

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1999-2000 8672

9957 HOUSE LABOR & COMMERCE

HB

443



RECEIVED
APR 11 2000

REPRESENTATIVE ERIC CROFT

Memorandum

To: Rep. Norm Rokeberg, Chair, House Labor & Commerce Committee
From: Rep. Eric Croft *Eric Croft*
Re: HB 443
Date: 4/11/00

On behalf of the Legislative Budget & Audit Committee I request a hearing for HB 443 in your Labor & Commerce Committee as soon as possible. This legislation addresses the two recommendations present in audit #07-4601-00 which require legislative action.

Enclosed for your information are:

- HB 443
- Sponsor Statement
- Sectional Analysis
- The complete text of audit recommendations No. 5 & 6

Should you require any more information please contact Peggy Wilcox in my office.

Thank you for your attention.



Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
GAIL PHILLIPS
Chair

SESSION ADDRESS
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
(907) 465-2689
Fax: (907) 465-3472

Legislative Budget and Audit Committee

HB 443

“An Act relating to workers’ compensation; and providing for an effective date.”
Legislative Budget & Audit Committee Response to Suggestions in Workers’ Compensation
Audit #07-4601-00

House Bill 443, introduced by the House Rules Committee at request of the Legislative Budget & Audit Committee, responds to the statutory recommendations of the legislative auditor. Every year the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee receive audits containing fair and unbiased recommendations regarding streamlining state government. Most of these recommendations address changes intended for implementation by the department or division that are the focus of the audit. Audit #07-4601-00 contains 12 recommendations; however, only two require legislative action and are addressed in this bill.

Recommendation No. 5: The Legislature should consider amending AS 23.30.075 to empower the Alaska Workers’ Compensation Board to sanction uninsured employers. To fulfill the intent of the auditors, this bill establishes a civil penalty of 50% if the Workers’ Compensation Board finds an employer failed to insure and keep insured, its employees under the mandatory insurance clause of the Workers’ Compensation Act.

Recommendation No. 6: The Department of Community and Economic Development’s Director of the Division of Insurance (DOI) should implement policies and procedures that ensure timely enforcement of insurer-compliance provisions of the Workers’ Compensation Act.

The intent of the auditors is to address “frivolous controversion,” or denying insurance claims for no apparent reason. In today’s statutes, to prove an ‘unfair claims practice’ (which includes frivolous controversion) there must be evidence of a ‘pattern of action’. Under the current standard, an insurer who only indulges in the occasional practice of frivolous controversion can go unpunished.

Recommendation No. 6, as addressed in this bill, allows the Workers’ Compensation Board to sanction an employer’s insurer by requiring it to pay an additional penalty of fifty percent to the employee should the board find that the insurer has frivolously or unfairly controverted compensation.

We urge you to quickly pass HB 443 in to law.

INTERIM ADDRESS

345 W. Sterling Highway, Suite 102B, Homer, Alaska 99603 (907) 235-2921 Fax: (907) 235-4008

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Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
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MEMORANDUM

April 7, 2000

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary of HB 443.

TO: Representative E. ic Croft
Attn: Peggy

FROM: Michael F. Ford 
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Requires the Workers' Compensation Board to impose a penalty equal to 50 percent of compensation due under AS 23.30, if an employer fails to obtain insurance or to self-insure as required by law.

Section 2. Requires the Workers' Compensation Board to impose a penalty equal to 50 percent of compensation due under AS 23.30, if an employer frivolously or unfairly controverts compensation due under AS 23.30.

Section 3. Effective date.

MFF:pl
00-129.plm

October 31, 1999

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 of the Alaska Statutes, the attached report is submitted for your review.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

October 31, 1999

Audit Control Number

07-4601-00

This report summarizes our review of the workers' compensation program administered by the Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Workers' Compensation (DWC). This audit evaluates the State's workers' compensation program and the operations of DWC in the context of the legislative intent that accompanied the 1988 statutory changes made to the Workers' Compensation Act. In the report we discuss the reporting process, second injury fund issues, enforcement of uninsured employer sanctions, compensation issues, frivolous controversies, rehabilitation of injured workers, and insurance rates.

The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Fieldwork procedures utilized in the course of developing the findings and discussion presented in this report are discussed in the Objectives, Scope, and Methodology section.

Pat Davidson, CPA
Legislative Auditor

State's exposure, potentially resulting in liability for compensation when an uninsured employer has inadequate resources to pay significant indemnity awards.⁴⁶

5. Sought revisions to the Alaska business license. The Department of Law (DOLaw) has established criteria requiring prosecutorial referrals include documentation that the employer knew of the mandatory insurance clause of the Workers' Compensation Act. Lack of such documentation of due notice has reportedly served as a barrier to prosecutorial referrals. Accordingly, DWC and the Department of Community and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing should work cooperatively to implement a new business license application⁴⁷ that puts an employer on notice it must obtain workers' compensation insurance for its employees. Such notification can serve as documented proof that the employer knew of its responsibilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, thus eliminating a significant barrier to prosecution.

Recommendation No. 5

The legislature should consider amending AS 23.30.075 to empower the Alaska Workers' Compensation Board (AWCB) to sanction uninsured employers.

Current documentation maintained by DWC precludes an accurate quantification of uninsured injuries reported to AWCB. As discussed in the prior recommendation, we suggest DWC adopt measures to improve the employer investigative function including pursuing the amendment of AS 23.30.085 to allow the agency to sanction insurers that file notification of insurance in an untimely manner. In addition, we believe further statutory changes should be considered to give AWCB greater authority in dealing with uninsured employers.

We recognize finite prosecutorial resources coupled with stringent DOLaw referral requirements inevitably means not all uninsured employers will be prosecuted. However, under these circumstances uninsured employers are not subject to any sanctions for failing to insure employees.

Some states sanction uninsured employers while still avoiding costly and time-consuming criminal prosecutions. For example, California employers are required to pay penalties of \$1,000 per employee in noncompensable cases and \$5,000 per employee in compensable cases. Other states have adopted legislation that automatically increases compensation payable to uninsured injured workers by 50% or calculates penalties at several times what the employer would have paid for insurance during the period it illegally failed to secure coverage.

⁴⁶ Two Alaska Supreme Court decisions found DLWD, formerly the Department of Labor, negligent for failing to abate known workplace safety violations, see *Wallace v. State of Alaska*, 557 P. 2d 1120 (Alaska 1976) and *Adams v. State of Alaska*, 555 P. 2d 235 (Alaska 1976).

⁴⁷ An Alaska business license is required to legally conduct business within the State. To obtain a business license, a business entity must complete an Alaska business license application (form 08-4181). A State of Alaska contractor's license application (form 08-4027) informs applicants of the requirements to provide workers' compensation insurance as well as provide proof of coverage or explain why the business entity is exempt from the requirement.

In our view, sanctioning employers that have violated the mandatory insurance clause of the Workers' Compensation Act would likely have a significant deterrent effect and achieve compliance with the law in a way that cannot otherwise be accomplished.

Recommendation No. 6

The Department of Community and Economic Development's director of the Division of Insurance (DOI) should implement policies and procedures that ensure timely enforcement of insurer-compliance provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act.

As discussed in the Report Conclusions section of this report, AWCB is required to notify DOI when frivolous controversion determinations are made. Our review concluded DOI investigation efforts of frivolous controversion complaints have not been consistent with legislative intent that prohibitions against such acts be strictly enforced.

Alaska Statute 21.36.320 vests the director of DOI with the authority to conduct investigations and determine whether an insurer engaged in an unfair or deceptive act or practice. Although the term "frivolous controversion" is not defined in statute, the cases we reviewed contained apparent violations of the Insurance Act. Unfair or deceptive activity need not reach the high threshold of a general business practice before corrective action is initiated. Authority to impose significant sanctions for a single unfair or deceptive violation rests with the director.⁴⁸

The consumer service specialist interviewed asserted the maximum penalty would not offset the administrative expense of holding a hearing and consequently would be imprudent to conduct. However, utilizing proceedings in conjunction with imposing sanctions authorized by the Insurance Act would likely have a significant deterrent effect to unfair or deceptive acts, including frivolous controversions. If DOI believes the maximum penalty authorized by current law is inadequate to discourage unfair claims acts, the agency should draft statutory amendments with sufficient sanctions for legislative consideration.

The director should implement policies and procedures that include prudent investigative standards and timeframes in which complaints are fully resolved. Procedures should incorporate the exercise of corrective enforcement authority vested with the director. Additionally, DWC and DOI should coordinate efforts and produce a collective agreement of each agency's responsibility for enforcement of all provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. The frivolous controversion determinations thus far forwarded to the division should be addressed in an expeditious manner.

⁴⁸ Alaska Statute 21.36.320(d) states in part "...the director may, after a hearing, order restitution, assess a penalty of not more than \$2,500 for each violation or \$25,000 for engaging in a general business practice in violation of this chapter." Alaska Statute 21.36.320(e) states "If the director determines after a hearing that the person charged knew or should have known that the person was in violation of this chapter, in addition to the penalty prescribed in (d) of this section, a suspension or revocation of the person's license and a penalty of not more than \$25,000 for each violation or \$250,000 for engaging in the general business practice in violation of this chapter may also be ordered by the director."

Unresolved frivolous controversion investigations have fostered frustration on the part of injured workers and contribute to the public's perception of government ineffectiveness. Strict enforcement of the Insurance and Workers' Compensation Acts is essential to fulfilling the legislative intent and maintaining a balance between the interests of insurers and the protection of the public.

Recommendation No. 7

DWC's director should improve controls over review of insurers' annual reports.

DWC has weak controls over collection, review, and recording of data included in insurers' annual reports. Alaska law requires the board establish a format on which to receive the annual reports. The board has established the format in AWCB Bulletins. However, the format as prescribed is not enforced.

In addition to DWC's lack of enforcement of board prescribed directives, we also identified other issues associated with the submission of annual reports such as:

- Lack of support for uninsured employer compensation
- System provided count of compensation types did not reconcile to penalty summary schedules.
- Insurers were assigned multiple codes.
- Independent verification of data was not performed.
- High threshold (10%) on exception report variances.

The annual reporting is a labor intensive and cumbersome process for DWC staff. For calendar year 1997, there were approximately 180 insurers/adjusters required to submit summary information by injured worker. Insurers or adjusters must submit information on all claims paid during the year. This information needs to be reported by type of cost, as prescribed in statute.

Internal control procedures provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives with regard to effectiveness of operations and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It is crucial for DWC to establish internal control procedures, and to enforce those already established, in order to ensure accurate and efficient reporting.

We recommend DWC enforce its established procedures by requiring insurers to submit their information as prescribed by AWCB Bulletins. We also recommend amounts reported to the board be adequately supported, independent verification be performed, annual report summary amounts are reconciled to the workers' compensation data system, and reasonable exception report variances established.

SB

8

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred to Committee: April 13, 1999

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: May 12, 1999

The LABOR AND COMMERCE Committee considered:

CSSB 8(FIN)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8(FIN)

MINIMUM REQUIRED PLUMBING FACILITIES

"An Act relating to the minimum plumbing fixtures required for females and males in the state plumbing code; and providing for an effective date."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute HCS CS SB 8 (LTC) the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) _____

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) DOT/PP

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<u>John Harris</u>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Simon McCord</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<u>Ann Kelly</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

Ann Kelly

5-12-99

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 8(L&C)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): SENATORS DONLEY, Tim Kelly, Wilken

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to the minimum plumbing fixtures required for females and
2 males in the state plumbing code; and providing for an effective date."

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 * Section 1. AS 18.60.705(a) is amended to read:

5 (a) Except as provided otherwise in this section, and unless the department
6 adopts by regulation a later edition of the following publications or a later version of
7 another nationally recognized code approved by the legislature by law, the following
8 publications are adopted as the minimum plumbing code for the state:

9 (1) paragraphs 101.3 - 101.5.6, 103.5.1.1 - 103.5.1.4, 103.5.3.5,
10 103.5.4.2, 103.5.5.1 - 103.5.5.2, 103.5.6.1 - 103.5.6.3, and 103.8 - 103.8.2 of chapter
11 1, chapters 2 - 14, and the appendices A through L of the 1997 edition of the Uniform
12 Plumbing Code published by the International Association of Plumbing and
13 Mechanical Officials and adopted at the 67th annual conference, September 1996,
14 excluding Table 4.1, "Minimum Plumbing Facilities"; [" "] and adding Appendix

1 Chapter 29, Table A - 29 - A, "Minimum Plumbing Fixtures," of the 1997 edition of
2 the Uniform Building Code published in April 1997 by the International Council of
3 Building Officials, except that for the category identified in Table A - 29 - A as
4 "Assembly places--Auditoriums, convention halls, dance floors, lodge rooms,
5 stadiums and casinos," when the category is applied to auditoriums, convention
6 halls, stadiums, and casinos, the ratios

7 (A) indicating the number of water closets required for
8 females are changed to provide the following:

9 (i) four water closets for 1 - 50 females;

10 (ii) six water closets for 51 - 100 females;

11 (iii) 10 water closets for 101 - 200 females;

12 (iv) 14 water closets for 201 - 400 females; and

13 (v) one additional water closet for each 100 females

14 over 400 females; and

15 (B) indicating the number of lavatories required for females
16 and males are changed to

17 (i) one lavatory for each water closet up to four
18 water closets; and

19 (ii) one additional lavatory for each two additional
20 water closets beyond four water closets;

21 (2) the 1997 edition of the Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa, and Hot Tub
22 Code published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials
23 and adopted at the 67th annual conference, September 1996, excluding pages 1 - 8 of
24 Part I, Administration; and

25 (3) the 1997 edition of the Uniform Solar Energy Code published by
26 the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials and adopted at the
27 67th annual conference, September 1996, excluding pages 1 - 7 of Part I,
28 Administration.

29 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect January 1, 2000.

