

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983 - 1984 8672

2558 HLC SUNSET REVIEW BD OF A, E, & LS - BD OF CHIROPRACTIC

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The Board of Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors is a regulatory board with nine members consisting of two civil engineers, one land surveyor, one mining engineer, two engineers from other branches of the engineering profession, and three architects.

The Board sets the minimum standards to practice in Alaska by:

1. Examining and issuing licenses to qualified applicants.
2. Establishing, amending, or eliminating regulations controlling architect, engineer, and land surveyor practices.
3. Revoking, annulling, or suspending licenses in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act when a person has violated architect, engineer, and land surveyor statutes or regulations.

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REPORT CONCLUSION

Policy Issues

This report contains policy issues raised as a result of our evaluation of various Board practices. The final policy decisions affecting these practices are not within the scope of this report but require legislative consideration. In debating these issues, the oversight committees should take into consideration the findings and recommendations presented in this report so the potential impact of policy changes can be evaluated.

Report Conclusion

In our opinion, the Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors should be reestablished. The regulation and licensing of qualified professionals is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare. The Board provides this service by establishing minimum educational and experience requirements that provide reasonable assurance that persons licensed are qualified. Also, assurance that those licensed act in a competent manner is provided by active investigation of complaints and revocation or suspension of licenses where appropriate.

However, the following findings describe areas where weaknesses or conflicts exist. We have made recommendations which, if implemented, will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board.

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FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

Legislation should be introduced requiring continuing education for architects, engineers, and land surveyors.

Architects, engineers, and land surveyors must demonstrate a high degree of educational and practical competence before they can become registered in Alaska. However, renewal of certificates is not dependent upon evidence of a professional's continued competence.

In our questionnaire to registered professionals, 93% of the architects, 78% of the engineers, and 64% of the land surveyors responding reported that they had attended courses and/or seminars in the last two years. Most were concerned, however, that continuing education requirements would be too narrowly defined or too difficult to satisfy. To address these concerns, there must be active involvement by individuals and professional societies in the development of continuing education standards.

Architects, engineers, and land surveyors are acutely aware of the public's trust that they maintain their professional competency. Required continuing education is one means of fulfilling that trust. In addition, a program of continuing education will assist in avoiding professional obsolescence and keep practitioners aware of changes taking place in the profession.

Recommendation No. 2

The Board should repeal its anticompetitive and restrictive regulations prohibiting competitive bidding (12 AAC 36.230(b)).

We reviewed the Board's regulations to determine if they are anticompetitive and restrictive. Regulation 12 AAC 36.230(b) provides that an architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not knowingly solicit or submit proposals for professional services on the basis of competitive bidding. We find this regulation restrictive, anticompetitive, and absent of clear and statutory policy to restrain competition.

This point of view is supported by memorandum A66-19J-79A from the Attorney General's Office dated October 29, 1980. That memo states in part:

There must exist clear statutory policy to restrain competition before a state regulatory agency may promulgate regulations to restrain competition if federal antitrust immunity is to occur. No direct

authorization for such an anticompetitive provision [12 AAC 36.230(b)] appears in the statutes. In such a situation, federal courts have specifically held such regulations to be violative of antitrust law.

This regulation is now being challenged by the United States' Department of Justice in the Anchorage Federal District Court (U.S. v. AK Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors).

Recommendation No. 3

The Board should approve for examination only those applicants eligible to take the examination.

The Board has approved applicants for the fundamentals of engineering examination when they do not meet the eligibility requirements for the examination. 12 AAC 36.062 requires successful completion of at least 85% of an accredited engineering curriculum, or, if curriculum is unaccredited, a number of years in experience. At a November, 1982, Board meeting and a February, 1983, Board meeting, applicants were approved for examination who were in an unaccredited curriculum and did not have the requisite experience.

While we do not question the quality of the applicants approved for examination, we do believe that if the Board no longer believes that these requirements are necessary, they should propose regulation changes that would ensure that all applicants would be treated in a consistent and fair manner.

Recommendation No. 4

In order to ensure that the Board adequately represents the general public, the qualifications and conditions of Board membership should be reviewed and amended.

AS 08.48.011-.031 creates the State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors, specifies the qualifications and professions of the nine Board members, and establishes the members' terms of office. In order that the Board better represent the general public, these statutory provisions should be reevaluated. Some specific areas that should be reevaluated are:

- A. The Board is the only licensing board that has no lay representation. In general, lay members with no direct financial interest in the regulated professions can and should contribute to policy formulation and enforcement decisions. It should be recognized that the public is the ultimate interest group and we recommend, as we did in the 1979 audit, that at least two lay members be included on the Board.

- B. The term of Board members is currently set at 6 years with no limitation on the number of terms that can be served by one individual. This Board is the only licensing board that has a six year term for its members and only two other State licensing boards have an unlimited number of terms that can be served by their members. Such conditions might hamper the flow of new ideas since individuals could serve for an extended period of time. We recommend that a statutory change be considered to limit the number of terms a Board member can serve as well as reducing the years in a Board member's term.

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ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses indicate both positive and negative factors as they relate to the public need as defined in the "sunset" law. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but to address those areas we were able to cover during our examination.

- I. The extent to which the board, commission or program has operated in the public interest.
 - A. The Board holds at least four regular meetings each year.
 - B. The Board holds written exams at least twice each year, except for certain national examinations that are held only once a year.
- II. 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.
 - A. The Board approved engineer in training (EIT) applicants for the fundamentals of engineering examination when the applicants did not meet the eligibility requirements of 12 AAC 36.062 (see Recommendation No. 5).
- III. The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest.
 - A. The Board adopted regulations that clarified various vague statutory and regulatory requirements.
- IV. 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.
 - A. The Board has advertised certain proposed regulations changes in only one city. The Board does not actively solicit comments on its effectiveness.
- V. The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

- A. Certain examinations and meetings have not been advertised in an adequate and timely manner.
- VI. The efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the board, commission, or agency filed with it, in the department to which a board or commission is administratively assigned, or with the Office of the Ombudsman have been processed and resolved.
- A. The Attorney General's Office has record of a case filed against the Board by the United States' Department of Justice concerning the Board's regulation banning competitive bidding. (12 AAC 36.230(b)). This case is pending in U.S. District Court (see Recommendation No. 4).
- VII. The extent to which a board or commission which regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.
- A. We found no instances where the Board had licensed unqualified practitioners.
- B. Architects, engineers, and land surveyors are not required to demonstrate their continued competence through a continuing education program (see Recommendation No. 1).
- VIII. 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.
- A. Applications for licensure require information and photographs which the Division of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) believes may not be necessary to determine the qualifications of the applicant.
- IX. 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.

Please refer to the previous section, Findings and Recommendations.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX A

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS
ENGINEERS, AND LAND SURVEYORS
REVENUES COMPARED WITH EXPENDITURES
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1982
(UNAUDITED)
(Note 1)

Average Revenues (Note 2)	\$108,052
Less: Expenditures (Note 3)	<u>99,967</u>
Excess Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>\$ 8,085</u>

Schedule 1
Type of Revenues (See Note 2)

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Collection Time</u>
Application for Examination Fee		
(A) NCARB Examination		
(i) Qualifying Exam	\$50	With application
(ii) Section A	\$50	With application
(iii) Section B	\$75	With application
(B) NCEE Examination	\$50/exam	With application
Reexamination Fee	\$50/exam	Upon reexam
Comity Application Fee	\$50	With application
Corporate Authorization Application Fee	\$100	With Application
Individual Registration Fee	\$15/year	Renewals paid biennially; new registrants pay \$15/year for bal- ance of biennial period.
Corporate Authorization Registration Fee	\$50/year	Renewals paid biennially; new registrants pay \$50/year for bal- ance of biennial period.
Amendment to Corporate Authorization	\$20	With amendment
Delinquent Renewal Fee	\$30	With reinstatement
Postponement of Examination Fee	\$20	With request for postponement
Late Fee Fine	\$10	With late payment
Improper Payment Fine	\$10	When payment is found to be improper

Note 1

This revenue/expenditure comparison was prepared from available records and discussions with Occupational Licensing personnel. The records were not audited by us and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the Board's Revenues Compared with Expenditures.

Note 2

The majority of the revenues collected are composed of license renewal fees. These fees are collected by most boards once every two or four years and causes revenue in one year to be much greater than the revenues collected in the next year. Therefore, we calculated and reported an average of the revenues collected in Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982 in order to obtain a more accurate representation of collected revenues.

Note 3

Expenditures include those made by Board members, such as travel and per diem and an allocated percentage (estimated) of total administrative expenses of the Division of Occupational Licensing. They do not include expenditures for efforts of other departments, such as the Department of Law, assisting the boards and the Division.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-2500

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

August 11, 1983

Mr. Gerald Wilkerson
Legislative Auditor
Legislative Audit Division
Pouch W
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the preliminary findings of your audit of the Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors. The following comments address each recommendation individually:

Recommendation No. 1: Legislation should be introduced requiring continuing education for architects, engineers and land surveyors.

The department is in substantial agreement with the intent of this recommendation. However, we feel that the emphasis of legislation should be put on continuing competency rather than on continuing education per se. It is appropriate for the State as a licensing agency to be concerned with continuing competency and with continuing education only to the extent that it is a vehicle for assuring competency and necessary public protection.

By focusing on continuing education exclusively, we are equating education and competency. The effectiveness in continuing education as a vehicle for assuring continuing competency is still open to debate. It would be premature to end that debate through legislation.

Additionally, both administrative costs and increased costs to the consumer must be considered.

Any additional costs that a professional incurs gets passed on to the consumer in the form of higher fees. The costs of services will increase to the extent that professionals are not presently taking continuing education courses. Yet, it is not known whether there will actually be an increase in public protection.

August 11, 1983

Similarly, continuing education programs can be very expensive to administer and would probably require that an additional staff person be hired. There are presently 4,000 active licensees under the Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors. Assuming that the continuing education regulations are straightforward enough to be completely administered by the licensing examiner, this means that at a minimum, the Division of Occupational Licensing will have to manage an additional 4,000 pieces of paper every two years.

In this connection, it should also be borne in mind that approximately 95% of the active files are presently stored in Archives. Continuing competency requirements would most likely generate a need for the files to be kept in the office to be managed properly. There would also be a significant increase in both telephone calls and written correspondence, especially during the phasing in of the new regulations.

If the board review were required as part of the new continuing education requirements, the workload would increase that much more dramatically. Between FY '80 and FY '82, the State has experienced an increase of over 100% in the number of new applications for licensure received. At the present, this board is understaffed.

Since it is not known whether continuing education leads to a greater public benefit through continuing competency, serious consideration should also be given to funding research to determine whether present and proposed regulation in this area is actually effective.

Recommendation No. 2: The board should repeal its anticompetitive and restrictive regulations prohibiting competitive bidding (12 AAC 36.230(b)).

The department concurs with this recommendation.

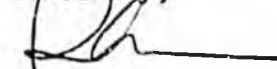
Recommendation No. 3: The board should approve for examination only those applicants eligible to take the examination.

The department concurs with this recommendation.

Recommendation No. 4: In order to ensure that the board adequately represents the general public, the qualifications and conditions of board membership should be reviewed and amended.

