

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984 86/2

2252 HHESS • HB 275 - HB 347 •

PLACE OF ARREST

<u>Place</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Anchorage	76	44
Fairbanks	46	27
Juneau	11	7
Ketchikan	3	2
Bethel	9	6
Bush	23	14

OTHER

43% had no prior convictions.

20% had college plus some graduate school.

93% had over two (2) years remaining before release, compared to 36% of instate.

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APPENDIX B

CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT

<u>DATE</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
Nov. 11, 1981	Palmer City Council	Held public hearing and unanimously passed resolution supporting the location of the new State prison in Sutton.
Jan. 1982	Mayor of Palmer	Attended Alaska Conference of Mayors in Juneau; met with Health and Social Services personnel to inquire about the prison and to inform the Department of the City of Palmer's support for the Sutton site.
First Quarter 1982	Wasilla City Council	Discussed and supported the siting of the proposed State prison at Sutton.
March 1982	Palmer Chamber of Commerce	Passed resolution stating their support for the location of the Prison at Sutton.
Mid-winter	Elks	By unanimous vote, at the Elks mid-winter meeting in Petersburg, the organization decided to proceed with plans to build a youth camp on the 640 acres adjacent to the proposed prison site, presently owned by the Elks. The camp will be for all children with special focus on the handicapped.
Nov. 1982	Palmer Chamber of Commerce	Passed second resolution stating support of the Sutton site for the new Administration.
Dec. 1-13	Alpine Civic Club	Conducted telephone survey of Alpine Club membership assessing the level of community support for locating the Prison at Sutton.

Dec. 7, 1982	Mat-Su Borough Assembly	Passed a resolution urging the State of Alaska to locate the Prison at Sutton.
Dec. 14, 1982	Palmer City Council	Held a second public hearing and passed a second resolution reaffirming the facility at Sutton.
Jan. 23-25, 1983	Mayor of Palmer	Attended the Alaska Conference of Mayors in Juneau. Contacted Senator Kerttula and Representatives Larson and Lacher, to engage their support.
Mar. 15, 1983	Mat-Su Borough Assembly	Appropriated \$7,000 toward cost benefit study and lobbying effort to support the location of the State prison in Sutton.
	Joint meeting of Palmer Chamber, Mat-Su Borough, and Palmer City Council	Joint meeting to work on conveying desire to have prison at Sutton site. Turned over lobbying effort to the Palmer Chamber of Commerce.
Mar. 22, 1983	Wasilla Chamber of Commerce	Went on record supporting the location of the prison at Sutton.
	Palmer City Council	Appropriated \$10,000 to support the lobbying effort with the Mat-Su Borough and the Palmer Chamber of Commerce funds to be used followed by a dollar-for-dollar pro rata share between the City of Palmer and the Mat-Su Borough after deducting the costs of the cost/benefit study.
Mar. 23, 1983	Joint open meeting between the Palmer Chamber of Commerce and the Sutton Community Council	Discussed local community concerns regarding the prison site selection.

	Mat-Su Borough Assembly	Appropriated an additional \$3,000 to support a joint lobbying effort and cost/benefit study with the City of Palmer and the Palmer Chamber of Commerce.
Mar. 24, 1983	Palmer Chamber of Commerce	Chamber issues emergency letter to raise \$10,000 for a major lobbying effort to support the location of the new State prison at Sutton.
Mar. 28, 1983	Wasilla City Council	Passed resolution supporting siting of the Prison at Sutton.
Apr. 1983 (1st week)	Sutton Community Council	Full membership meeting to discuss siting of Prison.
May, 1983	Elks State Association Meeting	Program for development of youth camp will be presented.

