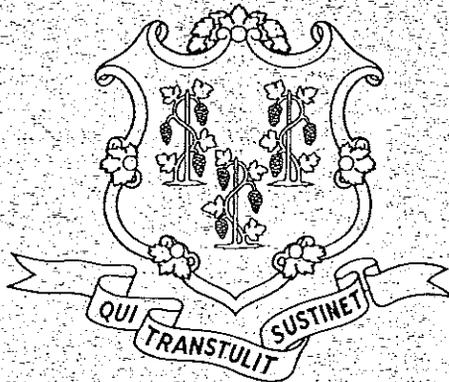


Connecticut General Assembly



**Legislative Program Review
and Investigations Committee**

SUNSET REVIEW

**Board of
Registration for Sanitarians**

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CONNECTICUT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM REVIEW AND INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee is a joint, bipartisan, statutory committee of the Connecticut General Assembly. It was established in 1972 as the Legislative Program Review Committee to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of selected state programs and to recommend improvements where indicated. In 1975 the General Assembly expanded the Committee's function to include investigations and changed its name to the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee. During the 1977 session, the Committee's mandate was again expanded by the Executive Reorganization Act to include "Sunset" performance reviews of nearly 100 agencies, boards, and commissions, commencing on January 1, 1979.

The Committee is composed of twelve members, three each appointed by the Senate President Pro Tempore and Minority Leader, and the Speaker of the House and Minority Leader.

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SUMMARY

The Connecticut General Assembly first adopted a sanitarian registration act in 1967. The sanitarian registration act (Chapter 395) only restricts the use of the title "registered sanitarian," but no individual is prohibited from using the skills and knowledge found in the field of environmental health or from adopting the title "sanitarians."

In 1979, Connecticut had approximately 270 registered sanitarians. Most (52%) are employed by local government within a local or district health department. According to the Department of Health Services, 99 of Connecticut's 169 towns employ at least one registered sanitarian. While towns are not required to employ sanitarians, they are required by statute to appoint a director of public health. Towns may form health districts to conform to this requirement, and towns having a population greater than 40,000 must appoint a full-time public health director.

The Connecticut State Board of Registration for Sanitarians is located within the Department of Health Services and consists of five members: the Commissioner of the Department of Health Services (or his designee) and four gubernatorial appointees. Of the four appointees, two are registered sanitarians with ten years experience and two are public members.

The Board of Registration for Sanitarians is charged with the responsibility of administering the registration act and regulating the profession. The scope of the board's regulatory duties apply only to registered sanitarians or those seeking to become registered. The board's primary purpose is to ensure that individuals using the title of registered sanitarian are trained in environmental health and qualified to perform such activities as their profession requires. The board issues certificates of registration attesting to an individual's credentials and competency. The board is involved in carrying out the following specific functions:

- approving qualifications of applicants to take the exam;
- conducting four exams annually;
- approving practical experience;
- protecting the public from incompetent practitioners; and

- submitting a roster of licensees to town clerks.

To obtain a certificate of registration, proof must be submitted to the board that the applicant is:

- at least 18 years of age;
- of good moral character;
- in good physical and mental health;
- holds a four-year degree from an accredited college or university;
- has completed two years of experience in the field; and
- has passed a specified exam.

An applicant meeting either of the following conditions may be issued a certificate of registration without an examination:

- the applicant is a registered sanitarian in another state having standards equal to or greater than Connecticut's; or
- the applicant was actively employed as a sanitarian before October 1, 1967.

For the period of July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979, the board received 21 applications for certificates of registration. Of those 21 who applied, 15 passed the exam, five failed, four did not appear and one was found to be ineligible for the exam. During the same period, 256 certificates were renewed.

The board has the power to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew the certificate of registration of any sanitarian found to be lacking in moral character or guilty of fraud, gross negligence, incompetence or misconduct in the course of his or her work. In addition, a certificate may be suspended for violations of regulations promulgated under Chapter 395. There is no statutory mechanism for reinstating a suspended certificate.

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee identified three issues for consideration. The issues were: (1) continuation of the board as a separate governmental entity or replacement with a more appropriate agency; (2) certification as the most appropriate and least restrictive method of

regulation; and (3) conformity of the regulatory process with the 1980 sunset legislation (P.A. 80-487).