The department concurs with the recommendation and specifically with the suggestions contained therein for the addition of at least two public members and limitations on the terms of board members.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Lyon
Commissioner

RAL/kkk/C32
81183a

(1) at all times recognize his primary obligation to protect the safety, health, property, and welfare of the public in the performance of his professional duties; if his professional judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health, and welfare of the public are endangered, he shall inform his employer or client of the possible consequence and notify such other proper authority of the situation as may be appropriate; and

(2) undertake to perform assignments only when he or his associates, consultants, or employees are qualified by education, training, experience, and licensing in the specific technical branches or fields involved;

(3) be completely objective and truthful in all professional reports, statements, or testimony and shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimony when the result of an omission would, or reasonably could, lead to a fallacious conclusion; and

(4) not affix his signature or seal to any plan or document dealing with professional services in which he is not qualified by virtue of education, experience, and licensing; and

(5) issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on architectural, engineering, or land surveying matters connected with public interests which are inspired or paid for by his interested party or parties unless he has prefaced his comment by explicitly identifying himself by disclosing the identities of the party or parties on whose behalf he is speaking, and by revealing the existence of any pecuniary interest. (Eff. 5/23/74, Reg. 50; am 9/30/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 08.48.101(a)
AS 08.48.111

12 AAC 36.220. CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

(a) Each architect, engineer, or land surveyor shall avoid conflicts of interest with his employer or client but, when unavoidable, the architect, engineer, or land surveyor shall promptly inform his employer or client of any business association, interests, or circumstances and identify any circumstances which could influence his judgment or the quality of his service to his employer or client.

(b) An architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project or for services pertaining to the same project unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to and agreed to by all interested parties or their authorized agents.

(c) An architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not solicit or accept financial or other valuable consideration from suppliers for specifying their products.

(d) An architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not solicit or accept gratuities from other parties dealing with his client or employer in connection with the work for which he is responsible. (Eff. 5/23/74, Reg. 50; am 9/30/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 08.48.101(a)(5)

12 AAC 36.225. PUBLIC SERVICE. When in public service as a member, advisor, or employee of a government body, an architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not participate in considerations or actions with respect to services provided by him or his organization. An architect, engineer, or land surveyor, in his capacity as an elected, retained, or employed public official, may not review or approve work that he has performed, whether it was under his direction or on behalf of another employer or client. (Eff. 9/30/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 08.48.101(a)(5)

12 AAC 36.230. SOLICITATION OF EMPLOYMENT. (a) An architect, engineer or land surveyor may not pay, solicit nor offer, directly or indirectly, any bribe or commission for professional employment with the exception of his payment of the usual commission for securing salaried positions through licensed employment agencies.

(b) Deleted 11/18/83.

(c) An architect, engineer or land surveyor may not falsify or permit misrepresentation of his or her associates' academic or professional qualifications. He may not misrepresent or exaggerate his degree of responsibility in or for the subject matter of prior assignments.

(d) Brochures or other presentations incident

ackley
jensen
architects inc.

March 22, 1984

RE: Board of Registration for Architects,
Engineers and Land Surveyors

Representative Cowdry, Chairman
Labor and Commerce Committee
Room 209 Behrends Building
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Representative Cowdry:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Committee bill regarding the continuation of the Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors. I understand that your committee proposes to continue the board for another four years, to reduce the length of terms to four years, to leave the composition of the board unchanged, and to delete the requirements in CS SB 438 for registrants providing evidence of "continued competence" for renewal of registration.

As President of the board I concur with these positions and feel that the board will also concur. If I can be of further assistance please contact me or any other board member.

Sincerely,



Wayne Jensen

WJ:mec24(3)

MARCH 14, 1984

THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS IS COMPRISED OF NINE MEMBERS: TWO CIVIL ENGINEERS, ONE LAND SURVEYOR, ONE MINING ENGINEER, TWO ENGINEERS FROM OTHER BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION, AND THREE ARCHITECTS. THE BOARD IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SETTING MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PRACTICE IN ALASKA.

QUESTIONS:

1. HOW DOES BOARD MAINTAIN A BALANCE OF AUTHORITY WITH FIVE ENGINEERS, THREE ARCHITECTS, AND ONE LAND SURVEYOR ?
2. DO YOU SUPPORT THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE LEGISLATIVE AUDIT DIVISION FOR THE BOARD ?
3. HOW OFTEN DO YOU THINK THIS BOARD SHOULD BE REVIEWED BY THE LEGISLATURE ?
4. WHAT SUGGESTIONS DO YOU HAVE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE BOARD ?
5. HAS THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND LAND SURVEYORS FILED AN ANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE IN RECENT MONTHS ?

to an architect's, engineer's or land surveyor's solicitation of employment may not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures, or his or their past accomplishments with the intent and purpose of enhancing his qualifications and his work. (Eff. 5/23/74, Reg. 50)

Authority: AS 08.48.101
A3 08.48.111

ARTICLE 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section

250. Definitions

12 AAC 36.250. DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter and AS 08.48, unless the context requires otherwise

Editor's Note: As of Register 83, Jan. 1984, 12 AAC 36.230(b) was deleted by the regulations attorney under AS 44.62.125 (b)(6) and in accordance with a stipulation and proposed Final Judgment filed on November 12, 1983 by the Board of Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors and the United States Department of Justice in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska in United States v. Alaska Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors, Civil Action No. A82-423 CIV. This Stipulation and proposed Judgment were filed because 12 AAC 36.230(b) was in violation of section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act [15 U.S.C. § 1 (1977)]. The proposed Final Judgment which may become final on or soon after January 16, 1984 will, also prohibit further enforcement of any ban or board policy against competitive bidding.

12 AAC 36.235. ADVERTISING. An architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not advertise his or her services in a deceptive or untruthful manner. (Eff. 9/30/78, Reg. 67; am 5/30/82, Reg. 82)

Authority: AS 08.48.101(a)(5)

12 AAC 36.240. IMPROPER CONDUCT. (a) An architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not knowingly associate with or permit the use of his name or firm name in a business venture by any person or firm which he knows or has reason to believe is engaging in business or professional practices in a fraudulent or dishonest manner.

(b) If an architect, engineer, or land surveyor has knowledge or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of the provisions of AS 08.48, or any of these rules of professional conduct, he or she shall present that information to the board in writing and shall cooperate with the board in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required. (Eff. 5/23/74, Reg. 50; am 9/30/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 08.48.101(a)

(1) at all times recognize his primary obligation to protect the safety, health, property, and welfare of the public in the performance of his professional duties; if his professional judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health, and welfare of the public are endangered, he shall inform his employer or client of the possible consequence and notify such other proper authority of the situation as may be appropriate; and

(2) undertake to perform assignments only when he or his associates, consultants, or employees are qualified by education, training, experience, and licensing in the specific technical branches or fields involved;

(3) be completely objective and truthful in all professional reports, statements, or testimony and shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimony when the result of an omission would, or reasonably could, lead to a fallacious conclusion; and

(4) not affix his signature or seal to any plan or document dealing with professional services in which he is not qualified by virtue of education, experience, and licensing; and

(5) issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on architectural, engineering, or land surveying matters connected with public interests which are inspired or paid for by his interested party or parties unless he has prefaced his comment by explicitly identifying himself by disclosing the identities of the party or parties on whose behalf he is speaking, and by revealing the existence of any pecuniary interest. (Eff. 5/23/74, Reg. 50; am 9/30/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 08.48.101(a)
AS 08.48.111

12 AAC 36.220. CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

(a) Each architect, engineer, or land surveyor shall avoid conflicts of interest with his employer or client but, when unavoidable, the architect, engineer, or land surveyor shall promptly inform his employer or client of any business association, interests, or circumstances and identify any circumstances which could influence his judgment or the quality of his service to his employer or client.

(b) An architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project or for services pertaining to the same project unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to and agreed to by all interested parties or their authorized agents.

(c) An architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not solicit or accept financial or other valuable consideration from suppliers for specifying their products.

(d) An architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not solicit or accept gratuities from other parties dealing with his client or employer in connection with the work for which he is responsible. (Eff. 5/23/74, Reg. 50; am 9/30/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 08.48.101(a)(5)

12 AAC 36.225. PUBLIC SERVICE. When in public service as a member, advisor, or employee of a government body, an architect, engineer, or land surveyor may not participate in considerations or actions with respect to services provided by him or his organization. An architect, engineer, or land surveyor, in his capacity as an elected, retained, or employed public official, may not review or approve work that he has performed, whether it was under his direction or on behalf of another employer or client. (Eff. 9/30/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 08.48.101(a)(5)

12 AAC 36.230. SOLICITATION OF EMPLOYMENT. (a) An architect, engineer or land surveyor may not pay, solicit nor offer, directly or indirectly, any bribe or commission for professional employment with the exception of his payment of the usual commission for securing salaried positions through licensed employment agencies.

(b) Deleted 11/18/83.

(c) An architect, engineer or land surveyor may not falsify or permit misrepresentation of his or her associates' academic or professional qualifications. He may not misrepresent or exaggerate his degree of responsibility in or for the subject matter of prior assignments.

(d) Brochures or other presentations incident

SUNSET REVIEW

BOARD of
BARBERS &
HAIRDRESSERS

#2

STATE OF ALASKA 1984 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date: _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: CSHB 714
 Title: "An Act relating to
 Barbers & Hairdressers"
 Sponsor: L&C Committee
 Requestor: _____
 Date of Request: _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Commerce & Econ. Dev.
 Program Category Affected: _____
 Public Protection
 BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected:
 Occupational Licensing

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL: N/A

Funding for the continuation of the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers is provided for in the Department FY '85 operating budget.

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for analysis

Prepared By: Darrell Miller Phone: 465-2535
 Division: Occupational Licensing Date: 4/17/84

Approved by Commissioner: Richard A. Lyon Date: 4/17/84
 Agency: Commerce & Economic Development

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

April 9, 1984

To: House Labor and Commerce Committee Members
From: Committee Staff
RE: HB 714 "Relating to Barbers and Hairdressers"

Sectional Analysis

Section 1: Extends the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers until June 30, 1986.

Section 2: Under this section, two additional members would be added to the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers. There are currently five members on the board. That number would be increased to seven. Requirements of practice for those serving on the board also are addressed in this section.

Section 3: In this section the board is given the responsibility of setting educational requirements for applicants seeking a license as a barber or hairdresser.

Under current statutes both the Department of Education and the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers authorize the issuance of licenses for schools of barbering, hairdressing, and cosmetology. Section 3 repeals the boards authority to issue this license.

Section 4: The board is given the power to inspect barbering and hairdressing shops or schools.

Section 5: A new section is added to statute which pertains to the boards powers of inspection.

Section 6: In section 3 the authority of the board to issue a licenses for schools of barbering and hairdressing was repealed. In this section paragraph two pertaining to licenses of schools is repealed.

Section 7: This section states that an applicant for license must meet the educational requirements established by the board.

Section 8: Under this section, the period of apprenticeship for a license to practice hairdressing is set at 1,850 hours.

Section 9: Under this section, the period of apprenticeship for a license to practice cosmetology is set at 2,000 hours.

Section 10: This section states the board may appoint a committee to examine applicants for licensing. It also requires a person examining applicants be licensed to practice in the field for which the examination is being given.

Section 11: This section further details the structure of the committee's that will conduct applicant examinations.

Section 12: The board is given the power to regulate the practice of manicuring and pedicuring.

Section 13: Under current statutes a person licensed in another state or country is entitled to a license to practice in Alaska. This section repeals that privilege from persons of other countries.

Section 14: This section repeals the boards power to adopt regulations to license shops. This function is already being performed by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

Section 15: This section establishes that a student permit to practice hairdressing and cosmetology is valid for a period of two years.

Section 16: This section repeals the boards power to set fees for the licensing of schools, school owners, instructors, and shop owners. These licenses and fees are established and collected by branches of the administration.

