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Research
STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
WITH PROFESSIONAL LICENSING FUNCTIONS



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Research Report Prepared Pursuant to
Proposal 707 by Senator David J. Regner

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STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITH PROFESSIONAL LICENSING FUNCTIONS

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[Prepared pursuant to Proposal 707 by Senator David J. Regner]

Summary

Illinois licenses and regulates at least 181 occupations and businesses, more than any other State. Of these, 44 are licensed by a board or commission.

These agencies have all the powers associated with the licensing function. Administrative services (regulation) are often provided by departments of which the boards are a part. Much licensing is centralized within the Department of Registration and Education. Most boards have an odd number of members; five or seven are most common. Statutory qualifications are usually prescribed for board members, experience in the occupation or field being licensed being the most common.

Licensing statutes are scattered throughout the Illinois Revised Statutes.

In six other States that were studied, the approach to licensing is much the same as in Illinois. California, however, provides for appointment of "public" members to some of its licensing boards. There has been little evaluation of the effect of having public members on licensing boards.

Illinois -

STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
WITH PROFESSIONAL LICENSING FUNCTIONS

PUBLICATION 145

By William M. Bleakley
Research Associate

The research staff of the Legislative Council reports the factual background and alternatives on assignments from the Council, whose members serve in the General Assembly, but no recommendations relative to proposed legislation or particular policies are made by the staff.

Proposal 707

Proposal 707 requested a compilation of information on the boards and commissions in Illinois State Government with licensing functions in areas of professional, occupational, trade and business licensing which will indicate (1) the extent of licensing authority of the agency, (2) the number of board or commission members, (3) the statutory qualifications for members, (4) the appointing authorities, (5) the statutory citations, and (6) how Illinois statutes in this area compare with those of other selected States.

STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITH PROFESSIONAL LICENSING FUNCTIONS

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STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WITH PROFESSIONAL LICENSING FUNCTIONS

Illinois licenses and regulates¹ at least 181 occupations and businesses, more than any other State in the United States, according to a survey made by a Federal agency (see Tables 1 and 2). Of this number, 44 occupations are licensed by a board or commission;* the remaining 137 occupations are licensed by various executive branch agencies known in Illinois as code departments. Ten occupations have statutorily created advisory boards which have no licensing or regulating power (see Table 4). Administrative services, as opposed to the exercise of actual licensing power, are often furnished by departments of which licensing boards are a part. Administration of much licensing and regulation was centralized in the Department of Registration and Education when the Civil Administrative Code was enacted in 1917. Illinois was one of the first of the States to so centralize administration and regulation.²

Six other States were selected for comparison with Illinois in the matter of licensing boards and commissions (see Table 5). There appear to be no basic differences in approach among Illinois and the other six States, with two exceptions: California, alone among the other States, places "public" members on some of its licensing boards and the Governors of these States or (in New York) a State Board of Regents are the appointing authorities.

*No further distinction is made in this report between boards and commissions; there appear to be no significant differences. Agencies called boards are much more numerous.

Licensing Boards in Illinois

Tables 1, 3, and 4 give details on various aspects of the licensing functions of boards and commissions in Illinois, and (Table 1) of other occupations licensed in Illinois by departmental agencies rather than by boards or commissions. Tables 2 and 5 give details on the extent of occupational licensing in all States (Table 2) and board licensing in six States selected for comparison with Illinois (Table 5). A summary of Illinois board licensing follows.

Extent of Licensing Authority of Boards and Commissions.

All of the Illinois boards and commissions have authority to: (1) set qualifications for licenses (if this is not already done by statute); (2) prepare, conduct, and grade examinations; (3) award licenses; (4) make determinations on the validity of complaints; and (5) suspend or revoke licenses.

The administrative agencies with which boards are connected perform these services: (1) answer inquiries from applicants for licenses; (2) prepare licenses; (3) mail licenses to applicants; (4) mail renewal applications; (5) renew licenses; (6) inspect licensees and their places of work; (7) investigate complaints of illegal practice; (8) investigate complaints of unethical practice; (9) collect fees; (10) deposit fees; (11) maintain financial records for the boards; and (12) make rules and regulations to implement these services.³

Number of Board or Commission Members. Almost all Illinois boards and commissions have an odd number of members; membership ranges from three to 14 members, with five or seven being the most common numbers. There are no boards or commissions for which "public" members are required to be appointed. (See Table 3.)

Statutory Qualifications for Membership. Almost all boards and commissions have some statutory qualifications for their members. Most common are experience for several years in the occupation or fields related to the occupation being licensed. With less frequency, qualifications involve having no economic interests in schools or other businesses associated with the occupation licensed, having bipartisan memberships, requiring a minimum age for members, requiring citizenship or residency, or requiring a professional degree. (See Table 3.)

Appointing Authorities. Because licensing functions are for the large part centralized within the Department of Registration and Education, the Director of that Department appoints the membership of a great majority of licensing boards. The Governor appoints the membership of a few, and members of one board each are appointed by the Supreme Court, the University of Illinois, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Directors of Agriculture and of Public Health. (See Table 3.)