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Juneau, Alaska 99801-2105

MEMORANDUM

May 6, 1999

SUBJECT: Amendment to CSSB 8(FIN) (plumbing fixtures) (Work Order No. 21-LS0074\W.1)

TO: Representative Norman Rokeberg, Chair
House Labor and Commerce Committee
Attn: Janet

FROM: 
Theresa Bannister
Legislative Counsel

You have asked how dance floors and lodge rooms would be treated if the amendment described above as "W.1" were adopted. The following is my reading of the bill and the amendment.

The bill changes the plumbing fixture requirements of one category of Table A - 29 - A of the 1997 edition of the Uniform Building Code. That category establishes plumbing fixture requirements for auditoriums, convention halls, dance floors, lodge rooms, stadiums, and casinos. As the bill reads now, the bill's proposed plumbing fixture ratios apply to all of these facilities in the category. If the proposed amendment W.1 is added to the bill, the ratios identified in the bill will apply only to auditoriums, convention halls, stadiums, and casinos. For the other subjects not covered by amendment W.1 (dance floors and lodge rooms), the ratios in Table A - 29 - A, unchanged by the bill, would apply.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

TLB:glc
99-245.glc

Attachment



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

APR 14 1999

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Norm Rokeberg, Chair
House Labor & Commerce Committee

FROM: Senator Dave Donley *DD*

DATE: April 14, 1999

RE: Hearing request for CS for SB8(FIN)

I request that you schedule Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 8 (FIN) "An Act relating to the minimum plumbing fixtures required for females and males in the state plumbing code."

Senate Bill 8 amends current statute and specifically addresses the number of toilet facilities provided for women in "assembly places." The current table in statute does provide a slightly elevated number of facilities for women in comparison to those provided for men, but the ratio does not meet the demand. SB 8 (FIN) will amend table A-29-A currently in statute to increase the minimum number of women's toilets.

Common sense tells us there is a serious problem with a shortage of female facilities in large assembly buildings. Extremely long lines outside the women's restroom at sporting events, concerts and other events are common. Senate Bill 8 will reduce the current excessive waiting time to use the facilities for women who attend large public events in buildings constructed or expanded after January 1, 2000.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request. If you or your staff should have any questions, please contact myself or Simone Sanders of my staff at 465-3892.

DD/srs

Vice-Chair, Senate Finance Committee • Chair, Capital Budget Subcommittee • Co-Chair, Anchorage Caucus
MEMBER: Senate Judiciary Committee • Senate Labor & Commerce Committee • Legislative Council

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A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE HOUSE
TO: CSSB 8(FIN)

BY REPRESENTATIVE ROKEBERG

- 1 Page 2, line 5:
- 2 Delete "casinos"
- 3 Insert "casinos, when the category is applied to auditoriums, convention halls,
- 4 stadiums, and casinos."

MEMORANDUM
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**STATE OF ALASKA**

TO: Rep. Rokeberg

DATE: April 27, 1999

THRU: Dwight Perkins
Deputy Commissioner

FILE: pottypar.doc

FROM: Al Dwyer 
Director, LS&S

PHONE: 465-4855

SUBJECT: Potty Parity Bill

Pursuant to your request:

There is no definition of "dance floor" or "Lodge room" in the UBC. However, based on my own experience as a Building Official and on advice from Chris Roust, CBJ Building Official, a dance floor is a portion of the floor area specifically designated for dancing. A lodge room is a room in a private club that is used for club rituals, wedding receptions etc. (usually not the bar area).

Mr. Roust's Phone number is 586-5230

FISCAL NOTE

 No. 01
**STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

 Bill Version: CSSB 8 (STA)

 (S) Publish Date: 4-8-99

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____	Dept. Affected <u>DOT&PF</u>
Title <u>An Act relating to the number of toilets in womens restrooms in certain facilities</u>	BRU <u>Commissioners Office</u>
Sponsor <u>Senator Donley</u>	Component _____
Requester <u>(S) FIN</u>	Component Serial No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants & Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1037 GF/Mental Health	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other (Specify Type)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

 Estimate of any current year (FY99) cost: 0.0
POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The bill, as written, has no fiscal affect on the Department.

Prepared by <u>Dennis Poshard, Legislative Liaison</u>	Phone <u>465-3904</u>
Division <u>Office of the Commissioner</u>	Date/Time <u>3/26/99 9:01 AM</u>
Approved by Commissioner <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>3/30/99</u>
Agency <u>Department of Transportation and Public Facilities</u>	

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APR 20 1999

SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Norm Rokeberg, Chair
House Labor & Commerce Committee

FROM: Senator Dave Donley *D*

DATE: April 20, 1999

RE: Hearing request for CS for SB 8 (FIN)

I request that you schedule Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 8 (FIN) "An Act relating to the minimum plumbing fixtures required for females and males in the state plumbing code."

Senate Bill 8 amends current statute and specifically addresses the number of toilet facilities provided for women in "assembly places." The current table in statute does provide a slightly elevated number of facilities for women in comparison to those provided for men, but the ratio does not meet the demand. SB 8 (FIN) will amend table A-29-A currently in statute to increase the minimum number of women's toilets.

Common sense tells us there is a serious problem with a shortage of female facilities in large assembly buildings. Extremely long lines outside the women's restroom at sporting events, concerts and other events are common. Senate Bill 8 will reduce the current excessive waiting time to use the facilities for women who attend large public events in buildings constructed or expanded after January 1, 2000.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request. If you or your staff should have any questions, please contact myself or Simone Sanders of my staff at 465-3892.

Previously requested on: April 14, 1999

DD/hn

Vice-Chair, Senate Finance Committee • Chair, Capital Budget Subcommittee • Co-Chair, Anchorage Caucus
MEMBER: Senate Judiciary Committee • Senate Labor & Commerce Committee • Legislative Council

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SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

APR 28 1999

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Norm Rokeberg, Chair
House Labor & Commerce Committee

FROM: Senator Dave Donley *TD*

DATE: April 28, 1999

RE: Hearing request for CS for SB 8 (FIN)

I request that you schedule Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 8 (FIN) "An Act relating to the minimum plumbing fixtures required for females and males in the state plumbing code."

Senate Bill 8 amends current statute and specifically addresses the number of toilet facilities provided for women in "assembly places." The current table in statute does provide a slightly elevated number of facilities for women in comparison to those provided for men, but the ratio does not meet the demand. SB 8 (FIN) will amend table A-29-A currently in statute to increase the minimum number of women's toilets.

Common sense tells us there is a serious problem with a shortage of female facilities in large assembly buildings. Extremely long lines outside the women's restroom at sporting events, concerts and other events are common. Senate Bill 8 will reduce the current excessive waiting time to use the facilities for women who attend large public events in buildings constructed or expanded after January 1, 2000.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of this request. If you or your staff should have any questions, please contact myself or Hans Neidig of my staff at 465-3892.

Previously requested on: April 14, 1999 and April 20, 1999

DD/hn
Vice-Chair, Senate Finance Committee • Chair, Capital Budget Subcommittee • Co-Chair, Anchorage Caucus
MEMBER: Senate Judiciary Committee • Senate Labor & Commerce Committee • Legislative Council

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SENATOR DAVE DONLEY

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SPONSOR STATEMENT

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 8 (FIN)

"AN ACT RELATING TO THE MINIMUM PLUMBING FIXTURES REQUIRED FOR FEMALES AND MALES IN THE STATE PLUMBING CODE"

Senate Bill 8 amends existing plumbing code in AS 18.60.705 to more closely resemble the national standard and increase the minimum number of women's toilet facilities in assembly places. **SB 8 will only apply to new construction and buildings that have been remodeled to increase occupancy capacity.**

Senate Bill 8 amends current statute and specifically addresses the number of toilet facilities provided for women in "assembly places." The current table in statute does provide a slightly elevated number of facilities for women in comparison to those provided for men, but the ratio does not meet the demand. SB 8 (FIN) will amend table A-29-A currently in statute to increase the minimum number of women's toilets.

Common sense tells us there is a serious problem with a shortage of female facilities in large assembly buildings. Extremely long lines outside the women's restroom at sporting events, concerts and other events are common. Senate Bill 8 will reduce the current excessive waiting time to use the facilities for women who attend large public events in buildings constructed or expanded after January 1, 2000.

The basis of the current building code for plumbing fixtures, water flows and usage is from research done in 1924 by the U.S. Bureau of Standards. Our society has changed significantly since 1924 when women rarely ventured outside the home. In 1999, women are in public every day. They go to ballgames, festivals, concerts, stadiums, arenas, assembly halls, conference halls, plays, movie theatres, churches, etc.... Unlike 1924, in 1999 there are no public places or places of work that you will not find women.

Women have health problems that require their more frequent use of restroom facilities. One study reported that 50% of women over the age of 18 have an incontinence problem. Childbirth is the largest contributing factor to this and when such women are forced to stand in long lines to use the bathroom, they can be in

Vice-Chair, Senate Finance Committee • Chair, Capital Budget Subcommittee • Co-Chair, Anchorage Caucus
MEMBER: Senate Judiciary Committee • Senate Labor & Commerce Committee • Legislative Council

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considerable pain. Additionally, it physically takes longer for women to use restroom facilities. A study done by Cornell University determined men averaged 45 seconds and women averaged 80 seconds to "go to the bathroom." Another similar survey found that men average 47 seconds in the restroom while women take 91 seconds.

Other states have already enacted "potty parity" laws. In Tennessee and six other states, the ratio is 2:1. In Texas the ratio is not less than 2:1 in facilities where the public congregates. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota have a 3:1 ratio while Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania has a ratio of 3.75:1. Washington State has the highest ratio of women's to men's facilities of 4:1 in all public buildings. SB 8 (FIN) only requires up to a 2.7/1 ratio depending on the size of the facility.

DD/srs



SENATOR DAVE DONLEY

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate Bill 8 Talking Points "Minimum Required Plumbing Facilities" (updated 4/7/99)

- 1 - Common sense tells us there is a serious problem with a shortage of female facilities in large assembly buildings. From personal experience long lines outside the women's restrooms at sporting events, concerts and other events are common.
- 2 - The basis of the current building code for plumbing fixtures, water flows and usage is from research done in 1924 by the U.S. Bureau of Standards.
- 3 - Our society has changed since 1924. In 1924, women in the United States did not work outside the home. When they did go to public places, it was considered a social sin to use the restroom. Women did not leave the home when they were pregnant or for the next 18-24 months while they were caring for their newborn children. In 1999, women are in public every day. They go to ballgames, festivals, concerts, stadiums, arenas, assembly halls, conference halls, plays, movie theatres, churches, etc.... There are no public places or places of work that you will not find women.
- 4 - A study done by Cornell University determined men averaged 45 seconds and women averaged 80 seconds to "go to the bathroom." Another similar survey found that men average 47 seconds in the restroom while women take 91 seconds.
- 5 - Women have health problems that affect their need to use facilities in public buildings - a study done in the Columbus, Indiana "Republic" reported that 50% of women over the age of 18 have an incontinence problem. It states that childbirth is the largest contributing factor to this and when women are forced to stand in long lines to use the bathroom, they are in tremendous pain.
- 6 - Other states have already enacted "potty parity" laws. In Tennessee and six other states, the ratio is 2:1. In Texas the ratio is **not less than 2:1** in facilities where the public congregates. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota have a 3:1 ratio while Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania has a ratio of 3.75:1. Washington State has the highest ratio of women's to men's facilities of 4:1 in all public buildings.

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MEMBER: Senate Judiciary Committee • Senate Labor & Commerce Committee • Legislative Council

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SENATOR DAVE DONLEY

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate Bill 8 Table Comparison

RATIO	# OF TOILETS IN	
	TABLE A-29-A (currently in statute)	TABLE 4.1 (national standard)
1-50 women	3	3
51-100 women	4	4
101-200 women	6	8
201-400 women	8	11
401-525 women	9	12
526-650 women	10	13
651-775 women	11	14
776-900 women	12	15
2500 women	24	27
4500 women	40	43
**size of Sullivan Arena		
5000 women	44	47
7500 women	64	67
10000 women	84	87

RATIO	# OF TOILETS IN SB8(FIN)
1-50 women	4
51-100 women	6
101-200 women	10
201-400 women	14
401-500 women	15
501-600 women	16
601-700 women	17
701-800 women	18
801-900 women	19
901-1000 women	20
2500 women	35
4500 women	55
**size of Sullivan Arena	
5000 women	60
7500 women	85
10,000 women	110

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SENATOR DAVE DONLEY
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

**Senate Bill 8 (FIN)
Ratio of Women's to Men's Facilities**

	<u># OF FACILITIES</u>		<u># OF FACILITIES</u>	<u>RATIO</u>
900 women	19	900 men	7	2.7/1
2500 women	35	2500 men	15	2.3/1
4500 women	55	4500 men	25	2.2/1
5000 women	60	5000 men	28	2.1/1
7500 wcmen	85	7500 men	35	2.4/1
10000 women	110	10000 men	58	1.89/1

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Collateral references. — Liability of owner or occupant of premises for injury or death resulting from contact of crane, derrick, or other movable machine with electric line. 14 ALR4th 913.

Liability for injury or death resulting when object is manually brought into contact with, or close proximity to, electric line. 33 ALR4th 809.

Sec. 18.60.690. Nonapplicability to certain activities. AS 18.60.670 — 18.60.695 do not apply to

- (1) activities relating to high voltage overhead conductors or their supporting structures conducted by persons authorized by the operator or owner of high voltage overhead conductors or their supporting structures;
- (2) work done on telephone or communication circuits or their supporting structures;
- (3) the operation or maintenance of equipment traveling or moving upon fixed rails of a railroad; or
- (4) emergency situations in which life is endangered. (§ 1 ch 83 SLA 1972)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 42.20.038. Re-numbered in 1972.

