The Department of Rehabilitation, and transfer the Board's powers and duties to employees. For the benefit of the users of California Restaurant Association has and Institutions Code. December 12, would repeal the provision directed at its members and production of these decals. Using guide dogs, signal dogs, or service dogs. California law provides for transfer of ownership of the dog to the user after a one-year probation period. However, most guide dog schools retain ownership of the dogs rather than transferring title to the guide dog user; thus, the dogs may be reclaimed by the schools at any time. According to CCB, when transfer of ownership is accomplished, the contracts, which are written by the training schools, often do not reflect the best interests of the guide dog users. CCB strongly recommends that title transfer documents contain provisions for binding arbitration in the event of disputes between school and dog user; a method for facilitating the appeal process to ensure that the blind person will not be unnecessarily deprived of the use of a guide dog; and protection of the rights of guide dog users in situations where someone other than the guide dog user is abusing the dog. CCB also recommends that the transfer instrument be written in a manner which will not intimidate the guide dog user but clearly delineates the relationship between the school and the blind consumer.

Although the law permits training schools to retain an interest in the guide dog following transfer of title, CCB is concerned about the manner in which the schools exercise this interest. CCB also objects to the general tone and attitude of the training schools, as reflected in standard transfer instruments. CCB has offered to provide sample agreements for guide dog users and schools. The Board, however, determined that it has no authority to act on this issue. Because the problem concerns the relationship between licensees and consumers, the Board decided that it should be handled at the school level.

Also at a recent meeting, the Board rescinded its endorsement of legislation requiring the posting of notice in public places regarding the rights of admission of persons using helping dogs. (See CRLR Vol. 6, No. 4 (Fall 1986) p. 38.) The Board plans to sponsor legislation requiring that guide dogs, signal dogs, and service dogs be controlled by a leash not more than six feet in length when in any public place.

RECENT MEETINGS:

Members of the California Council of the Blind (CCB), a consumer group, attended a recent Board meeting and expressed concerns over the issue of transfer of title to guide dogs to guide dog users. CCB has offered to provide sample agreements for guide dog users and schools.

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:

Transfer of Licensing and Registration of Dry Cleaning Establishments. Pursuant to AB 183 (Johnson), which was signed and chaptered, the Bureau is currently focusing on the mechanics of the transfer of licensing and registration procedures from the now-abolished Board of Dry Cleaning and Fabric Care to the Bureau. The Bureau has jurisdiction over licensing and registration of dry cleaning establishments as of January 1, 1987.

A one-time licensing and registration requirement will be imposed on all dry cleaning establishments, which will ensure that all dry cleaning establishments are discontinuing the use of toxic cleaning products.

The bill's bonding requirement has presented difficulties for the Bureau in that the bill allows the Bureau to waive certain bond requirements. However, no standards or guidelines describing circumstances when waiver is appropriate are set forth in the bill. In response to this problem, the Bureau, through