



Meanwhile, letters have been sent to the professional associations to elicit their view on the addition of a CE requirement. The Board also decided to send questionnaires to BRGG's licensees with the next license renewal notices requesting information which may aid the Board in deciding whether CE is needed.

Board President Howard Spellman requested that the directory listing all of BRGG's licensees be updated. Executive Officer John Wolfe said that an updated directory could be compiled after the October-November license renewals.

The Board discussed current enforcement procedures, and several Board members commented that they do not completely understand the process which occurs when a licensee is investigated. In an effort to better understand the BRGG's current disciplinary procedures, Board member Thomas Slaven volunteered to examine the enforcement process by tracking actual cases, and will report to the Board on his perceptions.

The Board received a petition from Robert Walton requesting that rules be adopted which would allow licensed general contractors to conduct minimal subsurface investigation. The Board denied the petition on ground that BRGG does not have the legal authority to regulate in the area suggested by Walton.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

BOARD OF GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND

Executive Officer: Manuel Urena
(916) 445-9040

The Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind has three primary functions. The Board protects the blind guide dog user by licensing instructors and schools to ensure that they possess certain minimum qualifications. The Board also enforces standards of performance and conduct of these licensees as established by law. Finally, the Board polices unlicensed practice.

There are three guide dog schools in California. These schools train the blind in the use of guide dogs. Each school also trains its own dogs. Each blind person is then matched with a dog using factors such as size and temperament. To provide this specialized service, the schools must have special facilities, which are inspected by the Board members as needed.

The Board consists of seven members, two of whom must be dog users

(Business and Professions Code section 7200).

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Regulatory Changes. The Office of Administrative Law (OAL) recently approved proposed changes affecting regulations contained in Chapter 22, Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations. The amendments, which were initially disapproved by OAL in March and approved in May upon resubmission, add sections 2260(a), 2261(a), and 2268(a) to the Board's regulations. The new provisions (1) provide an alternative method of determining experience required for licensure; (2) provide for examinations; and (3) define "financial responsibility" for schools wishing to solicit funds. (For background information, see CRLR Vol. 7, No. 3 (Summer 1987) p. 72.)

LEGISLATION:

SB 2229 (Marks) was amended April 14 and passed by the Senate on May 12. Existing law authorizes trainers of guide dogs to take the dogs to places of public access, such as housing, transportation, and other places of public accommodation, for purposes of training the dogs. This bill would extend this right to trainers of signal dogs for the deaf and service dogs for the physically disabled.

Existing law requires zoos and wild animal parks, which are not required to allow guide dogs to accompany blind persons onto their premises, to provide free transportation to the blind persons and adequate kennel facilities for their dogs, as specified. This measure would extend these provisions to signal dogs of deaf persons and service dogs of the physically disabled. The bill would also expand the definition of "wild animal park" to include any marine, mammal, or aquatic park open to the general public.

Finally, SB 2229 would require the Board to conduct a study concerning expansion of the Board's regulatory jurisdiction to include signal dogs for the deaf and hearing impaired, as well as service dogs for the physically disabled. SB 2229 is pending before the Assembly Committee on Human Services.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

BUREAU OF HOME FURNISHINGS AND THERMAL INSULATION

Chief: Gordon Damant
(916) 920-6951

The Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation (BHF) regulates manufacturers, wholesalers, dealers, upholsterers, retailers, renovators, and sterilizers of furniture and bedding. In addition, the Bureau establishes rules regarding labeling requirements approved by the state Department of Public Health pertaining to furniture and bedding.

To enforce its regulations, the Bureau has access to premises, equipment, materials, and articles of furniture.

The chief or any inspector may open, inspect and analyze the contents of any furniture or bedding and may condemn, withhold from sale, seize or destroy any upholstered furniture or bedding or any filling material found to be in violation of Bureau rules and regulations. The Bureau may also revoke or suspend registration for violation of its rules.

The Bureau is assisted by a thirteen-member Advisory Board consisting of seven public members and six industry representatives.

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Insulation Program Inspectors. Presently, the Bureau employs no field inspectors for its insulation regulation program established under AB 1311 (Johnson) (see CRLR Vol. 7, No. 4 (Fall 1987) p. 52). The Bureau requested two insulation program inspectors in its 1987-88 budget, along with two additional inspectors for the home furnishings program. The latter two positions were funded in the budget, but the insulation program inspector positions were not. It is expected that the Bureau will again seek funding for insulation inspectors in the 1989-90 fiscal year budget.

In the meantime, the Bureau will continue to monitor compliance with insulation regulations as it has since the inception of the program in 1987. Occasionally, home furnishings inspectors will obtain insulation samples for testing, as will the thermal insulation program manager and the program's chemist.

