



and repairing medical devices without regard to whether they bear a specified legend relating to a federal law prohibition against dispensing without a prescription. This bill is pending in the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

*AB 855 (Hunter)*, as introduced February 27, would provide that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no pharmacist in filling a prescription for a drug product described by its trade or brand name shall select another drug product pursuant to these provisions if the federal Secretary of Health and Human Services or the federal Commissioner of Food and Drugs has proposed to withdraw the generic drug from the market and has issued a notice of opportunity for a hearing because the drug lacks substantial evidence of effectiveness for all labeled indications and for which the Secretary or Commissioner has made no determination that there is compelling justification for its medical need. This bill is pending in the Assembly Health Committee.

*AB 1244 (Polanco)*. Existing law, with specified exceptions, makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture, compound, sell, or dispense any dangerous drug or devices, or to dispense or compound any prescription of a medical practitioner unless he/she is a registered pharmacist. As introduced March 6, this bill would exclude from this registration requirement any nonlicensed pharmacy personnel engaged in performing clerical, inventory, packaging, and dispensing related tasks while assisting, and while under the direct supervision of, a registered pharmacist. The Board previously attempted to accomplish this change by rulemaking; however, the Office of Administrative Law rejected the proposal on three separate occasions, determining that the Board's proposal was inconsistent with federal and state law. (See CRLR Vol. 11, No. 1 (Winter 1991) p. 83 for background information.) This bill is pending in the Assembly Health Committee.

*SB 917 (Kopp)*, as introduced March 8, would require any health care service plan that proposes to offer a pharmacy benefit or proposes to change its relationship with pharmacy providers to give written or published notice to pharmacy service providers of the plan's proposal and give those providers an opportunity to submit a bid to participate in the plan's panel of providers on the terms proposed. This bill is pending in the Senate Committee on Insurance, Claims and Corporations.

*AB 1675 (Margolin)*, as introduced March 8, would require the Board to

designate a statewide drug information center for the purpose of offering direct telephone assistance or referral to health care providers for any person desiring information relating to prescription drugs. This bill would require the center to be under the direction of a person, appointed by the Board, who is licensed under the provisions of law relative to the healing arts and who is experienced in providing drug information to the public; that person would be required to comply with requirements and criteria of the Board regarding operation of the center. The bill would require the Board to provide on license renewal forms an opportunity to make voluntary contributions for purposes of the statewide drug information center. This bill is pending in the Assembly Health Committee.

*AB 819 (Speier)*. Existing law provides that, except as otherwise specified, the offer, delivery, receipt, or acceptance by prescribed licensed health professionals of any rebate, refund, commission, preference, patronage dividend, discount, or other consideration, whether in the form of money or otherwise, as compensation or inducement for referring patients, clients, or customers to any person is unlawful, punishable as a misdemeanor or felony. Existing law also provides that it is not unlawful for a person to refer a person to a laboratory, pharmacy, clinic, or health care facility solely because the licensee has a proprietary interest or coownership in the facility.

As introduced February 27, this bill would, effective July 1, 1992, delete the exception for proprietary or coownership interests, and instead provide that it is unlawful for these licensed health professionals to refer a person to any laboratory, pharmacy, clinic, or health care facility which is owned in whole or in part by the licensee or in which the licensee has a proprietary interest; the bill would also provide that disclosure of the ownership or proprietary interest would not exempt the licensee from the prohibition. However, the bill would permit specified licensed health professionals to refer a person to a laboratory, pharmacy, clinic, or health care facility which is owned in whole or in part by the licensee or in which the licensee has a proprietary interest if the person referred is the licensee's patient of record, there is no alternative provider or facility available, and to delay or forego the needed health care would pose an immediate health risk to the patient. This bill is pending in the Assembly Health Committee.

*SB 594 (Roberti)*, as introduced March 4, would require the State Depart-

ment of Alcohol and Drug Programs and the Department of Aging to jointly administer a statewide roundtable to develop a consistent, long-term medication education program model for elderly consumers. This bill is pending in the Senate Committee on Health and Human Services.