In response to the issues identified, the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee made the following recommendations:

I. The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends that the Board of Registration for Sanitarians be terminated and the state assume the board's regulatory functions.

II. The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends that the regulatory functions remain within the Department of Health Services.

III. The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends that certification, as defined by P.A. 80-484, be maintained as the level of regulation.

IV. The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends that the regulatory program for sanitarians be brought into conformance with Public Act 80-484.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Authority for the Sunset Review

Chapter 28 of the Connecticut General Statutes provides for the periodic review of certain governmental entities and programs and for the termination or modification of those which do not significantly benefit the public health, safety, or welfare. This so-called "sunset" law was enacted in response to a legislative finding that there had been a proliferation of governmental entities and programs without sufficient legislative oversight.

The authority for undertaking the initial review in this oversight process is vested in the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee. This committee is charged under the provisions of section 2c-3 of chapter 28 with conducting a performance audit of each entity or program scheduled for termination. This audit must take into consideration, but is not limited to, the four criteria set forth in section 2c-7. These criteria include: (1) whether termination of the entity or program would significantly endanger the public health, safety, or welfare; (2) whether the public could be adequately protected by another statute, entity or program or by a less restrictive method of regulation; (3) whether the governmental entity or program produces any direct or indirect increase in the cost of goods or services and, if it does, whether the public benefits attributable to the entity or program outweigh the public burden of the increase in cost; and (4) whether the effective operation of the governmental entity or program is impeded by existing statutes, regulations or policies, including budgetary and personnel policies.

In addition to the criteria just outlined, the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee is required, when reviewing regulatory entities or programs, to consider, among other things: (1) the extent to which qualified applicants have been permitted to engage in any profession, occupation, trade, or activity regulated by the entity or program; (2) the extent to which the governmental entity involved has complied with federal and state affirmative action requirements; (3) the extent to which the governmental entity involved has recommended statutory changes which would benefit the public as opposed to the persons regulated; (4) the extent to which the governmental entity involved has encouraged public participation in the formulation of its regulations and policies; and (5) the manner in which the governmental entity involved has processed and resolved public complaints concerning persons subject to review.

In accordance with its legislative mandate the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee reviewed twelve entities and programs scheduled to terminate July 1, 1981. Contained in this report to the General Assembly is the result of the committee's review of the

Methodology

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee's sunset review began with the transformation of the general and regulatory specific criteria into an analytical framework consisting of fifteen broadly based research questions. The questions, or areas of inquiry, were directed at uncovering information about the background, purpose, functions and results of each entity or program being reviewed.

Several methods were used by the committee and staff to obtain information. These included: (1) a review of the Connecticut statutes, records, minutes and history related to each entity or program; (2) a review of the relevant policies and statutes of selected states; (3) staff observations of selected meetings held by each entity between January and August of 1980; (4) surveys of persons serving on, staffing, or affected by each entity or program; (5) interviews of selected persons serving on, staffing or affected by each entity or program; and (6) written or oral testimony obtained at public hearings and workshops.

The general sequence adhered to in conducting the review was for the committee staff to collect quantitative and qualitative data from documents (e.g., statutes, records, minutes, etc.), surveys, observations of meetings and interviews. This information, after being organized by the staff, was given to each committee member. Subsequently, it was discussed with the full committee at briefing sessions held prior to public hearings.

A total of five public hearings were held. Four were confined to specific topics and one was a general session. The hearings gave persons connected with each entity or program being reviewed an opportunity to discuss with committee members the public need for its reestablishment. In two instances, one involving the Commission on Hospitals and Health Care and the other involving the mental health boards, the committee held an additional workshop session with invited individuals. The purpose of these sessions was to obtain information not covered during the two scheduled public hearings.

Each public hearing or workshop was followed by a debriefing session. Here, questions arising from any of the committee's previous meetings were discussed with the staff. The primary focus of these discussions was to identify issues that the committee felt it needed to address.

At the completion of the issue identification stage, the staff researched and developed a range of options related to each issue. The particular option recommended by the staff, along with all the other options, were then given to the committee members for their discussion and action.