Sec. 18.60.695. Definitions. In AS 18.60.670 — 18.60.695,

- (1) "high voltage" means a voltage in excess of 750 volts between conductors or between any single conductor and the ground;
- (2) "overhead lines or overhead conductors" means all bare or insulated electrical conductors installed aboveground except those that are deenergized and grounded or enclosed in iron pipe or other metal covering of equal strength. (§ 1 ch 83 SLA 1972)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 42.20.039. Re-numbered in 1972.

Article 8. Plumbing Code.

Section
 705. Plumbing code
 710. Duties of the department
 715. Administration
 720. Cost of permits

Section
 725. Enforcement; reinspection
 730. Penalty for violations
 735. Borough or city regulation
 740. Definitions

Collateral references. — 13 Am. Jur. 2d, Buildings, § 29.

39A C.J.S., Health and Environment, §§ 28-32.

Sec. 18.60.705. Plumbing code. (a) [See delayed amendment note.] Except as provided otherwise in this section, and unless the department adopts by regulation a later edition of the following publications or a later version of another nationally recognized code approved by the legislature by law, the following publications are adopted as the minimum plumbing code for the state:

- (1) paragraphs 101.3 — 101.5.6, 103.5.1.1 — 103.5.1.4, 103.5.3.5, 103.5.4.2, 103.5.5.1 — 103.5.5.2, 103.5.6.1 — 103.5.6.3, and 103.8 — 103.8.2 of chapter 1, chapters 2 — 14 and the appendices A through L of the 1997 edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials and adopted at the 67th annual conference, September 1996, excluding Table 4.1, "Minimum Plumbing Facilities;" and adding Appendix Chapter 29, Table A — 29 — A, "Minimum Plumbing Fixtures," of the 1997 edition of the Uniform Building Code published in April 1997 by the International Council of Building Officials;
- (2) the 1997 edition of the Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa, and Hot Tub Code published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials and adopted at the

67th annual conference, September 1996, excluding pages 1 — 8 of Part I, Administration; and

(3) the 1997 edition of the Uniform Solar Energy Code published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials and adopted at the 61st annual conference, September 1996, excluding pages 1 — 7 of Part I, Administration.

(h) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, the use of a pipe or pipe fitting containing more than 8.0 percent lead, or of solder or flux containing more than 0.2 percent lead, in the installation or repair of a public water system or in the installation or repair of a residential or nonresidential facility that provides water for human consumption is prohibited. This subsection does not apply to the use of leaded joints necessary for cast iron pipe.

(c) Notwithstanding (a) of this section, a single-wall heat exchanger may

(1) the heat transfer medium is water type or propylene type glycol;

(2) the pressure of the heat transfer medium is limited to a maximum of 30 square inch by an approved safety relief valve; and

(3) the heat exchanger is prominently and permanently labeled with instructions concerning (1) and (2) of this subsection. (§ 1 ch 15 SLA 1972; am § 1 ch 88 SLA 1980; am § 1 ch 101 SLA 1988; am § 3 ch 29 SLA 1991; am §§ 2, 3 ch 2 SLA 1996; am § 1 ch 49 SLA 1998)

Delayed amendment of subsection (a). — Until January 1, 1999, subsection (a) reads as follows: "Except as provided otherwise in this section, the following publications are adopted as the minimum plumbing code for the state:

"(1) paragraphs 101.3 — 101.5.6, 103.5.1.1 — 103.5.1.4, 103.5.3 — 103.5.3.7, 103.5.4.2, 103.5.5.1 — 103.5.5.2, 103.5.6.1 — 103.5.6.3, and 103.8 — 103.8.2 of chapter 1, chapters 2 — 14, and the appendices of the 1994 edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials and adopted at the 64th annual conference, September 1993;

"(2) the 1994 edition of the Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa, and Hot Tub Code published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials and adopted at the 64th annual conference, September 1993, excluding pages 1 — 8 of Part I, Administration; and

"(3) the 1994 edition of the Uniform Solar Energy Code published by the International Association of

Plumbing and Mechanical Officials and adopted at the 64th annual conference, September 1993, excluding pages 1 — 7 of Part I, Administration."

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 18.60.680. Renumbered in 1972.

Cross references. — For certificates of fitness required to perform work subject to this section, see AS 18.62.010. For provisions relating to regulations implementing the 1998 amendments to subsection (a), see § 2, ch. 49, SLA 1998 in the 1998 Temporary and Special Acts.

Effect of amendments. — The 1991 amendment, effective June 12, 1991, rewrote subsection (a).

The 1996 amendment, effective May 30, 1996, rewrote subsection (a) and added subsection (c).

The 1998 amendment, effective January 1, 1999, rewrote subsection (a).

Editor's notes. — Section 3, ch. 101, SLA 1988 provides that (b) of this section "applies to the installation or repair of a water system or plumbing begun on or after June 5, 1988."

Sec. 18.60.710. Duties of the department. The department is responsible for the administration of the code. The department may adopt regulations designed for maximum practical implementation of the code, and may grant exceptions from specific code provisions, where distance or other factors make implementation impractical. Specific consideration shall be given to outlying villages and sparsely populated areas to ensure that AS 18.60.705 — 18.60.740 will not impose an undue financial burden. The department may by regulation designate appropriate inspection to a public or private utility company. A company so designated may refuse utility connections if an installation does not meet the requirements of this code. (§ 1 ch 15 SLA 1972)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 18.60.690. Renumbered in 1972.

Sec. 18.60.715. Administration. (a) The code applies to all new construction, all new work in relocated buildings, and to any alteration, repairs, or reconstruction of buildings except as provided otherwise under AS 18.60.705 — 18.60.740.

(b) The department may inspect work installed, removed, altered, or replaced on any plumbing, gas or drainage piping, plumbing fixture, water heater, or water treating equipment in a building or other location. A permit or inspection is not required for the following work: the stopping of leaks in drains, soil, waste, or vent pipes, the clearing of stoppages in or repairing of leaks in pipe valves or fixtures, and repairs or alterations not of a substantive nature that can be reasonably exempted from inspection.

(c) Nothing in AS 18.60.705 — 18.60.740 prohibits a person from performing plumbing work on the person's own property.

(d) The department may adopt regulations establishing fees for inspections conducted under AS 18.60.705 — 18.60.740. Fees may be established under this section only for inspections requested by the owner of a structure.

(e) The department shall maintain a record of all plumbing inspections performed by it and of all inspection fees and permit fees collected by it. (§ 1 ch 15 SLA 1972; am § 2 ch 88 SLA 1980)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 18.60.700. Re-numbered in 1972. In 1994 "section" was substituted for "chapter" in the second sentence of subsection (d) to correct a manifest error in § 2, ch. 88, SLA 1980.

Sec. 18.60.720. Cost of permits. (a) If the department by regulation requires permits for plumbing work, fees may not exceed the following:

- (1) for issuing each permit \$2.00;
- (2) a permit for each
 - (A) plumbing fixture or trap or set of fixtures on one trap, including water, drainage piping and backflow protection 1.50;
 - (B) building sewer or trailer park sewer 5.00;
 - (C) drain in rainwater system 2.00;
 - (D) cesspool 5.00;
 - (E) private sewage disposal system 10.00;
 - (F) water heater and/or vent 1.50;
 - (G) gas piping system of one to five outlets 1.50;
 - (H) gas piping system of six or more outlets, per outlet30;
 - (I) industrial waste pretreatment interceptor, including its trap and vent, but excluding kitchen type grease interceptors functioning as fixture traps 1.00;
 - (J) installation, alteration, or repair of water piping or water treating equipment 1.50;
 - (K) repair or alteration of drainage or vent piping 1.50;
 - (L) lawn sprinkler system or any one meter which includes backflow protection devices 2.00;
- (3) for vacuum breakers or backflow protective devices on tanks, vats, or for installation on unprotected plumbing fixtures including necessary water piping
 - (A) one to five 2.00;
 - (B) over five, each30;

(b) The department shall keep a record of all fees collected and all inspections performed. (§ 1 ch 15 SLA 1972)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 18.60.710. Re-numbered in 1972.

Sec. 18.60.725. Enforcement; reinspection. (a) A department inspector shall give written notice to the owner of a constructed premise or the contractor of a premise under construction of each violation of the code. The notice of violation must accurately describe the violation and give specific reference to the section and paragraph of the code. In addition, the notice must prescribe the necessary changes so that the work will comply with the code.

(b) In ca or incom presentati connection

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(b) In case of complaints by a contractor, builder, or installer charging arbitrary actions or incompetence on the part of an inspector, the commissioner, after reviewing written presentation of the dispute, may require reinspection by a new inspector who has no connection with either disputant. (§ 1 ch 15 SLA 1972)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 18.60.720. Renumbered in 1972.

Sec. 18.60.730. Penalty for violations. A person who violates a provision of the code, and who, after receiving the notification required by AS 18.60.725, refuses to correct the violation, after proof of the violation, is subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000. (§ 1 ch 15 SLA 1972)

Sec. 18.60.735. Borough or city regulation. AS 18.60.705 — 18.60.740 do not affect the authority of a municipality to prescribe by ordinance, rule, or order, standards for their respective areas of jurisdiction no less stringent than those established under AS 18.60.705. AS 18.60.705 — 18.60.740 are not intended to duplicate or preempt code administration or enforcement by municipalities. An organized municipality or unorganized village having less than 2,500 population is exempt from the provisions of AS 18.60.705 — 18.60.740. (§ 1 ch 15 SLA 1972; am § 27 ch 30 SLA 1992)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 18.60.740. Renumbered in 1972. Effect of amendments. — The 1992 amendment. effective May 16, 1992, made a section reference substitution in the second sentence and made a stylistic change.

Sec. 18.60.740. Definitions. In AS 18.60.705 — 18.60.740 (1) "code" means the code adopted under AS 18.60.705; (2) "commissioner" means the commissioner of labor; (3) "department" means the Department of Labor; (4) "inspector" means a qualified inspector employed by, designated by, or under contract to the Department of Labor. (§ 1 ch 15 SLA 1972; am § 3 ch-38 SLA 1980; am § 2 ch 101 SLA 1988; am § 4 ch 2 SLA 1996)

Revisor's notes. — Enacted as AS 18.60.750. Renumbered in 1972. Effect of amendments. — The 1996 amendment, effective May 30, 1996, made a section reference substitution in subsection (1).

Article 9. Safety Glazing.

Table with 2 columns: Section and description. Rows include 750. Labeling required, 755. Safety glazing materials required, 760. Employees not liable, 765. Penalty, 770. Local ordinances, 780. Definitions.

Collateral references. — 39A C.J.S., Health and Environment, §§ 28-52.

Sec. 18.60.750. Labeling required. (a) Each lite of safety glazing material manufactured, distributed, imported, sold for use, or installed in hazardous locations in the state shall be permanently labeled by etching, sandblasting, firing of ceramic material, hot-die stamping, transparent pressure sensitive labels, or by other suitable means to ensure that the labeling will be permanent. The label must identify the manufacturer, fabricator, seller, or installer, the thickness and type of safety glazing material, and the fact that the material meets the test requirements of the American National Standards Institute Standard (ANSI Standard) Z-97.1-1972.

MEMORANDUM
Mechanical Inspection**STATE OF ALASKA**
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Standards & Safety Division

TO: Dwight Perkins
Special Assistant

DATE: 1-29-1999

THRU: Al Dwyer, Director Labor Standards and
Safety
&
Randy Carr, Chief Labor Standards

FROM: Peter Jurczak *PJ*
Plumbing Inspector

FILE:

SUBJECT: SB NO. 8

A review of UBC Table A-29-A Minimum Plumbing Fixtures and UPC Table 4-1 Minimum Plumbing Facilities disclosed that the UPC Table 4-1 generally requires more toilets for both males and females. UPC Table 4-1 determines the total occupant load of a building based on minimum exiting requirements which are found in UBC Table 10-A- Minimum Egress Requirements. The occupant load factor used by UPC Table 4-1 results in an occupant load that is greater than the total occupant load used in UBC Table A-29-A, therefore the UPC Table 4-1 results in higher numbers of plumbing fixtures. The UBC Table A-29-A does not refer to UBC Table 10-A Minimum Egress Requirements for occupant load factor, it has the occupant load factor for each type of building designated in the table.

As a comparison of the two tables I calculated the required number of plumbing fixtures for three different types of occupancies, a 5000 square foot auditorium, a 5000 square foot restaurant, and a 10,000 square foot office building. The results are provided in examples 1-3 for your review. Generally the UPC Table 4-1 required more fixtures than UBC Table A-29-A, mainly because of a higher occupancy load.

Both the UBC and UPC have adopted changes to the tables regarding the issue of fixture parity for male and females over the years. From experience as an inspector reviewing plans of buildings the UBC Table A-29-A seems to use a more realistic number of occupants to calculate the minimum required plumbing fixtures. The UPC Table 4-1 however seems to have progressed farther in requiring more plumbing fixtures for females in some occupancies.

Table A-29

Plumbing Fixture Comparison-UBC Table 4-1
Group B Occupancy, 5000 ft² Restaurant

Example #2

<p>UBC Table A-29-A Occupancy load factor=30 ft² per occupants</p> <p>$\frac{5000 \text{ ft}^2}{30 \text{ ft}^2} = 166 \text{ Occupants}$</p> <p>$\frac{166 \text{ Occupants}}{2} = 83 \text{ males}$ 83 females</p> <p>Required Plbg fixtures</p> <p>83 males=3 water closets 83 females=3 water closets</p>	<p>UPC Table 4-1 Occ. Load factor = 15 ft² per occupants</p> <p>$\frac{5000 \text{ ft}^2}{15 \text{ ft}^2} = 333 \text{ Occupants}$</p> <p>$\frac{333}{2} = 167 \text{ males}$ 167 females</p> <p>Required Plbg fixtures</p> <p>167 males = 3 waterclosets 2 urinals 167 females=5 waterclosets based on footnote #14</p>
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Results: UPC Table 4-1 requires greater # of fixtures based on a lower occupancy load factor.

