESSARY
26 FOR ACCEPTED THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES.

27 (p) IMMORALITY OR MISCONDUCT THAT TENDS TO DISCREDIT THE
28 NATUROPATHIC PROFESSION.

29 (q) REFUSAL, REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSE BY ANY OTHER STATE
30 OR COUNTRY, UNLESS IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT SUCH WAS NOT OCCASIONED BY REASONS
31 WHICH RELATE TO THE ABILITY TO SAFELY AND SKILLFULLY PRACTICE NATUROPATHY
32 OR TO ANY ACT OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT IN THIS PARAGRAPH.

33 (r) ANY CONDUCT OR PRACTICE CONTRARY TO RECOGNIZED STANDARDS OF
34 ETHICS OF THE NATUROPATHIC PROFESSION OR ANY CONDUCT OR PRACTICE WHICH DOES

1 OR MIGHT CONSTITUTE A DANGER TO THE HEALTH, WELFARE OR SAFETY OF THE
2 PATIENT OR THE PUBLIC, OR ANY CONDUCT, PRACTICE OR CONDITION WHICH DOES OR
3 MIGHT IMPAIR THE ABILITY TO SAFELY AND SKILLFULLY PRACTICE NATUROPATHY.

4 (s) FAILURE TO OBSERVE ANY STATE, COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL LAW RELATING
5 TO PUBLIC HEALTH AS A PHYSICIAN IN THIS STATE.

6 (t) VIOLATING OR ATTEMPTING TO VIOLATE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, OR
7 ASSISTING IN OR ABETTING THE VIOLATION OF, OR CONSPIRING TO VIOLATE ANY OF
8 THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER.

9 32-1502. Naturopathic physicians board of examiners;
10 appointment; qualifications; term of office;
11 immunity

12 A. THERE IS ESTABLISHED A STATE NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS BOARD OF
13 EXAMINERS CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING EIGHT MEMBERS:

14 1. FOUR NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.
15 EACH NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN MEMBER SHALL BE:

16 (a) A RESIDENT OF THIS STATE FOR FIVE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING
17 HIS APPOINTMENT.

18 (b) A DOCTOR OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE WITH A DEGREE FROM A
19 NATUROPATHIC SCHOOL OR COLLEGE APPROVED BY THE BOARD WHO HAS ENGAGED IN THE
20 FULL-TIME PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY FOR FIVE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS
21 APPOINTMENT.

22 2. TWO PUBLIC MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR. EACH PUBLIC
23 MEMBER SHALL:

24 (a) BE A RESIDENT OF THIS STATE FOR FIVE YEARS IMMEDIATELY
25 PRECEDING HIS APPOINTMENT.

26 (b) NOT BE CONNECTED, IN ANY MANNER, WITH OR HAVE ANY INTEREST IN A
27 SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION OR ANY PERSON PRACTICING ANY
28 FORM OF HEALING OR TREATMENT OF BODILY OR MENTAL AILMENTS.

29 (c) DEMONSTRATE AN INTEREST IN THE HEALTH PROBLEMS IN THIS STATE.

30 3. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS WHO SHALL
31 SERVE AS AN EX OFFICIO MEMBER OR ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL MEMBER OF THE STATE
32 BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS DESIGNATED BY THE CHAIRMAN TO SERVE ON THE STATE
33 NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN HIS PLACE.

1 4. THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF NURSING WHO SHALL SERVE AS AN
2 EX OFFICIO MEMBER OR ANOTHER PROFESSIONAL MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF
3 NURSING DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT TO SERVE ON THE STATE NATUROPATHIC
4 PHYSICIANS BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN HIS PLACE.

5 B. THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN MEMBERS AND THE
6 PUBLIC MEMBERS IS FIVE YEARS TO BEGIN AND END ON JUNE 30. EACH
7 NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN MEMBER AND EACH PUBLIC MEMBER CONTINUE TO HOLD
8 OFFICE UNTIL THE APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION OF THEIR SUCCESSORS,
9 SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS:

10 1. A MEMBER OF THE BOARD, AFTER NOTICE AND A HEARING BEFORE THE
11 GOVERNOR, MAY BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE AND HIS TERM ENDS IF THE GOVERNOR
12 FINDS THE MEMBER NEGLECTED ANY DUTY IMPOSED BY LAW OR WAS GUILTY OF
13 MALFEASANCE, MISFEASANCE OR DISHONORABLE CONDUCT.

14 2. THE TERM OF ANY MEMBER AUTOMATICALLY ENDS ON HIS DEATH,
15 RESIGNATION OR PERMANENT REMOVAL FROM THIS STATE OR REMOVAL FROM THIS STATE
16 FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN SIX MONTHS.

17 C. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ARE IMMUNE FROM PERSONAL LIABILITY WITH
18 RESPECT TO ACTS DONE AND ACTIONS TAKEN IN GOOD FAITH WITHIN THE SCOPE OF
19 THEIR AUTHORITY.

20 32-1503. Organization; meetings; compensation

21 A. THE BOARD SHALL ANNUALLY ELECT, FROM AMONG ITS MEMBERSHIP, A
22 CHAIRMAN, A VICE-CHAIRMAN AND A SECRETARY-TREASURER, WHO SHALL HOLD THEIR
23 RESPECTIVE OFFICES AT THE PLEASURE OF THE BOARD.

24 B. THE BOARD SHALL HOLD A REGULAR MEETING AT LEAST SEMIANNUALLY ON A
25 DATE AND AT A TIME AND PLACE IT DESIGNATES. IN ADDITION, THE BOARD MAY
26 HOLD SPECIAL MEETINGS IT DEEMS NECESSARY.

27 C. A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD CONSTITUTES A QUORUM AND A
28 MAJORITY VOTE OF A QUORUM PRESENT AT ANY MEETING GOVERNS ALL ACTIONS TAKEN
29 BY THE BOARD, EXCEPT THAT LICENSES SHALL BE ISSUED UNDER THIS CHAPTER ONLY
30 ON THE VOTE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE FULL BOARD.

31 D. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE COMPENSATION AS
32 DETERMINED UNDER SECTION 38-611 FOR EACH DAY OF ACTUAL SERVICE IN THE
33 BUSINESS OF THE BOARD. THE BOARD MAY PAY COMPENSATION IN AN AMOUNT AS
34 DETERMINED UNDER SECTION 38-611 TO THE SECRETARY-TREASURER IF HE SERVES AS

1 THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD OF THE BOARD ASSUMING THE DUTIES OF AN EXECUTIVE
2 SECRETARY.

3 32-1504. Powers and duties

4 A. THE BOARD SHALL:

5 1. ADMINISTER AND ENFORCE ALL PROVISIONS OF THIS CHAPTER AND ALL
6 RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD UNDER THE AUTHORITY GRANTED BY
7 THIS CHAPTER.

8 2. COLLECT ALL FEES PROVIDED FOR BY THIS CHAPTER AND MAKE
9 DISPOSITIONS OF THEM AS PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 32-1505.

10 3. MAINTAIN AN ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF ALL RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND
11 REFUNDS GRANTED UNDER THIS CHAPTER.

12 4. MAINTAIN A RECORD OF ITS ACTS AND PROCEEDINGS, INCLUDING THE
13 ISSUANCE, REFUSAL, RENEWAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSES.

14 5. MAINTAIN A ROSTER OF ALL DOCTORS OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE
15 LICENSED UNDER THIS CHAPTER WHICH INDICATES:

16 (a) THE NAME OF THE LICENSEE.

17 (b) HIS CURRENT PROFESSIONAL OFFICE ADDRESS.

18 (c) THE DATE OF ISSUANCE AND THE NUMBER OF HIS LICENSE.

19 (d) WHETHER THE LICENSE IS IN GOOD STANDING.

20 6. KEEP ALL APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSURE AS A PERMANENT RECORD.

21 7. MAINTAIN A PERMANENT RECORD OF THE RESULTS OF ALL EXAMINATIONS
22 IT GIVES.

23 8. KEEP ALL EXAMINATION RECORDS INCLUDING WRITTEN EXAMINATION
24 RECORDS AND TAPE RECORDINGS OF THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN ORAL
25 EXAMINATIONS FOR ONE YEAR.

26 9. KEEP THE RECORDS OF THE BOARD OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION AT ALL
27 REASONABLE TIMES.

28 10. ADOPT AND USE A SEAL, THE IMPRINT OF WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE
29 SIGNATURES OF THE CHAIRMAN OR VICE-CHAIRMAN AND THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF
30 THE BOARD, SHALL EVIDENCE ITS OFFICIAL ACTS.

31 11. COMPENSATE ITS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, OTHER PERMANENT AND
32 TEMPORARY PERSONNEL AND COMMISSIONERS ON EXAMINATIONS AS DETERMINED UNDER
33 SECTION 38-611.

34 B. THE BOARD MAY:

1 4. ANY OUT-OF-STATE NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN LICENSED BY ANOTHER
2 STATE OR COUNTRY, IF IN CONSULTATION REQUESTED BY A DOCTOR OF NATUROPATHIC
3 MEDICINE.

4 32-1522. Qualifications for license

5 A. TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR A LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY OR A
6 NATUROPATHIC SPECIALTY, THE APPLICANT SHALL:

7 1. HAVE A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR THE EQUIVALENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL
8 DIPLOMA.

9 2. HAVE AT LEAST SIXTY SEMESTER UNITS OF CREDIT IN LIBERAL ARTS AND
10 SCIENCES FROM AN ACCREDITED COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.

11 3. BE A GRADUATE OF A SCHOOL OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE APPROVED BY
12 THE BOARD.

13 4. HAVE SATISFACTORILY COMPLETED AN INTERNSHIP, PRECEPTORSHIP OR
14 CLINICAL TRAINING PROGRAM IN NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE APPROVED BY THE BOARD.

15 5. POSSESS A GOOD MORAL AND PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION.

16 6. BE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY ABLE TO SAFELY ENGAGE IN THE PRACTICE
17 OF NATUROPATHY AND SUBMIT TO A PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, MENTAL EVALUATION OR
18 INTERVIEW, OR ANY COMBINATION THEREOF, DEEMED PROPER BY THE BOARD.

19 7. NOT BE GUILTY OF ANY ACT OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OR ANY OTHER
20 CONDUCT WHICH WOULD BE GROUNDS FOR REFUSAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF A
21 LICENSE UNDER THIS CHAPTER.

22 8. NOT HAVE HAD A LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY REFUSED, REVOKED
23 OR SUSPENDED BY ANY OTHER STATE OR COUNTRY FOR REASONS WHICH RELATE TO HIS
24 ABILITY TO SKILLFULLY AND SAFELY PRACTICE NATUROPATHY.

25 9. FILE THE APPLICATION, PAY THE FEES PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION
26 32-1529 AND PASS THE EXAMINATION PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 32-1526.

27 B. THE BOARD MAY:

28 1. REQUIRE AN APPLICANT TO SUBMIT CREDENTIALS OR OTHER WRITTEN OR
29 ORAL PROOF.

30 2. MAKE INVESTIGATIONS IT DEEMS PROPER TO ADEQUATELY ADVISE ITSELF
31 WITH RESPECT TO THE QUALIFICATIONS OF AN APPLICANT.

32 32-1523. Qualifications for license by reciprocity

33 TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR A LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY BY RECIPROCITY,
34 THE APPLICANT SHALL:

1 B. THE APPLICATION SHALL BE DESIGNED TO REQUIRE THE SUBMISSION OF
2 EVIDENCE, CREDENTIALS AND OTHER PROOF NECESSARY TO SATISFY THE BOARD THAT
3 IT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF A COMPLETED APPLICATION.

4 C. THE APPLICATION SHALL CONTAIN THE OATH OF THE APPLICANT THAT:

5 1. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EVIDENCE
6 SUBMITTED WITH IT ARE TRUE AND CORRECT.

7 2. THE CREDENTIALS SUBMITTED WERE NOT PROCURED BY FRAUD OR
8 MISREPRESENTATION OR ANY MISTAKE OF WHICH THE APPLICANT IS AWARE.

9 3. THE APPLICANT IS THE LAWFUL HOLDER OF THE CREDENTIALS.

10 D. ALL APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD AND ANY ATTENDANT
11 EVIDENCE, CREDENTIALS OR OTHER PROOF SUBMITTED WITH AN APPLICATION ARE THE
12 PROPERTY OF THE BOARD AND PART OF THE PERMANENT RECORD OF THE BOARD AND
13 SHALL NOT BE RETURNED TO A WITHDRAWING APPLICANT.

14 E. THE BOARD SHALL PROMPTLY INFORM AN APPLICANT, IN WRITING, OF THE
15 DEFICIENCIES, IF ANY, IN HIS APPLICATION WHICH PREVENT IT FROM BEING A
16 COMPLETED APPLICATION.

17 F. ANY APPLICANT WHO DISAGREES WITH THE STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES
18 AND WHO BELIEVES HE HAS FILED A COMPLETED APPLICATION MAY REQUEST AND ON
19 REQUEST SHALL BE GRANTED A HEARING. THE HEARING SHALL NOT BE HELD LESS
20 THAN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE RECEIPT OF THE REQUEST BUT SHALL BE HELD AT THE
21 FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD THEREAFTER. AT THE HEARING THE BURDEN OF PROOF
22 IS ON THE APPLICANT TO SHOW THAT HE HAS FILED A COMPLETED APPLICATION.

23 G. THE BOARD MAY INTERVIEW THE APPLICANT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE
24 APPLICATION IS SUFFICIENT OR WHETHER THE APPLICANT OTHERWISE QUALIFIES FOR
25 LICENSURE.

26 H. APPLICATIONS ARE CONSIDERED WITHDRAWN ON ANY OF THE FOLLOWING
27 CONDITIONS:

28 1. REQUEST OF THE APPLICANT.

29 2. FAILURE OF THE APPLICANT TO APPEAR FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH THE
30 BOARD EXCEPT FOR GOOD CAUSE BEING SHOWN.

31 3. FAILURE TO SUBMIT A COMPLETED APPLICATION WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM
32 THE DATE OF THE MAILING BY THE BOARD OF A STATEMENT TO HIM OF THE
33 DEFICIENCIES IN HIS APPLICATION UNDER SUBSECTION E OF THIS SECTION.

1 4. FAILURE TO SHOW, AT THE HEARING PROVIDED FOR IN SUBSECTION F OF
2 THIS SECTION, THAT DEFICIENCIES DO NOT EXIST.

3 5. FAILURE TO SHOW, WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE INTERVIEW PROVIDED FOR
4 IN SUBSECTION G OF THIS SECTION, THAT HIS COMPLETED APPLICATION IS TRUE AND
5 CORRECT.

6 32-1526. Examinations

7 A. EXAMINATIONS REQUIRED UNDER SECTIONS 32-1522 AND 32-1523 SHALL
8 BE CONDUCTED AT A TIME AND PLACE DESIGNATED BY THE BOARD BUT NO LESS
9 FREQUENTLY THAN SEMIANNUALLY. THE APPLICANTS TO BE EXAMINED SHALL HAVE
10 FIRST FILED A COMPLETED APPLICATION FOUND TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT AND SHALL
11 BE GIVEN AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS' WRITTEN NOTICE OF THE TIME AND PLACE AT
12 WHICH THE EXAMINATION SHALL BE GIVEN.

13 B. THE EXAMINATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 32-1522 SHALL BE WRITTEN
14 BUT MAY ALSO INCLUDE ORAL, CLINICAL OR LABORATORY SECTIONS, OR ANY
15 COMBINATION OF ORAL, CLINICAL OR LABORATORY SECTIONS.

16 C. THE EXAMINATION REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 32-1523 SHALL BE ORAL AND
17 MAY INCLUDE CLINICAL OR LABORATORY SECTIONS, OR BOTH.

18 D. EXAMINATIONS FOR LICENSURE UNDER THIS CHAPTER SHALL:

19 1. BE IN ENGLISH.

20 2. BE PRACTICAL IN CHARACTER.

21 3. BE DESIGNED TO ASCERTAIN THE APPLICANT'S KNOWLEDGE OF
22 NATUROPATHY AND HIS FITNESS TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY.

23 4. INCLUDE ALL SUBJECTS WHICH ARE GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS NECESSARY
24 TO A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY.

25 E. THE BOARD SHALL PRESCRIBE RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCTING
26 EXAMINATIONS AND SET PASSING GRADES.

27 F. THE BOARD SHALL REVIEW THE EXAMINATION OF ANY APPLICANT ON THE
28 APPLICANT'S REQUEST. A GRADE ON AN EXAMINATION REVIEWED BY THE BOARD MAY
29 BE CHANGED ONLY BY THE MAJORITY VOTE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD. AN
30 APPLICANT FAILING TO PASS AN EXAMINATION MAY BE REEXAMINED WITHIN ONE YEAR
31 WITHOUT PAYMENT OF ADDITIONAL FEES.

32 G. IN A WRITTEN EXAMINATION, APPLICANTS SHALL BE DESIGNATED BY
33 NUMBERS ONLY, AND THE CORRESPONDING NAMES SHALL BE KEPT SECRET UNTIL AFTER
34 THE GRADING OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

1 H. IN ANY ORAL EXAMINATION (I IN THE ORAL SECTION OF ANY
2 EXAMINATION, A TAPE RECORDING SHALL BE MADE OF ALL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

3 32-1527. License; issuance; registration; reregistration;
4 cancellation; waiver of fees; registration of
5 exempt persons

6 A. THE BOARD SHALL ISSUE LICENSES TO APPLICANTS WHO ARE QUALIFIED
7 UNDER THIS CHAPTER.

8 B. EACH PERSON LICENSED UNDER THIS CHAPTER SHALL REGISTER HIS
9 LICENSE AND PAY THE REGISTRATION FEE PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 32-1529.