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APPENDIX C1

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PROFILE

YEAR 1982

FACILITY PROFILE\*

COMM. PLACEMENT	85	85 Min.
3RD. AVE.	70	12 Med., 58 Max.
6TH. AVE.	100	98 Med., 2 Max.
POST 6	50	50 Min.
PALMER	113	113 Min.
HILAND MOUNTAIN	80	60 Med., 20 Max.
MEADOWCREEK	33	28 Med., 5 Max.
FAIRBANKS	110	100 Med., 10 Max.
HOME	28	22 Med., 6 Max.
JUPITER MENS	90	59 Min., 12 Med., 19 Max.
KETCHIKAN	22	16 Min., 6 Med.
JOHNSON CENTER		
BETHEL		
300 BSO		

SENT. INMATE/SPACE

SENT. MISO.	105
SENT. FELON	720
CONTRACT HOUSES	85
MIN. SECURITY	240
MED. SECURITY	336
MAX. SECURITY	120
F.R.P.	188

COMPOSITE PROFILE

TOTAL INSENT.	243
TOTAL SENT.	826
TOTAL SPACES	969

\* Does not include intake facilities. 6th Ave. and Ridgeway assumed as sentenced facilities after opening of Pre-Trial December, 1982

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# APPENDIX C2

## CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PROFILE

1986

### FACILITY PROFILE\*

CORR. PLACEMENT 3RD. AVE.	170	170 Min. 12 Med., 38 Max.
6TH. AVE.	100	98 Med., 2 Max.
POST 6	50	50 Min.
PALMER	223	113 Min., 100 Med.
HILAND MOUNTAIN	160	140 Med., 20 Max.
MEADOWCREEK	33	28 Med., 5 Max.
FAIRBANKS	313	56 Min., 247 Med., 10 Max.
HOME	48	42 Med., 6 Max.
JUNEAU MENS	126	59 Min., 12 Med., 55 Max.
KETCHIKAN	22	16 Min., 6 Med.
JOHNSON CENTER	5	5 Min.
BETHEL 300 BED	300	40 Med.** 300 Max.

### SENT. INMATE/SPACE

SENT. MISO.	173	1176
SENT. FELON	170	
CONTRACT HOUSES	299	
MIN. SECURITY	685	
MED. SECURITY	136	
MAX. SECURITY F.R.P.	188	

### COMPOSITE PROFILE

TOTAL UNSENT.	396	1349
TOTAL SENT.	1176	
TOTAL SPACES	1531	

\* Does not include intake facilities. 6th Ave. and Ridgeview assumed as sentenced facilities after opening of Pre-Trial facility December, 1982.

\*\* Complete with local prisoners - no increase in system capacity

## APPENDIX D

### PROFESSIONALS

Richard L. Ender, Ph.D., President, Policy Analysts, Ltd.; Professor, Public Policy and Administration, University of Alaska, Anchorage; participated in preparation of Mat-Su OEDP; principal in CCS Socioeconomic Studies Programme, Anchorage Health Study, Yukon-Kuskokwim CZM, and over 50 other studies.

Charles R. Gant, M.A., President, Applied Research Associates, Inc., former Chief of Life Cycle Cost Analysis for the State of Alaska, 1977-1982, has analyzed the economics of hundreds of projects both for the State of Alaska and for the Department of Defense.



Official Business

HB 275  
Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Office of the President

Pouch V  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

April 11, 1983

TO: House Health, Education and Social Services Committee  
Representative Mae Tischer  
Co-chair

FROM: Senator Jay Kerttula  
Senate President

SUBJECT: Location of a State of Alaska Maximum Security Prison in the  
Matanuska-Susitna Borough

The attached report, "Benefit-Cost Analysis of Alternative Site Selections of the State of Alaska Maximum Security Prison", highlights the logical choice for locating such a penal facility at the Palmer Correctional Facility in Sutton.

The paper, researched and written by Richard L. Ender, Ph.D. and Charles R. Gant, M.A., demonstrates the need for a maximum security facility in Southcentral Alaska and shows the broad based public support for locating such a facility in Mat-Su.

I would like to recommend that your committee take this report into account when it considers location of maximum security prison facilities in southcentral Alaska.

Thank you for your time in consideration of this matter.

H

B

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# COMMITTEE REPORT

## HOUSE

FINANCE

FURTHER:

(7)

4/12/83

Date: 5/18/83

Mr. Speaker: HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The Committee on SOCIAL SERVICES has had SSIB 292  
An Act relating to tuberculosis screening of school employees.