A PERFORMANCE REPORT
ON THE
BOARD OF BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

July 1, 1980 to April 29, 1983

Audit Control Number
08-1114-53-83-R

Commissioner, Department of
Commerce and Economic Development

Richard A. Lyon

Deputy Commissioners, Department of
Commerce and Economic Development

Vincent O'Reilly
Terry Elder

Members of the Board
of Barbers and Hairdressers

President
Member
Member
Member
Member

Maurice Smith
Wilma Raduege
Irene Roberts-Erickson
Marse Kueber
Vacant

STATE OF ALASKA

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

April 29, 1983

Members of the
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Titles 24 and 44 of the
Alaska Statutes (sunset), the attached report is submitted
for your review.

A PERFORMANCE REPORT
ON THE
BOARD OF BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

July 1, 1980 to April 29, 1983



Gerald L. Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

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PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

PURPOSE

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers for the past three fiscal years. Our examination was conducted to determine if the Board has been operating in an efficient and effective manner.

Legislative intent requires consideration of this report during legislative oversight hearings to determine whether the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers should be reestablished. The law now specifies that the Board will terminate June 30, 1984, and have one year from that date to conclude its affairs.

SCOPE

The major areas of our examination were the licensing, examination, administration, complaint, and affirmative action functions of the Board. We reviewed and evaluated the following:

1. Applicable statutes and regulations.
2. Interviews with the licensing examiners.
3. Tests of files and documents of licensees.
4. Complaints filed with the Division of Occupational Licensing, Human Rights Commission, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Attorney General's Office, and the Office of the Ombudsman.
5. Discussions with Board members.
6. Minutes of Board meetings and Division correspondence files.
7. Attorney General Opinions applicable to professional boards.
8. Discussions with the United States Food and Drug Administration.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The Board of Barbers and Hairdressers was created in 1980. This Board is the result of the Legislature combining the Board of Barbers and the Board of Hairdressing and Beauty Culture Examiners. The membership of the Board consists of two licensed barbers, two licensed hairdressers, and one public member. Each member is appointed by the Governor for a three year term, but can serve no more than two consecutive full terms.

The Board regulates the vocations of barbering, hairdressing, and cosmetology. The Board has been given the authority to examine applicants, issue licenses and permits, suspend or revoke licenses and permits, and investigate complaints. The Board issues the following licenses: beauty or barber schools, school owners, shop owners, instructors, barbers, hairdressers, and cosmetologist practitioners. They also issue temporary and student permits.

The Board is organized under the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing (OL). OL provides the Board with licensing and investigative support. The licensing section processes applications, maintains license files, answers inquiries and provides other administrative help to the Board.

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REPORT CONCLUSION

Policy Issues

This report contains policy issues raised as a result of our evaluation of Board practices. The final policy decisions affecting these practices are not within the scope of this report but require legislative consideration. In debating these issues, the oversight committee should take into consideration the Findings and Recommendations presented in this report so the potential impact of policy changes can be evaluated.

Report Conclusion

The primary purpose of a regulatory board with a licensing function is to protect the public. The questions that have to be evaluated to determine if licensing is needed are:

1. Does the unlicensed practice pose a serious risk to the consumers' life, health, safety, or economic well-being?
2. Can the potential users be expected to possess the knowledge needed to properly evaluate the qualifications of those offering services?
3. Do the benefits to the public clearly outweigh any potential harmful effects, such as a decrease in the availability of practitioners, higher costs of services, and restriction on optimum utilization of personnel?

During our review to determine if the Board's licensing function is required and meets the previously mentioned criteria, we examined existing complimentary statutes, complaints, and various Board functions. As a result of our examination we found:

1. The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is required by Alaska Statute 44.46.020 to adopt regulations for a standard of cleanliness and sanitation in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of barber shops, hairdressing, or cosmetology establishments. DEC has codified regulations to fulfill their statutory responsibility in 18 AAC 30.700-760. These statutes and regulations provide adequate protection for public sanitation.
2. Postsecondary Education, under the Department of Education, issues Certificates of Registration to postsecondary institutions (of which barber and beauty schools are) that meet minimum standards concerning quality of education, ethical and business practices, health and safety, and fiscal responsibility as required by AS- 14.48.010. These statutes provide protection to those students who wish to attend beauty college or barber school.

3. The Department of Revenue, as required by AS 43.70.020, issues business licenses to individuals engaging in business in this State.
4. Included in OL investigation/complaint files were complaints against Board members for their conduct during the State examination. They included asking improper questions, such as where the student went to school, not adequately examining the work performed by the student, changing final grades, including the grade of a Board member's apprentice, and holding the examination only in Fairbanks and Anchorage (see Recommendation No. 1).

As a result of our examination, we conclude that there is not sufficient reason to support the licensing of schools, school owners, shop owners, and instructors. The licensing of practitioners can be done by the Division of Occupational Licensing by licensing those individuals who have met predetermined educational or experience qualifications.

An alternative to licensing of practitioners would be certification. Certification is a form of State regulation that recognizes individuals who have met predetermined qualifications established by a state agency. Only those who meet the qualifications may legally use the designated title. Non-certified individuals may offer similar services to the public as long as they do not describe themselves as being "certified."

Therefore, we recommend that the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers should be allowed to terminate on June 30, 1984.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The Board of Barbers and Hairdressers should be allowed to terminate on June 30, 1984.

The primary purpose of a regulatory board with a licensing function is to protect the public. The questions that have to be evaluated to determine if licensing is needed are:

1. Does the unlicensed practice pose a serious risk to the consumers' life, health, safety, or economic well-being?
2. Can the potential users be expected to possess the knowledge needed to properly evaluate the qualifications of those offering services?
3. Do the benefits to the public clearly outweigh the potential harmful effects, such as a decrease in the availability of practitioners, higher costs of services, and restriction on optimum utilization of personnel?

During our review to determine if the Board's licensing function is required and meets the previously mentioned criteria, we examined existing complimentary statutes, complaints, and various Board functions. As a result of our examination we found:

- A. In two instances after the practical examination was given and grades were calculated, Board members and examination proctors reviewed the grades and changed six individuals' failing grades to passing grades (see Recommendation No. 4).
- B. For the past two and a half years, State examinations have been held exclusively in Anchorage and Fairbanks. Of the last 12 exams, 9 have been in Anchorage and 3 have been in Fairbanks. This presents an economic hardship to those students who wish to take the examination from other parts of the State, because they must pay travel and living expenses for themselves and their model for up to three days.
- C. There have been numerous complaints made to the Division of Occupational Licensing concerning the Board's conduct during the State examination.
- D. The Board issues duplicative and unnecessary licenses which only provide another layer of licensing without providing any additional public protection (see Recommendation No. 2).

The licensing of practitioners could be done by the Division of Occupational Licensing by licensing those individuals who have met predetermined education and experience qualifica-

tions. These qualifications could be obtained from either schooling or apprenticeship at the hourly requirement already established in the regulations.

An alternative to the licensing of practitioners would be certification. Certification grants recognition to individuals who have met predetermined qualifications. Only those who have met these qualifications may legally use the designated title, however, noncertified individuals may offer similar services to the public as long as they do not describe themselves as being certified. This would assist the public in identifying competent practitioners.

Because the public can be adequately protected through either licensing or certifying practitioners, we recommend that the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers be allowed to terminate on June 30, 1984.

However, in the event that the Board is reestablished we recommend the following changes be made in their operations.

Recommendation No. 2

The Board should seek legislation that would reduce and restrict its various licensing functions.

The Board, in addition to testing individual practitioners to determine their minimum qualifications for licensure, also issues four other categories of licenses. These other categories are schools, school owners, shop owners, and instructors. Each of these additional categories represent an extra unnecessary layer of licensing, specifically:

- A. Schools - AS 08.13.185 establishes the fee and 12 AAC-09.125 establishes the requirements for school licenses and in summary they are:
1. An initial fee of \$700 and biennial renewal fee of \$400.
 2. A Certificate of Registration issued by the Department of Education.
 3. The name of the school owner.
 4. The location of the school with an exact description of the floor plan that meets the Board's specifications.

In addition to the license issued by the Board, a school has to obtain a business license issued by the Department of Revenue which also requires the owner's name, school location, and a \$25.00 fee. In order to obtain a Certificate of Registration from the Department of Education, the school has to meet the minimum standards set out in AS 14.48.060. Among these are, the school can operate so that "the quality and content of each course or program of instruction, train-

ing or study are such as may reasonably and adequately achieve the stated objective for which the course or program is offered," and, that "the institution has, or has access to adequate space, equipment, instructional materials, and personnel where applicable to achieve the stated objective of the course or program of study." There is an initial \$100 fee with additional renewal fees for the Certificate of Registration.

B. School Owner - AS 08.135 establishes the fee and 12-AAC 09.120 establishes the requirements for a school owner's license and in summary they are:

1. An initial fee of \$70 with a biennial renewal fee of \$60.
2. The names of all parties having financial interest in the school.
3. A copy of the valid bond filed with the Department of Education.

Again, a business license requires the names of the owners, and the bond is already required to be filed with the Department of Education.

C. Shop Owner - AS 08.13.185 establishes the fee and 12 AAC 09.110 establishes the requirements for a shop owner's license and in summary they are:

1. An initial fee of \$45 with a biennial renewal fee of \$40.
2. The business name, physical location, and addresses of all shops owned.
3. A report of a sanitary health inspection by the Department of Environmental Conservation.
4. The license number of the practitioner employed as a manager of the shop if the owner is not a licensed practitioner.

The Department of Environmental Conservation has independent statutory authority in AS 44.46.020 to adopt regulations for "standard of cleanliness and sanitation in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of . . . barber-shops, hairdressing or cosmetology establishments." Again, a business license requires the name and location information. The fourth requirement is unnecessary; there is no additional protection gained from having a licensed practitioner as owner or manager when all the employees have to be licensed practitioners.

D. Instructors - The statutory authority for licensing instructors is construed from AS 08.13.185, which

establishes an instructor's license fee of \$70 and a \$60 biennial renewal fee. Using that as authority, the Board adopted regulations for licensing of instructors. The licensing requirements established in the regulation are summarized as follows:

1. A current practitioner's license.
2. Three years of practice or one year of practice and six-hundred hours of student instructor training.
3. Passing the written and practical portions of the instructor's examination given by the Board.

The licensing of these instructors is not necessary since the third minimum standard required by the Department of Education for their Certificate of Registration in AS 14.48-.060 is that "the education or experience qualifications of directors, administrators, supervisors, and instructors are such as may reasonably insure that the students will receive education consistent with the objectives of the course or program of study."

As we have seen, each of the four categories represent an unnecessary and duplicative licensing function.

The Board tests each individual to determine if they have the minimum qualifications to practice all phases of their profession. Therefore, the additional categories of licensing provide no additional public protection.

Recommendation No. 3

The Board should review existing statutes and regulations and seek appropriate revision where necessary.

During our examination, we reviewed the Board's statutes and regulations to determine if any were obsolete, vague, or unduly restrictive. Examples of what we found are as follows:

- A. The Board has promulgated considerable regulations for the licensing of instructors when the only statutory authority to issue instructors' licenses is implied by AS 08.13.185 which defines license fees.
- B. AS 08.13.120 authorizes and 12 AAC 09.110(b) provides the criteria for the licensing of shops, however, the Board does not license shops.
- C. AS 08.13.120 also requires that either the shop owner be a licensed practitioner, or employ a licensed practitioner as the manager. Since all practitioners in the shop must be licensed, that requirement is not necessary.

AS 08.13.030 provides that the Board shall exercise general control over the vocations of barbering, hairdressing, and cosmetology. This cannot be done effectively without clear and concise statutes and regulations. Therefore, the Board should review their statutes and regulations for obsolescence, vagueness, and restrictiveness, and propose appropriate changes where necessary.

Recommendation No. 4 -

The Board should improve their procedures for the administration of the State examination.

