



# REGULATORY AGENCY ACTION

to streamline and expedite the disciplinary process.

## LEGISLATION:

*SB 84 (Boatwright)*, introduced December 12, 1986, would completely eliminate the Auctioneer Commission. Recently, the Commission has been the subject of increasing criticism. According to the *Sacramento Bee* (November 9, 1986 at A1), Shayel M. Hochman, past president of the Board of Governors, works for an auctioneering firm which owes creditors in four states more than \$1.3 million. Additionally, the owner of that firm, David E. Lawson, was appointed to the Auctioneer Commission's Disciplinary Review Committee (see CRLR Vol. 6, No. 4 (Fall 1986) p. 85). The roles of both individuals as regulators have raised conflict of interest and impropriety complaints. Moreover, the Commission has an annual budget of \$182,000 coming mainly from fees; yet, it revoked no more than six licenses in the past three years.

In response to the criticism, Karen Wyant, one of the Commission's executive officers, states that over \$58,000 has been paid to sellers from license bonds by order of the Commission; an additional \$36,000 has been voluntarily paid to consumers by licensees as a direct result of the Commission's complaint investigation process; actions to revoke the licenses of ten auctioneers and companies, and to order the payment of an additional \$76,000 to consumers from license bonds are currently being processed by the Commission; and more than 45% of all licensees against whom two or more complaints were filed during the last year face disciplinary action to suspend or revoke their licenses, and another 12% have been or will be assessed administrative fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000.

## RECENT MEETINGS:

The Board's recent meetings have been dominated by lengthy discussion of the recovery fund proposal (see *supra* MAJOR PROJECTS). At its November meeting, the Board elected new officers for 1987: President Howard "Gus" Hall; Vice President Lauren Lizerbam; and Treasurer Charles Westlund.

## FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

## BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

*Executive Director:*

*Edward Hoefling*  
(916) 445-3244

In 1922, California voters approved an initiative which created the Board of Chiropractic Examiners. The Board licenses chiropractors and enforces professional standards. It also approves chiropractic schools, colleges, and continuing education courses.

The Board consists of seven members, including five chiropractors and two public members.

## MAJOR PROJECTS:

*Appeals Committee.* The Appeals Committee met in Sacramento on August 28 to review all appeals from the May 1986 exam. Those contesting the results of the exam carry a heavy burden to prove that their particular scores should be modified. The Committee reported to the Board that no appellant had met the required burden of proof. The Board reviewed the Committee's findings and agreed that all appeals should be denied. The Committee did agree that some of the appeals reflected a legitimate constructive critique of the examination.

*Hearings.* The Board has held several hearings on proposed changes to section 302 of the California Chiropractic Act. (See CRLR Vol. 6, No. 2 (Spring 1986) p. 89.) The Board is reviewing the information collected before making its final decision on section 302.

## FUTURE MEETINGS:

To be announced.

## CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

*Executive Director: Stephen Rhoads*

*Chairperson: Charles R. Imbrecht*  
(916) 324-3008

In 1974, the legislature created the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, better known as the California Energy Commission (CEC). The Commission's major regulatory function is the siting of power plants. It is also generally charged with assessing trends in energy consumption and energy resources available to the state; reducing wasteful, unnecessary uses of energy; conducting research and development of alternative energy sources; and developing contingency plans to

deal with possible fuel or electrical energy shortages.

CEC consists of five commissioners appointed by the Governor to staggered five-year terms. One commissioner must be a public member. The remaining four are chosen for their experience in engineering, physical science, environmental protection, and administrative law, economics and natural resource management. Each commissioner has a special advisor and supporting staff. The current Commission staff numbers approximately 360.

The five divisions within the Energy Commission are: (1) Conservation; (2) Development, which studies alternative energy sources including geothermal, wind and solar energy; (3) Assessment, responsible for forecasting the state's energy needs; (4) Siting and Environmental, which does evaluative work in connection with the siting of power plants; and (5) Administrative Services.

## MAJOR PROJECTS:

*Energy Project Funding.* CEC will be funding advanced energy projects by private and public organizations through the Energy Technologies Advancement Program. The projects are intended to increase the energy efficiency of existing energy technologies, or help develop new, cost-efficient alternative sources of energy. The projects must include hardware development. Project proposals were due by January 20, with selected projects to receive funds beginning in June 1987.

## LEGISLATION:

*AB 98 (Bradley)*, introduced December 10, would appropriate \$50,000 from the Energy Program Account in the General Fund for a private independent study to evaluate whether CEC energy standards for new residential and non-residential buildings are cost-effective.

*AB 694 (Hauser)*, signed by the Governor, authorizes CEC to allocate funds to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to support vehicular air quality control and inspection instruction in required automobile driver education courses. Additionally, all training vehicles will be fitted with instrumentation providing information on fuel efficiency.

This law also creates the Ridesharing Vanpool Revolving Loan Fund, to be administered by the CEC. Further, the law repeals the requirement that CEC use funds in the Clean Coal Account for contracts for development and demonstration projects utilizing coal. The law also provides funds for school districts for air conditioning equipment for year-