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_  new title
- AND attaches a "Letter of Intent"  New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without <sup>individual</sup> recommendation  Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- referred to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING  
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

M.W. Miller

Mike Davis

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CHAIRMAN

# Alaska State Legislature

REP. MAE TISCHER  
CO-CHAIRMAN

REP. MILO FRITZ  
CO-CHAIRMAN

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

## House of Representatives

### HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

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

To: House HESS Committee Date: 5/16/83  
From: Linda Otey, Committee Aide  
Re: Summary/ SSHB 292 "An Act relating to tuberculosis screening  
of school employees"

This legislation cross references HB 291 and the requirements therein. The Sponsor Substitute changes the wording so that the Dept. of Education would not be directly responsible for performing the T.B. screening of school employees.

The original bill read: "The Department shall annually test all employees of public and private elementary and secondary schools...". The Sponsor Substitute requires school districts to annually obtain from each employee proof that the test has been performed. An employee who refuses or fails to be tested would be suspended from employment until the employee had been tested. The Department could by regulation provide for reasonable exceptions to the new requirement.

No effective date provided. (becomes law 90 days after Governor's signature).

folder content

left  
bill  
statutes  
position paper &  
fiscal note/DHSS

right  
summary  
Hurlbert back-up

1           (d) The department may by regulation provide for reasonable  
2 exceptions to the requirements of this section.

## Section

58. Alaska School Activities Association  
59. Alaska school activities fund

## Section

60. Regulations  
70. Withholding state funds

Collateral references. — 68 Am. Jur.  
2d Schools, §§ 5-7, 37-55.  
78 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts,  
§§ 83-91.

Modern status of doctrine of sovereign  
immunity as applied to public schools and  
institutions of higher learning. 33 ALR3d  
703.

**Sec. 14.07.010. Department of Education.** The Department of Education includes the commissioner of education, the state Board of Education, and the staff necessary to carry out the functions of the department. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1966)

## NOTES TO DECISIONS

Quoted in *Begich v. Jefferson*, Sup. Ct.  
Op. No. 481 (File No. 894), 441 P.2d 27  
(1968).

Cited in *Tunoy v. Municipality of*

*Anchorage School Dist.*, Sup. Ct. Op. No.  
2160 (File Nos. 4796, 4797, 4826), 617 P.2d  
490 (1980).

**Sec. 14.07.020. Duties of the department.** The department shall

- (1) exercise general supervision over the public schools of the state except the University of Alaska;
- (2) study the conditions and needs of the public schools of the state and adopt or recommend plans for the improvement of the public schools;
- (3) provide advisory and consultative services to all public school governing bodies and personnel;
- (4) prescribe by regulation a minimum course of study for the public schools;
- (5) establish, in coordination with the Department of Health and Social Services, a program for the continuing education of children who are held in detention facilities in the state during the period of detention;
- (6) accredit those public schools which meet accreditation standards prescribed by regulation by the department; these regulations shall be adopted by the department and presented to the legislature during the first 10 days of any regular session, and become effective 45 days after presentation or at the end of the session, whichever is earlier, unless disapproved by a resolution concurred in by a majority of the members of each house;
- (7) prescribe by regulation, after consultation with the Department of Health and Social Services, standards that will assure healthful and safe conditions in the public and private schools of the state; the standards for private schools may not be more stringent than those for public schools;

(8) in cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services, exercise general supervision over public and private pre-elementary schools and over the educational component of nurseries as defined in AS 47.35.080(4); pre-elementary schools in this paragraph means schools for children ages three through five years when the schools' primary function is educational;

(9) provide accredited elementary and secondary correspondence study programs available to any Alaskan through a centralized office of correspondence study;

(10) accredit private elementary and secondary schools which request accreditation and which meet accreditation standards prescribed by regulation by the department;