We reviewed the examination function of the Board and noted problems and complaints concerning the Board's administration of the examination, specifically:

- A. The State examination is currently given only in Anchorage and Fairbanks. While we recognize that these locations represent the residence of a large majority of students taking the examination, there remains a high economic cost to students from other parts of the State who have to pay travel and living expenses for themselves and their model for the duration of the examination. We suggest that the Board administer the examination periodically statewide with the possible use of examination proctors.
- B. After two separate examinations, the Board members and proctors met after the practical examination had been completed. They reviewed the score sheets and in six cases, changed failing grades to passing grades. The Division of Occupational Licensing has notified the Board that grades cannot be changed at a post-examination review session.
- C. The Division of Occupational Licensing has received numerous complaints from students concerning Board members' behavior during the practical examination. The complaints included Board members asking students questions such as where they went to school, and not adequately checking the work done by the students. Again, Occupational Licensing sent a letter to the Board addressing these and other problems and offered suggestions for their possible resolution.

According to AS 08.13.030, it is the Board's duty to examine applicants and approve the issuance of licenses and permits to practice. We, therefore, recommend the Board improve their procedures for administering the State examination.

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ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses indicate both positive and negative factors as they relate to the public need as defined in the "sunset" law. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but to address those areas we were able to cover during our review.

- I. The extent to which the board, commission or program has operated in the public interest.
 - A. The Board issues licenses to schools, school owners, shop owners, and instructors that are unnecessary (see Recommendation No. 2).
 - B. The Board has only held the State examinations in Fairbanks and Anchorage. Of the last 12 examinations, 9 have been in Anchorage and 3 in Fairbanks. This can cause an economic hardship to individuals from other parts of the State who have to travel to take the examination (see Recommendation No. 4).
- II. 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.
 - A. The Board is not issuing shop licenses as required by Alaska Statute 03.13.120 (see Recommendation No. 3).
- III. The extent to which the board, commission or agency has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest.
 - A. The Board proposed various statutory changes to definitions of a cosmetician, an instructor, and other statutory areas. None of these changes have been submitted to the Legislature from the Executive Branch.
- IV. 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.
 - A. Board meetings are announced to the public. Comments on regulation changes are solicited by announcement in public newspapers. The Board does not actively solicit comments on its effectiveness.

- V. The extent to which the board, commission or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.
- A. The Board has published notices of its meetings in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. However, such notices have not always been published in a consistent and timely manner as required by statute.
- VI. 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.
- A. During our review, we found the average case length for complaints and investigations filed with the Office of the Ombudsman to be approximately 1 month; with the Division of Occupational Licensing, approximately 7 months, and; with the Attorney General's Office, Consumer Protection Agency was approximately 1 month.
- VII. The extent to which a board or commission which regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.
- A. In two instances after the practical examination was completed and the final grades were calculated, the Board members and examination proctors reviewed the grades and changed six individuals' grades in various sections of the examination from failing to passing (see Recommendation Nos. 1 and 4).
- B. According to the Division of Occupational Licensing's records for the Fiscal Year 1982, there were a total of 464 new licenses issued. Of these new licenses, 181 were issued by credentials.
- VIII. 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.
- A. Applications for licensure as a practitioner require information and photographs which the Division of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) believes may not be necessary to determine the qualifications of the applicant.

IX. 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.

Please refer to the recommendations section of this report.

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APPENDIX A

BOARD OF BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS
REVENUES COMPARED WITH EXPENDITURES
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1982

(UNAUDITED)
 (Note 1)

Average Revenues (Note 2)	\$75,697
Less: Expenditures (Note 3)	<u>70,713</u>
Excess of Expenditures Over Revenues	<u>\$ 4,984</u>

<u>Revenue Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Collection Time</u>
School	\$ 700	With license issuance
School Renewal	400	Biennially
School Owner	70	With license issuance
School Owner Renewal	60	Biennially
Instructor	70	With license issuance
Instructor Renewal	60	Biennially
Shop Owner	45	With license issuance
Shop Owner Renewal	40	Biennially
Barber Practitioner	55	With license renewal
Barber Practitioner Renewal	40	Biennially
Hairdresser Practitioner	55	With license issuance
Hairdresser Practitioner Renewal	40	Biennially
Cosmetology Practitioner	45	With license issuance
Cosmetology Practitioner Renewal	30	Biennially
Temporary Permit	30	With permit issuance
Student Permit	20	With permit issuance
Examination	25	With application
Investigation	25	With application
Delinquent Fee for Late Renewal	20	With application

Note 1

This revenue/expenditure comparison was prepared from available records and discussions with Occupational Licensing personnel. The records were not audited by us and accordingly we do not express an opinion on the Board's Revenues Compared with Expenditures.

Note 2

The majority of the revenues collected are composed of license renewal fees. These fees are collected by most boards once every two or four years and causes revenues in one year to be much greater than the revenues collected in the next year. Therefore, we calculated and reported an average of the revenues collected in Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982 in order to obtain a more accurate representation of revenues collected.

Note 3

Expenditures include those made by board members, such as travel and per diem, and an allocated percentage (estimated) of total administrative expenses of the Division of Occupational Licensing. They do not include expenditures for efforts of other departments (such as the Department of Law) assisting the boards and the Division.

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-2500

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

August 12, 1983

Mr. Gerald Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch W
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Re: Preliminary Audit Report
Board of Barbers and Hairdressers

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Preliminary Audit Report of the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers. We have reviewed your recommendations and, based on information you supplied and information in our files, at this time we concur that the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers should be allowed to terminate on June 30, 1984.

Opposition to this position will come from licensed professionals. The consuming public has indicated neither support for continuing nor dissolving the board. Complaints have been made that the board was not acting in the best interests of hairdresser students.

RECOMMENDATION #1

The Board of Barbers and Hairdressers should be allowed to terminate on June 30, 1984.

We would concur. However, we will respond to those individual items your report has listed as A, B, C, and D.

- Item A. We concur. This problem did occur. The division has attempted to correct this type of action by requiring the Licensing Examiner to place the score sheets in a sealed envelope.
- Item B. Your assessment is correct. However, Anchorage and Fairbanks are the only locations where there are schools with sufficient facilities that can accommodate the number of applicants who must be tested.
- Item C. This statement is correct. Complaints have been discussed with the board.
- Item D. Response follows (see Recommendation #2).

RECOMMENDATION #2

The board should seek legislation that would reduce and restrict its various licensing functions.

We disagree with the general assumption that the additional categories of licensure represent an unnecessary layer of licensing. Each category evaluates and identifies separate functions. We would agree to eliminate the school owner license, but would strongly support continued licensing of the facility. Students are able to obtain State student loans to attend beauty and/or barbering schools. The school should be responsible for an accurate and legitimate course of training or instructions. We would not be opposed to having all fees paid to one State agency, be it Department of Education or the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

We support some registration or recording of the shop owner, for public protection. It would be necessary to identify a responsible party for redress of damages in the event of public harm.

Because instructor fees are addressed in statutory language, it is assumed the legislative intent was another level of competency. It also substantiates a licensee just out of beauty school could not begin teaching others. We would support a position of graduation from a licensed school and a specified number of years in practical experience to qualify for an instructor's license.

The additional licensing does offer additional public protection by insuring competent practitioners.

RECOMMENDATION #3

The board should review existing statutes and regulations and seek appropriate revision where necessary.

We would concur with this recommendation in substance. The board has continually worked on regulations. Efforts were made for statutory change.

RECOMMENDATION #4

The board should improve their procedures for the administration of the State examination.

We agree. Responses to the items listed as A, B, and C were provided on previous pages of this response.

Division records will reflect that efforts were made to address these problems and assist the board. They recently began training licensed professionals to serve as proctors. With the division's assistance, extra examinations were conducted to reduce the expense to a number of applicants from the Kenai area.

August 12, 1983

The division is currently polling the licensed professionals as to the attitude toward the existing State examination process. The survey asks if there is a need for State examinations.

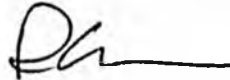
We would encourage schools to assume responsibility of graduating competent, qualified professionals and to set graduation standards to ensure only those meeting professional criteria would receive diplomas or certificates.

Should the survey indicate a desire to eliminate State exams, we would look toward higher requirements in courses and for graduation.

Persons entering the profession by apprenticeship could be required to pass a school examination before licensure.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to respond to your Preliminary Audit Report.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Lyon
Commissioner

RAL/mc5/3
812a

March 1, 1984
P. O. Box 473
Juneau, Alaska 99802-473

The Honorable Senator Eliason
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Eliason:

My letter is to address the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers that are up for Sunset Review by your committee on March 6, 1984 at 1:30 p.m.

I would like to address two issues. One, would be to have statute changes regarding AS .08.13.010, AS .08.13.030 and AS .08.13.040 all of which I have highlighted on page 7 of the attached Statute booklet.

Secondly, I would like to address things I feel would greatly improve the function of the Board. Things that are necessary if the public is to remain unharmed or damaged by anything that could go wrong in a shop or school.

These are my suggestions in regard to Statute changes I feel need to be made: When a person applies for application to serve on this Board that he/she must be licensed in the State of Alaska at least 3 years before even being considered for the appointment. That they may not have a conflict of interest such as being instructors in beauty culture schools or school owners. That they may not test anyone who has been or is currently under their instruction whether it be in a school or in an apprentice program. That a public member may not aid in any form of examinations, practical or written. Senator, I strongly feel that if these changes were made that the Board would not only have more experience but that there would be much less problem in getting an effective job done for the people of this State.

Currently, there is a conflict on our existing Board and that relates directly to this section I have just referred to. After studying the above Statute, I then turned to page 31 in the Statute booklet, which I have also highlighted for your information, and found a regulation made by the Board, that sets duties and functions for proctors at a level far exceeding the current Statute rules and regulations set forth by the Legislators for the Board. This is an area where I see that to be a Board member you need nothing but to be licensed as a Barber or a Hairdresser or be a member of the public. Other than that nothing is required and since our Board was combined in 1980, no Statute change has been introduced to even change the wording so that the two professions are combined to form a complete Board. By this I mean that merely combining the Boards into one unit, that does not complete the job. The entire structure of Licenses needs to be broken down and changed. If this is not done then you have conflicts at exams when Barbers are grading Hairdressers and vice-versa. All you get is arguments and that is not the professional approach to anything. These need to be combined, above and beyond any other minor problem currently facing the Board. Another reason I believe problems have arisen stem back to lack of rules and regulations regarding selection of Board members. We have had a rather large turn-over in members of the last four years and I feel that this can be changed with higher standards set.

I would like to mention that when a public member is on the board that they should be exempt from taking part in any examinations. This is totally unprofessional. I feel that they should observe the other Board members in this function, but in no way should they be allowed to actually grade a student in their performance. Afterall, they are not licensed in this profession and it stands to reason that this makes no sense at all.

A public member is very important to have on a Board but not for grading purposes. A public member can do so many other things relating to the Board afterall, licensing is important but it is not the main function of the Board. The Board is there to protect the public.

Senator, at this time I need to also suggest that the Board be given authority to perform shop and school inspections. I believe this would require statute change as well. Currently the Department of Environmental Conservation and Health and Social Services do inspections. However, I have been a shop owner in Juneau since January 1981 and I was inspected before I could open. I was inspected again in January 1983 and again last month. This inspection was a joke. I felt more like the person inspecting was a building inspector instead of a sanitation inspector. They were so busy picking apart the fact that my shampoo sink did not have a back stop regulator and that I did not have the trim work in my shop complete yet that they totally ignored the fact that I have sun tan beds and how do I clean them or where my refuse goes or how I care for my equipment I use on my customers. My inspection was not on sanitation and I felt they had no right four years down the road to pick my sink apart. The Board knows what to look for in inspections and I feel more inspections will be done by them than is currently being done now. This is the most important area to protect the public. As I understand, the Board only has the authority to see that proper licenses are displayed. They can come in and look around for general cleanliness but not thoroughly inspect. They can make recommendations to the proper Departments but because those Departments are understaffed, the inspections of our businesses are low priority. They will even tell you they are too busy.