Organization of the Report

This introductory section is designed to give an overview of the scope, methods and organization of the Legislative Program Review and Investigation Committee's sunset report on the Board of Registration for Sanitarians. Section II, Entity Profile, describes the background, structure, purpose and major activities of the board. Section III, Analysis and Issue Identification, explores the information collected from interviews, records, surveys and testimony at the public hearing. In this section, the major sunset review issues identified by the committee are presented. Section IV, Findings and Recommendations, restates the issues identified in the previous section and outlines the related options considered by the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee. Each issue is followed by the committee's formal recommendation and its accompanying rationale. The appendices to the report make up the final section. These include the questionnaires used in conducting the performance audit with the tabulated responses, a list of the legislative changes needed to implement the recommendations and selected other materials considered by the committee during this sunset review.

ENTITY PROFILE

Background

A sanitarian is educated in the environmental health sciences and applies the skills and knowledge acquired to the management of our surroundings so as to protect both human health and the environment. The field of environmental health encompasses the control of environmental hazards and the preservation and improvement of environmental factors for the achievement of optimum health, safety, comfort, and well-being. The following are some areas in which sanitarians are employed: air quality, food preservation, hazardous substances, housing code enforcement and water quality.

At the present time, 32 states have regulatory programs for sanitarians, and all have separate regulatory boards to administer those programs. However, only 18 states require registration as a prerequisite for employment. The majority of states, including Connecticut, does not require a sanitarian to be registered to perform any duty connected with his or her employment. Since 1975, five state legislatures have rescinded their registration acts.

The Connecticut General Assembly first adopted a sanitarian registration act in 1967. Since its adoption there have been no significant changes to the legislation.

In 1979, Connecticut had approximately 270 registered sanitarians. Most (52%) are employed by local government within a local or district health department. Sanitarians working on such levels are supervised by either the local or district health director. Table I presents a breakdown for registered sanitarians by employment location and type of agency.

According to the Department of Health Services, 99 of Connecticut's 169 towns employ at least one registered sanitarian. While towns are not required to employ sanitarians, they are required by statute to appoint a director of public health. Towns may form health districts to conform to this requirement and towns having a population greater than 40,000 must appoint a full-time public health director.

Table I. Employment of Registered Sanitaricians (1979).

By Location:	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Other</u>
	44 (16%)	151 (56%)	3 (1%)	17 (6%)	55 (21%)
By Type:	<u>Local/District Health Department</u>		<u>State Agency</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Other</u>
	142 (52%)		43 (16%)	8 (3%)	77 (29%)

Source: LPR&IC Survey.

The director of health has the power to preserve and improve public health and is required to examine all "nuisances and sources of filth injurious to public health" as well as any other violation of the public health code. As prescribed by statute, the appointed health director must either be a licensed physician or hold a graduate degree in public health.

Table II. Sanitaricians and Registered Sanitaricians Employed by Connecticut's Largest Towns.

	<u>Sanitaricians</u>	<u>Registered Sanitaricians</u>	
Bridgeport	9	9	
Hartford	6	6	
New Haven	8	3	
Stamford	9	4	
Waterbury	9	6	
Norwalk	7	7	
New Britain	6	4	
West Haven	3	1	
East Hartford	4	4	
Greenwich	5	5	
Fairfield	4	4	
West Hartford	5	5	
Danbury	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	
Total	77	59	(77%)

Source: LPR&IC Staff Survey.

Although all towns do not employ a sanitarian, a majority of Connecticut's population has the services of registered sanitarians available to it. Table II indicates the number of sanitarians and registered sanitarians employed by Connecticut's largest towns.

Structure

The Connecticut State Board of Registration for Sanitarians is located within the Department of Health Services and consists of five members: the Commissioner of the Department of Health Services (or his designee) and four gubernatorial appointees. Of the four appointees, two are registered sanitarians with ten years experience and two are public members.