(11) review plans for construction of new public elementary and secondary schools and for additions to and major rehabilitation of existing public elementary and secondary schools and, in accordance with regulations adopted by the department, determine and approve the extent of eligibility for state aid of a school construction project begun after July 1, 1978; for the purposes of this paragraph, "plans" include educational specifications, schematic designs, and final contract documents;

(12) provide educational opportunities in the areas of vocational education and training, basic education, and fire-service training to individuals over 16 years of age who are no longer attending school;

(13) administer the grants awarded under AS 14.11.020. (§ 1 ch 98 SLA 1966; am § 2 ch 69 SLA 1971; am § 6 ch 104 SLA 1971; am § 1 ch 190 SLA 1975; am § 6 ch 50 SLA 1977; am §§ 1-3 ch 126 SLA 1978; am § 10 ch 147 SLA 1978; am § 1 ch 86 SLA 1979; am § 24 ch 59 SLA 1982; §§ 1, 2 ch 92 SLA 1982)

**Revisor's notes.** — A reference to AS 14.11.020 was substituted for a reference to AS 14.07.190 in paragraph (13) by the revisor of statutes under AS 01.05.031 to conform to the renumbering of that section.

**Effect of amendments.** — The first 1978 amendment deleted "private, and denominational" preceding "schools" near the beginning of paragraph (6), inserted "and private" preceding "schools" in paragraph (7), added the language beginning "the standards for private schools" to the end of paragraph (7), and added paragraph (10).

The second 1978 amendment added paragraph (11).

The 1979 amendment added paragraph (12).

The first 1982 amendment substituted "of" for "and" preceding "new public elementary" in paragraph (11).

The second 1982 amendment substituted "'plans' include" for "a 'plan' includes" in paragraph (11), inserted "and approve" and "the" preceding "purposes of this paragraph" in that same paragraph, and added paragraph (13).

Stated in Anchorage

Collateral require con buildings. 1 Power of physicians, 12 ALR 92; Extent of to attenda 477; 53 AL Kindergarten

Sec. 1

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- (2) Re
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- establis
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HOUSE BILL 291

MY NAME IS JIM FARMER, AIDE TO REPRESENTATIVE HURLBERT.

THIS LEGISLATION WAS INTRODUCED BY REQUEST.

IN YOUR PACKET IS A LETTER AND RESOLUTION FROM THE CITY OF GALENA OUTLINING THEIR PROBLEM. I'M HAPPY TO SAY THE INFECTED PERSON WAS FINALLY PERSUADED TO ENTER A COURSE OF TREATMENT, BUT THIS DOES NOT RELIEVE THE UNDERLYING PROBLEM OF SEGREGATING THE INFECTED FROM THE UNINFECTED. AS THE POSITION PAPER FROM DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES SHOWS THE INCIDENCE OF NEW ACTIVE TB CASES IN ALASKA APPEARS TO BE CLIMBING. THE ONE INDIVIDUAL IN GALENA CAUSED ABOUT 39 OTHER PEOPLE TO NEED EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT.

MOST OF YOU MAY REMEMBER OR MAY HAVE HEARD OF THE MASSIVE PROBLEM ALASKA HAD IN THE PAST WITH TUBERCULOSIS. WE CANNOT ALLOW THIS TO HAPPEN AGAIN.

THIS LEGISLATION WILL HELP ENSURE THE MEDICAL PEOPLE A TOOL THAT MAY BE NEEDED TO SLOW OR REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF TB WITHIN THE STATE.

THANK YOU.

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 292

MY NAME IS JIM FARMER, AIDE TO REPRESENTATIVE HURLBERT.

THIS LEGISLATION WAS INTRODUCED BY REQUEST.

IT WAS FELT THAT DUE TO THE CONTINUING INCREASE IN IN  
INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS WITHIN THE STATE THAT WE SHOULD DO  
OUR BEST TO INSURE THE PROTECTION OF OUR MOST VALUABLE  
ASSET, OUR CHILDREN.

CHILDREN ARE AT HIGH RISK FOR TB AND PEOPLE WHO, THROUGH  
THEIR JOBS, ARE AROUND THEM A LOT SHOULD BE CHECKED OFTEN  
FOR EXPOSURE TO THIS UNNEEDED BURDEN.