Areas I feel would improve Board functions are:

1. Combine licensing
2. Create seperate licenses compatible with other States so people moving to Alaska can work here too.
3. Provide Grandfather and Comody licensing for Barbers, who just want to be Barbers and do no chemical work. That is there livelihood, why should they have to change.
4. Seperate personal feelings from professional ones. Don't get on the Board to show everyone who you are, but what you can do to help them.
5. Keep the public safe at all times. Keep the public in mind when considering all Board business.

Concerning the Legislative Audit, I see some very legitimate concerns about the Board, however, I know that these areas will be taken care of if some Statute changes are made.

I do want to address the Audits concluding remarks found on page 5 of that audit.

Question 1. Does the unlicensed practice pose a serious risk to the consumers' life, health, safety, or economic well being?

The answer is clearly, yes. Without licensing or regulation of any kind the public will be the ones to suffer. God only knows what kind of confusion and chaos will develop from it. I personally went through 2000 + hours to receive my license in the State of Alaska. I feel that by combining licenses and creating additional licenses for skin care, nails and electrical work (electrolysis) that the hours for Hairdressing or Barber Styling can be reduced to perhaps 1300-1600 hours. But without any form of licensing I feel that the State would be responsible for any legal action a customer harmed would cause and also by de-regulating licenses at all of how that would cause loss of livelihood for those of us currently licensed. Our profession would suffer too. How could we work next to someone who didn't know what they were doing and let them do harm to someone. That would set us up for potential lawsuits as well. Sounds like a can of worms I do not want to be a part of.

Please go over the information I have given you and please vote to retain the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers considering the changes I have outlined for you.

Thank you again for your time and consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Julie Huber-Ward

Julie Huber Ward, President
Juneau Chapter of the National
Hairdressing and Cosmetology Assoc.

cc: Governor Bill Sheffield
Senator Rodey
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Pettyjohn
Senator Sackett
Department of Occupational Licensing
Labor and Commerce Committee House of Representatives



Rep.

March 1st, 1984

State of Alaska

This letter is regarding the proposed sunset of the Barbers and Hairdressers Board.

As a salon owner and professional hairdresser, licensed and with over 15 years experience, I believe the Barbers and Hairdressers Board should not be allowed to terminate.

Reviewing the legislative audit, I do agree with some important points made by the auditor; especially the recommendations for improvements to said board.

The audit states "Dept of Environmental Conservation provides adequate protection for public sanitation. Postsecondary Education issues Certificates of Registration to barber and beauty schools that meet minimum requirements and provides protection to students, and the Dept of Revenue issues business licenses." Therefore they say there is no need for a board. The legislature saw a need to form a board in 1980, and the audit does not prove that the need is no longer there. We do need professionals from our industry to represent us in the State system.

The board is not a paid position and the above three Depts would surely have to hire additional staff (professional) to perform their duties, in the best interest of the public. You would be abolishing an inexpensive public agency and increasing budget requirements in several others.

The audit mentions certification: who will be qualified to certify the students? We need professionals licensing or certifying students as indicated by the original intent of the board. This cannot be performed by a lay person working for the Division of Occupational Licensing.

Please keep in mind that most professional hairdressers want a state board (based in the tremendous response to the proposed sunset legislation) however said professionals do not necessarily support the members of the board in the past four years, due to their poor performance. There should be better guidelines for qualifying board members. There should also be 7 members not 5 on the board because two separate and distinct boards were combined (Barbers and Hairdressers). The 7 members to include; 3 barbers, 3 hairdressers all with at least 3 years experience and one voting public member who does not give examinations. The combining of separate boards four years ago was done with no regard as to combining requirements; how effective could this be? The requirements should be combined to lessen confusion.



As a shop owner I am concerned with the insurance aspect of deregulation. I have a letter from my insurance agent (attached) stating concerns his company would have if present laws were changed. Remember that increased insurance costs would be passed on to the consumer.

I personally would not hire hairdressers who were not properly licensed, certified and properly trained: would I face litigation for not hiring this person? Would this practice be discriminatory?

I do not believe professional hairdressers who have passed the State board exam would work beside someone who had not passed said exam. We would lose the overall professionalism in our salons. Remember the intent is to protect the public; let us keep the standards high as the public demands this.

Thank you for your careful consideration regarding this matter.

Sincerely

D. Cheryl Winton
Chers Juneau Hair Co.



CLIF BEADLE Agent
Auto - Life - Health - Home and Business

3110 Glacier Highway
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Phone: Bus: 907-789-3127

February 21, 1984

Cheryl D. Winton
DBA Cher's Juneau Hair Co.
3-6000 Suite 101
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Cher:

This letter will act to confirm our numerous talks regarding the possibility of the elimination of the barber/beauty shop licensing requirements.

Our major concern is the liability aspect of the barber/beauty shop policy. As you know, our policies can provide professional liability. The possibility exists of untrained operators or owners creating problems (claimwise) due to lack of training or proper supervision and claims in turn being paid. This would in time have a direct effect on the overall rates.

Our underwriting procedures now require all operators and supervisors to be licensed and we highly recommend the shop owner or manager be a member of the National Hair Dressers Association. We feel that one of the major reasons that the rates are low for this specific profession is because of the training and current license requirements.

We are, once again, concerned mainly with the liability area--especially with the application of hair tints or dyes, hair straightening and permanent hair waving and bleaching. Our underwriting requirements would remain the same on the property insurance aspects.

We would hope the licensing requirements would remain the same for the overall protection of the public.

Sincerely,

Clif Beadle
Agent

SALONS, SCHOOLS AND OPERATORS, THEREBY ENSURING ALL HAVE THE NECESSARY UNDER-
 STANDING OF THE HUMAN BODY, SKIN AND HAIR STRUCTURES, DISEASES AND DISORDERS,
 AS WELL AS KNOWLEDGE OF MIXING AND APPLYING CHEMICALS, AND SANITATION, BEFORE
 PERMISSION TO PRACTICE IS GRANTED. TO REQUIRE LESS, THE STATE OF ALASKA WOULD
 BE REMISS IN ITS' DUTY TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

- 1 Chris [unclear] P.O. Box 2155 JUNEAU AK 99801
- 2 Orville [unclear] P.O. Box 677 JUNEAU AK 99802
- 3 Barbara [unclear] P.O. Box 1747 JUNEAU AK 99802
- 4 Rebbie Franklin 17550 Andreasky Dr. Juv. AK 99801
- 5 [unclear] 1175 [unclear]
- 6 James R. W. [unclear] 17325 2nd Ave Loop 2nd Juv. AK
- 7 Wanda [unclear] P.O. Box 300 JUNEAU AK 99803
- 8 L. Betty [unclear] 3712 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 9 [unclear] 2980 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 10 Walter [unclear] 4470 Columbia JUNEAU AK 99803
- 11 [unclear] 45 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 12 Betty [unclear] 340 No Franklin Juv. 99801
- 13 Kate [unclear] Box 210772 Duke Bow AK 99821
- 14 Clara [unclear] 4437 Columbia Ave Juv. AK 99803
- 15 Walter [unclear] 1001 2nd Street Douglas AK 99801
- 16 John [unclear] 5575 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 17 [unclear] 3173 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 18 Jean [unclear] 9091 Minna Ct - P.O. Box 658 JUNEAU AK - 99801
- 19 Ken [unclear] P.O. Box 1747 JUNEAU AK 99802
- 20 [unclear] 3070 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 21 [unclear] 9957 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 22 W. Michael [unclear] 3070 GLENWOOD DRIVE JUV 99801
- 23 Vannie [unclear] P.O. Box 1747 JUNEAU AK 99802
- 24 [unclear] P.O. Box 1564 JUNEAU AK 99802
- 25 Michael [unclear] 2095 FRITE CAFE JUNEAU AK 99801
- 26 [unclear] 5525 N. [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 27 [unclear] 5905 Churchill Hwy #83 JUNEAU AK 99801
- 28 [unclear] 8173 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801
- 29 [unclear] 28.5 mile loop rd C-14 JUNEAU 99801
- 30 [unclear] 819 [unclear] JUNEAU AK 99801

- 31 Linda L. (Linda A. Fennell III) 6590 GARDEN HILL #180 JUNEAU 99804
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- 34 Robert J. Carter P.O. Box 677 JUNEAU 99802
- 35 Anne Lefevre 2523 Sunset Dr. " 99801
- 36 Cecelia Menni 9451 Carroll Pl " 99803
- 37 Margo Nash Box 588 JUNEAU 99802
- 38 Beatrice Berya 5975 Lemon St. " 99801
- 39 Diane Howell Box 210347 Anke Bay, Ak. 99821
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- 42 Virginia Pittner 9091 George Way JUNEAU 99801
- 43 Alan C. Gault 4113 Dogwood Ln. JUNEAU 99801
- 44 Carol E. Moxie 2338 Meadow Ln JUNEAU 99801
- 45 Harriet Moxie 2338 Meadow Ln JUNEAU 99801
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- 48 Buddy Hunter 9335 Betty Ct JUNEAU AK 99801
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- 53 Dawn Martin 9034 Division St JUNEAU 99801
- 54 Carolyn S. Munka 2205 Ha Secan Pl. JUNEAU 99801
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- 58 M + M - 4541 D St. JUNEAU 99801

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- 60 Betty Niemi 9322 Glacier Hwy 99801
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- 62 Donna Kotyk P.O. Box 3012 Juneau Ak 99803
- 63 MIKE COUGHLIN 7151 PARKWOOD JUNEAU 99804
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- 67 Ruth Bell Bx 33 Douglas Ak 99824
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- 69 Brenda Muferry Box 3062 Juneau, AK 99803
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- 80 Margaret D. Mackinnon 10 Bx 2760 9341 Turn St. Juneau 99803
- 81 Klaus Cantillon 1510 Northland St. Juneau 99802
- 82 Sonya Head 9147 Parkwood Juneau 99801
- 83 Steve Head 9147 Parkwood Juneau 99801
- 84 Steven Peck 3852 Nelson Juneau 99801
- 85 Julie Bryson 2175 Cascade Juneau
- 86 ... 8691 N. N. ... 99801

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- 53 *Judy Robinson* 3178 Indian Cove Juneau 99801
- 54 *Martha Penrose* P.O. BOX 2940 JUNEAU 99801
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- 58 *Lynne Rusk* 1840 ³⁴⁵²³¹¹ Fido Cove Rd Juneau AK 99801
- 59 *Carol Pollock* 3400, Suite 126, Juneau, AK 99801
- 100 *Martha A. Fisher* P.O. 6 ^{Cuba Bay} Juneau AK 99801
- 101 *Tom Callahan* 4463 Columbia Blvd. Juneau AK. 99801
- 102 *Judy Frankel* 3717 El Camino St. Juneau 99801
- 103 *Sally Dewey* 16275 Line Loop. Juneau, AK
- 104 *Sharon Summers* 4394 Julia Juneau, AK
- 105 *Cathleen P. Geary* 4575 Moraine Way Juneau, AK 99801
- 106 *Soni Lewkowski* 41531 Riverside Juneau, AK 99801
- 107 *Debbie Ydore* 3246-39 Mendenhall Loop Rd. Juneau, AK 99801
- 108 *John Stewart* 4224 Taku Ct Juneau AK 99801
- 109 *Dee Stewart* 4224 Taku Ct. Juneau AK 99801
- 110 *Arde Jackson* 4450 Clarendon, Juneau, AK 99801
- 111 *Karen Tennison* ^{Box 1687} 8221 Dogwood Juneau AK 99801
- 112 *Michelle W. Hartup* 8255 Aspen (Box 2808) Juneau AK 99801
- 113 *Jim W. Chaus* 2355 O'Day Dr Juneau, AK 99801
- 114 *Dave Thomas* 577 Chamber Hill