<p>UBC A-29-A</p> <p>Male-3 waterclosets</p> <p>Female-3 waterclosets</p>	<p>UPC Table 4-1</p> <p>Male=3 water closets 2 urinals female=5 waterclosets</p>
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Table A-29

Plumbing Fixture Comparison-UBC Table 4-1
Group B Occupancy, 10,000 ft² Office Building

Example #3

<p>UBC Table A-29-A Occupancy load factor=200 ft² per occupants</p> <p>$\frac{10,000 \text{ ft}^2}{200 \text{ ft}^2} = 50 \text{ Occupants}$</p> <p>50 Occupants = 25 males, 25 females</p> <p>2</p> <p>Required Plbg fixtures</p> <p>25 males=2 water closets 0 urinals 25 females=2 water closets</p>	<p>UPC Table 4-1 Occ. Load factor = 100 ft² per occupants</p> <p>$\frac{10,000 \text{ ft}^2}{100 \text{ ft}^2} = 100 \text{ Occupants}$</p> <p>100=50 males 2 50 females</p> <p>Required Plbg fixtures</p> <p>50 males = 1 waterclosets 1 urinal 50 females=3 waterclosets</p>
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Results: UPC requires more plbg. Fixtures based on lower occupancy load factor and table - 4- 1

<p>UBC A-29-A</p> <p>Male-2 waterclosets</p> <p>Female-2 waterclosets</p>	<p>UPC Table 4-1</p> <p>Male=1 water closets 1 urinals female=3 waterclosets</p>
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Appendix Chapter 29 MINIMUM PLUMBING FIXTURES

SECTION 2905 — GENERAL

Each building shall be provided with sanitary facilities, including provisions for accessibility in accordance with Chapter 11. Plumbing fixtures shall be provided for the type of building occupancy with the minimum numbers as shown in Table A-29-A. The

number of fixtures are the minimum required as shown in Table A-29-A and are assumed to be based on 50 percent male and 50 percent female. The occupant load factors shall be as shown in Table A-29-A.

EXCEPTION: Where circumstances dictate that a different ratio is needed, the adjustment shall be approved by the building official.

TABLE A-29-A—MINIMUM PLUMBING FIXTURES^{1,2,3}

TYPE OF BUILDING OR OCCUPANCY ⁴	WATER CLOSETS ¹ (fixtures per person)		LAVATORIES ² (fixtures per person)		BATHTUB OR SHOWER (fixtures per person)
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
For the occupancies listed below, use 30 square feet (2.78 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group A Conference rooms, dining rooms, drinking establishments, exhibit rooms, gymnasiums, lounges, stages and similar uses including restaurants classified as Group B Occupancies	1:1-25 2:26-75 3:76-125 4:126-200 5:201-300 6:301-400 Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 200 males or 150 females.	1:1-25 2:26-75 3:76-125 4:126-200 5:201-300 6:301-400	one for each water closet up to four; then one for each two additional water closets		
For the assembly occupancies listed below, use the number of fixed seating or, where no fixed seating is provided, use 15 square feet (1.39 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Assembly places— Auditoriums, convention halls, dance floors, lodge rooms, stadiums and casinos	1:1-50 2:51-100 3:101-150 4:151-300 Over 300 males, add one fixture for each additional 200, and over 400 females add one for each 125.	3:1-50 4:51-100 6:101-200 8:201-400	1:1-200 2:201-400 3:401-750 Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons.	1:1-200 2:201-400 3:401-750	
For the assembly occupancies listed below, use the number of fixed seating or, where no fixed seating is provided, use 30 square feet (2.29 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Worship places Principal assembly area Worship places Educational and activity unit	one per 150 one per 125	one per 75 one per 75	one per two water closets one per two water closets		
For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group B Offices or public buildings	1:1-15 2:16-35 3:36-55 Over 55, add one for each 50 persons.	1:1-15 2:16-35 3:36-55	one per two water closets		
For the occupancies listed below, use 50 square feet (4.65 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group E Schools—for staff use All schools	1:1-15 2:16-35 3:36-55 Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons.	1:1-15 2:16-35 3:36-55	one per 40 one per 40		
Schools—for student use Day care	1:1-20 2:21-50 Over 50, add one fixture for each additional 50 persons.	1:1-20 2:21-50	1:1-25 2:26-50 Over 50, add one fixture for each additional 50 persons.	1:1-25 2:26-50	
Elementary Secondary	one per 30 one per 40	one per 25 one per 30	one per 35 one per 40	one per 35 one per 40	
For the occupancies listed below, use 50 square feet (4.65 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Education Facilities other than Group E Others (colleges, universities, adult centers, etc.)	one per 40	one per 30	one per 40	one per 40	

(Continued)

APPENDIX
 PLUMBING FIXTURES
 APPENDIX
 STRUCTURE

TABLE A-29-A—MINIMUM PLUMBING FIXTURES^{1,2,3}—(Continued)

TYPE OF BUILDING OR OCCUPANCY ⁴	WATER CLOSETS ⁵ (fixtures per person)		LAVATORIES ⁶ (fixtures per person)		BATHTUB OR SHOWER (fixtures per person)
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
For the occupancies listed below, use 2,000 square feet (185.8 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group F Workshop, foundries and similar establishments, and Group H Occupancies	1:1-10 2:11-25 3:26-50 4:51-75 5:76-100 Over 100, add one fixture for each additional 300 persons.	1:1-10 2:11-25 3:26-50 4:51-75 5:76-100	one for each two water closets		one shower for each 15 persons exposed to excessive heat or to skin contamination with irritating materials
For the occupancies listed below, use the designated application and 200 square feet (18.58 m ²) per occupant of the general use area for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group I Hospital waiting rooms Hospital general use areas	one per room (usable by either sex)		one per room		
	1:1-15 2:16-35 3:36-55 Over 55, add one fixture for each additional 40 persons.	1:1-15 3:16-35 4:36-55	one per each two water closets		
Hospitals Patient room Ward room	one per room one per eight patients		one per room one per 10 patients		one per room one per 20 patients
Jails and reformatories Cell Exercise room	one per cell one per exercise room		one per cell one per exercise room		
Other institutions (on each occupied floor)	one per 25	one per 25	one per 10	one per 10	one per eight
For the occupancies listed below, use 200 square feet (18.58 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group M Retail or wholesale stores	1:1-50 2:51-100 3:101-400 Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 500 males and one for each 150 females.	1:1-50 2:51-100 3:101-200 4:201-300 5:301-400	one for each two water closets		
For Group R Occupancies, dwelling units and hotel guest rooms, use the chart. For congregate residences, use 200 square feet (18.58 m ²) for Group R, Division 1 Occupancies and 300 square feet (27.87 m ²) for Group R, Division 3 Occupancies for the minimum plumbing fixtures.					
Group R Dwelling units Hotel guest rooms	one per dwelling unit one per guest room		one per dwelling unit one per guest room		one per dwelling unit one per guest room
Congregate residences	one per 10 Add one fixture for each additional 25 males and one for each 20 females.	one per 8 Add one fixture for each additional 25 males and one for each additional 20 females.	one per 12 Over 12, add one fixture for each additional 20 males and one for each additional 15 females	one per 12 Over 12, add one fixture for each additional 20 males and one for each additional 15 females	one per eight For females, add one bathtub per 30. Over 150, add one per 20.
For the occupancies listed below, use 5,000 square feet (464.5 m ²) per occupant for the minimum number of plumbing fixtures.					
Group S Warehouses	1:1-10 2:11-25 3:26-50 4:51-75 5:76-100 Over 100, add one for each 300 males and females.	1:1-10 2:11-25 3:26-50 4:51-75 5:76-100	one per 40 occupants of each sex		one shower for each 15 persons exposed to excessive heat or to skin contamination with poisonous, infectious or irritating materials

NOTE: Occupant loads over 30 shall have one drinking fountain for each 150 occupants.

¹The figures shown are based on one fixture being the minimum required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction thereof.

²Drinking fountains shall not be installed in toilet rooms.

³When the design occupant load is less than 10 persons, a facility usable by either sex may be approved by the building official.

⁴Any category not mentioned specifically or about which there are any questions shall be classified by the building official and included in the category which it most nearly resembles, based on the expected use of the plumbing facilities.

⁵Where urinals are provided, one water closet less than the number specified may be provided for each urinal installed, except the number of water closets in such cases shall not be reduced to less than one half of the minimum specified.

⁶Twenty-four inches (610 mm) of wash sink or 18 inches (457 mm) of a circular basin, when provided with water outlets for such space, shall be considered equivalent to one lavatory.

PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FIXTURE FITTINGS

TABLE 4-1
Minimum Plumbing Facilities¹

Each building shall be provided with sanitary facilities, including provisions for the physically handicapped as prescribed by the Department having jurisdiction. For requirements for the handicapped, ANSI A117.1-1992, Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities, may be used.

The total occupant load shall be determined by minimum seating requirements. The minimum number of fixtures shall be calculated at fifty (50) percent male and fifty (50) percent female based on the total occupant load.

Type of Building or Occupancy ²	Water Closets ¹⁴ (Fixtures per Person)		Urinals ^{15, 10} (Fixtures per Person)	Lavatories (Fixtures per Person)		Bathubs or Showers (Fixtures per Person)	Drinking Fountains ¹³ (Fixtures per Person)
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female		
Assembly Places - Theatres, Auditoriums, Convention Halls, etc. - for permanent employee use	1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons.	1: 1-15 3: 16-35 4: 36-55	0: 1-9 1: 10-50 Add one fixture for each additional 50 males.	1 per 40	1 per 40		
Assembly Places - Theatres, Auditoriums, Convention Halls, etc. - for public use	Male 1: 1-100 2: 101-200 3: 201-400 Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 500 males and 1 for each additional 125 females.	Female 3: 1-15 4: 16-100 8: 101-200 11: 201-400	Male 1: 1-100 2: 101-200 3: 201-400 4: 401-800 Over 800 add 1 fixture for each additional 300 males.	Male 1: 1-200 2: 201-400 3: 401-750 Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons.	Female 1: 1-200 2: 201-400 3: 401-750		1: 1-150 2: 151-400 3: 401-750 Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons.
Dormitories ⁸ School or Labor	Male 1 per 10 Add 1 fixture for each additional 25 males (over 10) and 1 for each additional 20 females (over 8).	Female 1 per 8	Male 1 per 25 Over 150, add 1 fixture for each additional 50 males.	Male 1 per 12 Over 12 add one fixture for each additional 20 males and 1 for each 15 additional females.	Female 1 per 12	1 per 8 For females, add 1 bathtub per 30. Over 150, add 1 per 20.	1 per 150 ¹²
Dormitories - for staff use	Male 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons.	Female 1: 1-15 3: 16-35 4: 36-55	Male 1 per 20	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 40	1 per 8	
Dwellings ⁴ Single Dwelling Multiple Dwelling or Apartment Houses	1 per dwelling 1 per dwelling or apartment unit			1 per dwelling 1 per dwelling or apartment unit		1 per dwelling 1 per dwelling or apartment unit	
Hospital Waiting rooms	1 per room			1 per room			1 per 150 ¹²
Hospitals - for employee use	Male 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons.	Female 1: 1-15 3: 16-35 4: 36-55	Male 0: 1-9 1: 10-50 Add one fixture for each additional 50 males.	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 40		
Hospitals Individual Room Ward Room	1 per room 1 per 8 patients			1 per room 1 per 10 patients		1 per room 1 per 20 patients	1 per 150 ¹²
Industrial ⁶ Warehouses Workshops, Foundries and similar establishments - for employee use	Male 1: 1-10 2: 11-25 3: 26-50 4: 51-75 5: 76-100 Over 100, add 1 fixture for each additional 30 persons	Female 1: 1-10 2: 11-25 3: 26-50 4: 51-75 5: 76-100		Up to 100, 1 per 10 persons Over 100, 1 per 15 persons ^{7, 8}		1 shower for each 15 persons exposed to excessive heat or to skin contam- ination with poison- ous, infectious, or irritating material	1 per 150 ¹²
Institutional - Other than Hospitals or Penal Institutions (on each occupied floor)	Male 1 per 25	Female 1 per 20	Male 0: 1-9 1: 10-50 Add one fixture for each additional 50 males.	Male 1 per 10	Female 1 per 10	1 per 8	1 per 150 ¹²