10 C. EACH PERSON HOLDING A REGULAR LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY IN
11 THIS STATE SHALL ANNUALLY REGISTER HIS LICENSE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1 OF
12 EACH YEAR BY SUPPLYING THE BOARD WITH INFORMATION IT DEEMS NECESSARY AND
13 PAYING THE ANNUAL REGISTRATION FEE PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 32-1529. IF A
14 LICENSEE FAILS TO REGISTER HIS LICENSE ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1 OF EACH
15 YEAR, HE SHALL PAY THE PENALTY FEE FOR LATE REGISTRATION PRESCRIBED IN
16 SECTION 32-1529. FAILURE TO REGISTER A LICENSE ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 OF
17 EACH YEAR, WITHOUT ADEQUATE CAUSE SHOWN, IS GROUNDS FOR PROBATION,
18 SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF A LICENSE UNDER SECTION 32-1551.

19 D. A LICENSEE IN GOOD STANDING AND WHOSE LICENSE IS CURRENT MAY, AT
20 ANY TIME, REQUEST AND SHALL BE GRANTED CANCELLATION OF HIS LICENSE.

21 E. THE BOARD MAY WAIVE THE ANNUAL REGISTRATION FEE IF A LICENSEE
22 PRESENTS EVIDENCE SATISFACTORY TO THE BOARD THAT HE HAS PERMANENTLY
23 RETIRED FROM THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY AND HAS PAID ALL FEES REQUIRED
24 UNDER THIS CHAPTER PRIOR TO WAIVER.

25 F. IF A RETIRED LICENSEE WHO HAS HAD HIS ANNUAL REGISTRATION FEE
26 WAIVED BY THE BOARD ENGAGES IN THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY HE IS SUBJECT TO
27 THE SAME PENALTIES AS ARE IMPOSED UNDER THIS CHAPTER ON A PERSON WHO
28 PRACTICES NATUROPATHY WITHOUT A LICENSE AND WITHOUT BEING EXEMPT FROM
29 LICENSURE.

30 G. THE BOARD MAY REINSTATE A RETIRED LICENSEE TO ACTIVE PRACTICE ON
31 PAYMENT OF THE ANNUAL REGISTRATION FEE AND PRESENTATION OF EVIDENCE
32 SATISFACTORY TO THE BOARD THAT HE IS PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY ABLE TO SAFELY
33 ENGAGE IN THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY AND STILL POSSESSES THE PROFESSIONAL
34 KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED TO ENGAGE IN THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY. THE BOARD MAY

1 REQUIRE A PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OR A MENTAL EVALUATION AND AN EXAMINATION OF
2 NATUROPATHIC KNOWLEDGE AS IT DEEMS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE THESE
3 QUALIFICATIONS.

4 H. TO QUALIFY FOR THE EXEMPTION IN SECTION 32-1521, PARAGRAPH 2,
5 NATUROPATHIC STUDENTS SHALL:

6 1. REGISTER WITH THE BOARD FOR EACH YEAR OF THEIR INTERNSHIP,
7 PRECEPTORSHIP OR CLINICAL TRAINING PROGRAM.

8 2. SUPPLY THE BOARD WITH WRITTEN PROOF THE BOARD DEEMS NECESSARY TO
9 SATISFY ITSELF THAT THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EXEMPTION ARE MET.

10 3. PAY THE REGISTRATION FEE PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 32-1529.

11 32-1528. Directory; change of address

12 A. THE BOARD SHALL ANNUALLY COMPILE AND PUBLISH A DIRECTORY WHICH
13 CONTAINS:

14 1. THE NAMES, ADDRESSES AND FIELDS OF PRACTICE OF ALL PERSONS
15 HOLDING REGULAR LICENSES ISSUED UNDER THIS CHAPTER.

16 2. THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE
17 BOARD.

18 3. THE RULES OF THE BOARD.

19 4. A COPY OF THIS CHAPTER.

20 5. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION THE BOARD DEEMS OF INTEREST AND
21 IMPORTANCE TO DOCTORS OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE.

22 B. EACH PERSON LICENSED UNDER THIS CHAPTER SHALL PROMPTLY AND IN
23 WRITING INFORM THE BOARD OF HIS RESIDENCE AND OFFICE ADDRESSES AND EACH
24 CHANGE OF HIS RESIDENCE AND OFFICE ADDRESSES.

25 C. A COPY OF THE DIRECTORY SHALL BE GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE TO EACH
26 PERSON LICENSED UNDER THIS CHAPTER AT THE TIME OF INITIAL LICENSURE AND AT
27 THE TIME OF EACH ANNUAL REGISTRATION OF LICENSE. ADDITIONAL COPIES SHALL
28 BE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT A COST PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 32-1529.

29 32-1529. Fees

30 THE BOARD SHALL CHARGE THE FOLLOWING FEES:

31 1. FOR APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY OR A
32 NATUROPATHIC SPECIALTY UNDER SECTION 32-1522, A FEE NOT TO EXCEED FOUR
33 HUNDRED DOLLARS.

1 2. FOR APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY BY
2 RECIPROCITY UNDER SECTION 32-1523, A FEE NOT TO EXCEED FOUR HUNDRED
3 DOLLARS.

4 3. FOR APPLICATION FOR A TEMPORARY LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY
5 UNDER SECTION 32-1524, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE INITIAL TERM AND ONE
6 HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE RENEWAL TERM.

7 4. FOR ISSUANCE OF A DUPLICATE LICENSE, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

8 5. FOR ENDORSEMENT OF AN ARIZONA LICENSE FOR THE PURPOSE OF
9 APPLYING FOR A LICENSE IN ANOTHER STATE, FIFTY DOLLARS.

10 6. FOR INITIAL REGISTRATION OF LICENSE, FIFTY DOLLARS.

11 7. FOR ANNUAL REGISTRATION, A UNIFORM FEE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR
12 MORE BUT NOT TO EXCEED FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BE ANNUALLY DETERMINED BY
13 THE BOARD AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO CONDUCT ITS BUSINESS.

14 8. FOR LATE REGISTRATION, A PENALTY OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

15 9. FOR ANNUAL REGISTRATION FOR INTERNSHIP, PRECEPTORSHIP OR
16 CLINICAL TRAINING, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

17 10. FOR THE SALE OF COPIES OF THE ANNUAL NATUROPATHIC DIRECTORY
18 WHICH ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED FREE OF CHARGE UNDER SECTION 32-1528, A FEE NOT
19 TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

20 11. FOR SERVICES NOT REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED BY THIS CHAPTER BUT
21 WHICH THE BOARD DEEMS APPROPRIATE TO CARRY OUT THE INTENT AND PURPOSE OF
22 THIS CHAPTER, A FEE NOT TO EXCEED THE COSTS OF RENDERING THE SERVICES.

23 ARTICLE 3. REGULATION

24 32-1551. Grounds for probation, suspension, revocation
25 or refusal to issue license; notice; hearing;
26 appeal

27 A. THE BOARD ON ITS OWN MOTION MAY INVESTIGATE ANY INFORMATION
28 WHICH APPEARS TO SHOW GROUNDS FOR PROBATION, SUSPENSION, REVOCATION OR
29 REFUSAL TO ISSUE A LICENSE FOR UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT. ANY NATUROPATHIC
30 PHYSICIAN OR HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION AS DEFINED IN SECTION 36-401 SHALL,
31 AND ANY OTHER PERSON MAY, REPORT TO THE BOARD ANY INFORMATION THE PERSON
32 MAY HAVE WHICH APPEARS TO SHOW GROUNDS FOR PROBATION, SUSPENSION,
33 REVOCATION OR REFUSAL TO ISSUE A LICENSE. ANY PERSON WHO REPORTS OR
34 PROVIDES INFORMATION TO THE BOARD IN GOOD FAITH IS NOT SUBJECT TO AN ACTION

1 FOR CIVIL DAMAGES AS A RESULT, AND THE PERSON'S NAME SHALL NOT BE DISCLOSED
2 UNLESS THE PERSON'S TESTIMONY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS
3 CONDUCTED UNDER THIS SECTION. ANY HEALTH CARE INSTITUTION WHICH FAILS TO
4 REPORT AS REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION SHALL BE REPORTED BY THE BOARD TO THE
5 INSTITUTION'S LICENSING AGENCY.

6 B. IF, IN THE OPINION OF THE BOARD, IT APPEARS THE CHARGE IS OF SUCH
7 MAGNITUDE AS TO WARRANT SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF A NATUROPATHIC
8 PHYSICIAN'S LICENSE THE BOARD SHALL SERVE ON THE PHYSICIAN A SUMMONS AND A
9 COMPLAINT FULLY SETTING FORTH THE CONDUCT OR INABILITY CONCERNED AND
10 SETTING THE TIME AND PLACE FOR A HEARING TO BE HELD BEFORE THE BOARD. THE
11 HEARING SHALL NOT BE HELD LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS FROM SERVICE OF THE SUMMONS
12 AND COMPLAINT.

13 C. IF THE PHYSICIAN WISHES TO BE PRESENT AT THE HEARING IN PERSON OR
14 BY REPRESENTATION, OR BOTH, HE SHALL FILE WITH THE BOARD HIS ANSWER TO THE
15 CHARGES IN THE COMPLAINT. THE ANSWER SHALL BE IN WRITING, VERIFIED UNDER
16 OATH AND FILED WITHIN TWENTY DAYS AFTER SERVICE OF THE SUMMONS AND
17 COMPLAINT.

18 D. IF THE PHYSICIAN COMPLIES WITH SUBSECTION C, HE MAY BE PRESENT AT
19 THE HEARING WITH COUNSEL AND WITNESSES.

20 E. THE BOARD SHALL ISSUE SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES IT DEEMS NECESSARY
21 AND FOR WITNESSES THE PHYSICIAN REQUESTS. ANY PERSON REFUSING TO OBEY A
22 SUBPOENA SHALL BE CERTIFIED BY THE BOARD TO THE SUPERIOR COURT IN THE
23 COUNTY IN WHICH SERVICE WAS MADE, AND PROCEEDINGS SHALL BE HAD AS FOR
24 CONTEMPT.

25 F. SERVICE OF THE SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT SHALL BE AS PROVIDED FOR
26 SERVICE OF THE SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT IN CIVIL CASES.

27 G. SERVICE OF SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES SHALL BE AS PROVIDED BY LAW
28 FOR THE SERVICE OF SUBPOENAS GENERALLY.

29 H. THE BOARD MAY ADMINISTER THE OATH TO ALL WITNESSES AND SHALL KEEP
30 A WRITTEN TRANSCRIPT OF ALL ORAL TESTIMONY SUBMITTED AT THE HEARING AND THE
31 ORIGINAL OR A COPY OF ALL OTHER EVIDENCE SUBMITTED. THE BOARD MAY WAIVE
32 THE TECHNICAL RULES OF EVIDENCE AT ANY HEARING CONDUCTED UNDER THIS
33 SECTION.

1 I. IF THE BOARD FINDS, AFTER A HEARING CONDUCTED UNDER THIS
2 SECTION, THAT SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST TO MERIT PROBATION, SUSPENSION,
3 REVOCATION OR DENIAL OF A LICENSE, THE BOARD SHALL TAKE THE APPROPRIATE
4 ACTION.

5 J. COPIES OF THE WRITTEN TRANSCRIPT AND ALL OTHER EVIDENCE
6 SUBMITTED SHALL BE AVAILABLE AT THE PHYSICIAN'S EXPENSE TO ANY PHYSICIAN
7 APPEALING A DECISION OF THE BOARD AND WITHOUT CHARGE TO THE COURT IN WHICH
8 AN APPEAL IS TAKEN.

9 K. AN APPEAL TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF MARICOPA COUNTY MAY BE TAKEN
10 FROM DECISIONS OF THE BOARD PURSUANT TO TITLE 12, CHAPTER 7, ARTICLE 6.

11 32-1552. Reinstatement of a suspended license; reissuance
12 of a revoked license

13 A. A PHYSICIAN WHOSE LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY HAS BEEN
14 SUSPENDED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME, OR REVOKED, MAY APPLY TO THE
15 BOARD FOR THE TERMINATION OF THE SUSPENSION OR REISSUANCE OF THE REVOKED
16 LICENSE UNDER THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

17 1. THE APPLICATION SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING, VERIFIED UNDER
18 OATH AND SHALL CONTAIN OR HAVE ATTACHED TO IT SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE SHOWING
19 THAT THE BASIS FOR SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION HAS BEEN REMOVED AND THAT THE
20 TERMINATION OF SUSPENSION OR REISSUANCE OF THE REVOKED LICENSE WILL NOT
21 CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH OR SAFETY.

22 2. IF IT IS AN APPLICATION FOR THE TERMINATION OF A SUSPENSION FOR
23 AN INDEFINITE PERIOD, THE APPLICANT HAS NOT APPLIED FOR TERMINATION MORE
24 FREQUENTLY THAN ONCE IN ANY SIX MONTH PERIOD.

25 3. IF IT IS AN APPLICATION FOR THE REISSUANCE OF A REVOKED LICENSE,
26 THE APPLICANT HAS NOT APPLIED FOR REISSUANCE MORE FREQUENTLY THAN ONCE IN
27 ANY TWENTY-FOUR MONTH PERIOD.

28 B. THE BOARD MAY INTERVIEW AN APPLICANT UNDER SUBSECTION A.

29 C. THE BOARD SHALL MAKE ITS DETERMINATION ON EACH APPLICATION AS IT
30 DEEMS CONSISTENT WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY AND JUST IN THE
31 CIRCUMSTANCES.

32 32-1553. Insurers to report malpractice claims and actions

33 A. ANY INSURER PROVIDING PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE TO A
34 NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN LICENSED BY THE BOARD SHALL REPORT TO THE BOARD,

1 WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF ITS RECEIPT, ANY WRITTEN OR ORAL CLAIM OR ACTION FOR
2 DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY AN ERROR,
3 OMISSION OR NEGLIGENCE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INSURED'S PROFESSIONAL
4 SERVICES, OR BASED ON A CLAIMED PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
5 WITHOUT CONSENT OR BASED UPON BREACH OF CONTRACT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
6 BY A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

7 B. REPORTS REQUIRED BY SUBSECTION A SHALL CONTAIN:

8 1. THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE INSURED.

9 2. THE INSURED'S POLICY NUMBER.

10 3. THE DATE OF THE OCCURRENCE WHICH CREATED THE CLAIM.

11 4. THE DATE OF CLAIM IF SUIT IS NOT SIMULTANEOUSLY FILED.

12 5. THE DATE SUIT IS FILED.

13 6. A SUMMARY OF THE OCCURRENCE WHICH CREATED THE CLAIM AS STATED BY
14 THE CLAIMANT.

15 7. SUCH OTHER REASONABLE INFORMATION RELATED TO THE CLAIM AS THE
16 BOARD MAY REQUIRE.

17 C. EVERY INSURER REQUIRED TO REPORT TO THE BOARD UNDER THIS SECTION
18 SHALL ALSO BE REQUIRED TO ADVISE THE BOARD OF ANY SETTLEMENTS OR JUDGMENTS
19 AGAINST A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE SETTLEMENT
20 OR JUDGMENT OF ANY TRIAL COURT.

21 D. THE BOARD SHALL MAINTAIN THE REPORTS FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
22 THIS SECTION AS CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS. STATISTICAL DATA DERIVED FROM THESE
23 REPORTS SHALL BE RELEASED ONLY FOR BONA FIDE RESEARCH OR EDUCATIONAL
24 PURPOSES.

25 E. THE BOARD SHALL INSTITUTE PROCEDURES FOR AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF ALL
26 RECORDS KEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS CHAPTER IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHETHER
27 IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE BOARD TO TAKE REHABILITATIVE OR DISCIPLINARY
28 MEASURES PRIOR TO THE RENEWAL OF A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN'S LICENSE TO
29 PRACTICE.

30 F. THE BOARD SHALL ANNUALLY REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF INSURANCE THE
31 FOLLOWING STATISTICAL INFORMATION REPORTED BY INSURERS:

32 1. THE NUMBER OF CLAIMS.

33 2. THE DATES OF THE ACTS OR OMISSIONS WHICH FORM THE BASIS OF
34 CLAIMS.

1 3. THE FINAL DISPOSITION OF CLAIMS.

2 G. THERE IS NO LIABILITY ON THE PART OF AND NO CAUSE OF ACTION
3 ARISES AGAINST ANY INSURER REPORTING OR ITS AGENTS OR EMPLOYEES, OR THE
4 BOARD OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES, FOR ANY ACTION TAKEN BY THEM IN GOOD FAITH
5 UNDER THIS SECTION.

6 32-1554. Observance of public health laws and regulations

7 NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS LICENSED UNDER THIS CHAPTER SHALL OBSERVE
8 AND ARE SUBJECT TO ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS
9 RELATING TO PHYSICIANS AND TO PUBLIC HEALTH AS REQUIRED FOR PHYSICIANS OF
10 OTHER SCHOOLS OF HEALING.