- 115 Stefana M Hennagan 4457 Colman Ter 99801
- 116 Susan Z. Elstinski 8521 Rainier Kiv 99801
- 117 Martin T. Richard 3722 El Comino 99801
- 118 Barbara Muir 4537 Sawe Cr. 99801
- 119 Carolyn Rasmussen 4020 Spruce Ln 99801
- 120 ~~John J. ...~~ 8199 Fern Way 99801
- 121 ~~John J. ...~~ 9013 Longmire 99801
- 122 ~~John J. ...~~ 9167 Parkwood 99801
- 123 C. Hameedi 8313 Aspen 99801
- 124 Colleen O'Bugh Box 941 Juneau 99802
- 125 Maylene Harbush P.O. Box 3163 Juneau 99803
- 126 Rebecca A. Hahn 3915 Deeply Juneau 99801
- 127 Willie Page 18065 TRAIL End Dr. 99801
- 128 Shirley Jones 8463 Kimberly St. Juneau AK 99801
- 129 Jeff Carter 3479 MEADE WAY JUNEAU AK 99801
- 130 Jeanne Spaziani 8452 Kimberly St., Juneau, AK 99801
- 131 Beth Kalwasa P.O. Box 1585 Juneau AK 99801
- 132 Jon Muraw Box 210266 Auk Bay 99801
- 133 Sharon Davis 2487 Glacierwood Dr. 99801
- 134 Anne Gannetti PO Box 64 Tenakee 99841
- 135 Don Hoop PO Box 2074 Juneau AK 99803
- 136 Hylle Marcher 617 Alta St. Douglas, AK 99801
- 137 Bruce Long 3030 Frost Road Rd. Juneau 99801
- 138 Gene Hicks 9171 Glacierwood Dr. Juneau, AK 99801
- 139 Judy Hicks 9171 Bismarck Juneau AK 99801
- 140 Kelly Long 5326 Mountain View Juneau AK 99801
- 141 Elizabeth Smith 36000 Suite 128 Juneau 99801
- 142 Linda FCB 99801

6

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- 144 Catalina S. Gapsom Box 2900 Juneau 99803
- 145 Joan Taylor Box 210467 Berkeley 99821
- 146 Judy Samaniego Box 1174 Juneau 99802
- 147 Dale S. O'Brien Box 1308 Juneau 99802
- 148 Tom Muzner 3952 Retiree Juneau 99801
- 149 Mark Anderson 3-6000 Suite 102 " 99801
- 150 Barbara Duncan 2319 Meander way Juneau 99801
- 151 Diana Mooney 3601 Anolga St. H-D Juneau 99801
- 152 Patricia Costa 9312 Turn St. Juneau 99801
- 153 George Stone 4545 Pevic Rd. Juneau 99821
- 154 Jim Duncan Box 690 Juneau 99802
- 155 [unclear] Box 923 Juneau 99802
- 156 Victor Holland Witt PO Box 548 Juneau 99802
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- 158 Chloé Carter 929 Long Run Dr. Juneau 99801
- 159 Josephine H. Emery 4039 Dehland Dr. Juneau 99801
- 160 Nancy Bergman 2951 Thackeray St. Juneau 99801
- 161 Nancy S. Collins 825 Marilyn Ave. Juneau 99801
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- 165 Anita Bensch 800 Northwood #46 Juneau, AK 99801
- 166 Fonda Sorenson 7260 Glacier Hwy Juneau AK 99801
- 167 Steve Harris " " " " " "
- 168 Dawn Middleton PO 2668 Juneau AK 99801
- 169 Beth Cyrus 3070 Thackeray Dr. Juneau 99801
- 170 [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

- 171 [unclear]
- 172 [unclear]
- 173 [unclear]
- 174 [unclear]
- 175 [unclear]
- 176 [unclear]
- 177 Ethel Cynthia Brooks
- 178 Marion Carlson
- 179 [unclear]
- 180 Andy Williams
- 181 Vicki S. Daniel
- 182 Capt. K. Cottingham
- 183 [unclear]
- 184 Maureen Weeks
- 185 Rachel Weeks
- 186 Clarissa [unclear]
- 187 Eleanor Smith
- 188 [unclear]
- 189 [unclear]
- 190 [unclear]
- 191 DAVID YOUNGER
- 192 Helen Hill
- 193 Ted Miller
- 194 Jacki Miller
- 195 [unclear]
- 196 [unclear]
- 197 [unclear]
- 198 [unclear]

- 9350 [unclear]
- 9454-12 [unclear]
- 5445 [unclear]
- 19. 330 [unclear]
- 5000 [unclear]
- 5006 [unclear]
- P.O. 2414 JUNEAU, AK 99803
- 9253 [unclear]
- 2151 [unclear]
- 9473 [unclear]
- 2201 [unclear]
- Box 767, JUNEAU AK 99802
- 9250 [unclear]
- Box 1701 [unclear]
- " "
- P.O. Box 2559 June 1978
- 9000 [unclear]
- 9000 [unclear]
- 440 [unclear]
- 400 [unclear]
- 4467 N. JULIP JUNEAU AK 998
- 9229, 4th St. JUNEAU AK
- 3325 Tongass Club JUNEAU AK
- 3325 Tongass Club AK
- 3407 [unclear]
- 322 [unclear]
- 3201 [unclear]
- 11191 [unclear]

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- 200 Irene Jones 9174 Juneau Blvd. Juneau AK
- 201 Betty Page 7041 Delta, Dr. Juneau, Ak.
- 202 Diana Johnson 5847 Simon Blvd. Juneau, Ak.
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- 205 Shirley Randall 2555 Englewood Oct 68 Juneau 99801
- 206 Kay Williams 6687 Dudley St. Juneau
- 207 J. Smith 2194 Alameda Cr. Rd. Douglas
- 208 Debbie Peterson 9436 LaPruse #1 Juneau, Ak
- 209 Connie Paquette 9951 Sprucewood #3 Juneau
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- 212 (m. Smith) 5900 6th St. Juneau, Ak 99801
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- 217 Carl Bordenkowsky 17914 Cohen Dr. Juneau 99801
- 218 (m. Smith) P.O. Box 2571 Juneau, Alaska 99803
- 219 Helen Gustman Box 3177 Juneau 99803
- 220 (m. Smith) 1801 Macke St. Juneau, Ak 99801
- 221 Linda Supman 2974 Riverfront Blvd Juneau 99801
- 222 Ronald A. Wainman Box 458 Juneau
- 223 Anna Jones 9360 Mendocino Juneau, Ak 99801
- 224 (m. Smith) 3497 Kinnear St. Juneau, Ak
- 225 Bill Church 2865 Mendocino Blvd. CL3 Juneau, Alaska
- 226 (m. Smith) " " " " " "

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228	Russ ...	Box 1752	Juneau	AK	99801
229	Russ ...	Box 1253	Juneau	AK	99801
230	Russ ...	Box 152	Juneau	AK	99802
231	Russ ...	4102 Blackberry	Juneau	AK	99801
232	Russ ...	8159, 42nd St.	Juneau	AK	99801
233	Russ ...	4450 Columbia Blvd.	Juneau	AK	99801
234	Russ ...	17855 Lena Loop Rd.	Juneau	AK	99801
235	Russ ...	P.O. Box 210747	Juneau	AK	99801
236	Russ ...	4312 Riverside Dr.	Juneau	AK	99801
237	Russ ...	2950 Clarence St.	Juneau	AK	99801
238	Russ ...	2881 Linda Ave.	Juneau	AK	99801
239	Russ ...	825 Back Loop Rd.	Juneau	AK	99801
240	Russ ...	P.O. Box 2432	Juneau	AK	99801
241	Russ ...	2525 David St.	Juneau	AK	99801
242	Russ ...	Box 2796	Juneau	AK	99803
243	Russ ...	301 Seaward St.	Juneau	AK	99801
244	Russ ...	2072 Jun	Juneau	AK	99801
245	Russ ...	7906 Seaward St.	Juneau	AK	99801
246	Russ ...	134 N Franklin	Juneau	AK	99801
247	Russ ...	1450 1/2 Pine St.	Juneau	AK	99801
248	Russ ...	215 7th	Juneau	AK	99802
249	Russ ...	2332 Madison Lane	Juneau	AK	99801
250	Russ ...	9386 Riverside Way	Juneau	AK	99801
251	Russ ...	1916 Glacier Avenue	Juneau	AK	99801
252	Russ ...	4021 Deborah Dr.	Juneau	AK	99801
253	Russ ...	P.O. Box 3135	Juneau	AK	99801
254	Russ ...	2020 527	Juneau	AK	99801

- 255 Lucia Engen
- 256 Nancy Willis
- 257 ~~Lucia Engen~~
- 258 Roger Dupon
- 259 Susan Buckley
- 260 Virginia Neunaber
- 261 The Deems
- 262 Isaac Peterson
- 263 Margie S. Guequist
- 264 Pamela J. Fenney
- 265 Cynthia McHard
- 266 Lani Gillman
- 267 Janette Beckdall
- 268 Lani Bump
- 269 Patricia Wasmuth
- 270 Myra M. Lewis
- 271 Rebecca J. Durbin
- 272 Colleen C. Brown
- 273 Kathleen Rangan
- 274 Diane Atkinson
- 275 Darlene Weldon
- 276 Manda Carlisle
- 277 Beth Ann Reed
- 278 ~~Rebecca Wasmuth~~
- 279 Steven W. Jamieson
- 280 ~~Janice Van Nieuwen~~
- 281 Janice Van Nieuwen
- 282 M. ...

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- 9317 Northland - Juneau
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- 4401 McGinnis Juneau
- PO Box 527 Juneau, 38315 N. Hwy
- 9333 Alacur Hwy Juneau
- 3168 Congress Juneau 99801
- 4366 Tule Blvd Juneau 99801
- 5551 ...
- 5905 Churchill Way Juneau
- 4204-B Comma Dr. Juneau AK
- 16775 Lina 100P Juneau, AK
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- Box 2664 Juneau 99803
- 4366 Manor Ave. Juneau 99801
- PO Box 2913 Juneau AK 99803
- 6025 Lund St City 99803
- Box 210636, Auke Bay 99821
- 9347 Stephen Richards 99801
- P.O. Box 351 LTK AK 99901
- 8182 Grant St. 99801
- 2301 Meadow Ln. 99701
- ...

