



on the draft regulations has not been established at this writing.

## LITIGATION:

In *People v. Delta Enterprise Corp.*, No. 360059 (Sacramento County Superior Court), a final judgment was entered in October 1988. Civil penalties of \$2,500 were assessed against Delta, a New York corporation, in this action enforcing state labeling and flammability requirements. Injunctive relief was also awarded, including an order to comply with a mandatory quality control program. The Bureau was awarded its investigative costs.

## RECENT MEETINGS:

At its March 7 meeting in Sacramento, Chief Damant distributed the Governor's 1989-90 proposed budget, which includes funding for three of the six new positions requested by the Bureau. (See CRLR Vol. 8, No. 4 (Fall 1988) p. 57 for background information.) An additional laboratory technician for the Home Furnishings Program and two inspectors for the Insulation Program were tentatively approved. Requests for an administrative assistant to the Bureau chief, a laboratory assistant, and a chemist were denied.

Due to the passage of AB 4007 (Lancaster) in 1988, the Bureau plans to propose amendments to its regulations to change the use of the term "sterilization" to the term "sanitization." The proposed regulations would also eliminate the requirement of using formaldehyde to properly sanitize products. Sanitization is currently achieved using formaldehyde and high-heat sterilizing "ovens". The Bureau is evaluating alternatives to formaldehyde while still using the sterilizing ovens.

## FUTURE MEETINGS:

June 13 in San Diego.  
September 12 in San Francisco.  
December 5 in Los Angeles.

## BOARD OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

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The Board of Landscape Architects (BLA) licenses those who design landscapes and supervise implementation of design plans. To qualify for a license, an applicant must successfully pass the written exam of the national Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB), an additional section covering landscape architecture in Cali-

fornia, and an oral examination given by the Board. In addition, an applicant must have the equivalent of six years of landscape architectural experience. This may be a combination of education from a school with a Board-approved program in landscape architecture and field experience.

The Board investigates verified complaints against any landscape architect and prosecutes violations of the Practice Act. The Board also governs the examination of applicants for certificates to practice landscape architecture and establishes criteria for approving schools of landscape architecture.

BLA consists of seven members. One of the members must be a resident of and practice landscape architecture in southern California, and one member must be a resident of and practice landscape architecture in northern California. Three members of the Board must be licensed to practice landscape architecture in the state of California. The other four members are public members and must not be licentiates of the Board. Board members are appointed to four-year terms.

## LEGISLATION:

*SB 572 (Bergeson)* is a Board-sponsored bill which would amend sections 5651, 5661, and 5681 of the Business and Professions Code. (See CRLR Vol. 9, No. 1 (Winter 1989) p. 50 for background information.) Section 5651 currently requires all applicants for BLA licensure to pass both a written and an oral exam. This bill would amend section 5651 to eliminate the oral examination for instate applicants. Questions currently used in the oral exam would instead be included in the written exam. The elimination of this portion of the licensure procedure is expected to save the Board \$2,000 per year.

The legislation would also extend the statute of limitations for filing accusations against landscape architects. Section 5661 requires that all accusations against landscape architects be filed within two years after the act or omission alleged as grounds for disciplinary action. This bill would extend the limitations period to three years after discovery of the act or omission by the Board or within six years after the act or omission, whichever is first.

Section 5681 currently sets forth the Board's fee ceilings. This bill would add a provision authorizing a fee for the approval of schools of landscape architecture. Under current law, the Board is authorized to approve two types of land-

scape architecture schools—four-year programs and two-year programs. The four-year programs are approved by an independent third party on a national level, and these findings are usually accepted by the Board. The Board is empowered to conduct site visits to the two-year institutions for accreditation purposes; however, thus far the Board has lacked the funds to do so. The proposed fees assessed to the schools would help to alleviate budgetary constraints in connection with school approval. SB 572 is pending in the Senate Business and Professions Committee at this writing.

*AB 848 (Bentley)* would add the services of a landscape architect to the list of professions which may be granted contracts by state and local agencies based upon demonstrated competence qualifications rather than competitive bidding. Existing law contains similar provisions for architectural, engineering, land surveying, and construction management services. This bill is pending in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

## FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

## BOARD OF MEDICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

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BMQA is an administrative agency within the state Department of Consumer Affairs. The Board, which consists of twelve physicians and seven lay persons appointed to four-year terms, is divided into three autonomous divisions: Allied Health, Licensing and Medical Quality.

The purpose of BMQA and its three divisions is to protect the consumer from incompetent, grossly negligent, unlicensed or unethical practitioners; to enforce provisions of the Medical Practice Act (California Business and Professions Code sections 2000 *et seq.*); and to educate healing arts licensees and the public on health quality issues.

The functions of the individual divisions are as follows:

The Division of Allied Health Professions (DAHP) directly regulates five non-physician health occupations and oversees the activities of seven other examining committees which license non-physician certificate holders under the jurisdiction of the Board. The following allied health professionals are subject to the jurisdiction of the Division of Allied