Statutory Citations. Licensing statutes are scattered throughout the Illinois Revised Statutes (State Bar Association Edition). (See Table 3.)

Licensing in Other (Selected) States

Six other selected States license and regulate occupations and businesses in much the same manner as is done in Illinois. (See Table 5.) About 20 percent of the occupations have licensing boards and the remaining 80 percent are licensed and regulated by an administrative department or agency. The regulation of an occupation or business is done by the agency or department. Five of the States--Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin--have no public members on the boards of six selected occupations--architects, accountants, dentists, nurses, real estate salesmen, and teachers. None of these five States have licensing boards for teachers; teachers are certified by either an appointed or elected State public education superintendent. In two States--Michigan and New York--real estate salesmen and brokers are licensed by a department or commission. The remaining occupations are licensed by boards in these five States.

Public Members. California is an exception to the general trend of having no public members on a licensing board. This State--the sixth in this group of selected States--statutorily seats two public members on its State Board of Accountancy, two public members on its Board of Architectural Examiners, one public member on its Board of Dental Examiners, two public members on its Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration, two public members on its Real Estate Commission, and three private citizens on its Commission for Teacher Preparation and Licensing. California started putting public members on its licensing boards in 1961, but there has been little objective study of the value of such public participation.

There is growing public sentiment that membership on licensure boards should not be limited to the licensed profession. In this connection, California is often cited as a

pioneer with its requirement, since 1961, of a public member on the various boards. California also increased the requisite public representation on some boards from one to two members. That State's experience with public members sitting on licensing boards is clear indication that there is no danger of disruption of board functioning. On the other hand, the degree to which the addition of public members has resulted in greater public accountability--as opposed to the narrow interests of a particular profession--is open to question. Of course, the very presence of lay members has probably tended to open up some of the secrecy attending board policy-making; but whether this is the sole function of public representation needs to be addressed, for the danger of token accountability lies in a facade of public reassurance, while permitting past practices to continue unabated.⁴

Effect of Public Members on Boards. Since California is the only State of those selected for review to have adopted a policy of putting public members on licensing boards it is difficult to judge the effect upon the board's activities, the occupation licensed, or upon the general public. Further, only approximately 20 percent of the 178 occupations licensed by California have licensing boards, making analysis even more difficult. Some think that the addition of public members to a licensing board provides public accountability.

One aspect of this public accountability that needs to be addressed is whether or not the method of placing public members on boards could be improved. Most statutes add public members to the boards, rather than replacing a position previously filled by a professional. Some statutes have also provided for an additional professional member when a public member was to be added. Moreover, because many statutes require professional board members to be selected from a list provided by the organization of professionals being regulated, the public member may have little opportunity to influence the other members.⁵

However, others claim that occupations and businesses are licensed and regulated solely for the benefit of the licensees.⁶ Therefore, public members on licensing boards would be useless because the licensing does not concern the

public. This view is reflected in the statutes of the majority of the selected States, but particularly in Pennsylvania where the Governor is required to appoint members of the State Dental Council and Examining Board from a list given to him by the State Dental Society. The Pennsylvania Governor must also appoint members to the State Board of Nurse Examiners from a list given to him by the Pennsylvania State Nurses' Association. In Wisconsin the Governor must appoint Board of Nursing members from specific organizations. The Michigan Governor is given discretion in appointing members to the State Board of Nursing from a list of recommendations given to him by the nursing associations.⁷

Yet another view is that public members should be elected public officials because they have more "clout":

In 1971, in response to its Licensing Commission report, the New Jersey legislature enacted a statute amending the composition of several of its professional boards. In the health field, these include: medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, ophthalmic dispensers and technicians, pharmacy, psychology, and X-ray technology. Besides adding one public member to each of the boards, the statute also (a) repealed a section of the law requiring selection of board members from a list provided by the societies, in which only members of the societies could be listed, and made the choice of professional members from these lists discretionary; and (b) added a State government official, who would head a department in the executive branch that would be closely related to the regulated profession. In February 1972, pursuant to this law, the Chancellor of Higher Education was appointed to the Board of Medical Examiners.

The New Jersey Licensing Commission's rationale in recommending the appointment of a State official to the board was that more communication between the licensing boards and other State departments was needed--given their mutual concern with such issues as training, education, manpower supply, consumer protection, and health. In addition, a State agency member was viewed as another public spokesman. One study notes that when this legislation was introduced in New Jersey, the

addition of a public member met with no opposition, while the addition of a State official was opposed on the grounds that it might enable the Governor to exert undue influence over licensing boards. This study shares the concern that the public member may be only minimally effective and points out that the reasons for the acceptance of the lay member idea by the professions may be owing to the lack of technical competence of lay members to participate in board deliberations, their numerical disadvantage in voting, and their lack of an organized constituency for support. On the other hand, a State official would possess the needed degree of competency, would have access to experts in his own agency, and would possess the power base to oppose board policy that might be against the public interest.⁸

In summation, it is difficult to assess the role of public members on licensing boards until all licensed occupations and businesses have licensing boards, for the question arises, why do only 20 percent of licensed occupations affect the public and 80 percent do not? Further, there is the position that regulation of an occupation or business affects the public interest and not necessarily the licensing of that occupation. Regulation is a function of an administrative agency not necessarily under the control of a licensing board.