Table 4-1

UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE

Type of Building or Occupancy ²	Water Closets ¹⁴ (Fixtures per Person)		Urinals ^{15, 19} (Fixtures per Person)	Lavatories (Fixtures per Person)		Bathubs or Showers (Fixtures per Person)	Drinking Fountains ¹³ (Fixtures per Person)
Institutional - Other than Hospitals or Penal Institutions (on each occupied floor) - for employee use	Male 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons.	Female 1: 1-15 3: 16-35 4: 36-55	Male 0: 1-9 1: 10-50 Add one fixture for each additional 50 males.	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 40	1 per 6	1 per 150 ¹²
Office or Public Buildings	Male 1: 1-100 2: 101-200 3: 201-400 Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 500 males and 1 for each additional 150 females.	Female 3: 1-50 4: 51-100 8: 101-200 11: 201-400	Male 1: 1-100 2: 101-200 3: 201-400 4: 401-800 Over 800 add 1 fixture for each additional 500 males.	Male 1: 1-200 2: 201-400 3: 401-750 Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 600 persons	Female 1: 1-400 2: 201-400 3: 401-750		1 per 160 ¹²
Office or Public Buildings - for employee use	Male 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons.	Female 1: 1-15 3: 16-35 4: 36-55	Male 0: 1-9 1: 10-50 Add one fixture for each additional 50 males.	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 40		
Penal Institutions - for employee use	Male 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons.	Female 1: 1-15 3: 16-35 4: 36-55	Male 0: 1-9 1: 10-50 Add one fixture for each additional 50 males.	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 40		1 per 160 ¹²
Penal Institutions - for prison use	Cell 1 per cell	Exercise Room 1 per exercise room	Male 1 per exercise room	1 per cell	1 per exercise room		1 per cell block floor 1 per exercise room
Restaurants, Pubs and Lounges¹¹	Male 1: 1-60 2: 61-150 3: 151-300 Over 300, add 1 fixture for each additional 200 persons	Female 1: 1-60 2: 51-150 4: 151-300	Male 1: 1-150 Over 150, add 1 fixture for each additional 160 males	Male 1: 1-150 2: 151-200 3: 201-400 Over 400, add 1 fixture for each additional 400 persons	Female 1: 1-150 2: 151-200 3: 201-400		
Schools - for staff use All schools	Male 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons	Female 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 36-55	Male 1 per 50	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 40		
Schools - for student use Nursery	Male 1: 1-20 2: 21-50 Over 50, add 1 fixture for each additional 50 persons	Female 1: 1-20 2: 21-50		Male 1: 1-25 2: 26-50 Over 50, add 1 fixture for each additional 50 persons	Female 1: 1-25 2: 26-50		1 per 150 ¹²
Elementary	Male 1 per 30	Female 1 per 25	Male 1 per 75	Male 1 per 35	Female 1 per 35		1 per 150 ¹²
Secondary	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 30	Male 1 per 35	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 40		1 per 150 ¹²
Others (Colleges, Universities, Adult Centers, etc.)	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 30	Male 1 per 35	Male 1 per 40	Female 1 per 40		1 per 150 ¹²
Worship Places Educational and Activities Unit	Male 1 per 150	Female 1 per 75	Male 1 per 150	1 per 2 water closets			1 per 150 ¹²
Worship Places Principal Assembly Place	Male 1 per 150	Female 1 per 75	Male 1 per 150	1 per 2 water closets			1 per 150 ¹²

PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FIXTURE FITTINGS

Table 4-1

1. The figures shown are based upon one (1) fixture being the minimum required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction thereof.
2. Building categories not shown on this table shall be considered separately by the Administrative Authority.
3. Drinking fountains shall not be installed in toilet rooms.
4. Laundry trays. One (1) laundry tray or one (1) automatic washer standpipe for each dwelling unit or one (1) laundry tray or one (1) automatic washer standpipe, or combination thereof, for each twelve (12) apartments. Kitchen sinks, one (1) for each dwelling or apartment unit.
5. For each urinal added in excess of the minimum required, one water closet may be deducted. The number of water closets shall not be reduced to less than two-thirds (2/3) of the minimum requirement.
6. As required by ANSI Z31-1976, Sanitation in Places of Employment.
7. Where there is exposure to skin contamination with poisonous, infectious, or irritating materials, provide one (1) lavatory for each five (5) persons.
8. Twenty-four (24) linear inches (610 mm) of wash sink or eighteen (18) inches (457 mm) of a circular basin, when provided with water outlets for such space, shall be considered equivalent to one (1) lavatory.
9. Laundry trays, one (1) for each fifty (50) persons. Slop sinks, one (1) for each hundred (100) persons.
10. General. In applying this schedule of facilities, consideration must be given to the accessibility of the fixtures. Conformity purely on a numerical basis may not result in an installation suited to the need of the individual establishment. For example, schools should be provided with toilet facilities on each floor having classrooms.
 - a. Surrounding materials, wall and floor space to a point two (2) feet (610 mm) in front of urinal lip and four (4) feet (1219 mm) above the floor, and at least two (2) feet (610 mm) to each side of the urinal shall be lined with non-absorbent materials.
 - b. Trough urinals are prohibited.
11. A restaurant is defined as a business which sells food to be consumed on the premises.
 - a. The number of occupants for a drive-in restaurant shall be considered as equal to the number of parking stalls.
 - b. Employee toilet facilities are not to be included in the above restaurant requirements. Hand washing facilities must be available in the kitchen for employees.
12. Where food is consumed indoors, water stations may be substituted for drinking fountains. Offices, or public buildings for use by more than six (6) persons shall have one (1) drinking fountain for the first one hundred fifty (150) persons and one (1) additional fountain for each three hundred (300) persons thereafter.
13. There shall be a minimum of one (1) drinking fountain per occupied floor in schools, theatres, auditoriums, dormitories, offices or public building.
14. The total number of water closets for females shall be at least equal to the total number of water closets and urinals required for males.

TABLE 10-A—MINIMUM EGRESS REQUIREMENTS¹

USE ²	MINIMUM OF TWO MEANS OF EGRESS ARE REQUIRED WHERE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IS AT LEAST	OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR ³
		(square feet) x 0.0689 for m ²
1. Aircraft hangars (no repair)	10	500
2. Auditoriums	30	7
3. Assembly areas, concentrated use (without fixed seats) Auditoriums Churches and chapels Dance floors Lobby accessory to assembly occupancy Lodge rooms Reviewing stands Stadiums Waiting area	30	7
4. Assembly areas, less-concentrated use Conference rooms Dining rooms Drinking establishments Exhibit rooms Gymnasiums Lounges Stages Gaming: keno, slot machine and live games area	50	15
5. Bowling alley (assume no occupant load for bowling lanes)	30	4
6. Children's homes and homes for the aged	6	80
7. Classrooms	50	20
8. Congregate residences	10	200
9. Courtrooms	50	40
10. Dormitories	10	50
11. Dwellings	10	300
12. Exercising rooms	50	50
13. Garage, parking	30	200
14. Health care facilities— Sleeping rooms Treatment rooms	8 10	120 240
15. Hotels and apartments	10	200
16. Kitchen—commercial	30	200
17. Library— Reading rooms Stack areas	50 30	50 100
18. Locker rooms	30	30
19. Malls (see Chapter 4)	—	—
20. Manufacturing areas	30	200
21. Mechanical equipment room	30	300
22. Nurseries for children (day care)	7	35
23. Offices	30	100
24. School shops and vocational rooms	50	50
25. Skating rinks	50	50 on the skating area; 15 on the deck
26. Storage and stock rooms	30	300
27. Stores—retail sales rooms Basements and ground floor Upper floors	50 50	30 60
28. Swimming pools	50	50 for the pool area; 15 on the deck
29. Warehouses ⁴	30	500
30. All others	50	100

¹ Access to, and egress from, buildings for persons with disabilities shall be provided as specified in Chapter 11.
² For additional provisions on number of exits from Groups H and I Occupancies and from rooms containing fuel-fired equipment or cellulose nitrate, see Sections 1019.10.19 and 1020, respectively.
³ This table shall not be used to determine working space requirements per person.
⁴ Occupant load based on five persons for each alley, including 15 feet (4572 mm) of runway.
⁵ Occupant load for warehouses containing approved high rack storage systems designed for mechanical handling may be based on the floor area exclusive of the rack area rather than the gross floor area.



CITY OF FAIRBANKS

James C. Hayes, Mayor

800 CUSHMAN STREET
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4683
OFFICE: 907-459-6793

April, 19, 1999

Representative Norman Rokeberg
Alaska State Legislature, House of Representatives
State Capitol Juneau
Juneau, AK 99801

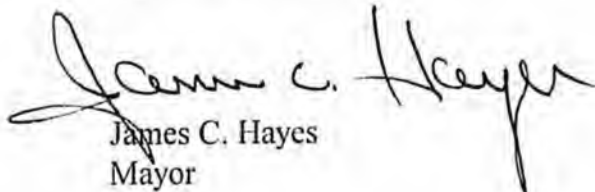
Dear Representative Rokeberg:

Thank you for contacting the Building Department regarding Senate Bill No. 8. As we understand, this bill will revise the required number of restroom fixtures for females in places of high concentrated assembly uses. We have no objection to the proposed wording of this bill.

Thank you again for seeking our input.

Sincerely,

CITY OF FAIRBANKS


James C. Hayes
Mayor

APR 22 1999

JCH/bss

cc: Council Members
Steve Shuttleworth, Building Official

a:\bill8

CITY OF SEWARD

P.O. BOX 167
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664



- Main Office (907) 224-3331
- Police (907) 224-3338
- Harbor (907) 224-3138
- Fire (907) 224-3445
- Fax (907) 224-3248

April 16, 1999

Representative Norman Rokenberg
Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives
Juneau, Alaska

APR 16 1999

Dear Representative Rokenberg:

I received the fax from your office requesting my comments on SB 8, "An Act relating to the minimum plumbing fixtures required for females and males in the state plumbing code; and providing for an effective date."

I have no problem accepting Table A-29-A "as-is" The requirements under SB 8 appear to be an "over-kill" in my opinion. By the way, I did ask the females in my office their opinion and they agree that Table A-29-A addresses the needs quite adequately.

Sincerely,

Dave Calvert, P.E.
Building Official
Manager, Engineering & Utilities

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON OIL & GAS, MEMBER
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MEMBER
CORRECTIONS BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
ADMINISTRATION BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER
HEALTH BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE, MEMBER



OFFICE:
714 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
PHONE: (907) 256-0111
FAX: (907) 256-2916

SESSION:
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
PHONE: (907) 465-4968
FAX: (907) 465-2040

Representative Norman Rokeberg

JUST THE FAX

APR 16 1999

Date: 4/16/99

TO: Mr. Chapman

FAX: 907 443-5349 Telephone: _____

FROM: Representative Norman Rokeberg

FAX: (907) 465-2040 Telephone: (907) 465-4968

Number of Pages: 3-588 (including this page)

Comments: Thank you for reviewing
I have read and taken into consideration, I am
in favor of this proposal.

Myron Chapman
Building Inspector, City of Nome

Have a Nice Day

SB

29

(7)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred to Committee: May 6, 1999

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 14 May 1999

The LABOR AND COMMERCE Committee considered:

CSSB 29(RLS)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 29(RLS)

REQUIREMENTS FOR PHYSICIAN'S LICENSE

"An Act relating to licensure of physicians; and providing for an effective date."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute _____ the same title a new title

additional referral to _____ Committee
 attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): _____ (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: _____ (Dept/Date)

fiscal note(s) _____

fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

zero fiscal note(s) Dceb

SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS	DP	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Ann Rokeby</i>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>John Sanders</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<i>[Signature]</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

Ann Rokeby

5-14-99



SENATOR JERRY WARD

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SPONSOR STATEMENT SB 29

Applies to new applicants for physicians licenses in Alaska. Does not apply to renewal of currently held licenses.

Citizenship: AS 08.64.200 (a)(5) Alaska is the only state, as far as can be determined, that requires citizenship or permanent residency for obtaining a medical license. The change in SB 29 would be to delete all reference to citizenship requirements.

SB 29 increases the number of years of training required of Foreign Medical Graduates from one year to three years. Because the Alaska State Medical Board has no effective means of evaluating the medical school training of an applicant who graduated from a medical school not accredited by the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association.

The Alaska State Medical Board supports the change from the current one year of training to three years of post graduate training. This means that applicants have completed at least three years of reliable training in the U.S. or Canada before applying for a medical license in Alaska. In this country medical school education is fairly standard. World wide there are no set standards for post graduate training before graduates are allowed to begin practice. The quality and substance of medical education varies widely around the world. Alaska does not have the resources to insure adequate education thresholds are met world wide and therefore will benefit from the three year requirement. Forty Three other states currently have a three year requirement.

January-May: STATE CAPITOL • JUNEAU, AK • 99801-1182 • (907) 465-4940 • FAX (907) 465-3766
ANCHORAGE: 716 W. 4th AVE. • STE. 450 • ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 • (907) 269-0106 • FAX (907) 269-0109
KENAI: 145 MAIN STREET LOOP • KENAI, AK • 99611 • (907) 283-7996 • FAX (907) 283-3075

Chairman, Senate Transportation Committee • Chairman, Senate State Affairs Committee

Senator_Jerry_Ward@legis.state.ak.us

FISCAL NOTE

No. 1
 Bill Version: SB 29
 (S) Publish Date: 2/26/99

STATE OF ALASKA
1999 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected Commerce & Econ Dev.
 Title An act relating to the licensure of physicians. BRU Occupational Licensing
 Component Occupational Licensing
 Sponsor Senator Ward
 Requester Senate Labor and Commerce, Finance Component Serial No. 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY99) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

SB 29 increases the minimum requirement for physician and osteopath applicants. New funds are not required to implement this bill.

Prepared by Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Manager *KT for J.S.* Phone 465-2144
 Division Occupational Licensing *CBR* Date/Time 1/28/99 4:12 PM
 Approved by Commissioner Deborah B. Sedwick *DBS* Date 1/28/99
 Agency Commerce & Economic Development

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SB 29

Sec 1. Deletes Citizenship requirements for foreign medical graduates.

Sec 2. Amends qualifications for Osteopath applicants to reflect citizenship changes in sec 1.

Sec 3. Increases training requirements for foreign medical graduates from one year to three years.

Sec 4. Increases permit time to 18 months from 12 months and allows permitting only after fees paid.

Sec 5. Establishes requirements set up in this bill for permitting and additionally allows (AS 08.64.279) for a temporary permit and interview to be conducted by the Medical Board, the secretary of the board, a member of the board or a designee of the board. (Such as a need for a sixty day waiver to allow a specialists in an emergency medical situation to work on Alaskans in life and death situations)

Sec 6. This Act only effects applicants after the effective date of this bill.

Sec 7. This Act takes effect immediately.

SB 29

Applies to new applicants for physicians licenses in Alaska. Does not apply to renewal of currently held licenses.

Citizenship: Deletes all reference to citizenship, as per State Medical Board.

Training: SB 29 increases the number of years of training required of Foreign Medical Graduates from one year to three years. This means that applicants have completed at least three years of reliable training in the U.S. or Canada before applying for a medical license in Alaska. In this country medical school education is fairly standard. World wide there are no set standards for post graduate training before graduates are allowed to begin practice. The quality and substance of medical education varies widely around the world. Forty Three other states currently have a three year requirement.

Osteopath: A system of healing that emphasizes manipulation (as of joints) but does not exclude other agencies (as the use of medicine and surgery). This section is included to address a technical amendment. In reference to deleting citizenship requirements in Sec 1 (5) from statute.