#### FUTURE MEETINGS:

July 30-August 1 in Sacramento.  
October 16-17 in Los Angeles.

#### BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

*Executive Officer: Darlene Stroup*  
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The Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (PELS) regulates the practice of engineering and land surveying through its administration of the Professional Engineers Act, sections 6700 through 6799 of the Business and Professions Code, and the Professional Land Surveyors' Act, sections 8700 through 8805 of the Business and Professions Code. The Board's regulations are found in Division 5, Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

The basic functions of the Board are to conduct examinations, issue certificates, registrations, and/or licenses, and appropriately channel complaints against registrants/licensees. The Board is additionally empowered to suspend or revoke registrations/licenses. The Board considers the proposed decisions of administrative law judges who hear appeals of applicants who are denied a registration/license, and those who have had their registration/license suspended or revoked for violations.

The Board consists of thirteen members: seven public members, one licensed land surveyor, four registered Practice Act engineers and one Title Act engineer. Eleven of the members are appointed by the Governor for four-year terms which expire on a staggered basis. One public member is appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly and one by the Senate President pro Tempore.

The Board has established four standing committees and appoints other special committees as needed. The four standing committees are Administration, Enforcement, Examination/Qualifications, and Legislation. The committees function in an advisory capacity unless specifically authorized to make binding decisions by the Board.



## REGULATORY AGENCY ACTION

Professional engineers are registered through the three Practice Act categories of civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering under section 6730 of the Business and Professions Code. The Title Act categories of agricultural, chemical, control system, corrosion, fire protection, industrial, manufacturing, metallurgical, nuclear, petroleum, quality, safety, and traffic engineering are registered under section 6732 of the Business and Professions Code.

Structural engineering and geotechnical engineering are authorities linked to the civil Practice Act and require an additional examination after qualification as a civil engineer.

### MAJOR PROJECTS:

*PELS Rulemaking.* On February 19-20, PELS held public hearings on proposed regulatory action affecting sections 404 and 414 (regarding fire protection engineering, definition of Practice Act engineers, definition of Title Act engineers, and provision for design services by Title Act engineers); 407 and 444 (examination appeal fees); 424 and 425 (educational and experience requirements for land surveyor licensure); 464 (single corner record); 465 (time extensions for record of survey); and 472 (fines for citations against a professional engineer or land surveyor) of Division 5, Title 16 of the CCR.

Section 404(n) currently provides that fire protection engineering shall not encompass the practice of civil, electrical, or mechanical engineering. Existing law allows the Board to define the scope of each branch of professional engineering; currently, no law or regulation addresses the authority of fire protection engineers to provide design services. PELS' proposed amendments to section 404(n) would provide that fire protection engineering does not include such tasks as the offering of design services, including but not limited to the preparation of plans, specifications, or engineering reports for fire extinguishing or fire sprinkler systems, and/or fire alarm or fire detection systems, insofar as such design services constitute the practice of civil, electrical, or mechanical engineering. This regulatory action is intended to codify PELS' policy of prohibiting fire protection engineers from performing design services generally, and from designing fire protection systems specifically (such as fire sprinkler systems), because such activity falls within the scope of practice of civil, electrical, or mechanical engineers. In February 1990, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) ruled that PELS' policy constituted "underground rulemaking" and must be

formally adopted as a regulation pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act. (See CRLR Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3 (Spring/Summer 1990) pp. 45 and 117 for background information.)

Other amendments to section 404 would define the term "Practice Act engineer" to mean a professional engineer registered as either a civil, electrical, or mechanical engineer; define the term "Title Act engineer" to mean a professional engineer registered to use any of thirteen specified engineering titles; and define the term "title authority engineer" to mean a civil engineer registered in this state who has the authority to use either the title "geotechnical engineer" or "structural engineer."