As of March 1988, licensees under the insulation program numbered 147, generating \$300,000 in annual revenue for the Bureau through license fees and fees for listing in the certification directory.

Consumer Education. A new slide presentation entitled "Regulations for Upholstered Furniture and Mattress



Flammability" has been prepared for the Bureau and is now available for consumer viewing. The slide presentation is the second in a series, which the Bureau plans to expand every year as time permits.

The Bureau is drafting a "Question and Answer Pamphlet" to provide answers to the Bureau's most often-asked questions regarding licensing, inspections, publications, sterilization, and other topics. Bureau personnel presently spend considerable time answering telephone inquiries on these subjects. The pamphlet should soon be made available to the public.

The Carter Hawley Hale retail group recently published 250,000 copies of the Bureau's general consumer information pamphlet for distribution to the public through its Broadway department stores.

LEGISLATION:

AB 4007 (Lancaster) is a Department of Consumer Affairs omnibus bill which would authorize the Bureau to charge penalties in larger amounts and to assess additional penalty fees during each month of license renewal delinquency. The Bureau believes the bill will encourage licensees to renew in a timely manner. The bill passed the Assembly on May 19 and has yet to be assigned to a committee in the Senate.

The following is a status update on bills discussed in CRLR Vol. 8, No. 2 (Spring 1988) at page 59:

SB 1745 (Garamendi) would have directed the State Fire Marshal to prepare and adopt rules and regulations to establish fire safety standards for cigarettes and little cigars, based on studies conducted by the Bureau. The bill failed passage in the Senate Business and Professions Committee on May 8.

SB 2385 (Campbell) would exempt the sale, installation, and furnishing of carpets from the Contractors License Law and make the licensing of carpet retailers, independent carpet layers, and employed carpet layers the responsibility of the Bureau. In April, the bill was referred to interim study by the Business and Professions Committee.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

September 13 in San Francisco.
December 13 in Los Angeles.

BOARD OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Executive Officer: Joe Heath
(916) 445-4954

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 California, 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.

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Examinations. The three-day 1988 Uniform National Examination (UNE) was to be administered June 13-15. Starting with this exam, California candidates will be required to complete a new two-hour section consisting of an irrigation performance problem. This section is in addition to the "local" portion of the exam, passage of which is already required of California licensure candidates.

Because of past scoring problems on the examination (see CRLR Vol. 8, No. 1 (Winter 1988) p. 57 for background information), BLA will use the same scoring process for all 1988 performance problems as was used last year. BLA licensees will volunteer as evaluators and will be trained on proper evaluation techniques. Scoring was to begin on June 25.

The national CLARB has received

BLA's letter regarding the Department of Consumer Affairs' Central Testing Unit's report on the UNE. CLARB's Special Situation and UNE Committees are scheduled to review the matter. (For background information, see CRLR Vol. 8, No. 2 (Spring 1988) pp. 59-60 and Vol. 8, No. 1 (Winter 1988) p. 57.)

In a related matter, the BLA voted on May 5 to develop a request for proposals for an analysis of the functions and tasks of landscape architects. McGraw-Hill has given a presentation to the Board on the methodology and budgeting requirements for such a study. The results of the study would be forwarded to CLARB with a strong request to use it as the basis for developing a new examination. If CLARB chooses not to cooperate, then the groundwork would be laid for BLA to develop its own exam.

Irrigation Consultants Licensure. A public hearing on the licensure of irrigation consultants was held in conjunction with the BLA's regular meeting on March 18. A speaker for the irrigation consultants requested the BLA to support separate licensure by the BLA of these professionals. Topics discussed at the hearing included (1) the definition of experience needed to qualify for the grandfather clause; (2) whether the quantum of experience required for the new license should be the same as for landscape architecture candidates (six years); (3) exam contents; (4) the appointing authority for an irrigation consultant member on the Board, and whether a public member should be replaced by that member (public member Raven expressed concern as to this issue); and (5) whether California universities offer irrigation consultation as a course of study.

Upon closure of the public hearing, the BLA tabled further discussion until its May meeting in Monterey, at which time its Committee on Licensure of Irrigation Consultants made recommendations. The BLA voted to support licensure at that meeting. Although there is still some disagreement (and no decision), the Board appears to prefer adding a member to the Board to facilitate the seating of an irrigation consultant, as opposed to replacing a public member to accommodate that industry's representation on the Board.

Education Committee Study: Evaluation of Experience Requirements. Several hearings were held in late 1987 to gather public comment on the current educational and professional experience requirements for eligibility to take the licensure examination. At BLA's March