SB 29 will allow Veterans Administration to retain cardiologists and other physicians, will increase training requirements for foreign medical graduates, will mean more thoroughly trained physicians specialists will be available to practice in all areas of Alaska.

Endorsed by: State Medical Board, Veterans Administration, Senator Murkowski's Office, Alaska VFW , Alaska Veterans

Reason: To update Alaska medical requirements for foreign medical graduates to comply with directions of State Medical Board. Alaska with passage of SB 29 will have same requirements as 43 other states.

Who benefits: Approximately 100,000 Alaskans and military service personnel that receive or affected by VA benefits.

When: Takes effect immediately

Internship / Residency as per SB 29

There are two types of medical education required of physicians in this country: didactic and clinical. The didactic portion of their education is provided in medical school. The clinical aspect of the complete medical education is provided by postgraduate training programs; either internship or residency training programs.

Internship: Internship is typically a one year, post graduate education experience in which the doctor is exposed to a variety of medical disciplines on a rotating basis. There is exposure to family medicine, obstetrics/gynecology, pediatrics, internal medicine, and other "general" medicine disciplines. This one year of education is in a structured, highly supervised setting, at a recognized (accredited) hospital and is intended to serve as the clinical ("hands on") training of the physician. Because it is broadly general in nature, and of only one year's duration, there is exposure to a variety of medical experiences but no great depth in any one field.

Residency: A residency training program is post-graduate clinical training which focuses on one particular medical discipline. Most accredited residency training programs are three years in duration; however, physicians may serve only one or two years in a residency program and be credited with only as many months as they successfully complete. Residency programs are structured, supervised educational experiences in which there are preceptor physicians who teach and supervise the activities of the resident physicians. As the resident works through the program, he/she is afforded greater responsibility and less supervision.

Board Certification: There are 24 medical specialty board which fall under the umbrella of the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS). In order to become "board certified" in one of these specialties, the physician must have completed a three year residency and pass a rigorous examination. To maintain current certification, the physician must attain required hours of continuing medical education and re-certify by examination, usually every ten years. A three residency program prepares the physician to be board certified in their chosen specialty. Additionally, there are 131 self-designated medical specialty boards for which there are varying requirements for eligibility from as little as paying membership fees to qualify to actual education requirements.

There is another category of postgraduate education: the fellowship. Fellowships are usually one or more years of clinical training in a loosely structured environment. The fellow works under the guidance and tutelage of a recognized expert in a specific discipline, specialty, or subspecialty. There is no "program" as such; each fellowship is peculiar to the individual who is training the fellow.

In this country, medical school education and clinical training are fairly standard and are closely monitored to remain accredited. In 67% of the nations of the world (statistic from the Education Council of Foreign Medical Graduates), there is no requirement for clinical (postgraduate) training for physicians before they are allowed to practice following their

medical school education. Also, quality and substance of medical education varies widely around the world – there is no single standard.

The argument for increasing the minimum number of years for foreign medical graduates is clear; there is no standard around the world which insures that the FMG has adequate training and education comparable to that provided in domestic schools and programs. We do not have, in Alaska, the resources to insure these graduates meet our minimum standards.

For U.S. and Canadian graduates, the argument rests mostly with the ever increasing technology facing medical school graduates today. Most physicians agree that the traditional one year of postgraduate training is inadequate to prepare today's doctor's for the demands of modern medical practice.

If you need further information on this subject, please contact me at 465-4522.

Mark Hodgins
Legislative Aide to Senator Jerry Ward

Subject: Medical licensing bill

Date: Fri, 23 Apr 1999 15:53:51 -0400

From: Pat_Heller@murkowski.senate.gov (Pat Heller)

To: Representative_Norman_Rokeberg@legis.state.ak.us

Hi Norm,

I understand SB29 should be sent to the House shortly -- hopefully by next week. I was asked by some folks at the VA to contact you as the bill will likely need your support to get through this session. I gather it's not controversial.

SB29 deals with licensing medical doctors in Alaska. It greatly impacts federal health care, especially the VA and DOD. VA has been trying for a couple of years to hire cardiologists with no success. They finally found two, Dr. Herzog from Israel with a degree from Columbia, and Dr. Khan from India with a degree from U. Texas. Unfortunately, neither will be a permanent resident for three years, so under current law can't practice in Alaska, the only state with the requirement that licensed physicians be citizens or permanent residents (hold a Green Card). I'm told all other states only require they be legal residents.

I checked with Jim Jordan of the Alaska State Medical Assn. and understand they support the bill as does the Alaska State Medical Board. Folks at VA are anxious to have this passed but are prohibited from lobbying, they say. Currently Drs. Khan and Herzog are the only cardiologists covering both VA & DOD. They are working out of the Air Force hospital and can't treat patients in town. I am told there is no problem with their satisfying the other qualifications for licensing that are in the bill.

You certainly know more about this than I do, but Jim Jordan seems to think the item of foreign doctors will be incorporated into SB71. Sen. Ward is trying to keep it standing alone as 71 may not make it. Hopefully it will get out of Sen. Torgerson's committee next week and clear the Senate soon.

Please help if you can. Thanks, Pat

Eyal Herzog M.D.
Ronit Herzog M.D.
(907) 272-0633 home phone and fax
(907) 231-3310 (beeper)

March 24, 1999

Honorable Senator John Torgerson
State Capital
Room 516
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: SB-29

Dear Senator Torgerson:

I am writing this letter on behalf of myself and for my wife, as well as about 100,000 veterans, active duty military personnel and their dependents, and other federal beneficiaries, who reside in the state of Alaska, and I am asking for your support of state bill SB-29.

I am Board Certified in Cardiology, having completed my training in Internal Medicine, Cardiology and an additional fellowship in Advanced Cardiac Imaging at Columbia University in New York, at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center. My wife is Board Certified in Pediatrics, and completed her training at Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Schneider's Children Hospital- Long Island Jewish Hospital Center in New York. She also trained in Medical Genetics at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

While in training, I was holding a J-1 visa, which allowed me to obtain my training in this country, and I am now holding an H-1b visa, which allows me to be employed by the Alaska VA.

A physician with a J-1 visa would normally return to his home country for a period of at least 2 years before being able to return to the United States to practice medicine. This requirement may be waived however, by service in a medically underserved area, or an area that meets particular needs and is in the interest of the United States Government, like the Alaska VA.

About a year ago, I interviewed with the Alaska VA Medical Center in Anchorage, and I was offered a position as a staff Cardiologist, which was critical to the success of the Joint Venture between the VA and Elmendorf AFB hospital. I became part of the ICU team providing Critical Care and Cardiology services to veterans and other federal beneficiaries including active duty military service men and women and their dependents. In addition, as a staff Cardiologist, I provide inpatient and outpatient services to veterans and other federal beneficiaries at the Alaska VA outpatient clinic and Elmendorf AFB hospital.

VA hospitals, and other government facilities, generally only hire American citizens. The Alaska VA, after an extensive recruitment effort lasting over a year, could not successfully recruit an American citizen Cardiologist. They applied for and received a special waiver to recruit and hire a physician who holds a J-1 visa to fill this need. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs waived the two years of home residency requirement for me. I believe that I am the first case like this in Alaska.

Until recently, the immigration process was quite simple. Physicians holding J-1 visas would change their status directly to that of permanent resident and were granted green cards. However, new immigration law (Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, Sec. 622) requires that physicians now need to obtain an H-1b visa for a period of 3 years prior to obtaining

permanent residence status. Based on this new law, I and my wife will need to work first on an H-1b visa for a period of 3 years, and only after that will we be qualified for permanent residency status.

I decided to accept the Alaska VA offer and committed myself for a period for at least 3 years. We relocated to Anchorage in August 1998.

Unfortunately, while reviewing the "Statutes and Regulations" of the state medical board of Alaska, I was surprised to find that in order to be licensed in Alaska, one needs to be a citizen of the United States or to be lawfully admitted for permanent residence. (Sec. 08.64.200 paragraph 5). None of the other 49 states now has this requirement, only Alaska. Since the recent changes in the immigration rules regarding physicians on J-1 visas, other states modified their regulations and now allow physicians and their families who obtained a waiver to be licensed, even though they are not permanent residents. The lack of any provision for international physicians to obtain a license to practice medicine in the state of Alaska prevents both my wife and I from obtaining a license in this state.

I am currently holding an unrestricted license from the states of Michigan and Indiana. Believing that in the state of Alaska, "The Great Land," flexibility and open mindedness to the new active changes in the immigration regulation should prevail, I appeared before the Alaska State Medical Board on May 25, 1998 and presented this matter. The members of the Board discussed this issue during their subsequent meetings and in their subcommittees, and in November 1998, they unanimously voted in favor of deleting the requirement of citizenship and permanent residency as a requirement for a medical license. The current recommendation for the new law will read "lawfully residing in the United States" instead of "lawfully admitted for permanent residency."

I would like to focus now on the real people who are going to benefit from this bill; these are the residents of the State of Alaska. The people I have known the best are the veterans who live here, many of them on the Kenai Peninsula. Since I moved to Alaska, I have had the privilege to provide Cardiology and Critical Care services to these wonderful people. Unfortunately, while I can provide service to them in a federal facility (a federal facility requires a license from any State in the U.S., for which I am using my Michigan and Indiana licenses), I cannot offer any medical care to them when they require hospitalization at any other local facility. Instead, I am often forced to transfer these patients out of State to Seattle, Washington or Portland, Oregon, which may be a considerable inconvenience for the patients. I could offer these patients services at local facilities here in Alaska for certain services not supported by Elmendorf AFB hospital, but a license to practice medicine in the State of Alaska is required for privileges at all of these other hospitals. Without an Alaska State Medical License, I will continue to have to send these patients and this business outside the State.

The expertise that both my wife and me bring can benefit others as well. I believe I am the only Cardiologist in the State that has completed an additional fellowship in Advanced Cardiac Imaging. This includes applications in Nuclear Cardiology and Advanced Transthoracic and Transesophageal Echocardiography. My wife as mentioned is board certified in Pediatrics trained in Medical Genetics and can apply this expertise in practice here if she can be licensed.

In summary, I am asking for your support for SB-29 to make this possible, and I would be most appreciative if it could be heard as soon as possible. Please don't hesitate to call me at home in the evening or page me at work during the day or weekend if I can be of any assistance. Thank-you very much.

Sincerely,

Eyal Herzog M.D.



MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

GRANTED BY CONGRESS

DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA
1530 BEAVER PL.
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504
(907) 333-8760 - 337-1060
F. X (907) 333-7571

TO: Honorable *Jerry Nord*
Alaska State Legislative
State Capitol (MS3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

FROM: Brad Bradley *Brad Bradley*
Department Commander
Military Order of the Purple Heart
1530 Beaver Place
Anchorage, Alaska 99504-2517

This message pertains to passage of SB29, "An Act Relating to Licensure of Physicians; And Providing for an Effective Date."

It was prepared on behalf of, and for the benefit of, military veterans, active duty military personnel and their dependents, other federal beneficiaries, as well as, two Board Certified Cardiologists who are not yet permanent residents, but are needed for their services to a medically underserved area in this specialty at the Alaska Regional VA Clinic and the Elmendorf AFB Hospital.

Federal clinics, hospitals and other government facilities generally employ only American citizens. However, after an extensive recruitment effort, the Alaska Regional VA Clinic was unable to recruit a Board Certified Cardiologist that was an American citizen. Consequently, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs applied for and received a special waiver to recruit and employ cardiologists holding a J-1 Visa to fill this need, and it also waived two of the three years of the home residency requirement. At about this time, Elmendorf AFB Hospital lost its only cardiologist. Currently, there are two cardiologists with a J-1 visa providing service for both the Alaska Regional VA Clinic and the EAFB Hospital.

It is now necessary to complete the Alaska State's requirement, by passing SB29 in the current legislative session. This will change the current statute to read: "Lawfully residing in the United States" instead of "admitted for permanent residency."

THE ONLY VETERANS ORGANIZATION IN WHICH MEMBERSHIP AUTOMATICALLY DENOTES COMBAT SERVICE AND IS EXCLUSIVELY FOR COMBAT-WOUNDED VETERANS

Msg, SB29
Page 2

All States have changed their statute except Alaska. The Alaska State Medical Board in November 1998 unanimously voted in favor of deleting the requirement of citizenship and permanent residency as a requirement for a medical license.

Both Board Certified Cardiologists received their medical education in the United States of America.

We have very few days remaining in this legislative session to get this important legislation passed. please expedite.

Yours in Patriotism,

Brad Bradley

S B

3 4

(7)

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred to Committee: April 6, 2000

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Finance

Date of Committee Action: April 12, 2000

The LABOR AND COMMERCE Committee considered:

CSSB 34(FIN)

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 34(FIN)

BD OF BARBERS ETC/TATOOS; BODY PIERCING

"An Act relating to tattooing, body piercing, and ear piercing; relating to other occupations regulated by the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers; relating to fees charged by the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers; and providing for an effective date."

recommends it be replaced with the following committee substitute HCS CS SB 34(L+C) [] the same title [] a new title

[] additional referral to _____ Committee [] attached amendment(s)

ADOPTS: _____ Letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s): (Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)

[] fiscal note(s) DEC 4/13/00; Dced 4/12/00

[] fiscal note(s) _____

[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

[] zero fiscal note(s) _____

Table with 5 columns: SIGNING WITH RECOMMENDATIONS, DP, DNP, NR, AM. Includes handwritten signatures and checkmarks.