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84 Dixie Russell	PO Box 9955 Jamaica 99801
85 Alex White	PO Box 2 785 Jamaica 99801
86 Dianne McCracken	3408 Queen St. Jamaica, AK
87 Doreen Parris	4359 Trench St. Jamaica, AK
88 Tom Cramer	3158 Heloff Way Jamaica AK 99800
89 Roseanne Bush	3758 Heloff Way, Jamaica, AK 99800
89a Carla Kjelgaard	3216 Taylor, Jamaica 99801
89b Theresa	2737 Birch St. Jamaica 99801
89c Tom Olson	1112 - Bauer Highway, 99801
89d Stephanie Poon	Box 116 Douglas, AK 99824
89e Doreen Stark-Tanner	3217 Dogwood Ln 99801
89f Karen Killeen	2464 No. 5th Ave Dr. 99801
89g [unclear]	3216 [unclear] - Jamaica 99801
89h Michelle Roberts	PO Box 992 Jamaica AK 99802
89i Vivian Dromphney	PO Box 997 Jamaica AK 99802
89j Curt [unclear]	9338 Northland Jamaica 99801
89k [unclear]	204 Behrends Ave. Jamaica 99801
89l James Allard	1122 Franklin Ave. Jamaica 99805
89m [unclear]	9285 James Blvd #102 Jamaica 99801
89n Maria Tilly	9350 Sharen St., Jamaica 99801
89o [unclear]	7304 [unclear] Court, Dec 99801
89p Rich Chino	4009 Deborah Dr. Jamaica 99801
89q [unclear]	9000 Long Run Rd. Jamaica 99801
89r [unclear]	1725 Douglas Hwy. Douglas 99824
89s [unclear]	9975 [unclear] Dr. Jamaica 99801
89t [unclear]	9975 [unclear] Dr. Jamaica 99801
89u Ann C. [unclear]	2110 Kent Ct. Jamaica 99801

- | name | address |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
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| 312 Lorraine Anderson | 579 S. Longway Juneau AK 99801 |
| 313 Thomas Dyer | 2222 S. Longway Juneau AK 99801 |
| 314 (Robert) Kuperstein | 4202 Mike Lane Juneau AK 99803 |
| 315 J. V. Peterson | 7453 Herbert Juneau 99801 |
| 316 John Ray | 7401 Mike Lane Juneau 99801 |
| 317 Kelly Hunter | PO Box 255 Juneau AK 99803 |
| 318 Gloria Carter | PO Box 3016 Juneau 99803 |
| 319 Dennis Pitt | PO Box 2178 Juneau, AK 99803 |
| 320 Conrad Young | 9707 S. Longway Juneau 99801 |
| 321 Jeff Dill | 7178 Juneau Blvd. Juneau AK 99801 |
| 322 Patricia A. Polley | 535 Marie St, Juneau, AK 99801 |
| 323 Tony Brewer | 2117 S. Longway Juneau AK 99801 |
| 324 Kristy Baxter | P.O. Box 731 Douglas 99824 |
| 325 Susan Ferguson | 3593 S. Mend Long St Juneau |
| 326 Roger V. Williams | 9253 S. Longway Juneau 99801 |
| 327 Dudley D. Manning | 8178 Thunder St. Juneau 99801 |
| 328 Mike Manning | 8178 Thunder St. Juneau 99801 |
| 329 Craig R. Quinn | 3517 Alameda Way Juneau 99801 |
| 330 Peggy Johnson | 9205 Juneau Blvd #102 Juneau 99801 |
| 331 | 3423 W. Fifth St. AK 99802 |
| 332 Joanne Newhance | P.O. Box 807 Juneau 99802 |
| 333 Kelly J. Juorila | 4450 TRAFALGAR AVE JUNEAU 99801 |
| 334 | 1155 S. Longway Juneau 99801 |
| 335 Kim Knight | 2422 S. Longway JUNEAU 99801 |
| 336 Robin Stett | Bx 2593 Juneau 99803 |
| 337 Pat Woods | PO Box 21069 99801 |
| 338 B. St. | Juneau AK 99801 |

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 340 J. J. Russell
 341 Judith W. Angley
 342 J. J. J. J. J.
 343 Robert E. Berry
 344 James L. ...
 345 Jean O. White
 346 Leslie DeWitt
 347 NORMAN SNYDER
 348 Carole J. ...
 349 Paula Carpenter
 350 Ruth A. ...
 351 Kenneth ...
 352 Allen Burns
 353 Chris ...
 354 Jack ...
 355 John ...
 356 Steve Kalwan
 357 Neddie ...
 358 Beth A. ...
 359 Michelle L. ...
 360 Deborah ...
 361 ...
 362 ...
 363 ...
 364 ...
 365 ...
 366 ...

address
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 7093 Pigeon ...
 333 N W Douglas ...
 7571 ...
 9360 Turn St. ...
 9360 Turn St. ...
 3403 DECCY BLVD JUNEAU AK 99801
 9167 Glacierwood, Juneau, AK 99801
 4137 Birch ...
 4396 Claverdale St. Juneau 99801
 2218 ...
 2003 Steelhead ...
 9344 Turn St Juneau
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 161A # 210346 Cuckoo Bay 99821
 3-6000, ste 124 ...
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 4301 ...
 9235 Dec. St. Juneau, Ak 99801
 2016 ...
 2014 ...

2377 Alpine Meadows 99801
 1704 Wilkes Dr. Spokane 99201
 3728 Portage St. Lewiston 99801
 2116 Columbia Junction 99801
 16605 Lone Pine Junction 99801
 15200 2nd St. Lewiston 99801
 3-6000 Suite 186 99801
 7949 GLADSTONE 99801
 7460 N Douglas 99801
 6310-19 GLACIER Hwy 99801
 8891 Birch Lane 99801
 3-6000 Suite 197
 3-6000 Suite 197
 2556 Engstrom Cliff 99801
 3332 Meanderway 99801
 4929 Hemlock 99801
 3020 Gardenwood 99801
 3011 Mountain 99801
 8199 Grant St 99801
 2521 David #41 99801
 POBx 2543 99801
 7122 99801
 16185 Lone Loop Rd 99801
 3336 Meanderway 99801
 none at the moment
 4217 Memorial Blvd. Tama 99801
 0590 Glacier Hwy #150 99801
 2-6-2100 on C. 01. 1.3

... MUST MONITOR THE LICENSING AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF BEAUTY AND BARBER SALONS, SCHOOLS AND OPERATORS, THEREBY ENSURING ALL HAVE THE NECESSARY UNDERSTANDING OF THE HUMAN BODY, SKIN AND HAIR STRUCTURES, DISEASES AND DISORDERS, AS WELL AS KNOWLEDGE OF MIXING AND APPLYING CHEMICALS, AND SANITATION, BEFORE PERMISSION TO PRACTICE IS GRANTED. TO REQUIRE LESS, THE STATE OF ALASKA WOULD BE REMISS IN ITS DUTY TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

1. Dina Sussel 622 Calhoun Ave Juneau AK 99801
2. Lisa Hansen 603 W. Willoughby Juneau AK 99801
3. Donald A. McCall P.O. Box 2211 Juneau AK 99801
4. David Brunledge 5671 Glacier Hwy #4 Juneau AK 99801
5. Mary L. Sweeney 210 Cordova St Juneau AK 99801
6. Severin Johnson 333 W 9th Juneau AK
7. Patricia Johnson 233 East 9th St Juneau AK 99802
8. Donald Russell 622 Calhoun #1 Juneau Alaska 99801
9. Kim Rison 144 No. Hill Apt 7 Juneau AK 99801
10. Ronald P. Ormrod 603 W. Willoughby Juneau, Alaska 99801
11. Mark Russell 622 Calhoun Juneau, Alaska 99801
12. Dorothy L. Wilson 105 Spruce St. Juneau AK 99801
13. Lynne McCue Box 47, Juneau AK 99802
14. Amberly Jeffers 1502 Evergreen Ave Juneau AK 99801
15. John S. ... 1570 ... Juneau AK 99801
16. Thelma Stier Box 272 (Juneau 99801)
17. Juneau AK 99801
18. Heather L. ... 3700 Foster Ave Juneau AK 99801
19. ... 3730 El Camino St Juneau AK 99801
20. Janet B. Augustin 1030 11th + B St Juneau AK 99801
21. ... 6747 ... Juneau AK 99801
22. ... 325-3rd St Juneau AK 99801
23. ... Stegway 282 99801
24. ... 6540 ... 260 Juneau AK 99801
25. Willie K. Wilson 6590 Glacier Hwy #260 Juneau AK 99801
26. Kellie Mungie 3070 Douglas Hwy Juneau AK 99801
27. ... 801 F St A-1 Juneau AK
28. ... 112 W. 9th St Juneau AK 99801
29. ... 112 W. 9th St Juneau Alaska
30. April Repella - 712 Basco Road Juneau AK 99801

... AND OPERATORS, THEREBY ENSURING ALL HAVE THE NECESSARY UNDER-
STANDING OF THE HUMAN BODY, SKIN AND HAIR STRUCTURES, DISEASES AND DISORDERS,
AS WELL AS KNOWLEDGE OF MINING AND APPLYING CHEMICALS, AND SANITATION, BEFORE
PERMITS TO PRACTICE IS GRANTED. TO REQUIRE LESS, THE STATE OF ALASKA WOULD
BE DENYING IN ITS DUTY TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Christina M. Kennedy 1211 5th St. Douglas AK 99824
~~Kenneth Grant~~ 800 East Juneau AK 99801
Helen P. Adams 1890 S. Macier Hwy. ^{Juneau} Box 6th 99802
Pauline Johnson 8678 Dudley 797-2787
Virginia Tompkins 4029 Long Run Dr. Juneau AK 99801
Michael Wilder P.O. Box 3182 Juneau AK 99803
Margaret C. Potter P.O. Box 1574 Juneau AK 99802
~~Rebecca J. Jensen~~ P.O. Box 2466 Juneau AK 99803
Connie B. Davis 3305 Macier Hwy Juneau AK 99801
TERRY DALLER 400 E Street F-6 Juneau AK 99801
Myra McKeiley 816 Biper Juneau, AK 99802
Juliana Wetherill 243 Hesterman St. Juneau, AK 99801
Janet D. Sawyer 325 - 3rd St. Juneau, AK 99801
Fredricka Erickson P.O. Box 143 Cook Inlet AK 99821
Mark Holm Box 1561 Petersburg AK 99833
Gene S. Neely 800 East #P 3, Juneau, AK 99801
Clyde T. Sorensen P.O. Box 1072 Juneau AK 99802
MIKE SWANEY 210 CERDEVA ST. JUNEAU AK 99801
Katharine Nordal 350 Durbin " "
Martens L. Schryver 7601 N. Douglas Hwy. Juneau, AK 99801
Barry C. Ahl 8310 C. Street 15th Juneau AK 99801
Jacqueline E. Furman 4443 Mendenhall Blvd Juneau AK 99801
Ann Small 197 CHANN Juneau AK 99801
Constance L. Munro 120 W 9 Juneau AK 99801
Shelly Russell 6713 Margarite St. Juneau AK 99801
~~Joseph Thomas~~ 40 Mendenhall Juneau AK 99801
Vicky Villanueva 9351 Stephen Richards Dr. Juneau, AK 99801
Mae J. Askin 800 F ST. N.S. Juneau
Keredy C. Jones 312 C St Douglas, AK 99824
Kari Lu Lumba P.O. Box 883 Juneau, AK 99802

... THE LICENSING AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF BEAUTY AND HAIR
SALONS, SCHOOLS AND OPERATORS, THEREBY ENSURING ALL HAVE THE NECESSARY UNDER-
STANDING OF THE HUMAN BODY, SKIN AND HAIR STRUCTURES, DISEASES AND DISORDERS,
AS WELL AS KNOWLEDGE OF MIXING AND APPLYING CHEMICALS, AND SANITATION, BEFORE
A LICENSE TO PRACTICE IS GRANTED. TO REQUIRE LESS, THE STATE OF ALASKA WOULD
BE NEGLIGENT IN ITS DUTY TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Romaine Jackson

George Kubler

Julia S. S. S.

Thelma Henry

Sherry S. Sitter

Paul M. S. S.

Queen Payne

Cathy Crawford

Alberta E. S. S.

Joanne Gunn

Elizabeth S. S.

Feggy Henderson

Frances A. Rose

Janis (Lumitok)

Carole McMullen

DeLous Brown

Paula L. S.

Delia V. Mason

Lois Rayberry

Edna S. S.

Billie S. S.

Maggie Jernice

Vera Yape

Keri S. S.

Harriet S. S.