Purpose and Functions

The Board of Registration for Sanitarians is charged with the responsibility of administering the registration act and regulating the profession. The scope of the board's regulatory duties apply only to registered sanitarians or those seeking to become registered. The board's primary purpose is to ensure that individuals using the title of registered sanitarian are trained in environmental health and qualified to perform such activities as their profession requires. The board issues certificates of registration attesting to an individual's credentials and competency. The board is involved in carrying out the following specific functions:

- approving qualifications of applicants to take the exam
- conducting four exams annually
- approving practical experience
- protecting the public from incompetent practitioners, and
- submitting a roster of licensees to town clerks

Activities

Certification

The certificate of registration for sanitarians resembles certification as a regulatory mechanism. As defined by the 1980 sunset law, P.A. 80-484, Section 1(1), certification means that an individual has met specified entry requirements before

practicing, but does not restrict the practice to certified individuals only. The sanitarian registration act (Chapter 395) likewise only restricts the use of the title "registered sanitarian," but no individual is prohibited from using the skills and knowledge found in the field of environmental health or from adopting the title "sanitarian."

To obtain a certificate of registration, proof must be submitted to the board that the applicant is:

- at least 18 years of age
- of good moral character
- in good physical and mental health
- holds a four-year degree from an accredited college or university
- has completed two years of experience in the field, and
- has passed a specified exam

The exam is determined by the board with the consent of the Commissioner of the Department of Health Services. At present, a national exam consisting of 200 multiple choice questions is given. The exam is provided by the Professional Examining Service (New York) and administered twice a year.

An applicant meeting either of the following conditions may be issued a certificate of registration without an examination:

- the applicant is a registered sanitarian in another state having standards equal to or greater than Connecticut's, or
- the applicant was actively employed as a sanitarian before October 1, 1967

For the period of July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979, the board received 21 applications for certificates of registration. Of those 21 who applied, 15 passed the exam, five failed, four did not appear and one was found to be ineligible for the exam. During the same period, 256 certificates were renewed.

For the period of July 1, 1977, to June 30, 1978, applications were made for 19 certificates; 14 were accepted for the exam and 12 passed. Two hundred and fifty certificates were renewed.

The discrepancy between the number passing the exam and the number receiving a certificate is due to the fact that an applicant can take the exam upon graduating from a university, but must work for two years as a sanitarian before qualifying for a certificate.

Complaint Process

The board has the power to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew the certificate of registration of any sanitarian found to be lacking in moral character or guilty of fraud, gross negligence, incompetence or misconduct in the course of his or her work. In addition, a certificate may be suspended for violations of regulations promulgated under Chapter 395. There is no statutory mechanism for reinstating a suspended certificate.

Data supplied by the Department of Health Services indicate that in the years reviewed, the board did not receive any complaints nor take any formal or informal disciplinary action against any registered sanitarian.

ANALYSIS AND ISSUE IDENTIFICATION

Members of the Connecticut Board of Registration for Sanitarians testified before the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee and were surveyed by staff. Additional testimony was received by the committee from the Connecticut Environmental Health Association, a group representing sanitarians.

In accordance with the sunset criteria, the committee considered two major issues: 1) whether the termination of the board would significantly endanger public health and safety and; 2) whether the public could be adequately protected by a less restrictive method of regulation.

Board members indicated that the board was needed to maintain the professional identity of sanitarians, judge the qualification of applicants and protect the public from incompetent practitioners. Most members felt that there would be a danger to public health and safety if sanitarians were not regulated. These members also stated that a there would be a significant decrease in the quality of health inspections accompanied by an increase in health hazards and the incidence of public disease if the profession was deregulated. Members also felt that the board effectively carried out its statutory functions.

While board members supported their continuation, the record shows that the board has been involved in a minimal level of activity. It held only three meetings in 1978 and two in 1979. The board has never received any complaints nor taken any action against a registered sanitarian. The board's primary function has been to review applications for registration to determine eligibility for the examination and approve the registration of those applicants having passed the exam.

In considering a less restrictive method of regulation, the committee determined that the current regulatory program, while called registration, is actually certification as defined by Public Act 80-484 as it does not restrict practice of the profession to registered sanitarians only. Some board members believe that licensing with the above restriction would be more appropriate. The committee questioned whether or not such licensing would place an unnecessary burden on municipalities and restrict entry into the

profession. In addition, limiting the practice of environmental health to licensed sanitarians would require the field to be well-defined and narrow in scope. Because the field is now so broad, this limitation would likely create difficulties.

Some board members expressed the concern that unclear statutes impede the its operation, but no testimony as to the nature of the deficiency was offered. Committee analysis did find that the statute could be improved by making it consistent with the 1980 sunset legislation.

