OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA (Teleconference)

Board Meeting, Monday, June 17, 2019 1:00 p.m.

Osteopathic Medical Board of California 1300 National Drive, Suite 150 Sacramento, CA 95834

OMBC Phone (916) 928-8390

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- Amend Title 16, CCR section 1641 (Sanctions for Noncompliance)

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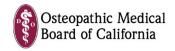
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- <u>AB 1444</u> (Flora) Physicians and surgeons and registered nurses: loan repayment grants
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- SB 53 (Wilk) Open meetings
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- <u>SB 201</u> (*Wiener*) Medical procedures: treatment or intervention: sex characteristics of a minor
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TAB 6 FUTURE MEETING DATES

Tab 1



DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS • OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA 1300 National Drive, Suite 150, Sacramento, CA 95834 P (916) 928-8390 | www.ombc.ca.gov



TELECONFERENCE BOARD MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

Monday, June 17, 2019 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. (or until the conclusion of business)

Osteopathic Medical Board
1300 National Drive, Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 94062
(No Board members will be at the Sacramento location;
It is offered as an additional location for staff and the public.)

TELECONFERENCE MEETING LOCATIONS:

Interstate Grading & Paving 128 South Maple Avenue South San Francisco, CA 94080 (510) 793-2645

501 23rd Avenue Conference Room Oakland, CA 94606 (510) 735-5999 Seton Medical Center 1900 Sullivan Avenue Lower Level, Room 500 Daly City, CA 94015 (415) 750-5909 Cesar Chavez Central Library 605 N El Dorado Street Stockton, CA 95202 (209) 937-8221

The Moreno Law Group 1505 North Wishon Avenue Fresno, CA 93728 (559) 449-0400 Avia Billing & Consulting 4640 Lankershim Blvd., Ste 105 Toluca Lake, CA 91602 (650) 992-4000

1636 50th Street San Diego, CA 92102 (619) 254-5064

Each teleconference location is accessible to the public and the public will be given an opportunity to address the Board at each teleconference location.

AGENDA

Discussion and possible action may be taken on any items listed on the agenda, and items may be taken out of order to facilitate the effective transaction of business.

- 1. Call to Order and Roll Call / Establishment of a Quorum (Dr. Joseph Zammuto, President)
- 2. Public Comment on Items Not on the Agenda (Dr. Zammuto)

 The Board may not discuss or take action on any matter raised during this public comment section except to decide whether to place the matter on the agenda of a future meeting. (Government Code sections 11125, 11125.7(a).)

- 3. Discussion and Possible Action to Adopt a New OMBC Board Logo (Mark Ito, Executive Director)
- 4. Discussion and Possible Action to Initiate the following Rulemaking Packages (Mark Ito, Executive Director)
 - a) Amend Title 16, California Code of Regulations (CCR) section 1635 (Required Continuing Medical Education (CME))
 - b) Amend Title 16, CCR section 1636 (Continuing Medical Education Progress Report).
 - c) Amend Title 16, CCR section 1641 (Sanctions for Noncompliance)
- 5. Legislation Report on Items introduced during the 2019 Legislative Session (Mark Ito, Executive Director)
 - AB 149 (*Cooper*) Controlled substances: prescriptions
 - AB 241 (Kamlager-Dove Coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Gonzalez, Jones-Sawyer, Kalra, McCarty, Weber, Wicks, and Senator Wiener) Implicit bias: continuing education: requirements
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- SB 425 (Hill) Health care practitioners: licensee's file: probationary physician's and surgeon's certificate: unprofessional conduct
- <u>SB 697</u> (*Caballero*) Physician assistants: practice agreement: supervision
- 6. Future Agenda Items (Dr. Zammuto)
- 7. Future Meeting Dates (Dr. Zammuto)
- 8. Adjournment (Dr. Zammuto)

For further information about this meeting, please contact Machiko Chong at 916-928-7636 or in writing at 1300 National Drive, Suite 150, Sacramento, CA 95834. This notice and agenda, as well as any available Board meeting materials, can be accessed on the Board's website at www.ombc.ca.gov

Discussion and action may be taken on any item on the agenda. The time and order of agenda items are approximate and subject to change at the discretion of the Board President to facilitate the effective transaction of business.

In accordance with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, all meetings of the Board, including the teleconference sites, are open to the public. Government Code section 11125.7 provides the opportunity for the public to address each agenda item during discussion or consideration by the Board prior to the Board taking any action on said item. Members of the public will be provided appropriate opportunities to comment on any issue before the Board, but the Board President, at his or her discretion, may apportion available time among those who wish to speak. Individuals may appear before the Board to discuss items not on the agenda; however, the Board can neither discuss nor take official action on these items at the time of the same meeting. (Government Code sections 11125, 11125.7(a).)

Board meetings are held in barrier free facilities that are accessible to those with physical disabilities in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you are a person with a disability requiring disability-related modifications or accommodations to participate in the meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact Machiko Chong, ADA Liaison, at (916) 928-7636 or e-mail at Machiko.Chong@dca.ca.gov or send a written request to the Board's office at 1300 National Drive, Suite 150, Sacramento, CA 95834-1991. Providing your request at least five (5) business days before the meeting will help to ensure availability of the requested accommodation. Requests should be made as soon as possible, but at least five (5) working days prior to the scheduled meeting. You may also dial a voice TTY/TDD Communications Assistant at (800) 322-1700 or 7-1-1.