THIS WILL PROVIDE NEEDED PROTECTION.

THANK YOU.

# House HESS

5/18/83 - Mtg.

- Rep. Hurlbert's Aide Jim Farmer - Statement  
on HB 191 - Intro by request.

Dr. Fritz - who req these bills -

Sumner - from City of Salina per resolution

Gell - Sec 2 Approp. - goes to Fritz -

Fritz - Yes - annual check appropriate.

Dr. Rabreau - Very little to add -

1) TB on the increase

2) AK had highest rate of TB - worldwide

a) people forget - diagnosis slips by.

b) increase in population

291 - 1st case in # of cys - persuasion didn't work  
for treatment & quarantine.

Fritz - Immigrants from Far East - ?

Rabeau - Theoretically they're screened - lower 48 - cases  
sited. TB remains hidden

Niscker - TB testing - ?

Rahn - K-3-5-7-12 - <sup>new</sup> Entry into schools - 5<sup>th</sup> in  
in school ages - checked

Tishoff - pg 1 & 10 - Constitutional ?

## Analysis

In 1982, there are approximately 16,500 public school employees in the State. The number of private school employees is not systematically reported. The following assumptions have been made:

1. The number of private school employees is 1,500 in 1983.
2. The growth rate in school employment will be 3% per year.
3. The proportion of employees requiring chest x-rays is 5%.
4. 60% of employees will be located in areas where x-ray facilities operated by a municipality are available. Cost per film is estimated to be \$15.00 in 1984 and is inflated at 5% per year.
5. 40% of employees will be located in areas where x-ray service will have to be purchased from the private sector at a cost of \$25.00 per film and inflating at a rate of 5% per year.
6. Costs of skin testing will be negligible since school district nurses or Division of Public Health nurses will provide the services.

H

B

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# COMMITTEE REPORT

## HOUSE

FINACNE

(7)

FURTHER:

4/7/83

Date: 4/20/83

Mr. Speaker:

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL SERVICES

HB 332

The Committee on

has had

An Act extending the termination date of the State Medical Board;  
and providing for an effective date.

under consideration and reports it back as follows:

- do pass  do not pass
- do pass with attached amendments(s)
- replace with CS for \_\_\_\_\_  same title
- and recommends \_\_\_\_\_  new title
- 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

MEMBERS HAVING  
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Mr. Trickett

M.W. Miller

Mike Jones

Delbert Howard De Pass

Alvin B. Korman

Milo H. Fritz

John J. ...

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

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Mr. Trickett

CHAIRMAN

Milo H. Fritz

STATE OF ALASKA  
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date                     , 1983

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 332  
 Title: "Medical Board-Continuation"  
 Sponsor: Labor & Commerce Committee  
 Requestor: H.E. & S.S. Committee

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Commerce & Econ. Dev.  
 Program Category Affected: Public Prot.  
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: Occupational Licensing

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
<b>OPERATING</b>						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<b>CAPITAL</b>						
<b>REVENUE</b>						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

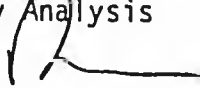
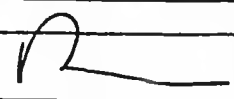
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

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

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: *Darrell Miller*   
 Division: Occupational Licensing  
 Phone: 465-2535  
 Date: April 12, 1983  
 Approved by Commissioner: Richard A. Lyon   
 Department: Commerce & Economic Development  
 Date: 4/13/83

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)

STATE OF ALASKA

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RICK UEHLING, VICE CHAIRMAN  
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JOHN RINGSTAD  
RON WENDTE



POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3892

HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

March 4, 1983

Representative Joe Hayes, Speaker of House  
Alaska House of Representatives  
Pouch V,  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Re: Alaska State Medical Board

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Pursuant to AS 44.66.050(a) the House Labor and Commerce Committee has held hearings regarding the above referred Board. Under AS 44.66.050(e) the Committee recommends adoption of the attached Committee Bill continuing the Board. The Legislative Budget & Audit Committee report outlined some concerns that have been reviewed by the Alaska State Medical Board. The Labor & Commerce Committee is satisfied that those concerns are being addressed in an expeditious manner.

