



for review with the California Supreme Court. The court denied the petition. The Board issued a new decision on December 10, suspending Hunt's certificate for six months. However, the suspension was stayed and three years' probation imposed with standard terms and conditions, which include specified continuing education and semiannual appearances before the Administrative Committee.

RECENT MEETINGS:

At its October 10-11 meeting in San Francisco, President James J. Sullos, Jr., reported on the annual meeting of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) which he and Board member Sam Yellen attended. At its meeting, NASBA focused upon quality assurance programs. Mr. Sullos stated that a recommendation has been made to reduce the nationally-administered certification exam from two-and-one-half to two days. The emphasis on law would be reduced, and the theory and practice sections would be combined. A proposal to expand the ethics portion was also discussed. Board Executive Director Della Bousquet indicated that the proposal may be the result of a review of the content outline in which the Board actively participated a few years ago.

The Board also discussed the California Ethics Examination, and decided that the Continuing Education Committee should gather information from other committees as to which Board rules and regulations should be covered in the ethics exam.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS

Executive Officer: Stephen P. Sands (916) 445-3393

The Board of Architectural Examiners (BAE) was established by the legislature in 1901. BAE establishes minimum levels of competency for licensed architects and regulates the practice of architecture. Duties of the Board include administration of an annual architectural examination and enforcement of Board guidelines. BAE is a ten-member body evenly divided between public and professional membership.

MAJOR PROJECTS:

New California Examination. California's alternative to the National

Council of Architectural Boards (NCARB) licensing exam was available for Board review on February 1. (See CRLR Vol. 6, No. 4 (Fall 1986) p. 27.) The Office of Administrative Law has approved the Board's regulations for the new California Architectural Licensing Exam (CALE). The exam will be administered for the first time in July 1987.

Application Processing. The Permit Reform Act of 1981 (Statutes of 1981, Chapter 1087, effective January 1, 1983) requires that BAE adopt regulations for review of license applications and processing times. BAE is currently working on these regulations. Public hearings on these matters were held in Los Angeles on December 11.

Definition Clarification. SB 790 (Seymour), which became effective on January 1, 1986, revised exemptions from the Architectural Practices Act, and also conformed exemptions from the Architectural Practices Act with exemptions from the Professional Engineering Act (see CRLR Vol. 5, No. 4 (Fall 1985) p. 20). As the law now stands, an unlicensed person may design certain "single family dwellings" and certain "multiple dwellings," but the meaning of these terms is unclear. At its October 31 meeting in San Luis Obispo, BAE began the process of clarifying the meaning of these terms by approving language to be suggested as proposed regulations.

Intern-Architect Development Program. With the implementation of CALE, BAE has control over the content of the licensing exam given to candidates. The Board, however, has little control over the type of training those candidates receive prior to licensure. BAE President Paul Neel believes the Board has an obligation to ensure that candidates receive the best training possible. Since its inception in the mid-1970s, the purpose of the Intern-Architect Development Program has been to assist in the development of competent architects. BAE has now created a task force to study several facets of this program and make a recommendation to the full Board.

Issues to be considered by the task force include whether the program should be mandatory rather than voluntary; the type of employment verification which should be required to ensure that candidates are receiving sufficient exposure to the major areas of California architectural practice; methods of recruiting enough employers for the number of candidates who apply for the program; whether candidates should be charged an application fee to cover

recordkeeping expenses; whether some incentive should be offered to those who participate in the program; and methods of promoting the program.

LEGISLATION:

SB 2335 (Montoya), which was signed by the Governor and became effective January 1, 1987, allows boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs (including BAE) to issue citations for violations of regulations. Since the signing of the bill, the Office of Administrative Law has approved BAE's citation regulations.

RECENT MEETINGS:

On October 2, the Examination Committee met in San Francisco to discuss the development of the new exam and review individual candidate appeals.

On October 31, the full Board met in San Luis Obispo. During its discussion of the new examination, BAE modified its goals and clarified that, rather than basing the new exam on NCARB test specifications, the exam would be developed on the basis of a California study which was used to develop NCARB test specifications. Additionally, in preparation for the upcoming legislative session, BAE approved a proposal to sponsor legislation that would allow professional architectural corporations to operate without a separate architectural corporation license.

On December 10, the Enforcement Committee met in Los Angeles. At this meeting, a subcommittee was created to develop architectural advertising guidelines. Also, the Committee voted to recommend to the full Board that architectural plans be subject to a stamp requirement. Finally, upon the Committee's instruction, staff has prepared a variety of information bulletins for the use of building officials and planning/zoning commissions.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

February 25 in Monterey.

May in Sacramento (exact date to be announced).

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Executive Officer: Ken Gray (916) 920-7300

The Athletic Commission regulates amateur and professional boxing, contact karate, and professional wrestling. The Commission consists of eight members each serving four-year terms. All eight seats are "public" as opposed to



industry representatives. The Commission is constitutionally authorized and has sweeping powers to license and discipline those within its jurisdiction. The Commission licenses promoters, booking agents, matchmakers, referees, judges, managers, boxers and wrestlers. Most emphasis is placed on boxing, where regulation extends beyond licensing and includes the establishment of equipment, weight, and medical requirements. Further, the Commission's power to regulate boxing extends to the separate approval of each contest to preclude mismatches. Commission inspectors attend all professional boxing contests.