In summary, the committee identified the following issues:

- o continuation of the board as a separate governmental entity or replacement with a more appropriate agency
- o certification as the most appropriate and least restrictive method of regulation
- o conformity with 1980 sunset legislation (P.A. 80-487)

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. CONTINUATION/REPLACEMENT OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR SANITARIANS

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee considered whether termination of the board would significantly endanger public health, safety or welfare or whether its functions could best be performed by a state agency.

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends that the Board of Registration for Sanitarians be terminated and the state assume the board's regulatory functions.

The committee and staff found no evidence of danger to public health, safety or welfare if the board were terminated. The committee determined that the level of regulatory activity in which the board is currently engaged does not warrant its continuance as a separate governmental entity. Analysis of the board's activity shows that it needed to meet only two or three times a year, received no complaints and took no disciplinary action. As discussed above, the board's principal activity is to review applications of prospective candidates for certification. If the board is brought into conformance with the 1980 sunset legislation, as is recommended, this function would be performed by a state agency.

II. THE MOST APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCY TO ASSUME THE REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

The committee considered which program or state department could assume the regulatory functions of the board. Options reviewed included placing the program under the jurisdiction of the Department of Environmental Protection, which has responsibility for water and air quality, under the Department of Consumer Protection, whose responsibilities include the licensing of certain occupations and the inspection of food handlers, as well as the Department of Health Services.

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends that the regulatory functions remain within the Department of Health Services.

After careful review of the sanitarians' job description, it was determined that the principal reason for regulation was health related, rather than economic. In addition, the DEP does not currently license any professions and would be required to establish such a mechanism if it received the program.

III. CERTIFICATION OR THE MOST APPROPRIATE METHOD OF REGULATION

The committee considered whether the present certification process should be replaced with a less restrictive form of regulation.

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends that certification, as defined by P.A. 80-484, be maintained as the level of regulation.

The committee finds that the present level of regulation adequately protects the public by allowing the state to attest to the credentials of those wanting to practice as a sanitarian. Certification provides potential employers, particularly state and local governments, with assurance that an individual has met a minimum level of competency. It also removes a burden on employers by allowing them to employ noncertified individuals trained in environmental health. The public is adequately protected by a level of regulation less restrictive than licensing.

IV. CONFORMITY WITH 1980 SUNSET LEGISLATION

The last issue explored by the committee was whether or not to require the regulatory program to conform with the 1980 sunset legislation. Uniformity with this legislation would require statutory changes primarily in the following areas:

- o restrictions of entry into the profession;
- o the complaint process and disciplinary sanctions; and
- o the meaning of certificate of registration.

The Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee recommends that the regulatory program for sanitarians be brought into conformance with Public Act 80-484.

The committee concluded that nonconformity would mean that the Department of Health Services would have to maintain a dual regulatory system. Public Act 80-484 will provide for a more effective and efficient regulatory program, assure that qualified applicants be permitted to engage in the profession and improve the handling and disposition of complaints.

APPENDIX A

SUNSET - 1981

Summary Sheet

NAME: Board of Registration for Sanitarians (Chapter 395, C.G.S.)

YEAR CREATED: 1967

TYPE: Regulatory Board

ORGANIZATIONAL LOCATION: Dept. of
Health Services

PURPOSE: To certify individuals trained in environmental health as registered sanitarians (restricting the use of title only).

FUNCTIONS:

- Approve qualifications of applicants to take the exam
- Approve courses in environmental health
- Decide if an applicant's full-time duties are those of a sanitarian
- Protect the public from incompetent practitioners (authority limited to registered sanitarians only)
- Determine if out-of-state applicants meet the state's certification requirements

GENERAL DESCRIPTORS:

BOARD

Composition: 5 members; Commissioner of DOHS (or designee),
2 registered sanitarians (10 years experience),
2 public members

Appointing Authority: Governor

Terms: Coterminus

1978

1979

Number of Meetings:

3

2

Average Attendance:

4

4.5

Number of Complaints Reviewed

by Board:

0

0

Revenues:

\$1,570

\$1,970

Expenditures:

