



fire extinguishing systems and fire alarm systems. This bill is pending in the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

AB 781 (Mountjoy), as amended, would provide that no CSLB licensure exam shall be required of a qualifying individual if, within the five-year period immediately preceding the application for licensure, the qualifying individual has either personally passed the written exam for the same classification being applied for, or has served as the qualifying individual for a licensee whose license was in good standing at any time during that five-year period and in the same classification being applied for. At this writing, this bill is pending on the Assembly floor.

AB 762 (Mountjoy) would revise provisions of the Contractors License Law concerning unsatisfied judgments and the issuance, reinstatement, or reactivation of a contractor's license. This bill is pending in the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Consumer Protection.

Following is a status update on bills reported in detail in CRLR Vol. 9, No. 1 (Winter 1989) at page 44:

AB 118 (Floyd), requiring public entities to verify a contractor's licensure before awarding a public works contract, passed the Assembly Committee on Government Efficiency and Consumer Protection on February 22, and was referred to the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

AB 115 (Floyd) was amended to require a public entity to award public works contracts for an amount greater than \$500,000 only to a qualified public works contractor. At this writing, this bill is pending in the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Consumer Protection.

AB 117 (Floyd), defining "lowest bidder" and "lowest responsible bidder", was placed in the Assembly inactive file on March 9.

AB 147 (Floyd), regarding the provision of health insurance coverage by employers whose operations involves asbestos-related work, is pending in the Assembly Committee on Labor and Employment.

AB 148 (Floyd) was amended to require the owner of a public building to make an effort to determine the presence of asbestos, but would not impose penalties if the public building owner fails to make this effort. At this writing, this bill is pending in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

SB 153 (Craven), revising the definition of a specialty contractor, is still

pending in the Senate Business and Professions Committee.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

July 20-21 in San Diego.

BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY

Executive Officer: Denise Ostton
(916) 445-7061

In 1927 the California legislature passed Business and Professions Code section 7300 *et seq.*, establishing the Board of Cosmetology (BOC). The Board was empowered to require reasonably necessary precautions designed to protect public health and safety in establishments related to any branch of cosmetology.

Pursuant to this legislative mandate, the Board regulates and issues separate licenses to salons, schools, electrologists, manicurists, cosmetologists, and cosmeticians. It sets training requirements, examines applicants, hires investigators from the Department of Consumer Affairs to investigate complaints, and disciplines violators with licensing sanctions.

The Board is comprised of seven members—four public members and three from the industry.

MAJOR PROJECTS:

BOC Newsletter. Because of recent major changes in the Board's disinfection and sterilization regulations (see CRLR Vol. 8, No. 3 (Summer 1988) p. 55), as well as the new awareness of AIDS and hazardous substances in the workplace, the Board is devoting the next issue of its *Currently Cosmo* newsletter to health and safety issues. The newsletter will include an updated copy of relevant health and safety regulations, which are required to be posted in all cosmetology schools and establishments. The rules will also be included in an insert with renewal applications for all licensees to ensure industry-wide awareness of the changes.

The newsletter will also include information about AB 2139 (Filante) (Chapter 808, Statutes of 1988), which imposes new requirements on tanning facilities. Tanning facilities are not licensed, but many tanning booths are found in cosmetology establishments. The newsletter is expected to be distributed in late May.

Examination Changes. At its January 22 meeting, the Board approved the Examination Committee's recommendation to revise the performance criteria and the practical examination. The examination

format will require each student to spend a day on a salon appointment schedule, actually performing cosmetological services on "customers" while examiners observe. The practical exam will be more consumer-oriented and will test more health and safety issues. The Board expects the new examination format to be in place by the end of 1989, thus allowing cosmetology schools to adjust to the new format.

LEGISLATION:

AB 2272 (Mojonnier) is BOC's clean-up bill, which contains numerous non-substantive changes to the Cosmetology Act. This bill is pending in the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Consumer Protection.

RECENT MEETINGS:

At its January 22 meeting, the Board discussed a letter received from Dr. Michael J. Franzblau, President of the Congress of California Dermatological Society (CCDS). The CCDS is concerned about a company that is advertising the services of "dermalogists" who describe their services as permanent cosmetic make-up. Dr. Franzblau stated that a dermalogist is nothing more than a tattoo artist. The letter asks the Board for its support in seeking legislative or regulatory action to prohibit or restrict the use of the term "dermalogist" and other similar terms which mislead the consumer. The Board offered its support to the CCDS in its attempt to stop this practice.

FUTURE MEETINGS:

July 16 in San Diego.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Executive Officer: Georgetta Coleman
(916) 920-7197

The Board of Dental Examiners (BDE) is charged with enforcing the Dental Practice Act (Business and Professions Code sections 1600 *et seq.*). This includes establishing guidelines for the dental schools' curricula, approving dental training facilities, licensing dental applicants who successfully pass the examination administered by the Board, and establishing guidelines for continuing education requirements of dentists and dental auxiliaries. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that dentists and dental auxiliaries maintain a level of competency adequate to protect the consumer from negligent, unethical and incompetent practice.