Currently, existing law specifies no limitations on the authority of a Title Act engineer to provide engineering design services. PELS' proposed adoption of section 414 would provide that Title Act engineers may perform engineering design services, including but not limited to the production of plans, specifications, and engineering reports, but only to the extent that such services pertain to areas of practice not covered by Practice Act engineers.

Overall, the proposed changes to sections 404 and 414 were not well received and were quite controversial. Hearing witnesses testified that these changes would have an adverse effect on fire protection engineering; some speakers stated that fire protection engineering was being singled out and that mechanical engineers would be allowed to practice fire protection engineering although they lack the requisite qualifications in this area. Due to the controversy surrounding the proposed amendments to section 404 and adoption of section 414, PELS held another public hearing on March 9 to receive additional public testimony on the proposed revisions. At the March 9 hearing, witnesses again criticized both the substance and the language of the proposed regulatory changes. In light of the public comments received, PELS was expected to decide at its March 22 meeting whether it will pursue these revisions to sections 404 and 414.

Existing law authorizes PELS to establish a fee for reviewing examination appeals. Because the Board has incurred substantial out-of-pocket costs in processing these appeals, it has determined that an appeal fee is necessary to recover such costs. PELS' proposed amendment to section 407 would specify the amount of the fee to be charged for the handling and processing of examination appeals; the fee would range between \$25 to \$90, depending on the exam.

Currently, section 444 allows unsuccessful examinees to appeal to the Board for a review of their examination papers under certain conditions; existing regulations do not establish a charge for this service. PELS' proposed amendments to section 444 would provide that an examination appeal must be accompanied by the appropriate appeal fee. This fee would be the same regardless of whether the entire examination or only a part of the examination is being rescored. On appeal, one of three results would occur: (1) points would be added; (2) points would be deducted; or (3) the score would remain the same. If the appeal results in an applicant receiving a passing score, the applicant would receive a refund of his/her appeal fee.

Witnesses who testified on the proposed amendments to sections 407 and 444 expressed concern over the deterrent effect that the imposition of this fee might have on unsuccessful applicants. Following the testimony, the Board took no action on these proposed amendments, instead deferring action until staff has an opportunity to review the public comments received.

Sections 8741 and 8742 of the Business and Professions Code define the educational and experience requirements for land surveyor licensure applicants. Currently, regulatory section 424 specifies certain requirements which must be met by applicants for licensure as a land surveyor or professional engineer. PELS' proposed amendment to section 424 would delete all references to the licensure requirements for land surveyors. Thus, section 424 would be exclusively devoted to professional engineers. New section 425 would include the requirements for licensure as a professional land surveyor, including the Board's policy of allowing two years' experience credit for passing the land surveyor-in-training examination. Section 425 would also define the tasks which satisfy the requirements for responsible field training and responsible office training. This regulatory change is a response to another "underground rulemaking" ruling by OAL regarding a PELS policy. (See CRLR Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3 (Spring/Summer 1990) pp. 45-46 and 117 for background information.)

Public comment on these proposals included disagreement over the amount of qualifying experience which should be required before taking the examination. One speaker suggested that trainees may need more than one year for qualifying experience; another speaker suggested that there should be a difference



between degree and non-degree graduates, with non-degree graduates needing more experience before taking the examination.

Existing law mandates the filing of corner records with regard to corners established by the Survey of the Public Lands of the United States, and provides for the discretionary filing of corner records for any property corners. Currently, the Board is authorized to specify the contents of corner records and the time limits for corner record filing. By amending section 464, PELS seeks to clarify the language of the existing regulation, and to provide that a single corner record form may be used for one or more property corners or monuments.

Proposed amendments to section 465 would delete redundant language regarding time extensions and conditions requiring a record of survey; eliminate the requirement that maps filed with the county surveyor show measured lines and bearings; and clarify the requirement for public officers to comply with Business and Professions Code sections 8764 and 8765 when filing their survey maps.

At this writing, PELS staff is reviewing the public comments received regarding the proposed amendments to sections 424, 425, 464, and 465. Staff will make appropriate revisions and present the amended regulatory proposals to the Board for adoption at a future meeting.