\$ 370

\$ 82

Type of Exam: National Exam, Professional Examining Service (New York)
200 multiple choice questions, administered in April &
May

Entry Requirements: 4 year degree
2 years experience
Pass Exam

GENERAL DESCRIPTORS:

		<u>Sanitarians</u>				
Number Registered:		<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>		
		258		270		
Employment (1979):						
By Location. . .	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Other</u>	
	44	151	3	17	39	
By Type.	<u>Local/District</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Other</u>		
	<u>Health Dept.</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Other</u>		
	142	43	8	63		
Number of States with Registration Laws:						32 (18 without)
Number of States Rescinding Laws Since 1975:						5

BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR SANITARIANS

GENERAL STAFF
IMPACT RECOMMENDATION

ISSUES OPTIONS PRINCIPAL IMPACT

1. Board of Registration
 A. Continue a. continuing the Board would maintain current structure
 B. Replace with DOHS b. DOHS would assume the regulatory functions of the Board
 Option B.

2. Level of Regulation
 A. Licensing a. licensing would restrict practice to licensed individuals only
 B. Certification b. certification would allow state to attest to credentials, but not limit who could practice
 C. Registration c. no restrictions on entry, would allow for exit of practitioners
 D. Deregulation d. no restrictions on entry nor procedures for exit
 Option B.

3. Conformity with 1980 Sunset legislation (P.A. 80-484)
 A. Yes a. changes would occur primarily in the following areas: entry restrictions, complaint procedure, sanctions and definition of certification
 B. No b. not conforming would mean DOHS would have to maintain a dual regulatory system
 Option A.

4. Organizational Location
 A. DEP a. regulatory functions would be under the jurisdiction of DEP
 B. DCP b. regulatory functions would be under the jurisdiction of DCP
 C. DOHS c. regulatory functions would remain within DOHS
 Option C.

APPENDIX C

Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee

1981 Sunset Review
of
Board of Registration for Sanitarians

INSTRUCTIONS: For each question, please circle the number to the left of the most appropriate response. Please choose only one response-- choosing more than one will invalidate the entire response.

Please feel free to provide additional comment on either a specific question or the sanitarians field in general. Such comment may be included directly on the questionnaire or in a separate attachment.

What is your occupation? _____

1. On a scale from 1 = Very Important to 4 = Not Important, how would you rate the following reasons for continuing the Board?

<u>Very Important</u>		<u>Not Important</u>		
2	1	0	0	To maintain professional identity of sanitarians
3	0	0	0	To judge qualifications of applicants
1	1	0	0	To approve training courses in environmental health
1	2	0	0	To provide professional input into the complaint process
1	0	2	0	To provide a forum for discussion
2	1	0	0	To provide professional input into the development of regulations
1	1	0	1	To lobby the legislature on behalf of sanitarians
3	0	0	0	To provide continuous professional review of entry standards
3	0	0	0	To protect the public from incompetent practitioners

2. How important is the Board's role in carrying out the following functions?

<u>Very Important</u>		<u>Not Important</u>		
2	1	0	0	To establish entry requirements for the profession
2	1	0	0	To decide who meets a given set of entry requirements
3	0	0	0	To provide an examination for qualified applicants to insure a minimum level of competence
3	0	0	0	To decide if out-of-state applicants meet Connecticut's standards
3	0	0	0	To receive complaints
1	2	0	0	To hear complaints and impose disciplinary sanctions
1	2	0	0	To revoke or suspend a certificate of registration
0	2	1	0	To informally resolve complaints

3. What is the Board's primary role in each of the following functions?
(Circle the most appropriate answer)

<u>Initiate Action</u>	<u>Review DOHS Proposal & Advise</u>	<u>Not Involved</u>	
2	1	0	To establish entry requirements for the profession
2	1	0	To decide who meets a given set of entry requirements
2	1	0	To provide an examination for qualified applicants to insure a minimum level of competence
2	1	0	To decide if out-of-state applicants meet Connecticut's standards
0	3	0	To receive complaints
0	3	0	To hear complaints and impose disciplinary sanctions
2	1	0	To revoke or suspend a certificate of registration
0	2	1	To informally resolve complaints