Explanation of Tables

Table 1 is a partial list of the occupations and businesses licensed in Illinois. Most require a certificate or license valid for one year (a half-dozen or so are two year licenses). All require some sort of application fee and renewal charge. All require some proof of good character, and many require some testing of knowledge. Some require regularly a report on financial conditions. The vast majority are mandatory, that is, one cannot practice the licensed occupation in any way unless one is licensed; two exceptions are teachers and accountants. Further, there are criminal penalties for unlicensed practicing but no public or private remedies for parties injured by such actions. This partial list does not include occupations and businesses licensed by counties and cities, such as ferry boat pilots and masseurs.

Table 2 lists the number of occupations licensed by State. This 1969 Federal compilation appears to be the latest available.

Table 3 lists certain requested information for the 44 Illinois occupations which have licensing boards. The first column lists the occupation or business licensed. The second column lists the licensing authority, be it a board, commission or departmental agency. In the third column the first number in parenthesis is the total number of members on the licensing board. Following is a listing of the qualifications of board members along with their terms of office when they are mentioned in the statutes. The fifth column lists the appointing authority, usually the director of the particular code department. The last column lists the citation to the Illinois Revised Statutes (1971, with 1972 and 1973 supplements) by chapter and section number.

Table 4 lists 10 Illinois occupations and businesses which have advisory boards established in the statutes. These boards usually consist of practitioners in the business licensed and have no licensing or regulating functions.

Table 5 lists the composition of licensing boards of six occupations in six selected States.⁹ The occupations--certified public accountants, architects, dentists, registered professional nurses, real estate salesmen and brokers, and teachers--were chosen because they represent a cross section of businesses and occupations licensed. Further, two--teachers and accountants--are licensed optionally, that is, one may practice accounting or teach without having a license. Further, all these occupations are licensed by all 50 States.

The first, second, third, and fourth columns of the table correspond to the same columns in the Illinois chart, Table 3. In the fourth column it should be noted that, unlike Illinois, five States have statutes authorizing the Governor to appoint board members. In the sixth State--New York--the board members are appointed by the Board of Regents of the State University of New York. Where an administrative or elected official licenses teachers, columns three and four are blank.

The last column indicates the statutory citation for the particular occupation. The States are arranged alphabetically within occupation groupings--California, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin. Five States were chosen because they represent large jurisdictions in the eastern, western, southern, and north central parts of the United States. Wisconsin was chosen not for its size but for its reputation of being avant garde in social and humanitarian legislation.

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SW

Notes

1. License--certificate or the document itself which gives permission; leave to do a thing which the licensor could prevent; permission to do a particular thing, to exercise a certain privilege or to carry on a particular business or to pursue a certain occupation.

Regulate--to fix, establish or control; to adjust by rule, method or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction; to subject to governing principles or laws; to foster, protect, control and restrain; rule of order prescribed by superior or competent authority relating to action of those under its control.

Source: Black's Law Dictionary, West Publishing Co. 1957.

2. For background see sec. 2.4, Proposal 662, ILC File 7-301, "Vocational Licensing and the Public Interest."

3. Same as note 2, secs. 8.1 through 8.5.

4. Cohen and Miike, "Developments in Health Manpower Licensing," U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, June 1973, p. 24.

5. Same as note 4, p. 25.

6. Same as note 2, secs. 10.1 through 10.6.

7. See Table 5.

8. Same as note 4, p. 25 and 26.

9. For other occupations in other States, see ILC File 7-090, "Public Members on Licensing Boards."

Table 1

 Partial List of Occupations and Businesses
 Licensed in Illinois

Airmen
 Architects
 Attorneys

Bailbondsmen
 Barbers
 Beauty culturists
 Bingo operators
 Blood bank operators
 Boat rental services, operators of
 Boiler inspectors
 Boxing and wrestling matches, promoters of
 Bulk milk tank operators
 Bull lessors
 Business and vocational school operators

Certified public accountants
 Certified shorthand reporters
 Child care facility operators
 Chiropractors
 Clinical laboratory directors
 Coin-operated amusement devices, operators of
 Commission merchants, dealers and brokers marketing fresh fruit and vegetables
 Commission merchants, farm produce
 Community currency exchange operators
 Consumer financiers
 Consumer installment lenders
 Controlled substances, manufacturers, dispensers, and distributors of

Dairy plant operators
 Dead animals, operators of loading platforms for collection of
 Deception examiners, detection of
 Dental hygienists
 Dentists
 Detectives and investigators
 Driving training instructors

Economic poisons, seller of
 Egg breakers
 Egg dealers
 Explosives manufacturers

Feeder swine dealers
 Financial planning and management services operators
 Foreign exchange of money, dealers in the
 Fundraisers, professional
 Funeral directors and embalmers