Existing law authorizes the Board to adopt a regulatory scheme permitting its executive officer to assess a fine against a professional engineer or land surveyor up to \$2,500 for practicing under a license or registration which has not been renewed for five years; the adoption of section 472 would specify the fine for such citations. The Board adopted this proposal with one minor language change; at this writing, PELS staff is preparing to release the modified language for a 15-day public comment period, before submitting the rulemaking record to OAL for approval.

*DCA's Internal Investigation Proceeds.* According to Warren J. Wolfe, Chief of the Department of Consumer Affairs' (DCA) Division of Investigation, the internal investigation into the conduct of the Board, and specifically Board member James Dorsey, in amending the grading plan of the October 1989 land surveyor examination should be completed by May 1. (See CRLR Vol. 11, No. 1 (Winter 1991) pp. 85-86 for background information.) Supervising Investigator William Holland of DCA's Special Investigations Unit interviewed

and obtained statements from 24 people, including Board members and staff, CTB MacMillan/McGraw-Hill staff, attorneys from the Attorney General's Office, and other pertinent parties. After reviewing Investigator Holland's initial report, Chief Wolfe consulted with a testing specialist on several questions he had regarding the examination process. Upon receipt of the specialist's analysis, Chief Wolfe directed Investigator Holland to reinterview approximately six individuals to clarify some outstanding issues.

#### LEGISLATION:

*AB 1801 (Frazee)*, as introduced March 8, would require contracts for engineering services entered into by professional engineers with consumers to be in writing and to contain specified provisions, including a full description of the services to be rendered; the lump sum or estimated amount of fees to be charged for those services; the method and terms of payment; the name, address, and certificate number of the professional engineer responsible for the work; the date of completion of the work to be performed under the contract; a statement that the contract may only be modified by written amendment signed by both parties; and a notice in prominent type which informs consumers that professional engineers are regulated by PELS and provides PELS' mailing address. This bill is sponsored by the Center for Public Interest Law, and is a response to the Board's refusal to investigate or take disciplinary jurisdiction over consumer complaints about engineer billing abuses, and its refusal to adopt regulations governing engineer billing practices. (See CRLR Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3 (Spring/Summer 1990) p. 119 for background information.) This bill is pending in the Assembly Committee on Consumer Protection, Governmental Efficiency and Economic Development.

*SB 201 (L. Greene)*. The Professional Engineers Act requires, among other things, that an applicant for registration as a professional engineer furnish evidence to PELS of six years or more of qualifying experience in engineering work satisfactory to the Board. As introduced January 18, this bill would, commencing January 1, 1994, increase that requirement to eight years or more of qualifying experience in engineering work satisfactory to the Board. This bill, which is a reintroduction by Senator Greene of his SB 2184 (vetoed by former Governor Deukmejian in 1986), is pending in the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

*SB 527 (Davis)*. Under existing law, in specified actions for indemnity or damages arising out of the professional negligence of a person licensed as an engineer or land surveyor, the plaintiff's attorney is required to attempt to obtain consultation with at least one professional engineer or land surveyor who is not a party to the action and file a certificate which declares why the consultation was not obtained or which declares that on the basis of the consultation the attorney believes there is reasonable and meritorious cause for filing the action. The attorney is required to execute and file a prescribed certificate of merit in regard to the above, but the certificate need not identify the person(s) consulted. However, upon successful conclusion of such an action with respect to any party for whom such a certificate was or should have been filed, the attorney may be required by the court, on its own motion or the motion of a party, to disclose to the court the identity of the person(s) consulted. These provisions will be repealed as of January 1, 1992, without further action of the legislature.