4. How effective is the Board in carrying out the following functions? (Circle the most appropriate answer)

<u>Very Effective</u>		<u>Not Effective</u>		
3	0	0	0	To establish entry requirements for the profession
3	0	0	0	To decide who meets a given set of entry requirements
3	0	0	0	To provide an examination for qualified applicants to insure a minimum level of competence
3	0	0	0	To decide if out-of-state applicants meet Connecticut's standards
1	2	0	0	To receive complaints
1	2	0	0	To hear complaints and impose disciplinary sanctions
2	1	0	0	To revoke or suspend a certificate of registration
0	1	1	0	To informally resolve complaint

5. What is the Board's primary source of information? (Circle only one)

- 2 DOHS staff
- 0 Board members
- 0 Professional input (associations or individuals)
- 1 Literature (professional journals, books, etc.)

6. To what degree would the following increase or decrease if sanitarians were not regulated?

<u>Significant Increase</u>		<u>No Change</u>		<u>Significant Decrease</u>		
0	0	0	0	3		Quality of health inspections
0	0	0	1	2		Prevention of health hazards
0	0	0	2	1		Incidence of public disease
0	1	0	1	1		Economic harm to public
0	0	0	0	0		Other (specify) _____

7. In your opinion, the current entry requirements --

- 0 Are not restrivtive enough
- 3 Accurately reflect the needs of the practice
- 0 Are overly restricting entry into the profession

8. Should the practice of environmental health be restricted to registered sanitarians only?

- 3 Yes
- 0 No

9. When reviewing applicants, what importance do you give to the following criteria in considering registration eligibility?

<u>Very Important</u>		<u>Not Important</u>		
2	1	0	0	Practical experience
0	1	1	1	Institutions attended
2	1	0	0	Educational background
1	2	0	0	Moral character
0	1	1	1	Age
1	1	1	0	Examination score

10. Would public health or safety be significantly endangered if sanitarians were not registered?

- 3 Yes
- 0 No

11. Do any of the following impede the Board's operation?

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
2	1	Unclear Statutes
0	2	DOHS
1	1	Inadequate Funding
0	0	Other (specify) _____

12. How often do Board members receive material (e.g. agendas, applications, complaints) prior to Board meetings?

- 3 Almost always
- 0 Sometimes
- 0 Rarely

13. Rate the materials you receive prior to the meeting based upon the following criteria.

<u>Excellent</u>		<u>Poor</u>		
3	0	0	0	Timeliness
3	0	0	0	Clarity
3	0	0	0	Completeness
3	0	0	0	Relevance

14. How would you characterize the services provided the Board by the DOHS?

- 3 Excellent
- 0 Fair
- 0 Good
- 0 Poor

15. Could the DOHS assume the functions of the Board?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

16. To your knowledge, how many complaints has the Board reviewed in the past two years?

Number 2/0/2 Actual Response

17. How many disciplinary actions has the Board taken against sanitarians in the past two years?

Revoke license - # 0/0/0

Suspend license - # 0/0/0

Informal Resolution of Complaint - # 2/0/0

18. To what degree would greater public participation increase the Board's effectiveness?

- 0 Substantially
- 1 Moderately
- 2 Not at all

19. To what extent has the Board actively encouraged public participation?

- 0 Frequently
- 0 Rarely
- 2 Occasionally
- 0 Never

20. How does the Board notify the public of its meetings?

- 0 Newspapers
- 0 Legal notifications (Secretary of State)
- 0 Professional association newsletter
- 1 Other (specify) Mail

21. How many years have you served on the Board? 1/13/1 Years

22. What percentage of the Board's meetings do you attend?

- 3 100%
- 0 25-49%
- 0 50-99%
- 0 less than 25%

23. On a quarterly basis, how much time outside Board meetings do you spend on Board related business?

- 2 0-4 hours
- 1 9-16 hours
- 0 5-8 hours
- 0 17 plus hours

Appendix D

Legislative Changes

Repeal Section 20-359 of the Connecticut General Statutes to eliminate the state board of registration for sanitarians.

Sections 2(b) and 2(c) of Public Act 80-484 should be amended to allow the Department of Health Services to assume the regulatory powers and duties previously vested in the board.

Amend Chapter 395 of the Connecticut General Statutes to delete registration and replace it with certification as defined by Section 1(1)(A) of Public Act 80-484.