The Committee believes the Alaska State Medical Board should be reestablished. The Alaska State Medical Board regulates the practices of medicine, osteopathy, and acupuncture by physicians, osteopaths, physician assistants, paramedics, and podiatrists. By establishing minimum educational and experience requirements and actively investigating complaints from the public and other practitioners, the Alaska State Medical Board provides a

needed public service. Specifically, the findings of the Committee of the public need for the Board as required under AS 44.66.050(c) are as follows:

AS 44.66.050(c) " A determination as to whether a board or commission or agency program has demonstrated a public need for its continued existence shall take into consideration the following factors:"

(1) the extent to which the board, commission or program has operated in the public interest;

The Alaska State Medical Board provides for examinations twice a year and has held an average of 4 meetings a year in various locations throughout the State.

2) the extent to which the operation of the board, commission, or agency program has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resource, and personnel matters;

The Alaska State Medical Board has been impeded in its operation by the lack of statutory authority to address licensing and business practice(s) violations. Also, the Division of Occupational Licensing has been unable to provide support necessary to the Board and the Courts are not placing emphasis on the findings of the Board developed through the hearing process.

(3) the extent to which the board, commission or agency has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest;

The Alaska State Medical Board has recommended and strongly supported legislation to correct these problem areas.

(4) the extent to which the board, commission or agency has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effect of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service which it has provided;

The Alaska State Medical Board has encouraged interested persons to report by advertising and requesting public input on proposed regulation changes.

(5) the extent to which the board, commission or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions;

The Division of Occupational Licensing places advertisements of the Alaska State Medical Board's meetings and examinations.

(6) the efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the board, commission or agency filed with it, with the department to which a board or commission is administratively assigned, or with the office of the ombudsman have been processed and resolved;

While there have been no consumer complaints filed with the Ombudsman or the Attorney General's Office regarding the Alaska State Medical Board, there is no provision for consumer complaints in AS 08.64.

(7) the extent to which a board or commission which regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public;

The Alaska State Medical Board has issued 349 licenses, temporary permits, locum tenens permits, physician assistant authorizations, and paramedic authorizations since July 1981. The Board has a liberal policy of licensing by endorsing physicians from other states. The Alaska State Medical Board requires the FLEX exam and of completed internship or residency which serves to protect the public.

(8) the extent to which state personnel practices, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the board, commission or agency to its own activities and the area of activity or interest; and

The Committee believes the Alaska State Medical Board to be in compliance with applicable law and regulation.

(9) the extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting or other changes are necessary to enable the agency, board or commission to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

The Committee believes adoption of the proposed legislation would better serve to protect the interests of the public.

Pursuant to AS 44.66.050(d) the Committee recommends the following:

(d) As to each board, commission, or agency program assigned to it for purposes of review, the committee of reference shall, not later than the 60th day of the legislative session, submit a report to the presiding

officer of the house. The report shall contain a summary of the findings of the committee as to the compliance of the board, commission or program with the factors enumerated in (c) of this section, together with a summary or recommendations of the committee as to each of the following:

(1) an identification of the problems or the needs that the programs and activities of the board, commission or agency are intended to address;

The Alaska State Medical Board regulates the medical practice of physicians, osteopaths, physician assistants, podiatrists, and acupuncturists.

(2) a statement, to the extent practicable, of the objectives of the program of the board, commission, or agency program, and its anticipated accomplishments;

The objective of the Alaska State Medical Board is to ensure that the public is provided safe and effective medical care by qualified health care professionals.

(3) an identification of any other programs having similar, conflicting or duplicate objectives;

The Committee found no other program having similar, conflicting or duplicate objectives.

(4) an assessment of alternative methods of achieving the purposes of the program;

The Committee could find no viable alternative method of achieving the purposes of the Alaska State Medical Board.