11 32-1555. Unlawful acts

12 IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON:

13 1. TO PRACTICE, ATTEMPT TO PRACTICE OR CLAIM TO PRACTICE
14 NATUROPATHY OR ANY BRANCH OF NATUROPATHY WITHOUT COMPLYING WITH THIS
15 CHAPTER.

16 2. NOT LICENSED UNDER THIS CHAPTER TO USE THE DESIGNATION "DOCTOR
17 OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE", "DOCTOR OF NATUROPATHY", "NATUROPATH",
18 "NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN" OR THE USE OF ANY OTHER WORDS, INITIALS, SYMBOLS
19 OR COMBINATION THEREOF WHICH WOULD LEAD THE PUBLIC TO BELIEVE SUCH PERSON
20 WAS LICENSED TO PRACTICE AS A NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

21 3. TO SELL OR FRAUDULENTLY OBTAIN OR FURNISH ANY NATUROPATHIC
22 DEGREE OR DIPLOMA.

23 4. TO OPERATE A SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION GRANTING
24 A DEGREE, DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE IN NATUROPATHY UNLESS IT HAS BEEN APPROVED
25 BY THE BOARD.

26 5. TO REPRESENT THAT A SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
27 GRANTING A DEGREE, DIPLOMA OR CERTIFICATE IN NATUROPATHY IS APPROVED BY THE
28 BOARD IF THE SCHOOL, COLLEGE OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION HAS NOT BEEN
29 APPROVED BY THE BOARD.

30 6. TO SECURE OR ATTEMPT TO SECURE A LICENSE TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY
31 UNDER THIS CHAPTER BY FRAUD OR DECEIT.

32 32-1556. Prosecution for violations

33 THE COUNTY ATTORNEY OF EACH COUNTY OR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SHALL
34 PROSECUTE ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THIS CHAPTER, BUT THE BOARD

1 MAY RETAIN ITS OWN ATTORNEY OR INVESTIGATORS TO AID IN PROSECUTING A
2 VIOLATOR. IF THE BOARD OBTAINS INVESTIGATORS OR LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO
3 PROSECUTE OR AID IN THE PROSECUTION FOR A VIOLATION OF THIS CHAPTER,
4 PAYMENT FOR THESE SERVICES SHALL BE MADE FROM THE NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS
5 BOARD FUND.

6 32-1557. Violation; classification

7 A PERSON WHO VIOLATES ANY PROVISION OF THIS CHAPTER IS GUILTY OF A
8 CLASS 5 FELONY.

9 32-1558. Injunction

10 A. AN INJUNCTION MAY BE ISSUED TO ENJOIN THE PRACTICE OF
11 NATUROPATHY BY EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF PERSONS:

12 1. ONE NOT LICENSED TO PRACTICE NATUROPATHY NOR EXEMPT FROM THE
13 LICENSING REQUIREMENT UNDER THIS CHAPTER.

14 2. A NATUROPATH WHOSE CONTINUED PRACTICE WILL OR MAY CAUSE
15 IRREPARABLE DAMAGE TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

16 B. IN A PETITION FOR INJUNCTION UNDER SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 1 IT
17 IS SUFFICIENT TO CHARGE THAT THE RESPONDENT ON A DAY CERTAIN IN A NAMED
18 COUNTY ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF NATUROPATHY WITHOUT A LICENSE AND WITHOUT
19 BEING EXEMPT FROM THE LICENSING REQUIREMENT UNDER THIS CHAPTER. FOR THE
20 PURPOSE OF THIS SUBSECTION DAMAGE OR INJURY AS A RESULT OF SUCH PRACTICE IS
21 PRESUMED.

22 C. A PETITION FOR INJUNCTION SHALL BE FILED IN THE NAME OF THIS
23 STATE BY THE BOARD OR AT THE REQUEST OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IN THE COUNTY
24 WHERE THE RESPONDENT RESIDES OR MAY BE FOUND.

25 D. ISSUANCE OF AN INJUNCTION DOES NOT RELIEVE THE RESPONDENT FROM
26 BEING SUBJECT TO ANY OTHER PROCEEDINGS UNDER LAW PROVIDED FOR IN THIS
27 CHAPTER OR OTHERWISE. VIOLATION OF AN INJUNCTION SHALL BE PUNISHED AS FOR
28 CONTEMPT OF COURT.

29 E. IN ALL OTHER RESPECTS INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS UNDER THIS SECTION
30 SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN THE SAME MANNER AS OTHER INJUNCTIONS.

31 Sec. 4. Section 41-2362, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
32 read:

33 41-2362. Schedule for termination July 1, 1982

34 The following agencies shall terminate on July 1, 1982:

Schedule IA.

(a) A substance shall be placed in schedule IA if it is found under AS 11.71.120(c) to have the highest degree of danger or probable danger to a person or the public.

(b) Schedule IA includes, unless specifically excepted or listed in another schedule, any of the following substances whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

(1) opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate, excluding apomorphine, dextrorphan, nalbuphine, naloxone, and naltrexone, and their respective salts, but including the following:

- (A) raw opium;
- (B) opium extracts;
- (C) opium fluid extracts;
- (D) powdered opium;
- (E) granulated opium;
- (F) tincture of opium;

- (G) codeine;
- (H) ethylmorphine;
- (I) etorphine hydrochloride;
- (J) hydrocodone;
- (K) hydromorphone;
- (L) metopon;
- (M) morphine;
- (N) oxycodone;
- (O) oxymorphone;
- (P) thebaine;

(2) any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of a substance included in (b)(1) of this section which is chemically equivalent or identical to any of the substances referred to in (b)(1) of this section; however, these substances do not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium;

(3) opium poppy and poppy straw;

(4) concentrate of poppy straw which is the crude extract of poppy straw in either liquid, solid, or powder form which contains the phenanthrene alkaloids of the opium poppy.

(c) Schedule IA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opiates,

including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation, dextrorphan excepted:

- (1) acetylmethadol;
- (2) allylprodine;
- (3) alphacetylmethadol;
- (4) alphameprodine;
- (5) alphasmethadol;
- (6) alphaprodine;
- (7) anileridine;
- (8) benzethidine;
- (9) betacetylmethadol;
- (10) betameprodine;
- (11) betamethadol;
- (12) betaprodine;
- (13) bezitramide;
- (14) clonitazene;
- (15) dextromoramide;
- (16) diampromide;

- (17) diethylthiambutene;
- (18) difenoxin;
- (19) dihydrocodeine;
- (20) dimenoxadol;
- (21) dimepheptanol;
- (22) dimethylthiambutene;
- (23) dioxaphetyl butyrate;
- (24) diphenoxylate;
- (25) dipipanone;
- (26) ethylmethythiamutene;
- (27) etonitazene;
- (28) etoxeridine;
- (29) fentanyl;
- (30) furethidine;
- (31) hydroxpethidine;
- (32) isomethadone;
- (33) ketobemidone;
- (34) levomethorphan;
- (35) levomoramide;

- (36) levorphanol;
- (37) levophenacymorphan;
- (38) meperidine, also known as pethidine;
- (39) metazocine;
- (40) methadone;
- (41) methadone-intermediate, 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl butane;
- (42) moramide-intermediate, 2-methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1-diphenylpropane-carboxylic acid;
- (43) morpheridine;
- (44) noracymethadol;
- (45) norlevorphanol;
- (46) normethadone;
- (47) norpipanone;
- (48) pethidine, also known as merperidine;
- (49) pethidine-intermediate-A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenyl piperidine;
- (50) pethidine-intermediate-B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carbox-ylate;

- (51) pethidine-intermediate-C, 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine- 4-carboxylic acid;
- (52) phenadoxone;
- (53) phenampromide;
- (54) phenazocine;
- (55) phenomorphan;
- (56) phenoperidine;
- (57) piminodine;
- (58) piritramide;
- (59) propheptazine;
- (60) properidine;
- (61) propiram;
- (62) racemethorphan;
- (63) racemoramide;
- (64) racemorphan;
- (65) trimeperidine.

(d) Schedule IA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opium derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever

the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) acetorphine;
- (2) acetyldihydrocodeine;
- (3) benzylmorphine;
- (4) codeine methylbromide;
- (5) codeine-n-oxide;
- (6) cyprenorphine;
- (7) desomorphine;
- (8) dihydromorphine;
- (9) drötebanol;
- (10) etorphine, except hydrochloride salt;
- (11) heroin;
- (12) hydromorphanol;
- (13) methyldesorphine;
- (14) methyldihydromorphine;
- (15) morphine methylbromide;
- (16) morphine methylsulfonate;
- (17) morphine-n-oxide;

- (18) myrophine;
- (19) nicocodeine;
- (20) nicomorphine;
- (21) normorphine;
- (22) pholcodine;
- (23) thebacon.

Sec. 11.71.150. SCHEDULE IIA.

(a) A substance shall be placed in schedule IIA if it is found under AS 11.71.120(c) to have a degree of danger or probable danger to a person or the public which is less than substances listed in schedule IA, but higher than substances listed in schedule IIIA.

(b) Schedule IIA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances, or which contains any of its salts, isomers, whether optical, position, or geometric, or salts of isomers whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, or salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) 4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxy-amphetamine, also known as 4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxy- α -methylphenethylamine and 4-bromo-2, DMA;

- (2) 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine, also known as 2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine and 2,5-DMA;
- (3) 4-methoxyamphetamine, also known as 4-methoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine and paramethoxyamphetamine, PMA;
- (4) 5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy-amphetamine;
- (5) 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-amphetamine, also known as 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine;
- (6) 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine;
- (7) 3,4,5-trimethoxy amphetamine;
- (8) bufotenine, also known as 3-(N-dimethylaminoethyl)-5-hydroxyindole, 3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-5-indolol, N, N-dimethylserotonin; 5-hydroxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamine, and mappine;
- (9) diethyltryptamine, also known as N, N-diethyltryptamine and DET;
- (10) dimethyltryptamine, also known as DMT;
- (11) ibogaine, also known as 7-ethyl-6, 6B, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13-octahydro-2-methoxy-6, 9-methano-5H-pyridine ^(16,26:1,2) ~~414,24:1,28~~ azepino _(5,4.6) ~~45,4.6~~ indole and tabernanthe iboga;
- (12) lysergic acid diethylamide, also known as LSD;
- (13) mescaline;
- (14) n-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;

(15) n-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;

(16) peyote;

(17) analogs of phencyclidine (PCP), including:

(A) ethylamine analog, also known by some trade or other names as follows: N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine (1-phenylcyclohexyl)ethylamine, N-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)ethylamine, cyclohexamine, PCE;

(B) pyrrolidine analog, also known by some trade or other names as follows: 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine, PCPY, PHP;

(C) thiophene analog, also known as 1-[1-(2-thienyl) cyclohexyl] piperidine and 2-thienyl analog of phencyclidine, TPCP, and TCP;

(18) psilocybine;

(19) psilocyn.

(c) Schedule IIA includes cocaine or coca leaves, and any salt, compound, derivative, mixture, isomer, ester, ether, or preparation of cocaine or coca leaves produced directly or indirectly by extraction from coca leaves, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, including the isomers, salts, and salts of isomers of cocaine and other derivatives of coca leaves whenever the existence of these esters, ethers, isomers or salts is possible, but does not include decocainized coca leaves or extractions of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.

(d) Schedule IIA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) amobarbital;
- (2) mandrix or mandrax;
- (3) mecloqualone;
- (4) methaqualone;
- (5) pentobarbital;
- (6) phencyclidine, also known as PCP;
- (7) secobarbital.

(e) Schedule IIA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the nervous system:

- (1) amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers;
- (2) methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers;

(3) methylphenidate;

(4) phenmetrazine and its salts.

(f) Schedule IIA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances:

(1) immediate precursor to amphetamine and methamphetamine: phenylacetone also known as phenyl-2-propanone; P2P; benzyl methyl ketone; methyl benzyl ketone;

(2) immediate precursors to phencyclidine, also known as PCP:

(A) 1-phencyclohexylamine;

(B) 1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile, also known as PCC.

Sec. 11.71.160. SCHEDULE IIIA.

(a) A substance shall be placed in schedule IIIA if it is found under AS 11.71.120(c) to have a degree of danger or probable danger to a person or the public less than the substances listed in schedule IIA but higher than substances listed in schedule IVA.

(b) Schedule IIIA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including their salts, isomers whether optical,

position, or geometric, and salts of these isomers whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) benzphetamine;

(2) chlorphentermine;

(3) clortermine;

(4) mazindol;

(5) phendimetrazine;

(6) any compound, mixture, or preparation in dosage unit form containing any stimulant substance listed in schedule IIA, which compound, mixture, or preparation was listed on August 25, 1971, as an excepted compound under 21 C.F.R. sec. 1308.32, and any other drug of the quantitative composition shown in that list for those substances, or which is the same except that it contains a lesser quantity of any controlled substance.

(c) Schedule IIIA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system:

(1) amobarbital, secobarbital, or pentobarbital or any salt of these substances, combined with one or more other active medicinal ingredients which are not listed in any other schedule;

- (2) amobarbital, secobarbital, or pentobarbital or any salt of these substances, approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for marketing only as a suppository;
 - (3) any substance which contains any quantity of a derivative of barbituric acid or any salt of barbituric acid;
 - (4) chlorhexadol;
 - (5) glutethimide;
 - (6) lysergic acid;
 - (7) lysergic acid amide;
 - (8) methyprylon;
 - (9) sulfondiethylmethane;
 - (10) sulfonethylmethane;
 - (11) sulfonmethane.
- (d) Schedule IIIA includes nalorphine.
- (e) Schedule IIIA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following narcotic drugs or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in the following quantities:
- (1) not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium;

(2) not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(3) not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with a fourfold or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium;

(4) not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(5) not more than 1.8 grams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(6) not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(7) not more than 500 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams or not more than 25 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts;

(8) not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(f) Schedule IIIA includes

- (1) hashish;
- (2) hash oil or hashish oil; and
- (3) tetrahydrocannabinols.

Sec. 11.71.170. SCHEDULE IVA.

(a) A substance shall be placed in schedule IVA if it is found under AS 11.71.120(c) to have a degree of danger or probable danger to a person or the public which is less than the substances listed in schedule IIIA, but higher than the substances listed in schedule VA.

(b) Schedule IVA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances, including their salts, isomers and salts of isomers whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) barbital;
- (2) chloral betaine;
- (3) chloral hydrate;

- (4) chlordiazepoxide;
- (5) clonazepam;
- (6) clorazepate;
- (7) diazepam;
- (8) ethchlorvynol;
- (9) ethinamate;
- (10) flurazepam;
- (11) lorazepam;
- (12) mebutamate;
- (13) meproamate;
- (14) methohexital;
- (15) methylphenobarbital, also known as mephobarbital;
- (16) oxazepam;
- (17) paraldehyde;
- (18) petrichloral;
- (19) phenobarbital;
- (20) prazepam.

(c) Schedule IVA includes any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following

substance, including its salts, isomers whether optical, position, or geometric, and salts of these isomers, whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible: fenfluramine.

(d) Schedule IVA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including their salts, isomers whether optical, position, or geometric, and salts of these isomers whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) diethylpropion;

(2) phentermine;

(3) pemoline, including organometallic complexes and chelates of this substance.

(e) Schedule IVA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing not more than 1 milligram of difenoxin and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit, or their salts calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid.

(f) Schedule IVA includes, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound,

mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances, including their salts:

- (1) dextropropoxyphene (alpha-(+)-4-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenyl-3-methyl-2-propionoxybutane);
- (2) pentazocine;
- (3) propoxyphene.

Sec. 11.71.180. SCHEDULE VA.

(a) A substance shall be placed in schedule VA if it is found under AS 11.71.120(c) to have a degree of danger or probable danger to a person or the public which is less than substances listed in schedule IVA, but higher than substances listed in schedule VIA.

(b) Schedule VA includes any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following limited quantities of narcotic drugs or their salts, calculated as the free anhydrous base or alkaloid, in limited quantities as specified in (1) - (6) of this subsection, which includes one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture, or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by schedule IA substances alone:

- (1) not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;

- (2) not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;
 - (3) not more than 100 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;
 - (4) not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit;
 - (5) not more than 100 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams;
 - (6) not more than 0.5 milligrams of difenoxin and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.
- (c) Schedule VA includes loperamide.

Sec. 11.71.190. SCHEDULE VIA.

- (a) A substance shall be placed in schedule VIA if it is found under AS 11.71.120(c) to have the lowest degree of danger or probable danger to a person or the public.
- (b) Marijuana is a schedule VIA controlled substance.

2900 Spinnaker Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99516
22 January 1984

Rep. Mae Tischer
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811



RE: House Bill 347

Dear Mrs. Tischer:

I had looked forward to meeting you again yesterday--we first met at the U of AK-Anchorage campus in the fall of '82 and talked for some time. I remember being impressed by your large family and the fact that you homesteaded in Alaska. We now have three children and have been here almost three years.

It was a new experience for me to testify before your committee yesterday--I've never been involved in a teleconference before. In fact, I've never been interested so deeply in an issue as I am in HB 347.

Before taking my family to a Naturopath, I did much research on the subject. In doing this, I discovered many things, among them the fact that Naturopathy has been around for nearly 200 years, that the Queen of England's personal physician is a Homeopath (one of the things Naturopaths practice), and that around the turn of the century there were 22 Naturopathic medical schools in the U.S. Today there are three. The reason for Naturopathy's decline? Apparently, there is not enough money in its practice. The "drugs" (called "remedies") prescribed by Naturopaths are readily available by simple means, although they must be prepared under rigid conditions in Homeopathic pharmacies. One can see why the drug companies which find allopathic medicine (the way most medicine is practiced today) so lucrative, cannot support Naturopathy.