Table 1 (cont'd)

Grain dealers

Harness horse racers
 Homes for ill or physically infirm persons, operators of
 Horse meat butchers
 Horse racers
 Horse race track workers
 Horseshoers
 Hospitals

Insurance agents and brokers
 Insurance premium financiers
 Investment dealers, salesmen and advisers
 Itinerant merchants by motor vehicle

Land sales dealers
 Land surveyors
 Liquor, manufacturers, retailers, etc., of
 Livestock auction market operators
 Livestock dealers
 Lobbyists

Meat and poultry processors
 Migrant labor operators
 Milk and cream testers
 Mobile home park operators
 Nurses, registered professional
 Nursing home administrators

Optometrists
 Osteopaths

Personal property storage operators
 Pesticides, custom applicator of
 Pet shop and dog dealers
 Pharmacists
 Physical therapists
 Physicians
 Plumbers
 Plumbing contractors (unconstitutional)
 Podiatrists
 Practical nurses, licensed
 Private employment counselors
 Private sewage disposal system contractors
 Professional engineers
 Psychologists
 Public grain warehouse operators
 Public water supply operators

Quarter horse racers

Table 1 (cont'd)

Real estate salesmen and brokers
 Recreational area operators
 Renderer, blenders, and disposers of dead animals, poultry and fish
 Refrigerated warehouse operators
 Retail fish dealers

Safety deposit box facility operators
 Sales finance agency operators
 Salvage warehouses and stores for food, drugs, cosmetics, and alcoholic
 liquors
 Sanitarians
 Seed sellers
 Sellers of exchange
 Slaughter livestock buyers
 Social workers
 Stallions and jacks, services of
 Stray animals, impounders and disposers of
 Structural engineers

Teachers
 Timber buyers
 Tree experts

Veterinarians

Water well and pump installation contractors
 Weather modifiers
 Wholesale minnow dealers

Youth camp operators

Source: Illinois Revised Statutes (1971, with 1972 and 1973 supplements).

Table 2

Number of Selected Occupations Licensed by State

State	No. of occupations licensed ¹
Alabama	117
Alaska	65
Arizona	83
Arkansas	79
California	178
Colorado	89
Connecticut	106
Delaware	83
Florida	123
Georgia	129
Hawaii	113
Idaho	138
Illinois	181
Indiana	88
Iowa	73
Kansas	83
Kentucky	110
Louisiana	99
Maine	99
Maryland	94
Massachusetts	106
Michigan	147
Minnesota	114
Mississippi	94
Missouri	68
Montana	74
Nebraska	97
Nevada	95
New Hampshire	78
New Jersey	100
New Mexico	105
New York	130
North Carolina	85
North Dakota	67
Ohio	80

Table 2 (Cont'd)

State	No. of occupations licensed ¹
Oklahoma	76
Oregon	96
Pennsylvania	165
Rhode Island	99
South Carolina	69
South Dakota	79
Tennessee	84
Texas	66
Utah	72
Vermont	73
Virginia	100
West Virginia	63
Washington	95
Wisconsin	140
Wyoming	131

¹Data shown in this table represent approximate numbers due to lack of uniformity in occupational classifications from State to State.

Source: "Occupational Licensing and the Supply of nonprofessional Manpower," Manpower Research Monograph No. 11, U.S. Dept. of Labor (1969).

Table 3

Licensed Illinois Occupations with Licensing Boards

<u>Description of occupation or business licensed</u>	<u>Licensing authority or board</u>	<u>Number and qualifications of board members</u>	<u>Appointing authority</u>	<u>Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)</u>
Architects	Architects' Examining Committee	(5) all registered architects. One must be architectural faculty member at U. of Illinois, 4 must each have at least 10 years experience as architects	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 10 1/2, sec. 1 through 20
Attorneys	Board of Law Examiners	(5) members of bar. 3 year term	Supreme Court	Ch. 110A, sec. 701 through 711. See also ch. 13, sec. 1 through 12
Barbers	Barber Committee	(5) all registered barbers for at least 5 years. None may have interests in barber schools or barber supply factories	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 16 3/4, sec. 14.35 through 14.96
Beauty culturists	Beauty Culture Committee	(7) practical beauty culturists, no 2 of whom have graduated from same school. Each must have 5 years experience. None may have interest in beauty culture	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 16 3/4, sec. 15 through 32

Table 3 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualifications of board members	Appointing authority	Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)
		school or beauty culture articles factory		
Boxing & Wrestling matches, holding of	State Athletic Board	(5) 3 year terms. No qualifications	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 10 4/5, sec. 101 through 139
Certified public accountants	Public Accountant Examiners	(5) 4 must be CPAs with minimum 5 years experience each. 1 may be accountant or attorney. Term: 3 years. No stated limit	University of Illinois	Ch. 110 1/2, sec. 25 through 53
Certified shorthand reporters	Shorthand Reporters Board of Examiners	(5) 3 year terms. 10 years experience each. Resident for 6 years	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 37, sec. 751 through 764
Chiropractors Osteopaths Physicians	Medical Practitioners Examining Committee	(7) 5 Doctors of Medicine, one of whom must be full time professor at U. of Ill. College of Medicine; 1 osteopath; 1 chiropractor	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91, sec. 1 through 16x. Ch. 127, sec. 60a
Deception examiners, detection of	Detection of Deception Examiner Committee	(5) 5 year terms. Each must have 5 years experience 3 must be in private detection and 2 must work as detectors for some Illinois government	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 38, sec. 202-1 through 202-30