CHAIR'S SIGNATURE

Handwritten signature: Ann Rokeby

4-12-2000

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCS CSSB 34 (L&C)

Revision Date/14/13/2000 correction _____ Dept. Affected Community & Econ. Dev.
 Title An Act relating to tattooing and body piercing.... BRU Occupational Licensing
 Component Occupational Licensing
 Sponsor Senator Ellis
 Requester House Labor and Commerce Component Serial No. 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Travel	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contractual	7.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Supplies	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	17.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	31.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	28.0	0.0
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts	17.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	17.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0

Estimate of any current year (FY00) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

HCS CSSB 34 (L&C) establishes licensing of individuals who practice tattooing or body piercing to be regulated by the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers. Like all licensing programs, time spent on licensing the practice of tattooing or body piercing will be based on positive timekeeping. The personal services costs reflected in this fiscal note are estimates of time that will be required to implement licensing of these new categories. All costs will be covered by licensing fees. The estimated costs are explained on the attached page.

Prepared by Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Manager Phone 485-2144
 Division Occupational Licensing Date/Time 4/13/2000 2:38 PM
 Approved by Commissioner Deborah B. Sedwick Date 4/13/00
 Agency Community & Economic Development

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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCS CSSB 34 (L&C)

ANALYSIS: (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FISCAL NOTE CALCULATIONS FOR HCS CSSB 34 (L&C)

PERSONAL SERVICES

\$7.7

Provides 1.5 months of an Occupational Licensing Examiner I position, Range 12, \$5.1. Funds totaling \$2.6 would be given to the Department of Environmental Conservation.

TRAVEL

\$1.0

Funds travel and per diem costs for the new board member to attend at least two board meetings each year assuming meetings are held in Anchorage and Juneau; and to administer examinations.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

\$7.1

Funding provides for printing, postage, communications, and advertising costs, \$3.0; and development of a written exam, \$3.0. Funds totaling \$1.1 would be given to the Department of Environmental Conservation for revisions to their current tattooing regulations. Examination development costs of \$3.0 are eliminated after the first year.

SUPPLIES

\$1.2

To fund daily operating supplies of the program. A total of \$0.2 would be given to the Department of Environmental Conservation for expenses related to revising the current tattooing regulations.

TOTAL:

\$17.0

REVENUE & FUND SOURCE: Revenue will be generated by licensing fees sufficient to cover program costs. Approximately 25 tattooing and body piercing practitioners are expected to seek licensure and renew licenses biennially. Sections 1 and 2 of the bill require the department to charge the same fee to practitioners licensed by the board (barbers, hairdressers, cosmetologists, tattooists, and body piercers). There are approximately 3,800 licensees under the board. The costs of administering the new law will be shared equally by them.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HCS CSSB 34(L&C)

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____	Dept. Affected <u>Environmental Conservation</u>
Title <u>Relating to tattooing and body piercing</u>	BRU <u>Environmental Health</u>
	Component <u>Food Safety and Sanitation</u>
Sponsor <u>Sen. Ellis</u>	
Requester <u>House Labor and Commerce Committee</u>	Component No. <u>2343</u>

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Travel						
Contractual	3.1					
Supplies	0.2					
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	5.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	5.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	2.0					
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)	3.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
TOTAL	5.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6

Estimate of any current year (FY2000) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS. (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would require a modification to our current tattooing regulations to include permanent cosmetic coloring, body and ear piercing as well as requiring annual inspections of tattooing, body piercing and permanent cosmetic tattooing facilities under AS 08.13.210 (b). Funds for body piercing and tattooing would come as interagency receipts from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing through the licensing fee. General funds will be required for the development of ear piercing regulations.

Prepared by: <u>Janice Adair, Director</u>	Phone <u>269-7644</u>
Division <u>Environmental Health</u>	Date/Time <u>4/13/00 1:36 PM</u>
Approved by Commissioner _____	Date _____
Agency <u>Department of Environmental Conservation</u>	

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Distributed by Sen. Johnny Ellis

Proposed Committee Substitute for CS SB 34 (Finance) 4/11/2000

*Summary of changes requested by industry professionals
and division of occupational licensing*

Summary of bill:

Body art is fast becoming prevalent and popular in all communities. Blood-borne diseases such as HIV, Hepatitis and syphilis are a few of the diseases that can be spread with improper body art or aftercare procedures. In drafting CS SB 34, we have taken most of our guidance in regulating the body arts from the National Environmental Health Association's Body Art Model Code and Guidelines. Alaska's Division of Occupational Licensing will license practitioners and shop owners with knowledge and practice of sanitation, aseptic techniques, sterilization and aftercare procedures to prevent the transmission of disease or injury to the consumer. Alaska's Division of Environmental Health will regulate the proper sterilization of equipment and inspection of the licensed facilities. **Alaska is one of the last states to address this important public safety issue.**

Summary of changes:

After the passage of CS SB 34 in the Senate, I was contacted by a Fairbanks business owner in the profession of permanent cosmetics, as well as other business owners who had just learned of the legislation and wanted the opportunity to provide insight into this growing industry. The changes in the draft committee substitute (forthcoming from Legal) address most of the concerns from the industry and the division of occupational licensing. I ask for your support of the proposed changes.

Industry Request— Permanent coloring. Specify that permanent coloring and tattooing have the same definition and same important health and safety standards throughout the bill. We chose permanent coloring over a myriad of other options including permanent cosmetics, permanent makeup, interdermal pigmentation or micropigmentation -- based on recent statutes adopted in Oregon that have been received favorably. The license for permanent coloring is the same for tattoo artists.

Division of Occupational Licensing Request. Page 4, line 3 AS 08.13.160 (e) eliminates exemptions currently in law for barbers and hairdressers (attachment 1).

Industry Request – Training/apprenticeships requirements. Page 4, section (d). Throughout the committee process, we have heard from various practitioners that the period of training and/or apprenticeship required to qualify an applicant for a license to practice body piercing or tattooing and permanent coloring are too low. We'd like the board to evaluate the changing needs, ranging from 75 hours over a six month period to 350 hours in a calendar year (in previous drafts) to three years of apprenticing that some tattoo artists currently require in their own shops without regulation. We'd like the Board to address this issue and put the requirements in regulation. This section will also allow the Board of Barbers and Hairdressers to adopt regulations for acceptable out-of-state training (apprenticeships) that are not under an Alaska licensee. Why? There could be better folks to apprentice with out of state, or there may not be anyone to apprentice with here (permanent cosmetics really just starting here). After completing the training they

would return and take the test and show proof of training and pay the fee to get licensed in Alaska.

Request from industry – Conventions. Section 12. Shop licenses. The Board will adopt regulations that deal with what a shop is (attachment 2). We want these professions to be able to hold a convention, but we don't want the convention site to be unsanitary. A temporary shop license would allow out-of-state licensed practitioners to apply for a temporary shop license from the Board, but would also allow DEC to close down individual practitioners' convention site if it fails to meet the standards of cleanliness, sanitation and sterilization adopted in DEC regulations (same as restaurant inspections). So temporary shop licenses are applied for in advance of the event and approved by the board, subject to DEC inspection. (There has never been a tattooing/body piercing convention in Alaska).

Also in section 12. Include language that says the board shall not issue a license under this section unless it confirms the shop meets the requirements under **44.46.020 5c (DEC standards of cleanliness, sanitation and sterilization)**.

Division of Occupational Licensing Request. Section 16. Page 7, lines 13 and 14. Revert to old language here because it is a school thing for barbers and hairdressers. Should read **A person attending**.

Division of Occupational Licensing Request. Don't have names and numbers of the board (includes public members – don't want). Have the name, address and telephone number of the Division of Occupational licensing, only.

Request from industry – require knowledge of aseptic techniques. Page 12, line 30. and page 4, line 22 Add aseptic techniques. (demonstrates to the board adequate safety, sanitation, sterilization and aseptic techniques. (conforming changes throughout the bill)

Division of Occupational Licensing Request. Page 13, line 6. Remove "for a fee" here. It's a mistake. (If you did it for free, it would be body piercing)

Industry request. Page 13, definition of tattoo. Replaced definition with one approved by the National Environmental Health Association. This definition of tattooing applies to practitioners wanting to perform cosmetic tattooing, figurative tattooing, traditional tattooing, permanent cosmetics, permanent makeup, interdermal pigmentation or micropigmentation.

Monica Morterud
Testimony on SB 34: Tattoos and body piercing (Senate Finance)
March 21, 2000

My Name is Monica Morterud and I live here in Anchorage and I am the mother of the twins that were violated by this man. I am a life long Alaskan. I very grateful that something has come about my having a fit over nothing being able to be done about this gentlemen hanging out outside a skateboard park and soliciting kids to get body piercing. My personal experience with being able to do nothing was very frustrating. One lady said that I might have been able to sue this gentleman, but this gentleman had nothing he was just a predator. He was not a body piercer. I don't know how to explain except for both daughters received infections. The one that was pierced in the genital area, this man also got her high on cocaine and alcohol. She also stepped on a needle on the floor. The needle had been used. Both girls have been screened for Hepatitis A, C and Aids. It came up negative. I am very grateful for that.

My only thing with this bill is that on page 8 and page 10 where it talks about puncturing external parts of the human ear for a fee. In the shops my experience with the shops here in town as well as in beauty shops even: I have a crooked hole in one of my ears as we speak. This women took my child at eighteen months old into a beauty shop, they pierced her ears and one of them is crooked. When I say crooked it is placed right next to her head, the baby moved. The beauty shop did nothing to even ask if this woman was the mother. I've had Afterthoughts give one daughter five holes in her ear: one in the very top. At that time she was 15.

And I don't think that I'm the only person around that's had this problem with their teenagers lately. Although it seems like I've had quite a bit of experience in this area. I don't understand why these people are not taking care to make sure that these things are clean. As the first lady spoke of, they are poking things through their body's with blood contamination. We've spoken of Hepatitis C; we've spoken of aids. But we have not spoken of Hepatitis A that is so apparent in the villages up here. I've worked with the dental labs and you have to have everything clean, you cannot touch these things that have been in the mouths of several people from the villages because of hepatitis A. And that is about it for me are there any questions.

Senator Leman: Monica we've talked about the requirement for parental permission for children under 18. Would you support that for any body piercing or tattooing that there be requirement that at least one parent gives permission.

Monica: I would appreciate that

Senator Leman: Giving permission to the body piercer to have done what he did to your daughters?

Monica: I would appreciate the chance to be able to say yes or no.

1

ALASKA STATUTES

AS 08.13.170

AS
08.13.

40. Lapsed license. A lapsed license may be reinstated if the license is issued for a period of more than three years, or otherwise at the discretion of the board, and all renewal and delinquent fees for the period during which the license has been lapsed are paid.

Sec. 08.13.150. Grounds for refusal, suspension or revocation of a license or permit. The board may refuse, suspend, or revoke a license, student permit, temporary license, or temporary permit for failure to comply with this chapter, with a regulation adopted under this chapter, or with an order of the board.

Sec. 08.13.160. Application of license requirements. (a) A person holding a valid license to practice barbering under former AS 08.12, is licensed under this chapter, and may continue to practice barbering under the conditions imposed by former AS 08.12 and the regulations adopted under former AS 08.12 until the license expires.

(b) A person holding a valid license under former AS 08.28 may continue to practice under the conditions imposed under former AS 08.28 and the regulations adopted under former AS 08.28 until the license expires.

(c) A person holding a valid license issued under former AS 08.12 or former AS 08.28 shall be entitled upon its expiration to a license to practice under this chapter in the field of practice for which the person was originally licensed, without meeting requirements for new licensure.

(d) The licensing and permit provisions of this chapter do not apply to

(1) a person practicing barbering, hairdressing, manicuring or esthetics in a community having a population of less than 1,000 people that is not within 25 miles of a community of more than 1,000 people and who uses only chemicals available to the general public;

(2) the practice of manicuring by a student as a part of instruction in a 12-hour course approved under AS 08.13.110(b);

(3) a shampoo person;

(4) a licensed health care professional;

(5) a person licensed by another licensing jurisdiction in a field of practice licensed by this chapter while demonstrating techniques or products to persons holding licenses or permits under this chapter.

(e) The board shall adopt regulations to permit a person licensed under this chapter to practice outside a licensed shop or school for limited purposes including

(1) care of clients confined to an institution or health care facility;

(2) care of clients with limited mobility;

(3) participation in charitable events; and

(4) participation in workshops or demonstrations of techniques or products.

(f) A person licensed under this chapter to practice hairdressing is considered to be licensed to practice manicuring under the same license.

Sec. 08.13.170. Temporary permits. The department shall issue a temporary permit to an applicant for licensing who holds a license to practice as a barber, hairdresser, or manicurist, or esthetician in another state. The permit is valid until the board either issues a permanent license or rejects the application. The board shall act on an application within six months.

not apply to tattooed body piercing

2

Existing Regulations for barbers & hairdressers.
Board will adopt similar Regulations for tattoo/body pierce
Shops.



12 AAC 09.110

PROFESSIONAL
REGULATIONS

12 AAC 09.115

(b) In accordance with AS 08.13.170, a temporary permit is valid until the board acts on the application for a permanent license which it must do within six months.

12 AAC 09.110. SHOP OWNER LICENSE. (a) An applicant for a shop owner license shall submit a completed application on a form provided by the department. A complete application must include

- (1) payment of the fees established in 12 AAC 02.140;
- (2) name of the owner or lessee;
- (3) business name of the shop;
- (4) mailing and street address of the shop;
- (5) if the shop owner is not a licensed practitioner, the name and license number of the practitioner who is employed as manager of the shop;
- (6) a listing of all other shops the applicant owns which includes the business name, mailing address, and street address of each; and

* (7) documentation that within the 30 days before the date the application was submitted to the department, the applicant was found to be in compliance with state environmental sanitation regulations in 18 AAC 30 or the health regulations of the municipality as a designee of the Department of Environmental Conservation and in which the shop is located; the applicant must obtain that documentation from the Department of Environmental Conservation or that municipality.

(b) A shop owner license is not transferable to another person. In the event of sale, lease, or transfer of ownership of a shop, the seller, lessor, or transferor shall notify the board in writing of the transaction within 30 days after the sale, lease or transfer. The notice must include the name and address of the buyer, lessee, or transferee. The buyer, lessee, or transferee must apply for and be issued a new shop owner license, under this section, before conducting business.