Naturopaths practice a kind of medicine outside the experience or understanding of most M.D.s. In the first place, Naturopaths attempt to prevent disease by diet and exercise. Secondly, they treat the whole person by encouraging the body to heal itself, not by suppressive or allopathic drugs which cause the body to become dependent on, often addicted to, those very drugs.

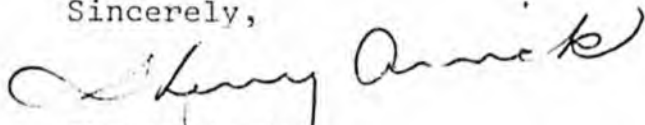
If Naturopaths are not provided with separate licensing from M.D.s in Alaska, they will be faced with a Catch 22 situation. Without licensing they cannot practice medicine as they were trained, but there will be no provision for licensing them. Aside from my personal bias towards Naturopathy, I feel the issue of choice is or should be the priority here. Whether one feels Naturopathy is "right" or "wrong" for them, it does exist and (evidently) needs to be legislated.

UNTRUE!

As brought out by Dr. Jasper, even Nurse Practitioners and Certified Nurse Midwives are allowed to prescribe and do minor surgery. Therefore, I feel the physicians who testified are speaking from ignorance of the training and ideals of Naturopathy and are trying to relegate Naturopaths to second-class citizens. The bill should be passed as it is and give Naturopaths the right to practice as they were trained--to be conscientious, caring physicians in the prevention and treatment disease.

I used Dr. Pettijohn as backup for the home delivery of my youngest, Megan, one year ago by a lay midwife. Dr. Jasper is our family doctor and has seen us through ear infections, impetigo and Megan's pneumonia--all without antibiotics or suppressive drug therapy. I feel very strongly that both doctors should be allowed to continue helping people like us who want true "traditional medicine."

Sincerely,


Sherry Arrick

/sa

Alaska State Legislature

District 11
3305 Oregon Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99503



While In Juneau
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3759

Representative Mae Tischer

April 28, 1983

Mr. Randy Action
P.O. Box 1057
Willow, Alaska 99688

Dear Mr. Action:

Thank you for your comment on HB 347 (Naturopath Licensing). I do support this bill and agree that persons should have a choice in seeking health care. I will include your message in the hearings on this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mae Tischer".

Representative Mae Tischer
District 11

MT/cw

MEMBER: Rules
CO-CHAIR: Health, Education & Social Services
VICE-CHAIR: Community & Regional Affairs
FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES: Health & Social Services • Rural Education Budget Oversight • Corrections

MSG 83-00011048 PRTY 1 04/21/83 16:37:39 ORIG: LMC1 .IN= 0011 OUT= 0188
FROM: MAT SU LIO TO: JUNEAU INFORMATION
TARGET: LJHL-SUBJ: POM

TO: REPRESENTATIVES FRITZ, TISCHER, M. MILLER, CATO, GOLL, KOPONEN, DAVIS

FROM: RANDY ACTON
PO BOX 1057
WILLOW 99688

APR 22 1983

RE: HB 347

REGARDING THE LICENSING OF NATUROPATHS--I AM FOR IT. OUR DOCTOR IS A
NATUROPATH AND HE IS VERY GOOD.

FEB 2 1983

Box 101807,
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
January 26, 1983

Reference: Conversation Leading to Medicaid Paying for Spondylosis

To: Governor, Legislators, Congresspersons, and Others Concerned

Dear Governor Bill Sheffield:

Congratulations of your being our new Alaskan Governor!

I remember when you could not continue to campaign a term ago because your late wife was not well, and you so loyally stayed with her until her transition to "beyond." Each time I saw this episode on T-V, my emotional tears came forth, but today I simply pray she is in the arms of the Lord Jesus Christ.

I remember more recently your passing out campaign buttons, cards, and balloons at the Anchorage Bus Accomodation Center. A little grubby Alaskan native boy of about 3½ or 4 years of age, wanted a yellow inflated one, rolled his eyes toward his mother but she was also too bashful to venture forth to get one for him. I led the youngster forward to get one from you and as he twirled his finger in his mouth, you looked at him, knelt down, looked into his brown eyes and gave him his heart's desire.

Most recently, I remember sitting on a table on the edge of the T-V cameras in the Captain Cook ballroom, and after hours of political fellowship, you emerged victorious as our Governor Sheffield.

The first time I remember your paying for New Year's novelties for your parties, a few years ago or rather many years ago, and you were a busy busy man then.

I listened to your addressing the legislators and the Alaskans. The address was typically Sheffield, very well researched and to the point. My only comment is that at the beginning or at the end a Bob Hope sort of pun could have been effective, like "Old Alaskans never die, because they have to divi up their ends." Another one close to this is, "Strange Alaskans never die, they just divi up the closed ends of Old Alaska." Or the worst, "Divi, Divi, Divi up my end, before I get to heaven, because strange things are being done, in the Land of the Midnight Sun."

Going back to the time before the boy with the balloon incident, I buttonholed you with the concern regarding Medicaid helping us victimized with spinal problems, foot problems, etc., and you put a notation on a little note pad. You also mentioned that your brother went to a chiropractor for his spinal adjustments.

I hate to enclose all the following reports on my spondylosis, because it seems so hopeless, and it was until I saw a video educational program at Dr. Kenneth Ketz's office, and with adjustments, prescribed exercises, and care I could be 50% better in 2½ years. This was early last summer. Now, in mid-winter I am better, stronger and whatever it takes, I still care about others, and take care of myself. That is the purpose of this letter, so others, like unwed mothers who have help in raising their children on Medicaid, so too, we who have been victimized by injuries upon injuries through no fault of our own can have badly needed adjustments for our spine.

Believe it or not, due to extreme pain, I became a Born-Again Christian one year ago in April. I had rebelled during my teens toward formal ritualistic religion, and then returned after thirty-some years to the foot of the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ. Finding this new way has not been my cure-all for pain, but my spiritual world began, and a new charisma of living began also. I am going to send forth each day a prayer for your strenght, for your peace of mind, and for making the right decisions along the way through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Theologically and Teleologically yours,


deAnn Brezina

(Ms) deAnn Brezina

Copies of actual letters on file will be presented to those concerned.
1/27/83

Synopsis of Spondylosis (deAnn Brezina) for Medicaid payments

1. Was abused as child plus had malnutrition. Foster home at age 11.
2. Had severe rheumatic fever at age 12 with weakness in muscles of body.
3. Had a form of rheumatoid arthritis, and treated with gold-sodium-thiosulfate shots during late teens. Also removal of tonsils, appendix, and medication for infections, reoccurring infections, allergies, anemia.
4. Was an abused wife from an alcoholic husband during the 50's. Had two children, divorced.
5. Was an abused wife again during the early 60's. One miscarriage. Divorced.
6. Remarried in 1965. Had one child in 1967.
In 1965 a chair was pulled out by a fisherman in Kodiak, and thus started a lifelong injury and pain. Had three changes of attorneys because of their one heart attack, and the others died.
7. 1973-Back injury occurred over marital argument of a package of cigarettes and I had not provoked argument. Divorce preparation and trial until conclusion in 1977, or 1978.
8. 1974-A double whiplash injury caused by Robert Rice, a then real estate salesman who was drinking during the day.
9. 1975-Dec. Accident caused by Gary Sloan, who was driving a vehicle whose trailer unsnapped, headed for my engine, threw me into a spin on the icy road, and injured my spinal vertebrae, head and neck. If Medicaid would have covered chiropractic adjustments I would have been on the road to recovery instead of in constant pain for years to come. Also, on two crutches for several years before being on one crutch.
10. From about 1969, was also under the psychiatrist's care, and was given pain pills from time to time. *ASKED FOR FEDERAL DISABILITY DETERMINATION 2 APPEALS TO DATE. NO DISABILITY PAYMENTS FORTHCOMING AT THIS TIME.*
11. Also under care of Dr. Wickman from 1974 until 1981.
12. Changed to Dr. George Gates because there was no progress, no information, and more pain in my spine than I could bear.
13. Under Dr. Gates treatment, I discovered that the word SPONDYLOSIS was my cause of pain. Dr. Aaron Wolf then told me it was a DEGENERATIVE DISK DISEASE, and Dr. Wickman should have shared this information with me.
14. I did as much research as possible, and decided that I had to get help-NOW!
15. On Medicaid forms I was refused the neck and lower back traction units that Dr. Gates prescribed. Also, orthopedic shoes. *ADVISED.* Clininol (spelling?) medication made me gain weight with extra milk or protein prescribed with it. *DR. WOLF REFUSED PRESCRIPTIONS FOR ANY MORE PAIN PILL.*
16. I then went to Dr. Scott V. Linder, M. D., explained my problems to him, and enclosed is the recommended letter. However, Medicaid payments are not forthcoming for my chiropractic adjustments.
17. Have been to Dr. Kenneth Ketz's Chiropractic Clinic since last summer and have found more relief than before. Can become better by 50% in 2 1/2 years with adjustments, exercises and sleeping on rolled towels.
18. Asking your help, Legislators, and others concerned, to allow chiropractors and podiatrists (also have bunions) to be paid under Medicaid. *MY DISABILITY PAYMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN FORTHCOMING.*

 KENNETH O. KETZ, D.C.

and ASSOCIATES

Anchorage Center for Chiropractic, Inc.

3330 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Hours by Appointment
274-7621

Thank you,
ell

Ms deAnn Brezina
Box 1807, Anchorage Ak 99510
1/27/83

Hello Representative Tischer -

My Family and I attended the Arch. teleconference on HB 347. We appreciated your sense of concern, humor and truth. We are in strong support of the bill and are extremely concerned about the passage. I've written every Representative and Senator and would like to understand what else can be done - a letter to editor of local papers? What can be done to influence Senator Don Bennett (if he is the one who is holding the strong opposition position?) to accept HB 347. I honestly believe that we should have the ^{constitutional} right to choose the treatment we want and Naturopaths should have the right to provide that treatment. By licensing the field of Naturopathy, you protect everyone involved both provider & providee. Other states have originated appropriate forms of accrediting Naturopaths - these people are highly trained in a very different discipline than A.M.A. based medical care, no less better because of their preventive approach. The A.M.A. types provide back round well versed in surgery and pharmaceuticals.

An example I read somewhere compared A.M.A. types as having less than 1% of their total schooling devoted to nutrition. Whereas Naturopaths ^{2-3% of their total life} believe in building the body's systems up via vitamins, diet, exercise and herb or natural extracts. These approaches are so very different, they are opposite sides of the same coin. The people who favor the Natural approach aren't necessarily opposed to using both kinds of care as the situation dictates. In fact, the Arch. Naturopaths frequently refer people to local M.D.'s for treatment. There seems to be an openness on their part to cooperate but not on the A.M.A. Society's part. What can be done to set up the necessary board to appease the A.M.A. Society? You know - I could tell you were interested in natural childbirth. I would like to share my experience with you. My daughter, Yarrow Dawn, was born at Dr. Hansens birthing Center in the Providence Professional Bldg. He was not there at all, but his licensed nurse midwife, Veronica Gentry, was in charge along with

nurse practitioner Owen Wolverton. They had a relaxed home type setting, complete with rocking chairs and kitchen, bathtub ect. This was my first birth and I had wanted to do it at home, but not knowing what it would be like, I opted for the "safety" of being very close to the hospital. As it went, I birthed with a labour of 6 hrs. and needed no intervention, i.e., medication^{NE} to stop pain, routine cutting of vaginal opening to prevent tears (episiotomy), pitocin to help speed labour and expel placenta. We prepared ourselves for this birth with exercise, reading every thing we could get our hands on, and talking to midwives. An organization called B.A.B.E (Better Alaskan Birth Experiences) has very good information on what local OB-GYN's will and will not do for patients. They sent out a 30-40 questionnaire and got very negative responses. These OB's are so in demand, that they don't have to do anything your way. An example is that I thought that I wouldn't want to lie down and be cut open, but would rather squat down and be rubbed with Vitamin E oil to help stretch the vaginal tissue naturally and in rhythm with my body.

Most OBs just weren't interested in this type of non-interventional approach. They want to "do" the birthing procedure and take it away from the mother.

Our Midwife Verona, asked David how involved he wanted to be in the birthing and he said, "as much as I can". So she gowned and gloved him and he caught the baby and she suctioned out mucus. Then we did not cut cord until it stopped pulsing, thereby allowing baby maximum storage of blood & nutrients & oxygen before cutting cord. David did that also, and put safety clip on baby. We were, in this setting, given choices and control within safety of situation.

Abul - It's a law that a pediatrician must sign baby out of birthing center, and our choice was the Children's Clinic. They have five Doctors and they rotate, so we did not get the Dr. we had liked. This particular Dr. (Dr. Roberts) was anti-midwife birthing even under the auspices of a highly trained O.B. like Dr. Hanson. Dr. R. read us the ant act, wanted me in Providence Hosp

immediately and just totally ignored our wishes in the situation and laid his hostility on a otherwise, fantastic experience. I was so in love with my baby, husband, birth attendants, that I could not relate to this ugly, ugly scene. Dr. Roberts, in punishment, made me come into the office on a Sunday (his day off) and be checked there even though he knew that both Owen & Veronica would be coming to check me my home visit Sunday Morn & Eve. They also called to check and know I had 2 L.P.A. friends at home with me. When your own developed jaundice, which is common, Dr. Roberts wanted her in hospital immediately and no nursing. He would not give orders for us to feed baby so nurses didn't want me bothering them. I was crushed - how could this man do this to a innocent couple. Well, I have since learned that (and this is really the whole point of this story) Dr. Tower has done extensive research into bilirubin jaundice in newborns and he says that my treatment was totally in error and that Dr. Roberts acted extremely conservatively - to the point

2/8/84 - requested second CS

Cook
2/2/84
Version #2 ✓

Original sponsors: Martin and Tischer

DRAFT

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HEALTH, EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 347 (HESS)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of
7 naturopathic medicine; and providing for an effective
8 date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 08.01.010 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:
11 (24) regulation of naturopathy or naturopathic medicine
12 under AS 08.45.

13 * Sec. 2. AS 08 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

14 CHAPTER 45. NATUROPATHS.

15 ARTICLE 1. REGULATION OF NATUROPATHY.

16 Sec. 08.45.010. DUTIES AND POWERS. The department shall

17 (1) evaluate the qualifications of applicants for licenses
18 under this chapter;

19 (2) conduct hearings and keep records necessary to carry
20 out the purposes of this chapter;

21 (3) license naturopaths and renew licenses in accordance
22 with AS 08.45.100 - 08.45.170; and

23 (4) provide for temporary permits to engage in the practice
24 of naturopathic medicine for persons who are apparently qualified that
25 are valid until certification of the results of the next examination
26 given under AS 08.45.120.

27 ARTICLE 2. LICENSING OF NATUROPATHS.

28 Sec. 08.45.100. LICENSING REQUIREMENT. A person may not engage
29 in the practice of naturopathy or naturopathic medicine unless that

1 person has a valid license or temporary permit under this chapter.

2 Sec. 08.45.110. LICENSURE AS A NATUROPATH. To be eligible for a
3 license as a naturopath, an applicant shall

4 (1) hold a high school diploma or the equivalent;

5 (2) have completed two years of postsecondary education at
6 an accredited college of liberal arts or sciences;

7 (3) have graduated from a legally chartered school or
8 college of naturopathic medicine that has as a requirement for gradua-
9 tion successful completion of a course of resident instruction of at
10 least nine months actual attendance in each of four years and success-
11 ful completion of a course of instruction totaling 4,000 hours or
12 more; the course of instruction shall include:

- 13 (A) anatomy, physiology, histology, and embryology;
- 14 (B) microbiology;
- 15 (C) pathology;
- 16 (D) immunology;
- 17 (E) public health;
- 18 (F) physical, clinical, and x-ray diagnosis;
- 19 (G) first aid and emergency medicine;
- 20 (H) obstetrics and gynecology;
- 21 (I) orthopedics;
- 22 (J) minor surgery and proctology;
- 23 (K) otolaryngology;
- 24 (L) physiotherapy and manipulative techniques;
- 25 (M) dietetics and clinical nutrition;
- 26 (N) botanical medicine;
- 27 (O) naturopathic theory, therapeutics and clinical
28 practice;
- 29 (P) jurisprudence;

*1500 hours
of clinical
experience to be
included in the
4000 hours*

1 (4) successfully complete an examination given by the
2 department;

3 (5) not have a license to practice naturopathic medicine in
4 another state, province, or territory, that is suspended or revoked
5 for disciplinary reasons;

6 (6) be a United States citizen or lawfully admitted to
7 permanent residence in this country; and

8 (7) be of good moral character.

9 Sec. 08.45.120. EXAMINATION. (a) An examination for licensing
10 as a naturopath shall be held at a time and place and shall be con-
11 ducted as determined by the department. The examination shall be
12 limited to the subjects listed in AS 08.45.110(3), each of which shall
13 constitute a separate examination section. The examination shall be
14 objective and in writing, but may be supplemented by oral examina-
15 tions, and by demonstrations or other practical tests as the depart-
16 ment may require.