Table 3 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualifications of board members	Appointing authority	Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)
Dentists, dental hygienists	Dental Examining Committee	(7) each with minimum 5 years experience. None may be interested in a dental school. 4 year terms with maximum 2 terms	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91, sec. 56a through 72h
Detectives and investigators	Detective Committee	(5) 5 year terms but no more than 2 terms. Each must have 10 years experience	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 38, sec. 201-1 through 201-26
Funeral directors, embalmers	Funeral Directors and Embalmers Board of Examiners	(5) all funeral directors and embalmers with at least 5 years experience each. None may be interested in funeral directing or embalming school. Term: 5 years	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 111 1/2, sec. 73.1 through 73.31
Horse racers	Illinois Racing Board	(7) No more than 4 from same political party; all at least 25 years old and 5 year citizens and voters, with no interest in horse racing	Governor	Ch. 8, secs. 37a through 37r
Horse race track workers	Illinois Racing Board	Same as above	Governor	Ch. 8, sec. 37c-2

Table 3 (Cont'd)

<u>Description of occupation or business licensed</u>	<u>Licensing authority or board</u>	<u>Number and qualifications of board members</u>	<u>Appointing authority</u>	<u>Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)</u>
Harness horse racers	Illinois Racing Board	Same as above	Governor	Ch. 8, sec. 37s through 37s.34
Horseshoers	Horseshoers Examining Committee	(5) registered horseshoers with at least 3 years prior experience each. Maximum age 65	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 66, sec. 13 through 31
Land surveyors	Land Surveyors Examining Committee	(5) land surveyors with minimum 10 years experience each. Term: 5 years with maximum 2 terms	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 133, sec. 34 through 54
Liquor licenses; manufacturer, distributor, importer, retailer, railroad license, boat license, non-beverage user's license, wine-makers retail license, airplane license, and foreign importer's license	Illinois Liquor Control Commission	(3) 6 year terms. No more than 2 may be of same political party	Governor	Ch. 43, sec. 115 through 120, sec. 145 through 157
Nurses, registered professional: practical nurses, licensed	Committee of Nurse Examiners	(9) 7 registered professional nurses with master's degree; 5 must have minimum 5 years experience each in nursing school and be pre-	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91, sec. 35.32 through 35.56

Table 3 (Cont'd)

<u>Description of occupation or business licensed</u>	<u>Licensing authority or board</u>	<u>Number and qualifications of board members</u>	<u>Appointing authority</u>	<u>Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)</u>
Optometrists	Optometrist Examining Committee	sently active in professional nursing education. 2 members must have minimum 5 years experience each with at least 2 years experience in a school of practical nursing; plus 2 practical nurses with 5 years experience each. Terms: 3 years with 2 terms maximum	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91, sec. 105.1 through 105.29
Pharmacists	State Board of Pharmacy	(7) all must be registered pharmacists with B.S. in pharmacy. 6 must have minimum 5 years practical experience. 1 must be full time	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91, sec. 55.1 through 55.24, and sec. 55.51 through 55.63

Table 3 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualifications of board members	Appointing authority	Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)
		professor at U. of Ill. College of Pharmacy. Term: 5 years with 2 term maximum		
Physical therapists	Board of Physical Therapists Examiners	(5) 4 physical therapists with 5 years experience each. 1 physician with no experience requirement. 5 year terms with 2 term maximum	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91, sec. 22.1 through 22.29
Plumbers	Illinois State Board of Plumbing Examiners	(5) licensed plumbers. No terms and no qualifications	Director of Public Health	Ch. 111 1/2, sec. 116.36 through 116.67
Podiatrists (or chiropodists)	Podiatry Examining Committee	(3) all licensed podiatrists with minimum 5 years experience each. Term: not stated. None may be interested in a college of podiatry	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91, sec. 73 through 88
Professional engineers	Engineers Examining Committee	(9) all professional engineers with at least 12 year's experience each, and with at least 5 years experience	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 48 1/2, sec. 32 through 61

Table 3 (Cont'd)