(5) an assessment of the consequences of eliminating the board, commission or program and consolidating its activities with another program, or of funding it at a lower level;

The Committee believes the consequence of eliminating the Alaska State Medical Board or funding its activities at a lower level would be an unnecessary exposure to potential improper medical care.

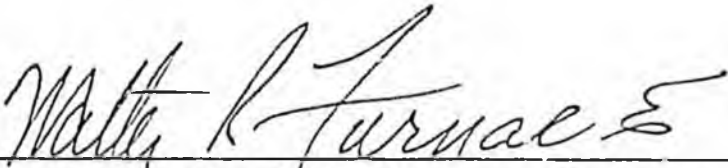
(6) a justification for the recommended continuation or extension of the board, commission or program, and an explanation of the manner in which it avoids duplication of or conflict with other efforts; and

The critical necessity for proper medical treatment is the primary justification for the continuation of the Alaska State Medical Board.

(7) any other information which, in the opinion of the committee, would improve the performance of the board, commission or agency with respect to its representation of and responsiveness to the public interest.

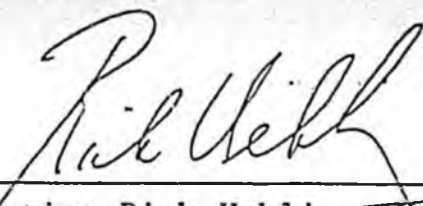
The Alaska State Medical Board should be given legislative support in addressing the concerns outlined by the Legislative Budget and Audit report.

Respectfully submitted:

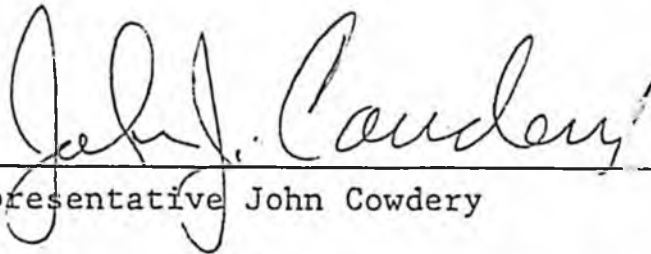
  
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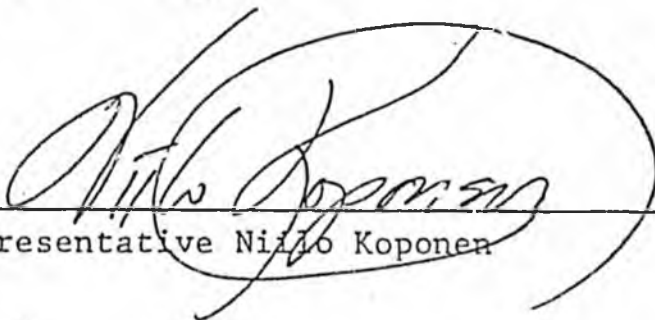
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# COMMITTEE REPORT

## 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 Maston

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### MEMBERS HAVING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

R. Adam V. Estenaga (Chairman)

Mike Davis Pass the bill as is

P. Tom Coll. AMENDMENT APPROVED

Gregory

Richard Kelly

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

**Sec. 455-3            PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS**

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

Sec. 455-8

PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

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]

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# 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?

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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.

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup>Dr. 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> However, she did note that naturopathic practice in Washington may be more restricted than that proposed by the Alaska law. In Washington, naturopaths are

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

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

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

Representative Furnace  
March 5, 1984  
Page 6

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

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



House of Representatives  
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

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

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

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, <sup>A Bill relating to</sup> 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

House of Representatives

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

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

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,  
Miss Anselm

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

figure put out by Voc Rehab  
ple Count, a group that is  
M. of 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)

**CORRECTION**

**CORRECTION**

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,

*Roe Singstad*

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 workshop 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, surgery 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  
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Alaska State Legislature

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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* <sup>Senate</sup> *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 ~~(X)~~ 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, <sup>(plant)</sup>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 <sup>must be done in presence of</sup> 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; <sup>marijuana</sup>

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  
(Finn)

## 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