17 (b) To pass the examination an applicant shall receive an over-
18 all average of 75 percent and may not receive less than 70 percent in
19 more than two sections.

20 Sec. 08.45.130. ENDORSEMENT. The department may license a
21 person as a naturopath if the person is currently licensed as a naturo-
22 path in another state or in a province of Canada and

23 (1) that state or province maintains professional licensing
24 standards equivalent or higher than those in this chapter;

25 (2) that state or province extends the same licensing
26 privilege to those holding a license in this state; and

27 (3) the person demonstrates to the satisfaction of the
28 department qualifications at least equal to those required of persons
29 licensed under this chapter.

1 Sec. 08.45.140. DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE.
 2 The department may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a person or
 3 applicant who

4 (1) has obtained or attempted to obtain a license under
 5 this chapter by fraud or deceit;

6 (2) wilfully violates a provision of this chapter or a
 7 regulation adopted under this chapter;

8 (3) habitually overuses alcoholic beverages;

9 (4) unlawfully uses a controlled substance as defined in
 10 AS 11.81.900(b)(6);

11 (5) impersonates another physician;

12 (6) practices under an assumed name; or

13 (7) is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude,
 14 including murder, sexual assault, robbery, kidnapping, incest, arson,
 15 burglary, theft, and forgery.

16 Sec. 08.45.150. FEES. The following fees are imposed under this
 17 chapter:

18 (1) application for examination	\$ 50
19 (2) application for reexamination	10
20 (3) license issuance or biennial renewal	200
21 (4) issuance of temporary permit	<u>50</u>

22 Sec. 08.45.160. SCOPE OF NATUROPATHIC PRACTICE. (a) A naturo-
 23 path in the course of the practice of naturopathic medicine may

24 (1) perform physical examinations, write prescriptions for
 25 substances authorized in this chapter, and sign birth and death cer-
 26 tificates;

27 (2) use systems of diagnosis for which the naturopathic
 28 physician has been trained under AS 08.45.110(3); |

29 (3) treat patients by physiological, nutritional,

1 psychological, mechanical, electrical, manual, hydrotherapeutic,
2 phytotherapeutic, mineral and organic substances and agencies, includ-
3 ing acupuncture, that are effective in stimulating normal function of
4 tissues and organs sensitized by disease;

5 (4) draw blood for laboratory purposes, and use electrical
6 or other methods for the repair and care of superficial lacerations
7 and abrasions, benign superficial lesions, and the removal of foreign
8 bodies located in superficial structures; and

9 (5) practice natural childbirth in obstetrics, including
10 related minor surgical procedures.

11 (b) A naturopath may not

12 (1) perform surgery except as provided under (a)(5) of this
13 section;

14 (2) use controlled substances as defined in AS 11.81.-
15 900(b)(6);

16 (3) use radiation therapy; or

17 (4) use drugs except antiseptics, local anesthetics, min-
18 erals and extracts, compounds or concentrates obtained from plants or
19 animals.

20 Sec. 08.45.170. CONTINUING EDUCATION. (a) The department may
21 prescribe by regulation continuing education requirements for persons
22 licensed under this chapter.

23 (b) Before a license issued under this chapter may be renewed,
24 the licensee shall submit to the department evidence of completion of
25 continuing education requirements.

26 (c) The department may exempt a licensee from the continuing
27 education requirement under (b) of this section upon an application of
28 the licensee setting out extenuating circumstances. A licensee may
29 not receive more than one exemption under this subsection in a five-

1 year period.

2 ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

3 Sec. 08.45.200. TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS. (a) A person li-
4 censed under this chapter may use the following titles: "Naturopath",
5 "Doctor of Naturopathy" or its abbreviation, "N.D.". A person li-
6 censed under this chapter may not use a title in a manner that sug-
7 gests that the person practices a form of medicine or a healing art
8 other than naturopathy.

9 (b) A person may not use a title or abbreviation listed in (a)
10 of this section unless the person is licensed under this chapter.

11 Sec. 08.45.205. VIOLATIONS. (a) A person is guilty of a
12 class B misdemeanor if the person

13 (1) fraudulently obtains or furnishes a temporary permit,
14 license, renewal, or record required by this chapter;

15 (2) wilfully violates a provision of this chapter or a
16 regulation adopted under this chapter.

17 (b) A person who practices naturopathy or naturopathic medicine
18 without a valid temporary permit or license issued under this chapter
19 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

20 Sec. 08.45.220. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter

21 (1) "department" means the Department of Commerce and
22 Economic Development;

23 (2) "naturopathy" and "naturopathic medicine" means a
24 system of healing the human body that includes diagnosis and treatment
25 through the use of natural agencies, forces, processes, and products
26 with emphasis on the response of the individual to the disease rather
27 than its treatment in isolation.

28 * Sec. 3. AS 08.01.010(24) is repealed and reenacted to read:

29 (24) Naturopathic Medicine Board (AS 08.45.020)

1 * Sec. 4. AS 08.03.010(c) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:
 2 (21) Naturopathic Medicine Board (AS 08.45.020) -- June 30,
 3 1990.

4 * Sec. 5. AS 08.45 is amended by adding new sections to read:
 5 Sec. 08.45.020. CREATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD. There is
 6 established the Naturopathic Medicine Board consisting of

- 7 (1) two naturopaths licensed under this chapter;
 8 (2) two doctors licensed under AS 08.64; and
 9 (3) one public member.

*11/2/88
me*

10 Sec. 08.45.030. TERM OF OFFICE. Members of the board serve
 11 staggered terms of three years. A member may be appointed to serve no
 12 more than two consecutive full terms.

13 Sec. 08.45.040. POWERS AND DUTIES. (a) The board shall

- 14 (1) evaluate the qualifications of applicants for licenses
 15 under this chapter;
 16 (2) conduct hearings and keep records necessary to carry
 17 out the purposes of this chapter;
 18 (3) direct the department to license naturopaths and renew
 19 licenses in accordance with AS 08.45.100 - 08.45.170; and
 20 (4) provide for temporary permits to engage in the practice
 21 of naturopathic medicine for persons who are apparently qualified that
 22 are valid until certification of the results of the next examination
 23 given under AS 08.45.120.

24 (b) The board may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions
 25 of this chapter.

26 * Sec. 6. AS 08.45.120(a) is amended to read:

27 (a) An examination for licensing as a naturopath shall be held
 28 at a time and place and shall be conducted as determined by the board
 29 [DEPARTMENT]. The examination shall be limited to the subjects listed

1 in AS 08.45.110(3), each of which shall constitute a separate examina-
2 tion section. The examination shall be objective and in writing, but
3 may be supplemented by oral examinations, and by demonstrations or
4 other practical tests as the board [DEPARTMENT] may require.

5 * Sec. 7. AS 08.45.130 is amended to read:

6 Sec. 08.45.130. ENDORSEMENT. The board [DEPARTMENT] may provide
7 for the licensure of [LICENSE] a person as a naturopath if the person
8 is currently licensed as a naturopath in another state or in a
9 province of Canada and

10 (1) that state or province maintains professional licensing
11 standards equivalent or higher than those in this chapter;

12 (2) that state or province extends the same licensing
13 privilege to those holding a license in this state; and

14 (3) the person demonstrates to the satisfaction of the
15 board [DEPARTMENT] qualifications at least equal to those required of
16 persons licensed under this chapter.

17 * Sec. 8. AS 08.45.140 is amended to read:

18 Sec. 08.45.140. DENIAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE.
19 The board [DEPARTMENT] may deny, suspend, or revoke the license of a
20 person or applicant who

21 (1) has obtained or attempted to obtain a license under
22 this chapter by fraud or deceit;

23 (2) wilfully violates a provision of this chapter or a
24 regulation adopted under this chapter;

25 (3) habitually overuses alcoholic beverages;

26 (4) unlawfully uses a controlled substance as defined in
27 AS 11.81.900(b)(6);

28 (5) impersonates another physician;

29 (6) practices under an assumed name; or

1 (7) is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude,
2 including murder, sexual assault, robbery, kidnapping, incest, arson,
3 burglary, theft, and forgery.

4 * Sec. 9. AS 08.45.140 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

5 (b) The board shall notify the department of any action taken
6 under (a) of this section.

7 * Sec. 10. AS 08.45.170 is amended to read:

8 Sec. 08.45.170. CONTINUING EDUCATION. (a) The board [DEPAR-
9 TMENT] may prescribe by regulation continuing education requirements
10 for persons licensed under this chapter.

11 (b) Before a license issued under this chapter may be renewed,
12 the licensee shall submit to the board [DEPARTMENT] evidence of com-
13 pletion of continuing education requirements.

14 (c) The board [DEPARTMENT] may exempt a licensee from the con-
15 tinuing education requirement under (b) of this section upon an appli-
16 cation of the licensee setting out extenuating circumstances. A
17 licensee may not receive more than one exemption under this subsection
18 in a five-year period.

19 * Sec. 11. AS 08.45.220 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

20 (3) "board" means the Naturopathic Medicine Board.

21 * Sec. 12. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to
22 read:

23 (53) Naturopathic Medicine Board (AS 08.45.020).

24 * Sec. 13. AS 08.45.010 is repealed.

25 * Sec. 14. LICENSING OF PRACTITIONERS OF NATUROPATHY OR NATUROPATHIC
26 MEDICINE WITHOUT EXAMINATION. The commissioner of commerce and economic
27 development shall license all persons who, on the effective date of sec. 2
28 of this Act, meet the qualifications of AS 08.45.110(1) - (3) and (5) - (7)
29 and who apply for licensure under AS 08.45 not later than June 30, 1985.

1 * Sec. 15. Notwithstanding AS 08.45.030 as enacted in sec. 5 of this
2 Act, the first members of the Naturopathic Medicine Board shall be appoint-
3 ed for the following terms: one member shall serve a one-year term; two
4 members shall serve two-year terms; and two members shall serve three-year
5 terms.

6 * Sec. 16. Sections 1, 2, and 14 of this Act take effect July 1, 1984.

7 * Sec. 17. Sections 3 - 13 and 15 of this Act take effect July 1, 1986.
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DAVID A. CREWSON
7927 LUMBIES
ANCH. AK. 99502

1/22/84

I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS MY SUPPORT FOR H.B. 347 INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES ABOOD, MARTIN AND TISCHER. IT IS AN IMPORTANT PIECE OF LEGISLATION WHICH CAN DIRECTLY AFFECT THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF MANY PEOPLE THROUGHOUT ALASKA. I URGE PASSAGE OF THIS BILL FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. ALONG WITH MANY OTHERS, I AM VERY DISSATISFIED WITH THE MEDICAL COMMUNITY. STANDARD MEDICAL TREATMENT IS CHARACTERIZED BY AN INSENSITIVITY TO THE PATIENT'S HUMANITY AND REAL NEEDS, AN ORIENTATION TOWARDS DRUGS AND SURGERY AND THE TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS RATHER THAN THE CURE OF THE UNDERLYING CONDITIONS, AND A GENERAL ELITIST ATTITUDE TOWARDS HEALTH CARE. NATUROPATHS, HOWEVER, ATTEMPT TO UNDERSTAND THE LIVES OF THEIR PATIENTS SO THEY MIGHT CURE THEM IN THE GENTLEST, MOST NON-INVASIVE MANNER POSSIBLE AND TO THEN TEACH THEM HOW TO REMAIN HEALTHY.

2. THERE IS GROWING EVIDENCE THAT ~~THESE~~ ^{MANY} METHODS AND TREATMENTS USED BY M.D.'S HAVE NEVER BEEN HONESTLY EFFECTIVE AND THAT THERE IS A GROWING, AND ALREADY HIGH, RATE OF CONDITIONS CAUSED BY INAPPROPRIATE OR IMPROPERLY HANDLED TREATMENTS. AT THE SAME TIME THERE IS GROWING EVIDENCE OF THE EFFICACY AND SUPERIORITY OF NATUROPATHY IN MANY ~~NUMEROUS~~ ILLNESSES AND CONDITIONS.

3. IT IS THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF ALL PEOPLE TO CHOOSE THE BEST POSSIBLE HEALTH CARE FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES. IF NATUROPATHS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO PRACTICE IN ALASKA, MANY PEOPLE WILL BE DENIED THIS OPPORTUNITY.

~~THESE~~ 4. THE PUBLIC ALONG WITH CHIROPRACTERS AND MANY OTHER ALTERNATIVE HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS WANT NATUROPATHY MADE LEGAL. ONLY M.D.'S, NATUROPATHS' DIRECT COMPETITORS, OPPOSE THIS. PLEASE HELP PASS H.B. 347.

SINCERELY
David A. Crewson



Dear Rep. Tischer and
Committee Members of HESS,

I attended the teleconference
on The House Bill 347, Jan. 21, 1984,
in Anchorage. I did not choose to testify
at that time. Instead I am writing now
in behalf of my family, friends and myself.
I also wish to thank Rep. Tischer for
her open ear and her concerned, relevant
questions. My family and I wish this to
be our written testimony to support
House Bill 347.

My entire family for nearly 3 years
has used the services of a Natropath;
Dr. Pilly John. We have been more than
satisfied. I think the appropriate word
would be healed. My mother's healing of
uterine cancer, My grandmother's healing
of breast cancer. I shudder to think of
the horrors these two women may now
have been experiencing had there been
no alternative route to the radical
surgery, radiation and chemotherapy treat-
ments. The side affects which many
of us are painfully aware of.

There have been many other cases
of persons in our family being healed
of illnesses and disorders through the
means of Natropathy. I guess the main
point is Natropathy has opened a door
for all of us to experience that
we have the power to be healthy,

happy human beings.

That the Attorney General can so easily deny us of these services is a direct deprivation of our God-given and constitutional rights. Any tampering with or 'watering down' of House Bill 347 is also a denial of our rights. And the fact that a bill licensing Naturopaths has not been given proper and adequate consideration in the past and is still being further delayed is an insult and affront to our rights, causing one to wonder as to the true nature of the citizens representation in our Government. We ask the legislature to please listen to the public, the consumer in this matter and, not the fear promoting medical community.

Thank you,

*Rebekah C. Collins, 1600 Otter St., Anchorage, AK. 99504

Mary Z. Collins 1600 Otter St. Anchorage, AK. 99504

Norma Carter 1600 Otter St. Anchorage, AK. 99504

Rolando E. Rivers 2505 Glenway Sp 27
Anch. AK 99504

Shirley A. Collins 1600 Otter, Anch, AK 99504

OREGON LAW
Relating to Naturopathic Medicine

The practice of naturopathic medicine was first recognized in Oregon law in 1927 and by the United States Congress in 1931.

Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 685 (revised 1977), 685.101 — 685.990, provides the licensing authority for Naturopathic Physicians in the state of Oregon:

Chapter 685

Naturopaths

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 685.010 Definitions
- 685.020 Licensee required to practice naturopathy; title and abbreviations usable by licentiates
- 685.030 Application of chapter
- 685.040 Application of health laws
- 685.050 Execution of birth and death certificates

LICENSING

- 685.060 Minimum educational requirements for license
- 685.070 Application for examination; license fee
- 685.080 Examination of applicants; issuing license
- 685.085 Reciprocal license
- 685.090 Recording license with county clerk
- 685.100 Annual renewal of license
- 685.102 Continuing education course required; exemptions
- 685.104 Effect of failure to comply with ORS 685.102; reissuance of registration

- 685.106 Approval of continuing education programs
- 685.110 Denial or revocation of license by board
- 685.125 License denial or revocation procedure; promulgation and review of rules and orders.

STATE BOARD

- 685.160 Naturopathic Board of Examiners; appointment; confirmation
- 685.170 Officers of board
- 685.190 Compensation and expenses of board members; compensation of secretary
- 685.201 Disposition of receipts

ENFORCEMENT

- 685.210 Enforcement; employing attorney; jurisdiction

PENALTIES

- 685.990 Penalties

CROSS REFERENCES

Administrative procedures and rules of state agencies, Ch. 183
 Health certificate, signature by physician licensed by Board of Medical Examiners only, 433.010
 Legislative review of need for agency, 182.615
 Military or naval service persons relieved from pay-

ment of fees, 408.450
 Naturopaths exempt from jury duty, 10.040
 Physician-patient privileged communications, 44.040
 Professional corporations, Ch. 58

685.020

Professional designation of licensed naturopath, 676.110

Use of professional designation by unlicensed person prohibited, 676.120

685.050

Falsification of health certificate prohibited, 106.990

685.060

Waiver of educational requirement for admission to examination, 670.010

685.110

Denial, suspension or revocation of license prohibited solely because of criminal conviction, 670.280

Injunction against practicing after suspension or revocation of license, 676.220

685.160

Administrative agencies generally, Ch. 182
Assistant Director for Health as ex officio member of board, 184.835

685.190

Subsistence and mileage allowance for travel, 292.210 to 292.250

685.201

Expenditures without allotment prohibited in certain cases, 291.238

685.210

Attorney General to supervise all legal proceedings for state agencies, 180.220, 180.230

Note: Section 41, chapter 842, Oregon Laws 1977, is operative July 1, 1986, and provides:

Sec. 41. ORS 685.010, 685.020, 685.030, 685.040, 685.050, 685.060, 685.070, 685.080, 685.085, 685.090, 685.100, 685.102, 685.104, 685.106, 685.110, 685.125, 685.160, 685.170, 685.190, 685.201, 685.210 and 685.990 relating to naturopaths are repealed.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

685.010 Definitions. As used in this chapter.

(1) "Board" means the Naturopathic Board of Examiners.