<u>Description of occupation or business licensed</u>	<u>Licensing authority or board</u>	<u>Number and qualifications of board members</u>	<u>Appointing authority</u>	<u>Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)</u>
Psychologists	Psychologists Examining Committee	<p>each as a supervisor or teacher. 3 year term with 6 year maximum</p> <p>(5) licensed psychologists with minimum 5 years experience each. 2 must be graduate psychology teachers, 1 must be psychology researcher, and 1 must be rendering services in psychology. Term: 5 years with 1 term maximum</p>	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91 1/2, sec. 401 through 427
Quarter horse racing	Illinois Racing Board	(7) no more than 4 from same political party; all at least 25 years old and citizens and voters at least 5 years with no racing interests	Governor	Ch. 8, sec. 401 through 436
Real estate salesmen and brokers	Real Estate Examining Committee	(7) 5 brokers or salesmen with 10 years experience each. Must have no interest in real estate school. 5 year	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 114 1/2, sec. 101 through 123 (1973)

Table 3 (Cont'd)

<u>Description of occupation or business licensed</u>	<u>Licensing authority or board</u>	<u>Number and qualifications of board members</u>	<u>Appointing authority</u>	<u>Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)</u>
Sanitarian	Board of Registration for Sanitarians	term with no maximum. Plus 2 public members (7) 4 sanitarians, 1 sanitary engineer administering a local environmental sanitation program, 1 local medical health officer, and 1 full-time environmental sanitation professor. All must have minimum 5 years experience except the professor. Term: 3 years, maximum 2 terms	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 111 1/2, sec. 551 through 572
Social workers	Social Workers Examining Committee	(7) 4 year term. Minimum 5 year experience. 4 with graduate degrees and 3 with B.S. degrees	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 23, sec. 5301 through 5320
Structural engineers	Structural Engineers Committee	(5) structural engineers with minimum 10 years experience each. Term: 3 years with maximum 2 terms	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 131 1/2, sec. 1 through 16

Table 3 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualifications of board members	Appointing authority	Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)
Teachers	State Teacher Certification Board	(14) Superintendent of Public Instruction, 4 college faculty members or administrators, 2 administrators, 6 teachers from public schools and 1 superintendent of an educational service region. Term: 3 years	Superintendent of Public Instruction, but public teacher member may be nominated	Ch. 122, sec. 21-1 through 21-25
Tree experts	Tree Expert Examining Board	(5) 2 tree experts practicing for 10 years, 1 plant pathologist, 1 entomologist, 1 representative of municipal park or State forest. All board members must be licensed tree experts	Director of Agriculture	Ch. 5, secs. 163 through 187
Veterinarians	Veterinarians' Examining Committee	(3) competent veterinary surgeons need not be licensed in Illinois. No more than 2 may be graduates of same school; none may have any interest in a veterinary college. Term: not stated	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 91, sec. 124.1 through 124.25; ch. 127, sec. 60a

Table 3 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualifications of board members	Appointing authority	Citation to ch. and sec. of Ill. Rev. Stat. (1971)
Water well and pump installation contractors	Water Well and Pump Installation Contractors Licensing Board	(6) 2 licensed water well contractors, 2 licensed water well pump installation contractors, and 2 licensed water well and pump installation contractors. No terms	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 111 1/2, sec. 116.76 through 116.117
Weather modifier	Weather Modification Board	(5) State residents experienced or qualified in agriculture, law, meteorology and water resources. 3 year term with no limit	Director of Registration and Education	Ch. 146 3/4, sec. 1 through 32

Table 4

Licensed Illinois Occupations with Advisory Boards Only

Blood bank operators
Business and vocational school operators
Clinical laboratory directors
Community currency exchange operators
Financial planning and management service operators
Homes for ill and physically infirm persons, operators of
Hospitals
Migrant labor camp operators
Public water supply operators
Recreational area operators

Source: Illinois Revised Statutes (1971, with 1972 and 1973 supplements).

Table 5

Occupations with Licensing Boards in Selected States

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualification of board members	Appointing authority	Citation
Accountants, including public accountants and certified public accountants)	State Board of Accountancy	(8) 4 C.P.A. 2 public accountants, and 2 public members. 5 years experience for accountants. 4 year term; limit 2 terms	Governor	West's Ann. Calif. Codes, Business and Professions Code (1962), secs. 5000 through 5130
	State Board of Accountancy	(5) Governor ex-officio, 3 C.P.A. with minimum 5 years experience each; 1 attorney 4 year term, no limit	Governor	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. (1967), secs. 338.501 through 338.528
Public accountants and certified public accountants	State Board for Public Accountancy	(20) Licensed accountants. 15 must be certified public accountants 1 must be member of public accountants ethics committee. 5 year term with no limit; maximum age 70	State Board of Regents	McKinneys Cons. Laws of N.Y. Ann. (1972), Education Law, secs. 7400 through 7408; also sec. 6508
Certified public accountants	State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants	(6) Professional and occupational affairs commissioner, 3 C.P.A., 2 attorneys. 2	Governor	Purdon's Penn. Stat. Ann. (1968), title 63, secs. 9.1 through 9.1ba; also title 71, sec. 131

