



control study which compared and contrasted the emissions test programs in Arizona, California, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Oregon. Among other things, the study revealed that California has the highest cost for inspection or reinspection, as well as the longest reported average inspection time. California also conducts the largest number of annual inspections.

Also at the August 10 meeting, a representative of BAR's Public Information Office reported that the Governor had declared September "Smog Check Month," and noted that eight Clean Air Fairs were to be held throughout the state during the fall.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

BOARD OF BARBER EXAMINERS

Executive Officer: Lorna P. Hill
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In 1927, the California legislature created the Board of Barber Examiners (BBE) to control the spread of disease in hair salons for men. The Board, which consists of three public and two industry representatives, regulates and licenses barber schools, instructors, barbers, and shops. It sets training requirements and examines applicants, inspects barber shops, and disciplines violators with licensing sanctions. The Board licenses approximately 22,000 barbers, 5,000 shops, and 20 schools.

BBE's enabling act is found at Business and Professions Code section 6500 *et seq.*; the Board's regulations are located in Chapter 3, Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Merger with Board of Cosmetology. On August 27, BBE once again voted to oppose AB 3008 (Eastin), which was signed by the Governor on September 30 (Chapter 1672, Statutes of 1990). This bill merges BBE with the Board of Cosmetology (BOC). (See *infra* LEGISLATION; see also CRLR Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3 (Spring/Summer 1990) p. 73; Vol. 10, No. 1 (Winter 1990) p. 58; and Vol. 7, No. 1 (Winter, 1987) p. 1 for extensive background information.) As the bill's major defect, BBE cited its failure to require an adequate number of establishment inspections. Additionally, BBE expressed concern regarding the constitutionality of Business and Professions Code section 7310(c) (to be added by the bill), a provision which subjects the new board's appointment of an executive

director to confirmation by the Director of the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA). BBE and audience members agreed that BBE had given in on the issue of allowing the merged board to use BBE's inspectors, since BOC apparently has fewer inspectors and conducts fewer inspections than does BBE, but that Assemblymember Eastin had ignored many of BBE's requests. Therefore, the Board decided to send telegrams to Assemblymember Eastin, the Governor, and all senators voicing its opposition to the bill.

Review of Instructors' Examination. At the Board's July 9 meeting, BBE appointed a committee comprised of Board member Edna Mayhand, barber Frank Chirco, and trade representative Red Carter to review BBE's instructors' examination in conjunction with the staff of DCA's Central Testing Unit. The instructors' examination committee was established in response to extremely low pass rates on the exam. In fiscal year 1989-90, for example, only seven of the 26 people who took the examination passed. (See CRLR Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3 (Spring/Summer 1990) p. 74 for background information.)

On August 27, committee chair Edna Mayhand reported that she had reviewed the examination and would meet with instructors and barber college owners to elicit suggestions regarding the examination.

Draft Regulations Establishing Administrative Fines. On August 27, the Board decided to schedule public hearings to consider proposed regulatory changes establishing administrative fines for barber colleges which do not file student applications with the BBE within fourteen days of student enrollment, and for apprentices who transfer from one training class or employer to another and who fail to file a transfer form with BBE within twenty days of transfer.

BBE expected to release more information regarding these hearings in the near future.

LEGISLATION:

AB 3008 (Eastin), as amended August 27, repeals the Business and Professions Code sections which establish both BBE and BOC, and creates the Board of Barbering and Cosmetology (BBC). The bill generally revises, recasts, and consolidates the two acts presently governing the practice of barbering and cosmetology; provides for the licensing and regulation of persons engaged in the practice of performing specified acts relating to barbering, cosmetology, and electrolysis; and provides that persons licensed as barbers or cos-

metologists will be licensed pursuant to the act. BBC will consist of nine members: five public members and four members representing the professions. The bill, which will become operative on July 1, 1992, requires BBC and DCA to assess the results of merging the two boards and to report to the legislature on or before June 30, 1995. This bill was signed by the Governor September 30 (Chapter 1672, Statutes of 1990).

AB 1108 (Epple), as amended July 7, deletes existing maximum limits on licensing fees charged by BBE until January, 1994, and increases the maximum fees effective January, 1992. This bill was signed by the Governor on September 30 (Chapter 1673, Statutes of 1990).

RECENT MEETINGS:

At its August 27 meeting, BBE decided to allow the use of video educational aids in barber schools and to look for alternative locations in which to hold barber examinations in northern California. The Board also discussed BBE's projected insufficient revenues for fiscal year 1991-92. Finally, the Board reviewed its disciplinary guidelines and decided that the guidelines should remain intact and the Board should try to follow them.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

BOARD OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE EXAMINERS

Executive Officer: Kathleen Callanan
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Authorized by Business and Professions Code section 4980 *et seq.*, the eleven-member Board of Behavioral Science Examiners (BBSE) licenses marriage, family and child counselors (MFCCs), licensed clinical social workers (LCSWs) and educational psychologists (LEPs). The Board administers tests to license applicants, adopts regulations regarding education and experience requirements for each group of licensees, and appropriately channels complaints against its licensees. The Board also has the power to suspend or revoke licenses. The Board consists of six public members, two LCSWs, one LEP, and two MFCCs. The Board's regulations appear in Chapter 18, Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Enforcement Program. In April, BBSE began distributing a consumer brochure on psychotherapist sexual mis-