(c) A violation of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation regulations governing health and sanitary conditions in shops of barbering, hairdressing, and cosmetology constitutes a violation of this chapter and is subject to the provisions of AS 08.13.030(c).

(d) A shop owner or manager of a shop shall permit any member of the board to inspect the shop at any time during working hours.

(e) A shop owner shall provide a suitable area, accessible to all employees and apprentices, for posting announcements and public notices from the board or the department.

(f) A shop owner shall have a separate shop owner license for each shop owned.

12 AAC 09.115. VERIFICATIONS. Verification of licensed work experience or training of an applicant as required in 12 AAC 09.090 — 12 AAC 09.106, must be certified or notarized documentation supplied to the board by

- (1) another jurisdiction's licensing board;



Permanent Makeup, Tattooing and the Truth



"Who'd have guessed it?" exclaim many of the thousands of women who have had their eyebrows, eyeliner or other permanent makeup done in the past 15 years. "Who would have ever thought I would have a tattoo! This is the best thing I have ever done for myself. I wish someone would have thought of this sooner!"

Thanks to the art of tattooing, many woman in all stages of life and even some men are having their eyebrows, eyeliner and lips colored permanently, and loving it!

The earliest evidence of tattooing dates back to the ice age. While some cosmetic tattooing was done thousands of years ago, it really came into its own as an industry in the late 1970's. At that time, various tattoo artists around the country began offering permanent makeup/cosmetic tattooing and reconstructive pigmentation. In the 1980's aestheticians, electrologists, nurses, and cosmetologists became interested in performing these procedures. Training programs were established throughout the country and the industry has grown rapidly since then.

Tattooing, whether it be for decorating the body or applying permanent cosmetics, should be considered thoughtfully before going ahead with the permanent color work.

How safe is cosmetic tattooing? Very safe, according to the Center for Disease Control as there has not been any incidence of HIV attributable to tattooing nor has there been any increase of Hepatitis B in the last 10 years. When the tattoo or permanent cosmetic work is done under proper conditions, there is no opportunity for disease transmission. If the technician is using an autoclave on their instruments, not reusing needles and has a clean, sanitary environment, the chances of developing any type of communicable disease are remote if not impossible.

The media opened up the chances of allergic reactions. The chances of developing an allergic reaction to pigments are extremely remote. Less than .1% in over 100,000 estimated permanent cosmetic procedures performed nationwide over the last 10 years resulted in an allergic reaction, according to Micropigmentation, State of the Art", by Charles S. Zwerling, M.D.

As is true on many issues in this industry, the question of MRI safety has also been incorrectly reported. According to Dr. Frank Shellock of Tower Imaging in Los Angeles, CA, a top expert in MRI safety, only a handful of people have reported minor problems around the eye area and no problems around the lip or brow area. In those rare instances when redness and edema in the eye area occurred, it did not cause any permanent damage. Test studies have confirmed that the "iron" particles in pigment are too microscopic to react as true metal pieces but rather are more accurately compared with "metals" which already exist microscopically in the body.

Choosing the right technician for you is the most important decision to make when deciding to have a procedure done. Your first concern should be to find someone who follows proper sterilization procedures and works in a clean environment. Next decide by appearance and conversation if this is a person you can work with. Do pictures of their work make you feel comfortable with them? Done properly, permanent make up should look as natural and sometimes better than makeup. Today, hundreds of thousands of women have chosen to have permanent make up procedures done. Many, many times women have exclaimed, "This is the best thing I have ever done for myself!"

So many people have done permanent make up you can often ask doctors and salons and even friends to find a good technician near you. If not, call the Society of Permanent Cosmetic Professionals. They are large not-for profit society dedicated to safety, ethics and education in the industry. They can give you more information about what to look for in a technician and be able to tell you who is a member of the society in your area.

By *Cheri Durbin*

For a listing of member technicians in your area, see our [online listings](#) or [Contact Us](#)

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State Specific Legislation


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Laws & Regulations by State

Permanent Cosmetics (TATTOOING)

Note: The SPCP is not responsible for informing the public about the laws governing permanent cosmetics and strongly urges inquiring parties to examine the actual statutes of the state(s) in question.

STATE	REGULATIONS	SPECIFICS
Alabama	Regulated State	Licensing and Facility Inspection Under Department of Health Services HB 324 (1/98)
Alaska	Proposed Legislation	AS 11.81.900, HB 54, SB 34 (4/23/99)
Arizona	Age Regulation only - currently being revised	HB 2666-441-H (Revising Title 32)
Arkansas	Regulated State	Regulated separately for body tattooing
California	Regulated State	AB 186 requires registration with county health dept and facility inspection. Complete regulations going through legal channels before Public Hearing.
Colorado	Regulated State	Licensing with the State Board of Cosmetology
Connecticut	Regulated State	Allowed under general supervision of MD, DDS or DC. PA 94-105, SHB 5388
Delaware	Regulated State	Tattooing of minors prohibited.
Florida	Regulated State	Allowed under general endorsement of MD, DDS or DC. 877.04 (1998)

Georgia	Regulated by County	Fulton County (Atlanta) prohibits tattooing with 1" of eye
Hawaii	Regulated State	Requires exam, license & registration. Pending Amendment of Chapter 17-HB 713
Idaho	Regulated State	Facility inspection required. Amending definitions (3/99)
Illinois	Regulated State	
Indiana	Regulated State	Senate Enrolled Act 13
Iowa	Regulated State	Regulated by the State Department of Health
Kansas	Regulated State	Requires 1250 hr internship with tattoo artist. Exempt if licensed electrologist or working under direct supervision of MD or DDS. Statute 65-1940-46
Kentucky	Regulated State	Tattooing of minors prohibited
Louisiana	Regulated State	Licensed, monitored by the State Department of Health
Maine	Regulated State	Regulated separately from body tattooing
Maryland	Regulated State	State Board of Cosmetology - Requires 350 hrs of training.
Massachusetts	Prohibited- Pending Legislation	House #441 proposes authorizing DPH to establish procedures for the regulation of tattooing (1/6/99)
Michigan	Regulated State	State Department of Health requires facility license.
Minnesota	Regulated State	Tattooing of minors prohibited
Mississippi	Regulated State	State Department of Health requires registration and license.
Missouri	Regulated State	HB 343 - License required.
Montana	Regulated State	Regulated by the State Board of Health

Nebraska	Unregulated State	
Nevada	Regulated by County	Clark County (Las Vegas) regulated by Health Department
New Jersey	Pending Legislation for State Regulations	New Jersey State Sanitary Code, Chapter 8 NJAC 8:27-1-11.5
New Mexico	Unregulated State	
New Hampshire	Regulated State	Current regulations for tattooing - Permanent Cosmetics not defined.
New York	Pending Legislation for State Regulations	State Regulations have been proposed. Some locales restricted.
North Carolina	Regulated State	Requires annual permit, tattoo removal prohibited - HB 203. Some local prohibition (Wake Co.)
North Dakota	Unregulated State	
Ohio	Regulated State	Requires training by state approved trainers registered with State Board of Health OR apprenticeship program. Prohibits removal.
Oklahoma	Prohibited - Pending Legislation	Currently SB 116, HB 665 allow only by medical practitioners in course of practice.
Oregon	Regulated State	Requires 368 hrs. Training at state approved school, written exam. DDS authorized to give anesthesia injections for lip procedures.
Pennsylvania	Pending Legislation	Pending HB 332 proposes licensing through the State Board of Medicine.
Rhode Island	Prohibited	Tattooing of face, feet or hands prohibited
South Carolina	Prohibited	Allowed only by MD in course of practice
South Dakota	Regulated State	

Tennessee	Regulated State	Requires 1 yr. Apprenticeship with tattoo artist that has been licensed with the state for min. 3 yrs., registration with local health dept., inspection, and permit. Tattoo removal prohibited.
Texas	Regulated State	Sterilization Standards under the Health Department. SB 1812
Utah	Regulated by County Local Ordinances only	
Vermont	Pending Legislation	Bill 532, Title 26 VSA 04102 proposes registration requirements.
Virginia	Regulated State	Tattooing of minors prohibited.
Washington	Local Ordinances in effect. Pending Statewide Legislation	Local ordinances in Seattle & Tacoma.
West Virginia	Regulated by Locale	Registration and Region Certificate required by Board of Health.
Wisconsin	Regulated State	Regulated by the State Department of Health.
Wyoming	Regulated State	

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Q.: Does it hurt?

A:
Yes, of course they hurt! It's a needle going in and out of your skin at 3 trillion miles per hour! Unless you are a complete freak of nature or have the skin of a Wild Boar, It's gonna hurt. Basically it depends on the place where you get it. Everybody is sensitive on different places on his body. Some people say it hurts most on the chest others say it's worse on the back. It is never so bad that you can't stand it, you will never exactly know, unless you make that experience on your own.

Q.: How long does it take to heal?

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A:

The amount of healing time required will vary from person to person depending on their health as well as the type and location of the tattoo, usually 7 - 10 days.

Most commonly, you will need to take care of your new tattoo for the first two weeks, applying products that fasten the healing process such as "neosporin", but consult your ARTIST. he will know what's best to use!

Q.: Can I get old work covered or reworked?

A:

Sure!

Every tattoo, old or not, can be covered with something else.

The only problem is to cover a tattoo that is already really dark, because the artist can't use a darker color to go over it.

You can take a look on a few cover- ups, they are usually executed in such a manner that you would never know that there was another tattoo underneath it!

Q.: What about sterilization?

A:

Sterilization is the most important thing in a tattoo studio. There are a lot of tattoo studios that might look a bid filthy from the outside, but don't worry.

If they are an official studio, they have to be as clean and careful about sterilization as a doctor, a dentist or a hospital. They have to use the same kind of equipment they use, for sterilizing.

**Q.: Can I get any diseases from a tattoo?
Is it safe?**

A:

There are blood borne diseases such as HIV, hepatitis and syphilis that are life

threatening and can be spread without adequate precautions. Getting a tattoo CAN BE COMPLETELY SAFE as thousands of people have tattoos applied each year. Professional tattoo studios have been in the forefront in implementing proper sterilization techniques for years, long before it was fashionable, as it has become recently.

The guidelines are standards in medicine and should be upheld by all professional personal service personal such as doctors, dentists, hospitals and tattoo artists.

Q.: Can I bring my own design?

A:

Yes, you can. Almost every motive is possible but it will be converted into a tattoo design because some styles of artwork do not go well as a tattoo. Make sure the artist draws the motive again before he puts it on your skin so you know what it look like as a tattoo.

Q.: How old must I be to get a tattoo?

A:

You MUST be 18 years of age and able to prove it. No body (especially the state of New York) cares if you are ALMOST 18, or if your parents are with you to give you permission. The artist can go to jail and the shop can be shut down if they tattoo a minor. So if you aren't 18 don't waste their time, just wait till you are 18 and then come in.

Q.: Is it permanent? What about the colors?

A:

Yes it is, but every tattoo will age. It depends on your skin, the placement, how often it is exposed to the sun, and how you take care of it in the healing process and so on. If you have it once you will have it for your entire life.

Unwanted or older bad looking tattoos can be covered with a new one or be removed with a laser, but bare in mind, removing hurts more than doing the tattoo itself!

Q.: Will my tattoo get infected?

A:

If you don't keep it clean while it is healing, your tattoo can get infected, just like any open wound. A tattoo consists of depositing pigment beneath the surface of the skin through a series of minute puncture wounds. Any time the skin is perforated, there is the risk of an infection from microbes. We recommend the use of an anti-bacterial soap, when cleaning a healing tattoo.

Q.: How are the tattoos priced?

A:

It depends on a number of things:

Where do you want to have it, the size, is it color, or just black and white? Each artist does it his own way. They decide on a price by evaluating the size, coloring and placement on the body.

Q.: How long should I wait, till I can start shaving my legs, after getting a tattoo?

A:

You will have to quit shaving your legs in the area you have tattooed until the peeling is done. This shouldn't take more than a couple weeks. The first few times you shave after it has peeled you should probably be real careful.

Q.: Should I get a tattoo in the first place?

A:

Your reading this may mean you're already interested in getting a tattoo, or may know someone who is. Well, here are the bare facts: In a survey of 163 tattooed men and women, a third of them had regretted their tattoos! If you get one, most likely you will have it all your life

Q.: Are the needles used for piercing sterilized also? What about the body jewelry?

A:
YES. Piercing needles are brand new and autoclaved also. So is the body jewelry used in a new piercing.
Once a needle is used, it is disposed of in a "sharps" container which is collected by a medical waste handling service, once the container is filled.

Q.: Are the needles used for tattoos always the same?

A:
NO!!! A artist will never use a needle twice.
Used needles are broken and discarded.

Q.: Is there blood involved in the tattooing process?

A:
Yes there is! The artist will put a needle several times in your skin for quite a while.
It's not like you're bleeding as if he cuts you in your veins there's just a little bit of blood coming out of the wound.

Q.: What does it feel like?

A:
Nobody can tell you what it feels like. It hurts that's for sure, you have to experience it for yourself.

Q.: How do I become a tattoo artist?

A:
Tattooing is traditionally an apprentice based art. Apprenticeships last approximately three years before they are considered professional artists. You are making permanent, often visible changes to another human being and if proper procedure isn't followed, could be jeopardizing that client's health and emotional well-being. By taking advantage of the knowledge of experienced, professional artists, you will avoid many costly mistakes. First, you should put together a portfolio, anything reflecting your skills with composition, color and line work. Then visit local studios, and talk to the shopowners. Apprenticeships can cost you money and you may have to sign a contract regarding your future business practices. This is not unusual. Just as in any other profession, you need to pay for schooling.



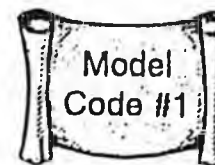
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NEHA Body Art Model Code and Guidelines



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