(2) "Drugs" means all medicines and preparations and all substances, except non-poisonous plant substances, food and water, used or intended to be used for the diagnosis, cure, treatment, mitigation or prevention of diseases or abnormalities of man, which are recognized in the latest editions of the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them, or otherwise established as drugs.

(3) "Minor surgery" means the use of electrical or other methods for the surgical repair and care incident thereto of superficial lacerations and abrasions, benign superficial lesions, and the removal of foreign bodies located in the superficial structures; and the use of antiseptics and local anesthetics in connection therewith.

(4) "Naturopathy," which includes physiotherapy and minor surgery, is defined as a system of treating the human body by use of drugless methods, which has for its object the maintaining of the body in, or of restoring it to, a state of normal health.
[Amended by 1953 c.557 §4]

685.020 License required to practice naturopathy; title and abbreviations usable by licentiates.

(1) No person shall practice, attempt to practice, or claim to practice naturopathy in this state without first complying with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Licentiates under this chapter may use any or all of the following terms: "Doctor of Naturopathy" or its abbreviation, "N.D.," "Naturopath" or "Naturopathic Physician." However, none of these terms, or any combination of them, shall be so used as to convey the idea that the physician who uses them practices anything other than drugless therapy.

685.030 Application of chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to:

(1) Apply to any physician and surgeon, osteopath or chiropractor, or to any Christian Scientist or other person who by religious or

spiritual means endeavors to prevent or cure disease or suffering in accord with the tenets of any church.

(2) Authorize licentiates to practice optometry or administer chiropractic adjustments, or any system or method of treatment not authorized in this chapter, or to administer or write prescriptions for or dispense drugs, or do major surgery.

(3) Prevent one licensed under this chapter from the administration of the anesthetics or antiseptics authorized in subsection (3) of ORS 685.010 or the use of radiopaque substances administered by mouth or rectum necessary for Roentgen diagnostic purposes.

(4) Authorize the administration of any substance by the penetration of the skin or mucous membrane of the human body for a therapeutic purpose.

[Amended by 1953 c.557 §4]

685.040 Application of health laws. Licentiates under this chapter shall observe and are subject to all state, county and municipal laws and regulations relating to public health.

685.050 Execution of birth and death certificates. Licentiates under this chapter are authorized to sign birth and death certificates. Such certificates so signed shall be accepted as fulfilling all the requirements of the laws dealing with such certificates.

LICENSING

685.060 Minimum educational requirements for license. (1) The minimum educational requirements for license under the provisions of this chapter shall be:

(a) A high school education, as shown by diploma or certificate of graduation from a standard high school, or the equivalent of such an education, which shall be certified by a Superintendent of Public Instruction; and

(b) At least two years' satisfactory liberal arts and sciences study, or either, in a college or university accredited by either the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools or a like regional as-

sociation or in a college or university in Oregon approved for granting degrees by the Oregon State Board of Education as evidenced by certificate or transcript of credits from the college or university; and

(c) Graduation from a naturopathic school or college approved by the State Board of Naturopathic Examiners and which requires for graduation a period of actual attendance of four years of at least nine months each, and teaching adequate courses in all subjects necessary to the practice of naturopathy.

(2) The studies required of the applicant for a license to practice naturopathy in this state shall include anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, public health and hygiene, toxicology, obstetrics and gynecology, diagnosis, theory, practice and philosophy of naturopathy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, physiotherapy, clinics, eye-ear-nose-throat, minor surgery, first aid, herbology, proctology, dietetics, jurisprudence, and such other naturopathic subjects as the board may require, except materia medica, pharmacology and major surgery, with a total of not less than 4,000 lecture or recitation hours.

[Amended by 1953 c.557 §4, 1969 c.301 §5]

685.070 Application for examination; license fee. Any person who wishes to practice naturopathy in this state shall make application to the board for an examination for a license to practice naturopathy. The application shall be filed with the board not less than 10 days before the date of the examination upon blanks provided by the board. All persons licensed under this chapter shall pay to the board a license fee of \$25, \$10 of which must accompany the application for examination. The balance shall be paid when the applicant has been granted a license. Under no condition will the application fee of \$10 be returned to the applicant. Affidavits of two reputable citizens of the state attesting the good moral character of the applicant shall be filed with the application for examination.

685.080 Examination of applicants; issuing license. (1) For the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants for license under this

chapter, the board shall hold meetings and conduct examinations of applicants for licenses at such time and places and under such rules and regulations as a majority of the board may determine. The time and place of holding such an examination shall be published at least 30 days prior to the date of the examination.

(2) At the time and place the board has previously designated, the applicant shall appear before the board to be examined as to his fitness to practice naturopathy. The examination shall be in writing and embrace and be restricted to the subjects listed in ORS 685.060.

(3) If the applicant answers correctly 75 percent of the questions asked on each of the subjects of the examination, the board shall issue to such applicant a license to practice naturopathy. If however, an applicant fails to pass an examination, the applicant shall, without losing credits for subjects passed and without paying another fee, be permitted, within one year from date of failure to pass, to take another examination at the convenience of the board, but the applicant shall, not less than 10 days before the date of the examination, notify the board of his intention to take the examination.

685.085 Reciprocal license. A person licensed to practice naturopathy under the laws of another state who demonstrates to the satisfaction of the board that he possesses qualifications at least equal to those required of persons eligible for licensing under this chapter, may be issued a license to practice in this state without written examination upon payment of the license fee required under ORS 685.100.

[1973 c. 469 §2]

685.090 Recording license with county clerk. Before engaging in practice in any part of the state, the holder of a license under this chapter shall present such a license, or a certified copy, for record to the county clerk of the county in which the holder of the license resides. A county clerk is entitled to collect a fee of \$ for recording the license or for making a certified copy of it. Annually, on January 1, county clerks shall, when requested by the board, furnish the board with a list of such licenses on record in their respective counties.

685.100 Annual renewal of license. (1) On or before January 1 of each year, every person holding a license under this chapter shall apply to the board for a certificate of annual registration and at the time of applying shall pay to the board an annual registration fee not to exceed \$75, as determined by the board and approved by the Executive Department. A person holding a license under this chapter who is at least 70 years of age and retired from the practice of naturopathy shall apply to the board for a certificate of annual registration and at the time of applying shall pay to the board an annual registration fee not to exceed \$30, as determined by the board and approved by the Executive Department. The application shall be made upon a blank form furnished by the board, and shall contain such information as may be necessary to enable the board to identify the applicant for registration and the licensee to be what he claims to be in the application.

(2) Upon receipt of an application for annual registration, accompanied by the annual registration fee, the board shall issue to the applicant a certificate of annual registration. The certificate shall, at all times, be displayed in the office of the person to whom it was issued unless the person is retired from the practice of naturopathy and does not maintain an office.

(3) The failure, neglect or refusal of any person holding a license under this chapter, to pay the annual registration fee as required by subsection (1) of this section shall, after 30 days from January 1 of each year, automatically revoke his license. A revoked license shall not be restored except upon written application therefor and the payment of a restoration fee of \$25 for each year the license remains revoked, which is in addition to the annual registration fee for each year the registration fee remains unpaid. An applicant for the restoration of a license so revoked shall not be required to submit to any examination as to his qualification to practice under this chapter. However, the board may deny the restoration of any license for which the required registration fees have not been paid during the years for which they are due if it finds that grounds for refusal to grant or for revocation of the license exist under ORS 685.110.

(4) On or before December 1 of each year the secretary of the board shall notify each person holding a license under this chapter that the annual registration application and fee are due on or before January 1 following.

[Amended by 1967 c.44 §2, 1969 c.26 §2; 1969 c.381 §6, 1973 c.182 §5]

685.102 Continuing education course required; exemptions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, each person holding a license under this chapter shall submit at the time he submits the annual registration fee, evidence satisfactory to the board of his successful completion of an approved program of continuing education in naturopathy, completed in the calendar year preceding the date on which the evidence is submitted.

(2) The board may exempt any person holding a license under this chapter from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section upon an application by him showing evidence satisfactory to the board that he is unable to comply with the requirements because of physical or mental condition or because of other unusual or extenuating circumstances. However, no person shall be exempted from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section more than once in any five-year period.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, a person holding a license under this chapter may be exempted from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section upon an application by him showing evidence satisfactory to the board that he is or will be in the next calendar year at least 70 years of age and is retired or will retire in the next calendar year from the practice of naturopathy.

(4) A person who is exempted from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section shall not practice naturopathy. A violation of this subsection is grounds for suspension or revocation of the license of the person granted the exemption by the board.

[1969 c.381 §2; 1973 c.829 §67]

685.104 Effect of failure to comply with ORS 685.102; reissuance of registration. (1) The board shall refuse to issue the certificate of annual

registration to any person holding a license under this chapter who fails to submit with his annual registration fee proof required under ORS 685.102, unless it has exempted the person from the requirements of subsection (1) of ORS 685.102. The board shall return the annual registration fee to the person.

(2) After January 1 of any year, the board may issue a certificate of annual registration to any holder of a license under this chapter who had been refused such certificate under subsection (1) of this section upon submission of the evidence required under subsection fees for each year the registration fee remains unpaid and a restoration fee of \$25 for each year the license remains revoked.

(3) If the person completes an approved program after January 1 to meet the requirement of ORS 685.102 for the year beginning January 1, such completion does not meet the requirements of ORS 685.102 for the subsequent year.

[1969 c.381 §3; 1973 c.182 §6]

685.106 Approval of continuing education programs. (1) The board may offer a program of continuing education in naturopathy to meet the requirements of ORS 685.102. The board may also approve a program to be presented by persons reasonably qualified to do so.

(2) Any person seeking approval of a program of continuing education in naturopathy, to be offered to assist persons holding licenses under this chapter to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) of ORS 685.102, shall submit to the board, at such time as the board may require, copies of courses of study to be offered and proof of such other qualifications as the board may require. Approval granted to any program of continuing education shall be reviewed periodically and approval may be withdrawn from any program that fails to meet the requirements of the board.

(3) Any program of continuing education in naturopathy offered or approved under this section shall consist of at least 20 hours of study covering new, review, experimental, research and specialty subjects in the field of naturopathy.

[1969 c.381 §4]

685.110 Denial or revocation of license by board. The board may refuse to grant or may suspend or revoke a license to practice naturopathy in this state for any of the following reasons:

(1) The use of fraud or deception in securing a license.

(2) The impersonation of another physician.

(3) Practicing naturopathy under an assumed name.

(4) The procuring, aiding or abetting in procuring an abortion; provided, that for the purpose of this subsection an abortion means the removal from the womb of a woman the product of conception at any time prior to delivery of the child; provided further, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize any licentiate under this chapter to perform an abortion.

(5) The conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.

(6) Any other reason that renders the applicant or licentiate unfit to perform the duties of a naturopathic physician.

[Amended by 1953 c 555 §2, 1971 c 734 §132]

685.120 [Repealed by 1971 c 734 §21]

685.125 License denial or revocation procedure; promulgation and review of rules and orders. (1) Where the board proposes to refuse to issue or renew a license, or proposes to revoke or suspend a license, opportunity for hearing shall be accorded as provided in ORS 183.310 to 183.500.

(2) Promulgation of rules, conduct of hearings, issuance of orders and judicial review of rules and orders shall be as provided in ORS 183.310 to 183.500.

[1971 c 734 §134]

STATE BOARD

685.160 Naturopathic Board of Examiners; appointment; confirmation. (1) There hereby is created the Naturopathic Board of Examiners in the Health Division. The board shall consist of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of three years commencing July 1, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. A majority of

the members of the board constitutes a quorum. The Governor shall fill all vacancies in the membership of the board. All appointments of members of the board by the Governor are subject to confirmation by the Senate in the manner provided in ORS 171.560 and 171.570. No person shall be appointed to membership on the board, who is not a citizen of the State of Oregon, or who has not been in continuous practice of naturopathy in this state for five years immediately prior to the date of appointment, or who is interested financially in any medical or drugless school or college, or who is connected, directly or indirectly, with the dispensing, prescribing or sale of pharmaceutical drugs.

(2) The board shall carry into effect the provisions of this chapter and is authorized to issue licenses to practice naturopathy in this state. The possession of a common seal by the board hereby is authorized.

[Amended by 1971 c 650 §34, 1973 c 792 §40]

685.170 Officers of board. Annually the board shall elect one of its members president and one of its members secretary, who severally shall have power during their terms of office to summon witnesses, administer oaths and to take testimony and affidavits, certifying thereto, under their hand and the seal of the board. The secretary of the board shall keep a record of all actions of the board, including a detailed register of applicants for license. The board in lieu of electing one of its members as secretary, may employ or appoint a person to act as secretary to the board who shall perform such duties and functions as may be prescribed by the board.

[Amended by 1973 c 829 §68]

685.180 [Repealed by 1973 c 829 §71]

685.190 Compensation and expenses of board members; compensation of secretary. (1) A member is entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 292.495.

(2) The board may fix the compensation of the secretary subject to ORS 240.245. Such compensation shall not prohibit the secretary from receiving reimbursement for actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties.

[Amended by 1967 c 44 §3, 1969 c 314 §86]

685.200 [Amended by 1967 c 637 §32, repealed by 1973 c 427 §28 (685.201 enacted in lieu of 685.200)]

685.201 Disposition of receipts. All moneys received by the Health Division under this chapter shall be paid into the General Fund in the State Treasury and placed to the credit of the Health Division Account and such moneys hereby are appropriated continuously and shall be used only for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

[1973 c 427 §29 (enacted in lieu of 685.200)]

ENFORCEMENT

685.210 Enforcement; employing attorney; jurisdiction. (1) The district attorneys of the state shall

prosecute all persons charged with violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. However, the board shall have power to retain its own attorney to prosecute or assist in prosecuting any person so charged and to pay such attorney such sums as may be just for such services from the Naturopathic Fund.

(2) Justice courts, municipal courts and circuit courts have concurrent jurisdiction for the prosecution of offenses under this chapter.

PENALTIES

685.990 Penalties. Violation of any provision of this chapter is punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.



December 28, 1983

Dear Legislator:

As a long term Alaska resident and a third year student at Naturopathic Medical School I wish to encourage you to support Hb 347 in any way possible to facilitate its prompt passage.

Naturopathy is a distinct branch of medical practice in which doctors learn all current medical theory and technique and vary only in the emphasis and interpretation of the causes of susceptibility to disease and the best methods of treating it. A primary emphasis is placed on maintaining health and proper immunocompetency rather than waiting until drastic measures are required.

The bill as written provides for the right of Naturopaths to practice fully within the scope of our training, which is essential if the patient is to be guaranteed their right to choose their mode of health care. One shortcoming of the bill as written is that injection of vitamins and other natural substances is not listed under the scope of practice. Such injections are extremely useful in a naturopathic practice.

In closing I would like to say that I fully support the passage of this bill and hope that you will as well. I further hope that you will not permit the bill to be watered down or restricted due to pressure from groups who would hope to limit the freedom of choice in medical care for Alaskan residents.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely

Paul E Reilly
Box 6
Ester Alaska 99725

temp address at school
5039 19th Ave NE
Seattle Wa. 98105

Tischer

NORTHLAND CLINIC
1500 AIRPORT WAY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
—
Telephone 452-2041

D. E. HAMPTON, DC APC
Clinic Director

February 5, 1984

Representative Niilo Kopenen
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Your letter January 30th
HB 347

Dear Niilo:

Thank you for informing me on the above bill relating to licensure of Naturopathic Physicians. I am presently licensed in the states of Oregon, Washington and Utah as a Naturopathic Physician and in the states of Oregon and Washington a Naturopathic Physician is licensed to practice Obstetrics and Minor Surgery.

To answer your questions:

1. The patients of a physician of an unlicensed Healing Art would not be reimbursed for medical services that they have paid and consequently they would suffer a hardship. The unlicensed doctor would also have more difficulty seeking financing to build or enlarge a clinic for the practice of Naturopathic medicine and his patients would not be covered under Medicare.
2. I feel this is in conflict in the basic bill presented by the Department of Commerce and the bill by Martin, et al. I feel that minor surgery, which is taught in Naturopathic schools of Medicine, should be a part of the bill.
3. Besides the doctors that you mentioned in your letter I know of three other Naturopathic Physicians in Alaska. They are: Frank G. Spaulding of Fairbanks, Dr. Donald L. Hammond of Juneau and myself. The three of us have also been members of the faculty of the National College of Naturopathic Medicine which is located in Portland, Oregon.
- 4 The fees in Sec. 08.45.150 are not realistic and I feel that the application for examination fee should be \$250 and the annual renewal fee \$400. I remember when other professional groups were licensed their fees did not cover the total

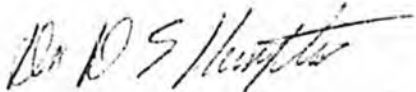
February 5, 1984

cost of Board administration and that it appears that the cost of \$50,000 a year is excessive.

5. Naturopathic Medicine is a distinct and separate profession and like the other professions there is an overlapping of skills and areas of practice. A Dentist may use a local anesthetic in his practice and an Osteopath, Medical Doctor and a Naturopathic Physician may also use a local anesthetic in their practice of Obstetrics. Similarly all three may prescribe exercise and diets.

I appreciate the opportunity to be of assistance and if I can be of any further assistance please let me know.