As introduced February 27, this bill would require the attorney in these cases to obtain a written report from the person consulted; require the person consulted to review relevant documents before rendering his/her opinion to the attorney; and require the written report to be divulged along with the identity of the person consulted, where required by the court in accordance with the above provisions. This bill would also delete the January 1, 1992 repeal date of these provisions and extend them indefinitely. This bill is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

*AB 801 (Lancaster)*. The Professional Land Surveyors' Act requires that any monument set by a licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer to mark or reference a point on a property or land line be permanently and visibly marked or tagged with the certificate number of the surveyor or civil engineer setting it. As introduced February 26, this bill would also require any found, unreferenced, and unmarked monument found in connection with the survey used or accepted by a licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer to mark or reference a point on a property or land line, to be marked or tagged permanently and visibly with the certificate number of the land surveyor or civil engineer accepting the monument. This bill is pending in the Assembly Local Government Committee.

*AB 640 (Lancaster)*. Existing law provides that a record of a survey is not required in specified circumstances,



## REGULATORY AGENCY ACTION

including when it has been made by a public officer in his/her official capacity and a reproducible copy thereof has been filed with the county surveyor of the county in which the land is located. As introduced February 20, this bill would delete that exception to the requirement for recording of surveys by public officers; delete the requirement that a county surveyor prepare a map of retrace-ment or remonument surveys and make the map a part of the public records within 90 days; and require the county surveyor to instead assure compliance with the Land Surveyors' Act for those surveys.

Existing law authorizes the county surveyor to charge a reasonable fee for examining the record of survey. This bill would instead prohibit the county surveyor from charging a fee for examining a record of survey, and authorize the charging of the county surveyor's expenses for examining, processing, and causing the recordation of records of survey to the county survey monument preservation fund. This bill is pending in the Assembly Local Government Committee.

**AB 1269 (Mays).** Under the Subdivision Map Act, a certificate or statement is required to be filed with the legislative body by the county surveyor or city engineer for a subdivision for which a final map is required. The certificate must contain certain statements, including statements that the person has examined the map, the subdivision as shown is substantially the same as it appeared on the tentative map, all provisions of the Act and other applicable local ordinances have been complied with, and the official is satisfied that the map is technically correct. Under the Professional Land Surveyors' Act, the preparation of maps and documents in connection with any survey required under the Subdivision Map Act may only be performed by a person licensed as a land surveyor, with certain exceptions.

As introduced March 6, this bill would authorize city or county engineers registered as civil engineers after January 1, 1982, to make the statements that they have examined the map, the subdivision as shown is substantially the same as it appeared on the tentative map, and that all provisions of the Subdivision Map Act and other applicable local ordinances have been complied with. The bill would expressly authorize persons eligible to practice land surveying pursuant to the Professional Land Surveyors' Act to make the statement that they are satisfied that the map is technically correct.

This bill would also require a county or city engineer who is satisfied that a parcel map submitted for a subdivision is technically correct, to provide a statement that the official has examined the map, that the map conforms with the requirements of the Subdivision Map Act and local ordinances, and that the subdivision as shown is substantially the same as it appeared on the tentative map, if required, and any approved alternatives thereof. This bill would authorize city or county engineers registered as civil engineers after January 1, 1982, to make these statements, and would expressly authorize persons eligible to practice land surveying pursuant to the Professional Land Surveyors' Act or persons registered as civil engineers prior to January 1, 1982, pursuant to the Professional Engineers Act to make the statement that they are satisfied that the map is technically correct. This bill is pending in the Assembly Local Government Committee.

**AB 1268 (Mays),** as introduced March 6, would revise the second division of the examination for registration as a professional engineer as follows: (a) require PELS to ensure that all questions on engineering surveying principles test the applicant's ability to apply both his/her knowledge of, and experience with respect to, these principles; and (b) require that examination questions on engineering surveying principles be of an equal level of difficulty as the examination questions on specified areas to test applicants for a land surveyor's license.