MAJOR PROJECTS:

Neurological Examinations. Commissioner Thaxter reported on the progress of the neurological examination program (see CRLR Vol. 6, No. 4 (Fall 1986) p. 27). He stated that administration of the exams is going smoothly. The Medical Advisory Committee is studying other issues related to the safety of the boxers, and recommendations will be made to the Commission at a later date.

LEGISLATION:

SB 2004 (Montoya) would have provided for the certification and regulation of athletic trainers. (See CRLR Vol. 6, No. 2 (Spring 1986) p. 35.) The bill was vetoed by the Governor with the following message: "I am returning Senate Bill 2004 without my signature. This bill would provide state certification and regulation by the State Athletic Commission. The measure, scheduled to take effect on January 1, 1989, would be administered by the Athletic Trainer Examining Committee, created by this bill. While I appreciate the motivation behind this measure, there has been no demonstration of need for the State to become involved in the certification of athletic trainers."

HR 2127 (Richardson) is proposed federal legislation which would establish the United States Boxing Commission (USBC) as a nonprofit corporation. The purposes and powers of the Commission would include: (1) proposing changes in the rules of professional boxing to ensure the safety of participants; (2) establishing a uniform set of rules for state boxing commissions to follow; (3) researching the causes of boxing-related injuries; (4) establishing standards for physical and mental examinations; (5) providing for a voluntary pension, life, and health insurance fund for professional boxers; (6) issuing annually-renewable certification cards to boxers, trainers, cut men, referees, ringside

physicians, and other boxing assistants who have met Commission standards; and (7) establishing criteria for membership. The California Athletic Commission supports this bill, which has passed the House and has been referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation in the Senate.

RECENT MEETINGS:

At the October 17 meeting, the Commission announced that P.B. Montemayor, M.D., of Sacramento has been appointed to the Commission by Governor Deukmejian.

On December 5, Executive Officer Ken Gray reported on the possibility of conflict with the Amateur Boxing Federation (ABF), a national organization which sanctions and organizes amateur boxing contests and programs throughout the country. Essentially, the jurisdictions of the Athletic Commission and the ABF appear to be overlapping. The matter came to light when an ABF referee worked a non-ABF bout. That referee was threatened with loss of his ABF license if he continued to work non-ABF matches. The two groups are discussing the matter, and Mr. Gray will report more fully as more facts become known.

At the December 5 meeting, the Commission agreed to assist the UCLA School of Medicine in conducting a study on head injuries. UCLA's study is not restricted to boxing, but will focus on all sports which expose athletes to a significant risk of head injury, including football. The purposes of the study are to detect early warning signs of critical brain damage and to determine the type of evaluation which is most effective in detecting developing head injuries. The Commission will assist by referring boxers who have failed a neurological exam to the school.

The Athletic Commission is anxious to propose legislation which would give it authority to monitor and sanction the use of illegal drugs by professional athletes. This issue was discussed extensively at both the October 17 and December 5 meetings. Kathy Summer-ton, legislative aide to Senator Seymour, was present at both meetings to assist in the Commission's discussion.

Justification for such legislation may include the visibility of athletes as role models in society, and safety of the athlete and others.

Several problems regarding the nature and scope of such legislation were vigorously discussed. Jurisdictional problems were noted; commissioners of profes-

sional leagues and owners of professional teams may be unwilling to yield any authority to the Athletic Commission. Additionally, it is unclear whether athletes who are members of teams from other states or who reside in another state and come to California to play could be subject to the Commission's authority. Some Commission members also questioned whether the Commission has the resources to effectively monitor, investigate, and sanction drug use.

One proposal discussed at length involves an umbrella or back-up concept. The Commission would establish minimum disciplinary standards which all professional sports must meet. If the sport's commissioner does not act to discipline professional athletes in accordance with these standards, then the Athletic Commission could intervene to impose additional discipline. An umbrella bill may be more acceptable to the legislature than would a bill giving broader authority and jurisdiction to the Commission over professional athletes. However, a need for such legislation must be demonstrated, and the Athletic Commission must establish it is the appropriate body to implement such regulation. Accordingly, the Commission is studying current facts and figures to better determine whether such need exists and what the Commission's role should be. This topic of discussion will appear on future agendas.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

March 20 in Los Angeles.

April 17 in San Francisco.

May 15 in San Diego.

June 12 in San Jose.

BUREAU OF AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR

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Established in 1971 by the Automotive Repair Act (Business and Professions Code sections 9880 *et seq.*), the Bureau of Automotive Repair (BAR) registers automotive repair facilities, official smog, brake and lamp stations, and official installers/inspectors at those stations. The Bureau's other duties include complaint mediation, routine regulatory compliance monitoring, investigating suspected wrongdoing by auto repair dealers and the overall administration of the California Smog Check Program.