Sincerely,



Dr. D. E. Hampton, D.C., N.D.

mj

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 16, 1984

SUBJECT: Regulation of Naturopaths
(CSHB 347 (HESS))

TO: Representative Niilo Koponen

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook
Deputy Director
Division of Legal Services

TBC

Here is a draft of CSHB 347 (HESS) incorporating the changes that you requested, with one exception. Under Section 08.45.160(b)(2) you asked me to add "drugs" to the prohibition against the use of controlled substances and this I was not able to do in a way that would lead to a sensible or desirable result.

Under this draft that paragraph prohibits a naturopath from prescribing or using ". . . controlled substances as defined in AS 11.81.900(b)(6). . . ." The referenced section in turn refers to another section, AS 11.71.900(4) that includes drugs within the definition of controlled substances:

"controlled substance" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor included in the schedules set out in AS 11.71.140 - 11.71.190;" (Emphasis added)

By using the term "controlled substance" in this draft, drugs of a type that are regulated under state law have been included, from those deemed most dangerous (schedule IA drugs) to those deemed least dangerous (schedule VIA drugs). In view of the very comprehensive definition of controlled substance, I fear that adding the word "drugs" to the prohibition would have the result of precluding the use by a naturopath of many items available to every other person without a prescription, like aspirin or common over-the-counter cold remedies.

Representative Niilo Koponen
Page 2
February 16, 1984

For your information I am including a copy of all of the types of drugs that are controlled substances and, consequently, already covered by this draft. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.

TBC:ojb
J3/103 Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907 465 3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 5, 1984

SUBJECT: Naturopaths
(CSHB 347(HESS) and CSHB 347 (L&C))

TO: Representative John Cowdery
Chairman, House Labor and Commerce

FROM: Tamara Brandt Cook *TBC*
Deputy Director
Division of Legal Services

You have asked for a comparison between CSHB 347(HESS) and a draft CSHB 347(L&C) dated 2/29/84, both dealing with the licensing of naturopaths. A major difference between the two versions is that the draft provides for the creation of a Board of Naturopathic Examiners. After the first eight licenses are issued, the board will take over the duties of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development relating to the regulation of naturopaths. (See Sec. 08.45.040 of the draft.) Provision is made for appointment of members of the board and term of office under Sec. 08.45.010 and 08.45.030. Under *Sec. 4, some of the first members are appointed for shorter terms than generally provided for, so that the offices will become vacant at staggered intervals. Under the HESS CS the department regulates naturopathy and that version contains none of the provisions mentioned above relating to a regulatory board for that occupation.

Additional differences between the two versions follow by underlined section numbers that refer to CSHB 347(HESS). The appropriate section number from the draft version is supplied in parenthesis for your convenience if it differs from the underlined section number.

* Sec. 1. Regulation of naturopathy is added to the list of occupations subject to the general provisions of AS 08.01. Essentially the same provision is contained in the draft.
(* Sec. 1)

March 5, 1984

Sec. 08.45.010. General duties of the department relating to the regulation of naturopathy are set out. The draft does not contain (4) dealing with temporary permits, however, that subject is dealt with elsewhere in the draft. The draft contains additional material in (b) authorizing the department to establish educational requirements that are additional to the requirements set out by statute and to identify schools that provide courses of study that satisfy the requirements. (Sec. 08.45.090.)

Sec. 08.45.100 Similar in both versions.

Sec. 08.45.110 The education requirements under the HESS CS are completion of high school, two years of postsecondary education, and graduation from a legally chartered school of naturopathic medicine with a course of instruction that includes particular itemized subjects. The draft requires a bachelor's degree, and graduation from a school of naturopathy approved by the department, with no itemized subjects set out. Both versions require 4,000 hours of study and certain clinical experience. A requirement for licensure that is in the HESS CS but not in the draft is that the person be of good moral character. A requirement that is in the draft but not in the HESS CS is that the person complete a one-year internship.

Sec. 08.45.120 The HESS CS limits the examination to the subjects of study previously itemized in the bill. The draft authorizes an applicant who fails the examination to be re-examined. With the exception of these items, the provision is similar in both versions.

Sec. 08.45.130 The HESS CS allows the department to license a person who is currently licensed in another state or in Canada if the jurisdiction maintains licensing standards equivalent or higher than those in this bill and extends the same licensing privilege to Alaskans. The person must demonstrate qualifications at least equal to those required of persons licensed under this bill. The draft authorized the department to issue a temporary permit to a person under the same circumstances. The permit is valid until the next examination is given. The draft also authorizes the department to issue a temporary permit to an intern that is valid for one year.

Sec. 08.45.140 The HESS CS provides reasons for the denial, suspension or revocation of a license. The draft provides

reasons for disciplinary sanctions that are modeled on similar provisions applicable to other medical occupations.
(Sec. 08.45.210)

Sec. 08.45.150 Similar in both versions.

Sec. 08.45.160 Material contained on (a)(1), (4), and (5) of the HESS CS does not appear in the draft. There are some additional minor differences between the two versions.

Sec. 08.45.170 The HESS CS authorizes the department to prescribe continuing education requirements and the draft requires the department to do so.

Sec. 08.45.200 Similar in both versions.

Sec. 08.45.205 Similar in both versions, although fraudulently obtaining or furnishing a license or record is specifically dealt with in the HESS CS and not in the draft.
(Sec. 08.45.220)

Sec. 08.45.220 Minor differences in the definition of "naturopathy". (Sec. 08.45.900)

* Sec. 3 The HESS CS requires the commissioner of commerce and economic development to license persons who have not been examined, but meet the other requirements for licensure on the effective date of this Act and who apply for a license by June 30, 1985. The draft requires the commissioner to issue a temporary permit under similar circumstances and the permit is valid only until the first examination is offered.

* Sec. 4 The HESS CS takes effect July 1, 1984. The draft takes effect January 1, 1985.

TBC:ojb
J4/039

Alaska State Legislature

REP. MAE TISCHER
CHAIRMAN



POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3777

House of Representatives
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Mae Tischer
FROM: Bill Lovell, HESS Committee Staff *lovell*
DATE: February 10, 1984

RE: Comparison of proposed CSHB 347 (HESS) and HB 347

For your information, I have compared the proposed HESS Committee Substitute for House Bill 347, "[a]n Act relating to the licensing of practitioners of naturopathic medicine; and providing for an effective date," to the bill as originally introduced.

Section 1 of the proposed HESS Committee Substitute is unchanged from the original bill.

Section 2 of the proposed HESS Committee Substitute changes three provisions of the original bill:

Page 2, line 12, inserted "of which at least 1,500 hours is clinical experience." The effect of this amendment is the addition of a requirement that, of the 4,000 hours of approved training required to be a licensed naturopath, at least 1,500 hours must be clinical training.

Page 4, lines 19 - 22, deleted fee schedule amounts contained in original bill (indicated in brackets below) and inserted new amounts (underscored below):

- | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|
| (1) application for examination..... | \$ <u>50</u> | [25] |
| (2) application for reexamination..... | <u>10</u> | [10] |
| (3) license issuance or biennial renewal.. | <u>200</u> | [100] |
| (4) issuance of temporary permit..... | <u>50</u> | [25] |

The effect of this amendment is the provision of additional means to cope with any anticipated fiscal impact. This amendment would also ostensibly reduce misuse of the licensing system by requiring greater financial investment.

Page 4, line 29, inserted "under AS 08.45.110 (3)" after the words "physician has been trained." The effect of this amendment is to add further clarification of the authorization to use diagnostic

CSSB 347 (HESS)
February 10, 1984
Page 2

methods as it relates to appropriate preparatory training. AS
08.45.110 (3) is the new section created in CSHB 347 (HESS) outlin-
ing training requirements.

Section 3 of the proposed HESS Committee Substitute is unchanged from
the original bill.

Section 4 of the proposed HESS Committee Substitute changes the effec-
tive date of the bill from July 1, 1983, to July 1, 1984.

/wtl

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: March 28, 1984

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CS HB 347(L+C)
Title: "An Act relating to the
licensing of Naturopaths"
Sponsor: Labor & Commerce Comm.
Requestor: Labor & Commerce Comm.
Date of Request: March 28, 1984

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
Program Category Affected: Public Protection
BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Occupational Licensing

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	0	31.7	33.3	35.0	36.7	38.6
200 TRAVEL	0	7.8	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.5
300 CONTRACTUAL	0	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.0
400 SUPPLIES	0	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6
500 EQUIPMENT	0	4.4	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES	0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
800 MISCELLANEOUS	0	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL OPERATING	0	54.2	52.3	55.0	57.7	60.6

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE	0	1.2	1/5	1.7	2.0	2.2
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	54.2	52.3	55.0	57.7	60.6
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	54.2	52.3	55.0	57.8	60.6

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	1	1	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

NOT IDENTIFIED BY THE SPONSOR

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis SEE ATTACHED

Prepared By: Darrell Miller
Division: Occupational Licensing

Phone: 465-2535

Date: 3/28/84

Approved by Commissioner: Richard A. Lyon
Agency: Commerce & Economic Development

Date: 2/31/84

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

12/1/83

FISCAL ANALYSIS

CS HB 347

Assumptions:

This bill creates a new five member board. This will impose a fiscal impact on operating expenses for board travel and for additional support staff that will be required to implement the provisions of the bill.

Support staff travel will be required to attend the board meetings to administer examinations, assist the board in conducting board meetings, and assist the board in developing regulations to implement the provisions of the bill.

The bill does provide fees for application for examination and for license issuance. It is anticipated that in FY '85 a total of 5 persons would be licensed under the provisions of this bill for a total revenue of \$1,250.00. It is anticipated that one additional person would be licensed under this bill each succeeding fiscal year thereafter.

The revenue generated from the licensing provisions of this bill would be minimal and would not off-set the operating costs of the board and support staff functions.

The bill is silent on the number of meetings the board shall conduct each year, however the bill does specify that the board shall conduct examinations for licensing of naturopath at least twice each year. It is anticipated that the board would hold two such board meetings in order to meet this mandatory examination criteria.

The bill is silent on the issue of geographic area of residence for the five board members to be appointed. In the absence of specific guidelines, it is anticipated that two of the members would be appointed from the Interior Region, one from South Eastern Region and two from the South Central Region.

Based on this anticipation, and the unknown factors of where the board would want to hold the two annual meetings, the fiscal note was prepared with a single figure for transportation and per diem. If meetings are rotated around the state, as most boards do, the cost factor would even out eventually.

CS HOUSE BILL NO. 347

100 PERSONAL SERVICES: (FY '84 salary schedule with a 5%
inflation factor projected)

1 License Examiner, Range 12A, General Government,
12 months, located in Juneau \$31,721.83

200 TRAVEL: (Estimated Costs)

2 Support Staff to Board:

Transportation: 2 board meetings each @ \$400.00 per
trip \$1,600.00

Per Diem: 2 board meetings each - 2 days each
meeting @ \$80.00 per day = 2 x \$80.00
x 2 staff x 2 meetings 640.00

5 Board members:

Transportation: 2 board meetings @ \$400.00 each
x 5 board members 4,000.00

Per Diem: 2 board meetings each - 2 days each
meeting @ \$80.00 per day = 2 x \$80.00
x 5 board members x 2 meetings 1,600.00

Total Travel Costs: \$7,840.00

300 CONTRACTUAL: (Estimated Costs)

Postage, telephone, printing, publication and other
operating costs \$4,500.00

Professional Examination Service fees for licensing
examinations: (Estimated 5 licenses issued by examination
in FY '85 @ \$125.00 each) 625.00

Meeting rooms for board meetings: 2 meetings 2 days each
@ \$150.00 per day 600.00

Total Contractual Costs: \$5,725.00

400 COMMODITIES: (Estimated costs)

Stationery, typewriter ribbons, pens, pencils, tablets
and other miscellaneous desk top supplies \$ 500.00

500 EQUIPMENT: (One time cost - FY '85 only)

1 desk, double pedestal, 60" x 30" @ \$568.22 each	\$ 568.22
1 chair, swivel with arms @ \$225.42 each	225.42
1 typewriter, IBM correcting selectric with dual pitch, 15.5 inch paper capacity @ \$1,369.36 each	1,369.36
1 chair, side, without arms, contour style @ \$114.60 each	114.60
1 calculator, desk, printing and display, 12 digit, @ \$364.66 each	364.66
1 recording machine, portable, Lanier @ \$775.87 each	775.87
1 file cabinet, 5 drawer, legal with lock @ \$406.91 each	406.91
1 storage cabinet, 36" x 18" x 78" @ \$192.44 each	192.44
1 table, 72" x 36" @ \$340.36 each	<u>340.36</u>
Total Equipment Cost:	\$4,357.84

600 LAND & STRUCTURES: (Estimated Costs)

Office Space:

1 License Examiner: 150 square feet @ \$2.25 per foot per month x 12 months	\$4,050.00
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TOTAL OPERATING COSTS:	\$54,194.67
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1.	POSITION TITLE License Examiner I				RANGE/STEP 12A	BARG. UNIT GGU	FORM 12 PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPRDV.	DISAPP.
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION AWA	ELECTION DISTRICT ALL	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				AMOUNT					
	1		2		3					
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary		23.6							
6.	Benefits		3.9							
7.	Supplemental Benefits		1.5							
8.	Fixed Benefits		2.7							
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01		31.7					
10.	Travel		02		7.8					
11.	Contractual		03		5.7					
12.	Commodities		04		.5					
13.	Equipment		05		4.4					
14.	Other - Land & Structures				4.1					
15.	TOTAL COST				54.2					

This position would be required under CS HB NO. 347 "An Act relating to the licensing of Naturopaths and providing for an effective date", to implement the provisions of AS 08.45, to provide necessary support to the Board of Naturopathic Examiners in the organization of the board, initial licensing of applicants, establishing license files, computer entry of license data, conducting board meetings (providing administrative support for such meetings), communications with other professional boards, communications with other States with similiar statutes in regards to licensing, providing budget input to the Division as to board needs for funding, and any other duty as required.

	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE	
16.		Federal Receipts 1002	
17.		G.F. Match 1003	
18.		General Funds 1004	54.2
19.		I-A Receipts 1005	
20.		Program Receipts 1028	
21.		Other	

FOR B2M USE ONLY
4A KEY NUMBER _____

13 REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Commerce & Economic Development
 PROGRAM Public Protection
 BRU Occupational Licensing
 COMPONENT Administration

Page 1 of 1
 Revised Date 3/28/84

FY 84

Clinic of Natural Medicine

Patton D. Pettijohn, N.D.
Naturopathic Physician

Oct. 8, 1982

Dear Candidate:

I am polling all the legislative candidates regarding their personal views towards licensing practitioners of naturopathic healing.

Licensing procedures for naturopathic physicians would insure the rights of many Alaskans to choose for themselves, because of preference, what type of health care service they use. This legislation would also serve to protect the public interest by making sure that those who practice as naturopaths in Alaska are qualified to do so.

Enclosed, are both a pamphlet concerning our education and a copy of sample legislation that was introduced last legislative session.

I would appreciate a response to the following questions:

- 1.) Would you support legislation similar to Senate Bill 274 which would insure Alaskans the right to use naturopathic services if it is their desire to do so?
- 2.) Would you be willing to co-sponsor legislation similar to Senate Bill 274?

Many of my patients and other interested Alaskans are interested in knowing which of the candidates would support such legislation. I feel using nutrition against disease is gaining substantial scientific and public support and the many possible side effects of drugs has oriented many people to a more natural health care approach.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding naturopathic medicine.

Sincerely,


Patton D. Pettijohn N.D.

File
HB 347

HB 347 (as introduced)

HB 347 (HESS)

HB 347 (L&C)

HB 347 (Proposed Compromise)

HB 347 (Naturopath Proposal)

Title:
relating to licensing
practitioners of naturopathic
medicine.

Title:
Same.

Title: changed to read:
"An Act relating to the
licensing of naturopaths"

Same as L&C CS.

Same as L&C CS.

Section 1:
adds regulation of naturopathy
or naturopathic medicine to
AS 08.45

Section 1:
Same.

Section 1: changed to
"regulation of naturopaths"
(rather than regulation of
naturopathy or naturopathic
medicine).

Same as L&C CS.

Same as L&C CS.

Section 2:

Creates a new Chapter 45,
"Naturopaths".

Section 2:
Chapter title remains the same.

Section 2: Chapter title
remains unchanged.

Section 2: Chapter title
remains unchanged.

Section 2: Chapter title
remains unchanged.

Article 1:
"Regulation of Naturopathy"

This section details the duties and powers of the department to evaluate qualifications of applicants for licenses; conduct hearings; license naturopaths and renew licenses; and provide for temporary permits to persons apparently qualified to practice until certification of the results of the next examination.

Article 1:
Remains the same.

Article 1: Entirely new Article 1, entitled "Board of Naturopathic Examiners". (The previous subject of this chapter, "Regulation of Naturopathy", is moved to Article 2.)

08.45.010: creates a Board of Naturopathic Examiners consisting of three licensed naturopaths, one doctor and one public member.

08.45.030: states that members shall serve staggered three-year terms, and that a member may be appointed to no more than two consecutive full terms.

08.45.040: these new sections (08.45.010-040) will come into effect after the first eight licenses are issued under this chapter, after which the board shall exercise the powers and duties of the department under this chapter.

Article 1: Same as L&C CS.

Article 1: Unchanged except for:

08.45.010: same as L&C CS, except that reference is made to three "naturopathic physicians", instead of three naturopaths.

Balance of Article 1 is the same as L&C CS.