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualification of board members	Appointing authority	Citation
		from Eastern part of State, 2 from Western, and 1 from Central part of State. 4 year terms with no limit		
Public accountants	Texas State Board of Public Accountancy	(9) 5 C.P.A. and 4 public accountants. No experience stated. 6 year term with only 1 term in 8 years	Governor	Vernon's Ann. Rev. Civil Stat. of Texas, art. 41a secs. 1 through 25
Certified public accountants	Accounting Examining Board	(5) All C.P.A. 5 year terms with no limit	Governor May select from list of Wis. Society of C.P.A.	West's Wis. Stat. Ann. (1972), sec. 15.405(1); also sec. 15.06
Architects	Board of Architectural Examiners	(9) 6 architects with 8 years experience each; 3 residents in So. Calif. and 3 residents of central or No. Calif.; 1 building designer must have 8 years experience and can only vote on bldg. designer applications, not architects. 4 year term with 3 term limit	Governor	West's Ann. Calif. Codes, Business and Professions Code (1962), secs. 5500 through 5600

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualification of board members	Appointing authority	Citation
Architects (cont'd)	State Board of Registration for Architects	(5) 3 architects, 1 professional engineer, and 1 land surveyor. Term 4 years with no limit	Governor	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. (1967), secs. 338.551 through 338.595
	State Board for Architecture	(7) Licensed architects. 5 year terms with no limit. Maximum age 70	State Board of Regents	McKinneys Cons. Laws of N.Y. Ann. (1972), Education Law, secs. 7300 through 7307; also sec. 6508
	State Board of Examiners of Architects	(5) All architects with minimum 10 years experience each. 5 year term with no limit	Governor	Purdon's Penn. Stat. Ann. (1968), title 63, secs. 21 through 33; also title 71, secs. 1181 and 1182
	Texas Board of Architectural Examiners	(6) Practicing architects with minimum 5 years experience each. Only 1 may have an interest in architecture school. Term 6 years with no limit	Governor	Vernon's Ann. Rev. Civil Stat. of Texas, art. 249a, secs. 1 through 14
	Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Surveyors	(14) Dean of engineering college U. of Wis., dean of architecture college	All except deans appointed by Industry, Labor and	West's Wis. Stat. Ann. (1972), sec. 15.405(2); also sec. 15.06

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualification of board members	Appointing authority	Citation
Architects (cont'd)		U. of Wis., 3 architects, 3 professional engineers, 3 designers, 3 land surveyors. All except deans must have mini- mum 10 years ex- perience each. 3 year terms with 2 term maximum. Architect examin- ing section is dean plus 3 archi- tects	Human Re- lations Commission. Deans ap- pointed by Governor	
Dentists	Board of Dental Ex- aminers, with sep- arate 10 member examining committee (all dentists and hygienists)	(8) 7 practicing dentists with at least 5 years ex- perience each; only one may be a dentistry college faculty member. One public member. None may have fi- nancial interest in dental college. 4 year term with 2 term limit	Governor	West's Ann. Calif. Codes, Business and Professions Code (1962), secs. 1600 through 1740
	State Board of Dentistry	(7) All dentists with at least 5 years experience each. Two must reside in Upper Peninsula. None	Governor	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. (1967), secs. 338, 201 through 338.221

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualification of board members	Appointing authority	Citation
Dentists (cont'd)		may be on a dental school faculty. each vacancy must be filled from list of 3 nominees recommended by Mich. State Dental Society. Term 7 years with no limit		
	State Board of Dentistry	(11) Licensed dentists with at least 5 years experience each. 5 year term with no limit. Maximum age 70	State Board of Regents	McKinneys Cons. Laws of N.Y. Ann. (1972), Education Law, secs. 6600 through 6611; also sec. 6508
	State Dental Council and Examining Board	(9) Professional and occupational affairs commissioner, secretary of health, President of Penn. State Dental Society, plus 6 dentists with minimum 10 years experience each selected by Society. No dental college faculty member may be appointed. Term: 6 years with no limit	Governor from list of State Dental Society	Purdon's Penn. Stat. Ann. (1968), title 63, secs. 122 through 130b; also title 71, sec. 124
	Texas State Board of Dental Examiners	(9) All dentists with minimum 5 years experience	Governor	Vernon's Ann. Rev. Civil Stat. of Texas, art. 4543

Table 5 (cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualification of board members	Appointing authority	Citation
Dentists (cont'd)		each. None may be faculty members of dental or dental hygiene school or have interest in schools. Term: 6 years with no limit		
	Dentistry Examining Board	(5) All dentists must have no interest in dental school. 5 year term with no limit	Governor	West's Wis. Stat. Ann. (1973), secs. 447.001 through 447.13; also sec. 15.405(6)
Real estate brokers and salesmen	Real Estate Commission	(9) Real estate commissioner plus 6 brokers with 5 years experience each. 2 public members. 4 members from No. Calif. and 4 members from So. Calif. with maximum 3 members from one county. 4 year term, no limit	Governor	West's Ann. Calif. Codes, Business and Professions Code (1962), secs. 10000 through 10500
	Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission	(1) Commissioner not interested in any corporation dealing in securities. 4 year term with no limit	Governor	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. (1967), secs. 451. 201 through 451. 219, also sec. 451.1
	Department of State	5 member board is advisory only	None	McKinneys Cons. Laws of N.Y. Ann. (1972), Real Property Law (1968), secs. 440 through 442-K