This bill would also revise the examination procedure for licensure as a land surveyor as follows: (a) provide that the first division of the examination is to test the applicant's fundamental knowledge of surveying, mathematics, basic science, and real property law, including laws related to boundaries and land title transfer; (b) delete the exemption of applicants who have passed the engineer-in-training examination from the first division of the examination; and (c) require that the applicant for the second division of the examination be thoroughly familiar with the principles of real property law, including laws related to boundaries and land title transfer, in addition to being thoroughly familiar with the procedures and rules governing the survey of public lands. This bill would require PELS to prescribe by regulation reasonable education or experience requirements. This bill is pending in the Assembly Consumer Protection Committee.

**AB 575 (L. Greene).** Existing law provides that no civil engineer registra-

tion shall be issued by PELS on or after January 1, 1988, to any applicant unless he/she successfully completes questions to test his/her knowledge of seismic principles and engineering surveying principles. This bill would provide that the questions regarding seismic principles shall be general and conceptual in nature rather than being specific structural design problems. This bill is pending in the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

**SB 416 (Royce).** Existing law provides that a person practices land surveying when he/she, among other things, determines the configuration or contour of the earth's surface, or the position of fixed objects thereon or related thereto, by means of measuring lines and angles, and applying the principles of trigonometry or photogrammetry. As introduced February 20, this bill would delete the reference to photogrammetry in this provision and would instead provide that a person practices land surveying when he/she performs photogrammetry or photogrammetric surveying, as defined. This bill would provide that the practice of photogrammetry or photogrammetric surveying does not include specified functions which constitute the practice of land surveying.

This bill would provide, on or after July 1, 1992, that no person shall practice photogrammetry or use the title of photogrammetric surveyor unless he/she has been qualified as a licensed photogrammetrist according to rules and regulations established by PELS or unless he/she is registered as a civil engineer or licensed land surveyor. This bill would also require PELS to establish qualifications and standards to practice photogrammetry, and to designate a technical advisory committee comprised of licensed photogrammetrists, civil engineers, and land surveyors. Finally, this bill would provide that it is not applicable to existing references to photogrammetry in local agency ordinances, building codes, regulations, or policies. This bill is pending in the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

**AB 1354 (Tanner),** as introduced March 7, would prohibit any person from engaging in the practice of chemical engineering unless he/she is registered by PELS. This bill is pending in the Assembly Consumer Protection Committee.

### LITIGATION:

*Floyd E. Davis, et al. v. Department of Consumer Affairs, et al.*, No. 512457 (Sacramento County Superior Court), has been resolved in favor of PELS. Plaintiffs had challenged the validity of



PELS regulations which provide that only structural engineers may serve as references for structural engineering candidates, and only plan-checking experience obtained under the supervision of a structural engineer constitutes valid qualifying structural experience. (See CRLR Vol. 11, No. 1 (Winter 1991) p. 86; Vol. 10, No. 4 (Fall 1990) p. 102; and Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3 (Spring/Summer 1990) p. 119 for background information on this case.)

On January 3, the court granted the Board's motion for partial summary judgment on seven of the eight issues raised in the complaint. The court held that the regulations do not limit the ability of civil engineers to practice structural engineering; furthermore, the court found no constitutional violation of the equal protection clause. The only remaining issue to be determined was whether the necessity of the regulation was supported by the evidence in the rulemaking file. However, after partial summary judgment was granted to the defendants, plaintiffs moved to dismiss the entire suit with prejudice. Deputy Attorney General Pamela Gorin has filed a memorandum of costs on the Board's behalf, seeking to recover approximately \$1,000.

#### RECENT MEETINGS:

At PELS' February 1 meeting, Charles Greenlaw, C.E., and Charles Shoemaker of Sacramento requested that the Board review the actions of Executive Officer Darlene Stroup regarding two enforcement cases which, according to Greenlaw and Shoemaker, were closed without proper investigation by PELS. Greenlaw and Shoemaker stated that Board staff had not conducted a professional inquiry into their allegations of unregistered activity in the Sacramento area. The Board directed its Administration Committee to review PELS' enforcement process and requested two Board members to review the adequacy of the decisions rendered in the specific cases cited by Greenlaw and Shoemaker. PELS was expected to revisit this matter at its March 22 meeting.

#### FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

#### BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING

*Executive Officer: Catherine Puri*  
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Pursuant to the Nursing Practice Act, Business and Professions Code section 2700 *et seq.*, the Board of Registered

Nursing (BRN) licenses qualified RNs, certifies qualified nurse midwifery applicants, establishes accreditation requirements for California nursing schools, and reviews nursing school curricula. A major Board responsibility involves taking disciplinary action against licensed RNs. BRN's regulations implementing the Nursing Practice Act are codified in Division 14, Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

The nine-member Board consists of three public members, three registered nurses actively engaged in patient care, one licensed RN administrator of a nursing service, one nurse educator, and one licensed physician. All serve four-year terms.

The Board is financed by licensing fees, and receives no allocation from the general fund. The Board is currently staffed by 60 people.

#### MAJOR PROJECTS:

*Update on Implementation of Nursing Shortage Recommendations.* At its January 24-25 meeting, BRN discussed the ongoing activities related to the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee on the Nursing Shortage. Based on research and public comment, the Committee developed twelve recommendations and submitted a final report to the legislature on June 30, 1990. (See CRLR Vol. 10, No. 4 (Fall 1990) p. 103; Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3 (Spring/Summer 1990) p. 120; and Vol. 9, No. 4 (Fall 1989) p. 78 for background information.) In January, BRN reviewed the progress made and the status of future plans regarding the Committee's strategies for implementing the twelve recommendations. For example, one Committee strategy involved optimizing the utilization of nursing expertise. By April 1, the California Association of Hospitals and Health Systems (CAHHS) will market the concept of nurse/physician collaboration to hospital and health care institutions via written appeal and educational events. A multi-organizational Patient Care Delivery Task Force, coordinated by the Organization of Nurse Executives (ONE-C), will identify and address barriers to implementing effective patient care delivery systems by June. By November 1, the California Nurses Association (CNA), ONE-C, and CAHHS will develop a statewide implementation project involving practicing nurses in hospital/health care operations decision-making.

Another Committee strategy involves increasing funding for health care. A coalition for health care funding was to be developed to assess, monitor, com-

municate, and promote specific initiatives designed to increase funding for health care. By March, the coalition was expected to develop a plan to increase public awareness on the effect of health care funding policy.

The Committee is also seeking ways to allocate financial resources to implement its twelve recommendations. The Committee's legislative leadership will develop a plan to identify financial resources and/or to legislatively implement the recommendations by November 15.

Also, the Committee is focusing on promoting the positive image of nursing as a profession. By April 1, CNA expected to compile a list of resources which promote the positive aspects of nursing or conduct research on the problem. Resources will include existing programs, literature, and people already involved in such promotion. CAHHS will convene an Image Task Force to discuss and develop a plan to promote the positive image of nursing, and improve inter-professional relationships and professionalism of health care team members. The Task Force was scheduled to meet by May.

Further, by March 15, the California Joint Practice Commission (CJPC) planned to explore the feasibility of expanding the membership of CJPC to include CAHHS and other organizations. By April 1, CNA was expected to convene a meeting of provider organizations, physicians, and nurses to form a network to work together on selected common problems and to serve as a model for local groups doing the same thing.

Finally, the Committee is seeking to expand the state's capacity to educate nurses. Following legislative authority and funding, BRN hopes to develop an appropriate permanent data bank for the purposes of creating a statewide educational master plan for nursing. By June 1, BRN is scheduled to consider establishing and appointing a Nursing Education Task Force to examine issues and implement recommendations regarding expansion of the state's capacity to educate nurses.

*BRN Regulatory Changes.* On February 13, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved BRN's proposed changes to sections 1410.1 and 1419.2, Division 14, Title 16 of the CCR; the regulations specify time periods for the processing of licensure and renewal applications, in conjunction with the Permit Reform Act of 1981, Government Code section 15374 *et seq.* On February 4, OAL approved BRN's amendment to section 1417 of its