Article 2:
Licensing of Naturopaths

08.45.100 Requires a person to have a license or permit before being allowed to practice naturopathy or naturopathic medicine.

Article 2:
Same.

08.45.100: same.

Article 2:

"Regulation of Naturopathy". Subsections (a)(1)-(3) correspond exactly to previous Article 1, subsections (1)-(3) (which state that the department will evaluate qualifications of applicants, conduct hearings, and license naturopaths and renew licenses).

Subsection (b) states that the department may establish educational requirements for licensure in addition to requirements under AS 08.45.110(2) that are equivalent to or higher than requirements in other states that license naturopaths, and identify schools that provide courses of study that satisfy the requirements.

Deleted from the previous article dealing with regulation is former Article 1, subsection (4), which provided for temporary permits to engage in the practice of naturopathy.

08.45.100: Same, except reference to "naturopathic medicine" is deleted.

Article 2

Same as L&C CS.

New Article 2 (previous Article 2 is now Article 3, see below).

Article 2: Council of Naturopathic Advisors.

Sec. 08.45.050 Creation and Membership of Council: establishes a council of three naturopathic physicians licensed to and actively practicing in the state, to serve without pay.

08.45.060 Term of Office: members will serve staggered 3 year terms. A member may be appointed to no more than 2 consecutive full year terms.

08.45.070 Duties and Purpose: the council will advise the department, and help develop educational standards and criteria, examinations, and other regulations. Council will serve as a peer review board to hear and make recommendations to the department in cases involving naturopaths subject to or considered for disciplinary sanctions.

New Article 3 corresponds to former Article 2:
 08.45.090 is same as L&C CS, except for a new subsection (a)(4), Temporary Permits: persons who meet the requirements for licensure shall be eligible for temporary permits until the results of the next examination given; or persons working as interns supervised by a naturopath who holds a license or permit, shall be given permits until the completion of their 1 year internship if they meet all other requirements for licensure.

(b) remains the same as the L&C CS.

08.45.100: Same as L&C CS.

08.45.110 Sets out requirements for eligibility to be licensed, which include: a high school diploma; two years of postsecondary education; graduation from a college of naturopathic medicine which requires for graduation completion of a course of resident instruction of at least nine months actual attendance in each of four years and successful completion of a course of instruction totaling 4,000 hours or more. (The required courses of instruction are set out in the statute.) Requires successful completion of an examination given by the department, not have a license anywhere else that is suspended or revoked; be a citizen or person lawfully admitted to the country; and be of good moral character.

08.45.110: Same, except that under subsection (3), after "completion of a course of instruction totaling 4,000 hours or more", requirement is added: "of which at least 1,500 hours is clinical experience".

08.45.110: Previous subsections (1) and (2) are deleted and replaced by a new subsection (1), which states an applicant shall "hold a bachelor's degree from an accredited college of liberal arts or sciences".

Previous (3) is now (2), in which references to "naturopathic medicine" are deleted; the school of naturopathy must be approved by the department; and the list of courses of instruction is deleted.

Previous (4) is now (3).
Previous (5) is now (4).
Previous (6) is now (5).

Previous (7) is deleted (be of good moral character).

New (6) requires that, upon graduating from a school of naturopathy, a one-year internship with a licensed naturopath must be completed.

08.45.110: Same as L&C CS, except in (2), where the Commission on Postsecondary Education would approve schools of naturopathy, rather than the department.

08.45.110: Same as L&C CS.

08.45.120 Authorizes the department to hold examinations for licensing, which examinations shall be limited to the subjects listed in 08.45.110(?). Exam will be in writing, but may be supplemented by oral examination. Applicant must receive an overall average of 75% and no less than 70% in more than two sections.

08.45.120:
Same.

08.45.120:
(a) adds that examinations will be held at least twice each year. Deletes sentence limiting examination to the subjects listed in 08.45.110(3).

(b) adds that an applicant may apply to be reexamined if the applicant fails the examination.

Same as L&C CS.

08.45.120: Same as L&C CS.

HB 347 (as introduced)

08.45.130 This section sets up a reciprocal arrangement; it allows the department to license without examination a person currently licensed in another state or in a province of Canada if the state's or province's licensing standards are equivalent or higher than those in this chapter; the state or province offers reciprocity to those licensed in Alaska; and the person demonstrates satisfactorily to the department qualifications equal to those licensed under this chapter.

HB 347 (HESS)

08.45.130:
Same.

HR 347 (L&C)

08.45.130:
Title is changed from "Endorsement" to "Temporary Permit".

A new (a) is created, which encompasses the previous language of this entire section with the following changes:

Rather than licensing a person who meets the following qualifications, the department may issue a temporary permit to practice naturopathy.

New (1), (1)(a) and (1)(b) correspond to previous introductory language, (1) and (2), with the addition of the word "territory".

Previous (3) now appears as (a)(1)(C).

A new subsection (a)(2) is added, which reads, "qualifies for a license under AS 08.45.110(1)-(5) and is working as an intern supervised by a naturopath with a license or temporary permit issued under this chapter."

A new subsection (b) is added, which says that a temporary permit is valid under the date on which the results of the next examination offered are

HB 347 (Proposed Compromise)

Same as L&C CS.

HB 347 (Naturopath Proposal)

08.45.130: Entirely different section entitled, "Licensure by Credentials":

The department may license a person as a naturopath if the person is currently licensed by examination as a naturopath in another state or in a province of Canada and 1) that state or province maintains professional licensing standards equal to or higher than those in this chapter; 2) extends the same licensing privilege to those holding a license in this state; and, 3) the person demonstrates to the department's satisfaction qualifications at least equal to those required of persons licensed under this chapter.

HB 347 (as introduced)

HB 347 (HESS)

HB 347 (L&C)

HB 347 (Proposed Compromise)

HB 347 (Naturopath Proposal)

released, and that a temporary permit is valid for one year.

08.45.140 The department may deny, suspend or revoke the license of a person or applications who: obtains license by fraud or deceit; wilfully violates a provision of the chapter; is an alcoholic; abuses controlled substances; impersonates another physician; practices under an assumed name; or is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

08.45.140: Same.

08.45.140: Title is changed to "License Renewal", and provides that a license expires unless renewed every four years.

08.45.140: Same as L&C CS.

08.45.140: Same as L&C CS.

A section similar to previous 08.45.140 can now be found under 08.45.210.

08.45.150 Sets up fees: \$25 for examination, \$10 for reexamination; \$100 for license or biennial renewal; \$25 for temporary permit.

08.45.150: fees are changed as follows: examination, \$50; license or biennial renewal, \$200; temporary permit, \$50. The \$10 reexamination fee remains the same.

08.45.150: Same as HESS committee substitute.

08.45.150: Same as HESS CS.

08.45.150: Same as L&C CS.

HB 347 (as introduced)

08.45.160 Details scope of naturopathic practice.
 a) A naturopath may:
 1) perform physical examinations; write prescriptions for substances authorized; sign birth and death certificates;
 2) use systems of diagnosis for which naturopathic physician has been trained;
 3) treat patients by physiological, nutritional, psychological, mechanical, electrical, manual, hydrotherapeutic, phytotherapeutic, mineral and organic substances and agencies, including acupuncture;
 4) draw blood for laboratory purposes and use electrical and other methods for repair and care of superficial lacerations and abrasions, benign superficial lesions, and removal of foreign bodies located in superficial structures;
 5) practice natural childbirth in obstetrics, including related minor surgical procedures.

HB 347 (HESS)

08.45.160: Remains the same except under subsection (2), where a statute reference is added, so that the section now reads, "use systems of diagnosis for which the naturopathic physician has been trained under AS 08.45.110(3)".

HB 347 (L&C)

08.45.160: Changes words "naturopathic medicine" to "naturopathy".

 Deletes previous (1), which allowed naturopaths to perform physical exams, write prescriptions and sign birth and death certificates.

 Previous (2) is new (1); statute reference is deleted.

 Previous (3) is new (2); deleted from list of authorized practices is treating patients by psychological and electrical means, or with acupuncture.

 Previous (4) is deleted (which authorized drawing blood and repairing lacerations and abrasions and removal foreign bodies).

 Previous (5) is deleted (authorizing practicing natural childbirth in obstetrics, including related minor surgical procedures).

HB 347 (Proposed Compromise)

08.45.160: Same as L&C CS, except adds a new subsection (a)(3), which authorizes naturopaths to practice natural childbirth in obstetrics.

HB 347 (Naturopath Proposal)

08.45.160: Added to the L&C CS are the following provisions:
 (a)(1): a naturopath may also draw blood for laboratory purposes and use x-ray equipment for diagnostic purposes.

 (a)(1): add repair and care of superficial lacerations and lesions to scope of naturopath's practice, and delete accupressure.

HB 347 (as introduced)

HB 347 (HESS)

HB 347 (L&C)

HB 347 (Proposed Compromise)

HB 347 (Naturopath Proposal)

b) Naturopath may not:
1) perform surgery except as provided in this chapter;
2) use controlled substances;
3) use radiation therapy;
4) use drugs except antiseptics, local anesthetics, minerals and extracts, compounds or concentrates obtained from plants or animals.

(b) remains the same.

(b) (1) New language prohibits any surgery;
(2) cannot use or prescribe controlled substances;
(3) previous subsection banned use of radiation therapy; new language bans use of x-ray equipment, radium or irradiation for diagnosis or therapy.

(b) same as L&C CS

Same as L&C CS, except (b)(3): a naturopath may not use x-ray equipment for therapeutic purposes or radiation therapy.

Previous (4) is deleted.

08.45.170 The department may prescribe continuing education requirements. Before a license may be renewed, the licensee shall submit evidence of completion of continuing education requirements to the department. The department may exempt a licensee from the continuing education requirement in extenuating circumstances. No more than one exemption in a five year period.

08.45.170: Same.

08.45.170: Same. Minor language change in subsection (b), which does not change the effect.

08.45.170: Same as L&C CS.

08.45.170: (a) change word "persons" licensed to "physicians" licensed.

Balance of this section remains the same as L&C CS.

Article 3.
General Provisions

No change in title of Article 3.

No change in title of Article 3.

No change in title of Article 3.

Previous Article 3 is now Article 4 (General Provisions).

HB 347 (as introduced)

08.45.200 Titles and Abbreviations:

a) authorized titles are: Naturopath, Doctor of Naturopathy, or N.D. May not use a title that suggested a form of medicine or healing art other than naturopathy. b) may not use a title or abbreviation listed herein unless licensed under this chapter.

08.45.205

a) Defines as a Class B misdemeanor: fraudulently obtaining a permit, license, renewal or required record; or wilfully violating a provision of law or a regulation. b) Defines as a Class A misdemeanor practicing naturopathy or naturopathic medicine without a permit or license.

HB 347 (HESS)

08.45.200: Same.

08.45.205: Same.

HB 347 (L&C)

08.45.200: Same, except that provisions now apply to those holding permits under this chapter, as well as those licensed under the chapter.

08.45.205 is deleted; similar provisions now appear at 08.45.220.

HB 347 (Proposed Compromise)

08.45.200: Same as L&C CS.

HB 347 (Naturopath Proposal)

08.45.200: Same as L&C CS, except that "Naturopathic Physician" is added to the list of authorized titles.

08.45.210: New section entitled, Imposition of Disciplinary Sanctions:

08.45.210: Same as L&C CS.

08.45.210: Same as L&C CS.

Provides that after a hearing, the Department may limit, deny, suspend or revoke a license or temporary permit, or censure a licensee or permittee if the person 1) secured the license/permit through deceit, fraud or intentional misrepresentation; 2) engaged in deceit, fraud, misrepresentation in the course of providing professional services; 3) advertised services in a false or misleading manner; 4) has been convicted of a felony or other crime that affects ability to practice competently; 5) fails to comply with this chapter or a regulation adopted; 6) continues to practice after becoming unfit due to a) professional incompetence, b) addiction or severe dependency on alcohol or other drugs, or c) physical or mental disability; or 7) engages in lewd or immoral conduct in connection with delivery of service to a patient.

HB 347 (as introduced)

08.45.220
defines department as C&ED; and naturopathy and naturopathic medicine as "a system of healing the human body that includes diagnosis and treatment through the use of natural agencies, forces, processes, and products with emphasis on the response of the individual to the disease rather than its treatment in isolation".

HB 347 (HESS)

08.45.220: Same.

HB 347 (L&C)

08.45.220: Title is changed from "Definitions" to "Violations".

a) except as provided in (b) herein, it is a class B misdemeanor to intentionally violate a provision of this chapter or a regulation adopted;

b) a person practicing naturopathy without a valid license or permit is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

08.45.900 New section entitled "Definitions".

1) definition of "department" remains C&ED.

2) definition of naturopathy is redefined to "a system of human health care that promotes good health through the prevention and treatment of illness by the use of educational, physical, nutritional, botanical, hygienic and other methods, and without the use of prescription drugs, surgery, x-ray equipment or radium therapy".

(Compare to definition under 08.45.220, above, under HB 347 column.)

HB 347 (Proposed Compromise)

08.45.220: Same as L&C CS.

08.45.900: Same as L&C CS.

HB 347 (Naturopath Proposal)

08.45.220: Same as L&C CS.

08.45.900: definition of department is same as L&C CS.

Definition of naturopathy and naturopathic is expanded to include assisting in childbirth; after "without the use of prescription drugs" is added "except for that which is allowed by 08.45.160(1) and (2); and reference to x-ray equipment is deleted.

HB 347 (as introduced)

Section 3

Licensing of Practitioners of Naturopathy or Naturopathic Medicine Without Examination:

States that the commissioner shall license all persons who meet the qualifications of 08.45.110(1)-(3) and (5)-(7) who apply for license no later than 6/30/84.

Section 4:

Effective date is 7/1/83.

HB 347 (HESS)

Section 3:

Same, except last date on which a person may apply for licensure is extended one year to 6/30/85.

Section 4:

Effective date is extended one year to 7/1/84.

HB 347 (L&C)

Section 3:

Title is changed to: Temporary Permits for Practitioners of Naturopathy.

States that a) the Department shall issue a temporary permit to practice naturopathy to a person who is 1) practicing naturopathy in the state; 2) meets the qualifications of 08.45.110 or 08.45.130(a)(2), except of 08.45.110(3) and 3) applies for the permit; and,

b) a temporary permit issued under this section is valid until the date on which the results of the first examination offered are released.

Section 4: New language setting terms for the first Board members: one 1-year term; two 2-year terms; two 3-year terms.

Section 5: New effective date of 1/1/85.

HE 347 (Proposed Compromise)

Section 3: Title changed to: Licensing of Practitioners of Naturopathy or Naturopathic Medicine Without Examination Or Internship.

States that the department shall license a person who (a) on the effect date of this Act, (1) is residing and practicing naturopathy in the state; 2) is licensed by examination to practice naturopathy in another state, territory or province; 3) has graduated from a school of naturopathy that has as a requirement for graduation successful completion of a course of resident instruction of at least nine months actual attendance in each of 4 years and successful completion of a course of study totaling at least 4,000 hours; and b) applies for licensure under AS 08.45 no later than 6/30/85.

Section 4: Same as L&C CS.

Section 5: Immediate effective date.

HB 347 (Naturopath Proposal)

Section 3: Same as proposed "Compromise" CS.

Section 4: Same as L&C CS.

Section 5: Immediate effective date.

February 2, 1984

Mae Tisher
Pouch V (Mail Stop 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mrs. Tisher:

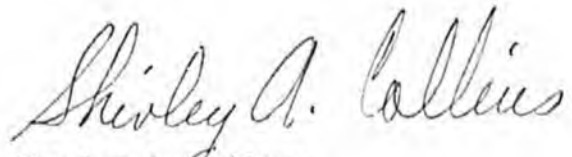
Freedom of Choice is one of the basic principles of life in the United States and is accentuated even more and demanded more by Alaskans. We pride ourselves on our independence, varied lifestyles, pioneer spirit, and our freedom to choose where and how we live.

In Alaska we are able to choose between several different types of health care - Chiropractic, Naturopathy, and Medical. We are in jeopardy of losing one of these choices. As legislators we need your help in supporting the continued licensing of naturopaths in the State of Alaska. Please vote yes on House Bill #347 and help preserve our freedom of choice. Why would we deny ourselves the privilege?

Thank you,



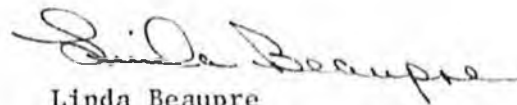
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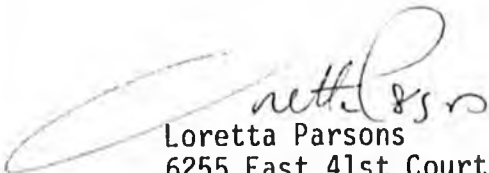
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Dear Rep. Tischer and committee,

I was at the teleconference on Jan 21, 1984 on the licensing of Naturopathic Physicians, Bill 347. Because of time I was unable to stay to testify. But I would like to go on records as a supporter of Naturopathy.

My daughter was born at home and I would never trade that experience. I have been to births at home and in hospital and the home births get so much more care and attention. Twice the doctor was not even present for the baby's birth in the hospital. I myself would feel very apprehensive to go to a hospital to have another child.

I have been an Alaskan all my life and am a registered voter. I feel it is my right to be able to choose the form of medical care I want for my family, and to have that type of reliable care licenced by this state.

Please put your support behind Bill 347. Thank you for your time.

sincerely,
Taffy Uscola
Taffy Uscola