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualification of board member	Appointing authority	Citation
Real estate brokers and salesmen (cont'd)	State Real Estate Commission	(7) Professional and occupational affairs commissioner plus 6 real estate brokers with minimum 10 years experience each. 1 of 6 must have 5 years experience selling cemetery lots. 5 year term with no limit	Governor	Purdon's Penn. Stat. Ann. (1968), title 63, secs. 431 through 448; also title 71, sec. 163
	Texas Real Estate Commission	(6) Real estate brokers with minimum 5 years experience each. 6 year term with no limit	Governor	Vernon's Ann. Rev. Civil Stat. of Texas, art. 6573a, secs. 1 through 28
	Real Estate Examining Board	(3) 2 must be licensed real estate brokers; no qualifications listed for 3rd member. 6 year term with no maximum terms	Governor	West's Wis. Stat. Ann. (1973), secs. 542.01 through 452.20; also sec. 15.405(11)
Registered nurses	Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration	(7) 5 professional nurses with minimum 7 years experience each; 4 must have had minimum 5 years experience as a	Governor	West's Ann. Calif. Codes, Business and Professions Code (1962), secs. 2700

Table 5 (Cont'd)

<u>Description of occupation or business licensed</u>	<u>Licensing authority or board</u>	<u>Number and qualification of board member</u>	<u>Appointing authority</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Registered nurses (cont'd)	State Board of Nursing	teacher or admin- istrator in a nursing school or public nursing group. 2 public members. 4 year term with 2 term maximum	Governor	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. (1967), secs. 338. 1151 through 1175
	State Board for Nursing	(15) 11 regis- tered nurses, and 4 licensed practical nurses, each with minimum 5 years experience. 5 year term with no limit. Maximum age 70	State Board of Regents	McKinney Cons. Laws of N.Y. Ann. (1972), Education Law, secs. 6900 through 6908; also sec. 6508

Table 5 (Cont'd)

<u>Description of occupation or business licensed</u>	<u>Licensing authority or board</u>	<u>Number and qualification of board members</u>	<u>Appointing authority</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Registered nurses (cont'd)	Board of Nursing	years experience each. 4 year terms with with no limit	(11) Administrator Governor	
		of nurses division; State health officer; 2 registered nurses from Wis. Nurses Assn.; 2 registered nurses from the Wis. League for Nursing; 1 public health nurse from Dept. of Health and Social Services; 1 from State Hospital Assn.; 1 from Wis. Conference of the Catholic Hospital Assn.; and 1 from State Medical Society. 4 year terms with no limit		
Teachers	Commission for Teacher Prepara- tion and Li- censing	(15) 6 public school teachers of which one is a specialist in administrative services, and 1 a specialist in pupil personnel services; 4 college faculty members from dif- ferent disciplines; 2 school board mem- bers; 3 private citizens; 4 year term with 2 term limit	Governor	West's Ann. Calif. Codes, Education Code (1969), secs. 13101 through 13186.6

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Description of occupation or business licensed	Licensing authority or board	Number and qualification of board member	Appointing authority	Citation
Registered nurses (cont'd)	State Board of Nurse Examiners	(6) Professional and occupational affairs commissioner plus 5 registered nurses with minimum 5 years experience each selected by Pa. State Nurses Assn. Term: 6 years with no limit	Governor from list submitted by Pa. State Nurses Association	Purdon's Penn. Stat. Ann. (1968), title 63, secs. 211 through 225; also title 71, sec. 128
	Board of Nurse Examiners	(6) Registered nurses at least 25 years old. 3 shall have minimum 3 years teaching experience in nursing educational work. 2 appointed every 2 years, one of whom experienced in nursing educational work. 2 appointed for 4 year terms and 2 appointed for 6 year terms. No limit on reappointment	Governor	Vernon's Ann. Rev. Civil Stat of Texas, art. 4513
	Examining Council	(5) Administrator of nurses division plus 4 registered nurses with minimum 3	Board of Nursing	West's Wis. Stat. Ann. (1973), secs. 441.01 through sec. 441.13; also, sec. 15.403

Table 5 (Cont'd)

<u>Description of occupation or business licensed</u>	<u>Licensing authority or board</u>	<u>Number and qualification of board members</u>	<u>Appointing authority</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Teachers (cont'd)	State Board of Education	(8) Nominated by party conventions Elected at large for 8 years. No qualifications	Elected	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. (1967), secs. 388. 1001 and 388. 1002
	Commissioner of Education	None	Board of Regents	McKinneys Cons. Laws of N.Y. Ann. (1972), Education Law, 3001 through 3030
	Department of Public Instruction	None	None	Purdon's Penn. Stat. Ann. (1968) title 24, sec.1224
	State Commissioner of Education	None	None	Vernon's Texas Codes Ann., Education Code (1969), secs. 13.031 through 13.042
	State Superintendent of Public Instruction	None	None	West's Wis. Stat. Ann. (1973), secs. 40.43

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