Dear Sirs:

The reason I am contacting you is to present expert testimony in order to prove to you beyond a doubt that the Board of Hairstylists and Barbers should be kept in Alaska as it is in almost all of the other States of the Union I am currently a licensed hairstylist in Alaska as well as a licensed instructor, a former owner of three beauty salons, and currently an owner of a beauty salon of fifteen hairstylists. I have had the opportunity to manage and teach in a Beauty School, I'm working on my seventh year in this profession. And feel as many other hairstylists and barbers in this field with the years of training and practical work I have dedicated to this profession I can speak as a professional and an expert on my work.

I am not writing this to try and convince you that Boards of Review are necessary this goes without saying. Doctors, Lawyers, Dentists, and C.P.A.'s, all go before Boards of Review by their peers. Because being judged by an impartial group of your peers to evaluate your competency is the most effective and legally binding way to verify your ability. A student can go through Medical School with an "A" average and yet the President of the school will freely admit that the most effective way of judging this student is to evaluate him by his peers who are actually out in the medical field working in both public and private practice. Because these doctors are saving lives and losing lives by their own hand and are taking direct responsibility for their professional decisions. This experience gives them keen insight into the practical demands that must be met and maintained in order to give the best possible service to the public. These are the only qualified professionals that can be expected to shoulder this important responsibility of quality control.

The reason I am writing you is to deal with the major question here before us, that is whether Hairstyling and Barbering is worth the effort necessary to maintain a Board of Examiners who are a group of impartial peers? After all, from the average "male" point of view Hairstyling and Barbering consists of coming in every six weeks, getting your hair clipped and leaving, should a Barber or Hairstylist do enough bad cuts free enterprise will eliminate him/her from the market place. It is my intention to elaborate on what this profession is all about.

Hairstyling has and always will be first cousin to the medical profession and until 80 years ago when we stopped pulling teeth, we used to be in the dental profession as well. We are the only occupation other than medicine and dentistry where we are allowed by law to apply caustic chemicals to the human body, chemicals capable of permanently disabling human life through no other reason than incompetency. Chemicals such as Sodium Hydroxide, 130 Volume Peroxide, Ammonia, and Thioglycolate Acid are available only to Hairstylists and Barbers who have been evaluated and approved by a State Board of impartial peers in the field. These chemicals are not available to the public in the same way harmful drugs are not available to the public unless prescribed by a Physician. Chemicals such as Sodium Hydroxide are capable of eating through the skin in a matter of minutes and causing permanent paralysis. But unless you are a customer who is black or have incredibly curly hair there is no need of you ever needing or using this chemical. Chemicals such as Thioglycolate Acid used in permanent waving can also penetrate the skin causing second and third degree burns, as well as permanent hair loss and be the direct cause to mass infection. However, unless you are a person who wishes to have wavy or curly hair there is no

need to ever hear of this chemical. These statements I am making will be backed up by medical documentation attached to this letter. It is my point to impress upon you the

complexity of the Hairstyling and Barbering Profession. Even as you read this dozens of these chemicals are being used by qualified Barbers and Hairstylists safely and efficiently and will continue doing so as long as these stylists are given adequate screening and training in the field of chemistry by qualified instructors. Instructors in turn being overviewed by qualified members of a Board of Examiners.

It has been suggested that Beauty Schools not be licensed by the State Board of Examiners, because the Dept. of Post Secondary Education already overlooks Beauty Schools and can maintain quality control. It is not the function of the Dept. of Post Secondary Education for instance to tell a "Dr. John Doe" how to teach his students to do a heart operation. The Post Secondary Education knows nothing of heart operations much less the first thing about medicine, they admit they are not qualified to scrutinize professional technique of an instructor or a student. Their job is to protect the students from fraud of incompetent managing of a school. The only people who can legitimately evaluate the instructors competency is a qualified group of peers who are currently working in the field.

At this point let me establish some other facts. Hairstyling and Barbering have State Boards in almost every State in America. Every State recognizes the necessity of keeping this potentially harmful occupation in close review by State Board members. These State Boards are welcomed by Hairstylists and Barbers, this self-imposed evaluation is recognized by the Hairstylists and Barbers as well as the government as a necessity. Furthermore the underwriters of insurance companies for malpractice view hairstyling and barbering as if it were in exactly the same field as dentistry or medicine in view of its potential hazard to health. Attached is a document verifying this point. That it is inconceivable to imagine trying to underwrite a malpractice insurance for Hairstylists and Barbers that are not evaluated by an impartial board of peers. It is their view that a State Board is the very least that can be done to insure quality control in this field. In conclusion to this it is obvious that hairstylists and barbers would have no way of getting malpractice insurance to protect the stylists or the public in case of an accident.

The medical profession have always backed Barbers and Hairstylists Boards of Review for reasons of public safety. Attached is testimony of three Doctors and a Registered Nurse. I urge you to contact them if there is any doubt to their sincerity or reasoning.

I will be looking forward to giving a more detailed presentation at your meeting March 6, 1984.

Respectfully Yours,

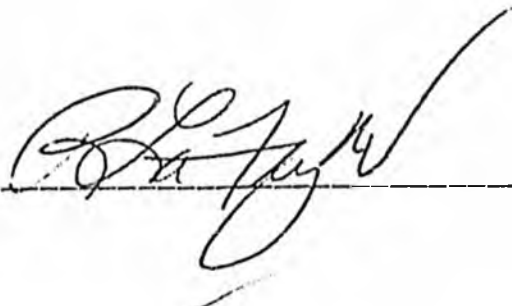
John Beaton
Hairstylist

JB;raw

Enclosures

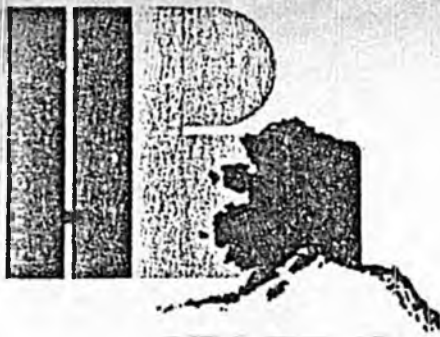
As a member of the medical profession in Alaska it's in my professional opinion that it's an obvious necessity to maintain a board of review for hairstylists and barbers in Alaska. This I feel is the only practical way of maintaining quality control in a field where caustic chemicals such as sodium hydroxide, Thioglycolate Acid, ammonia, 130 volume peroxide, to name but a few, are directly applied to the human body. In the hands of the unskilled, permanent injury to the body could occur. Also in any profession where cutting instruments are being used that are as sharp as any surgeons scalpel or dentists instrument the possible damage to the individual receiving the treatment is obvious. I strongly recommend that licensing of this type of profession which directly threatens the health, well-being and safety of the public should not be taken lightly.

SIGNATURE & PROFESSION _____

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'R. LaTouche', written over a horizontal line.

Registered Nurse
3500 LaTouche
Anchorage, Alaska

563-3755



HOMESTATE INSURANCE BROKERS OF ALASKA, INC.

March 2, 1984

John Beaton
Gable & Garbo's Hairstyling
3928 Mt. View Drive
Anchorage, AK, 99504

Re: Professional Licensing;
Hairdressers

Dear John:

Confirming our conversation this morning regarding the possibility of our State Legislature rescinding the hairdressers' licensing requirements; I have discussed this situation with the underwriters at Firemans Fund Insurance Co. in Seattle.

They indicate that to their knowledge, all the states in which they write Hairdressers' Professional Liability have a professional licensing requirement. They state that removal of this requirement would cause them considerable concern and could substantially restrict the availability of this type of insurance.

As you know, Firemans Fund is one of the leading writers of this coverage in Alaska and we feel certain that other insurance carriers would have the same problem with this situation.

Sincerely,


R. W. Osgood
Vice President

RWO:amh

As a member of the medical profession in Alaska it's in my professional opinion that it's an obvious necessity to maintain a board of review for hairstylists and barbers in Alaska. This I feel is the only practical way of maintaining quality control in a field where caustic chemicals such as sodium hydroxide, Thioglycolate Acid, ammonia, 130 volume peroxide, to name but a few, are directly applied to the human body. In the hands of the unskilled, permanent injury to the body could occur. Also in any profession where cutting instruments are being used that are as sharp as any surgeons scalpel or dentists instrument the possible damage to the individual receiving the treatment is obvious. I strongly recommend that licensing of this type of profession which directly threatens the health, well-being and safety of the public should not be taken lightly.

SIGNATURE & PROFESSION

S. Nathanson M.D.



Ears, nose and throat, Reconstructive Plastic Surgery

*4002 Laurel
Anchorage, Alaska 561-1426*

As a member of the medical profession in Alaska it's in my professional opinion that it's an obvious necessity to maintain a board of review for hairstylists and barbers in Alaska. This I feel is the only practical way of maintaining quality control in a field where caustic chemicals such as sodium hydroxide, Thioglycolate Acid, ammonia, 130 volume peroxide, to name but a few, are directly applied to the human body. In the hands of the unskilled, permanent injury to the body could occur. Also in any profession where cutting instruments are being used that are as sharp as an surgeons scalpel or dentists instrument the possible damage to the individual receiving the treatment is obvious. I strongly recommend that licensing of this type of profession which directly threatens the health, well-being and safety of the public should not be taken lightly.

SIGNATURE & PROFESSION _____

Dr. C.F. St. John
3500 LaTouche
Anchorage, Alaska
563-3755

Family Practice

SUNSET
REVIEW
BOARD of
CHIROPRACTIC
EXAMINERS

3

TO: JOHN

FROM: KEN

RE: BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

THE ALASKA BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS WAS FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1939. IT IS COMPRISED OF FIVE MEMBERS; FOUR ARE PRACTICING CHIROPRACTORS AND ONE IS A PUBLIC INDIVIDUAL. THE BOARD IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING APPLICATIONS, ADMINISTERING EXAMINATIONS, ADOPTING REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PRACTICE, AND INVESTIGATE AND ACT ON COMPLAINTS FILED AGAINST PRACTICING CHIROPRACTORS.

A PERFORMANCE REPORT
ON THE
BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

July 1, 1980 to February 28, 1983

Audit Control Number

08-1114-50-33-R

Commissioner, Department of
Commerce and Economic Development

Richard A. Lyon

Deputy Commissioners, Department of
Commerce and Economic Development

Vincent O'Reilly
Terry Elder

Members of the Board
of Chiropractic Examiners

President
Vice President
Secretary
Member
Member

Keith Godfrey, D.C.
Curtiss Anderson, D.C.
Linnea Burmeister
Tom Davis, D.C.
Kenneth Ketz, D.C.

STATE OF ALASKA

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

February 28, 1983

Members of the
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 of the
Alaska Statutes, the attached report is submitted for your
review.

A PERFORMANCE REPORT
ON THE
BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

July 1, 1980 to February 28, 1983



Gerald L. Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

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PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

PURPOSE

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have examined the activities of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners for the past three fiscal years. Our examination was conducted to determine if the Board has been operating in an effective and efficient manner.

Legislative intent requires consideration of this report during legislative oversight hearings to determine whether the Board of Chiropractic Examiners should be reestablished. The law now specifies that the Board will terminate June 30, 1984 and have one year from that date to conclude its affairs.

SCOPE

The major areas reviewed were the Board's operations and its licensing, examination, administration, complaint and affirmative action functions. Our review consisted of analyzing and evaluating the following:

1. Applicable statutes and Board regulations.
2. Interviews with Board members.
3. Discussions with the Division of Occupational Licensing personnel.
4. Tests of the records and documents of the Board and the Division of Occupational Licensing.
5. Complaints filed with the Division of Occupational Licensing, Ombudsman's Office, Consumer Protection Agency, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, and the Human Rights Commission.

(Intentionally left blank)