Tab 2













































(sample letterhead using DCA template)

BUSINESS, CONSUMER SERVICES AND HOUSING AGENCY • GAVIN NEWSOM, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS • OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

1300 National Drive, Suite 150, Sacramento, CA 95834

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AB 149 (Cooper) Controlled substances: prescriptions

Assembly Bill No. 149

CHAPTER 4

An act to amend Sections 11162.1 and 11164 of, and to add Section 11162.2 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor March 11, 2019. Filed with Secretary of State March 11, 2019.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 149, Cooper. Controlled substances: prescriptions.

Existing law classifies certain controlled substances into designated schedules. Existing law requires prescription forms for controlled substance prescriptions to be obtained from security printers approved by the department, as specified. Existing law requires those prescription forms to be printed with specified features, including a uniquely serialized number.

This bill would delay the requirement for those prescription forms to include a uniquely serialized number until a date determined by the Department of Justice that is no later than January 1, 2020. The bill would require, among other things, the serialized number to be utilizable as a barcode that may be scanned by dispensers. The bill would additionally make any prescription written on a prescription form that was otherwise valid prior to January 1, 2019, but that does not include a uniquely serialized number, or any prescription written on a form approved by the Department of Justice as of January 1, 2019, a valid prescription that may be filled, compounded, or dispensed until January 1, 2021. The bill would authorize the Department of Justice to extend this time period for a period no longer than an additional 6 months, if there is an inadequate availability of compliant prescription forms.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 11162.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

- 11162.1. (a) The prescription forms for controlled substances shall be printed with the following features:
- (1) A latent, repetitive "void" pattern shall be printed across the entire front of the prescription blank; if a prescription is scanned or photocopied, the word "void" shall appear in a pattern across the entire front of the prescription.

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- (2) A watermark shall be printed on the backside of the prescription blank; the watermark shall consist of the words "California Security Prescription."
- (3) A chemical void protection that prevents alteration by chemical washing.
 - (4) A feature printed in thermochromic ink.
- (5) An area of opaque writing so that the writing disappears if the prescription is lightened.
- (6) A description of the security features included on each prescription form.
- (7) (A) Six quantity check off boxes shall be printed on the form so that the prescriber may indicate the quantity by checking the applicable box where the following quantities shall appear:

1-24

25-49

50-74

75 - 100

101-150

- 151 and over.
- (B) In conjunction with the quantity boxes, a space shall be provided to designate the units referenced in the quantity boxes when the drug is not in tablet or capsule form.
- (8) Prescription blanks shall contain a statement printed on the bottom of the prescription blank that the "Prescription is void if the number of drugs prescribed is not noted."
- (9) The preprinted name, category of licensure, license number, federal controlled substance registration number, and address of the prescribing practitioner.
- (10) Check boxes shall be printed on the form so that the prescriber may indicate the number of refills ordered.
 - (11) The date of origin of the prescription.
 - (12) A check box indicating the prescriber's order not to substitute.
- (13) An identifying number assigned to the approved security printer by the Department of Justice.
- (14) (A) A check box by the name of each prescriber when a prescription form lists multiple prescribers.
- (B) Each prescriber who signs the prescription form shall identify themselves as the prescriber by checking the box by the prescriber's name.
- (15) A uniquely serialized number, in a manner prescribed by the Department of Justice in accordance with Section 11162.2.
- (b) Each batch of controlled substance prescription forms shall have the lot number printed on the form and each form within that batch shall be numbered sequentially beginning with the numeral one.
- (c) (1) A prescriber designated by a licensed health care facility, a clinic specified in Section 1200, or a clinic specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1206 that has 25 or more physicians or surgeons may order controlled substance prescription forms for use by prescribers when treating patients

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in that facility without the information required in paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) or paragraph (3).

- (2) Forms ordered pursuant to this subdivision shall have the name, category of licensure, license number, and federal controlled substance registration number of the designated prescriber and the name, address, category of licensure, and license number of the licensed health care facility the clinic specified in Section 1200, or the clinic specified in Section 1206 that has 25 or more physicians or surgeons preprinted on the form. Licensed health care facilities or clinics exempt under Section 1206 are not required to preprint the category of licensure and license number of their facility or clinic.
- (3) Forms ordered pursuant to this section shall not be valid prescriptions without the name, category of licensure, license number, and federal controlled substance registration number of the prescriber on the form.
- (4) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the designated prescriber shall maintain a record of the prescribers to whom the controlled substance prescription forms are issued, that shall include the name, category of licensure, license number, federal controlled substance registration number, and quantity of controlled substance prescription forms issued to each prescriber. The record shall be maintained in the health facility for three years.
- (B) Forms ordered pursuant to this subdivision that are printed by a computerized prescription generation system shall not be subject to subparagraph (A) or paragraph (7) of subdivision (a). Forms printed pursuant to this subdivision that are printed by a computerized prescription generation system may contain the prescriber's name, category of professional licensure, license number, federal controlled substance registration number, and the date of the prescription.
- (d) Within the next working day following delivery, a security printer shall submit via web-based application, as specified by the Department of Justice, all of the following information for all prescription forms delivered:
 - (1) Serial numbers of all prescription forms delivered.
- (2) All prescriber names and Drug Enforcement Administration Controlled Substance Registration Certificate numbers displayed on the prescription forms.
 - (3) The delivery shipment recipient names.
 - (4) The date of delivery.
- SEC. 2. Section 11162.2 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read: 11162.2. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the uniquely serialized number described in paragraph (15) of subdivision (a) of Section 11162.1 shall not be a required feature in the printing of new prescription forms produced by approved security printers until a date determined by the Department of Justice, which shall be no later than January 1, 2020.
- (b) Specifications for the serialized number shall be prescribed by the Department of Justice and shall meet the following minimum requirements:
- (1) The serialized number shall be compliant with all state and federal requirements.

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(2) The serialized number shall be utilizable as a barcode that may be scanned by dispensers.

- (3) The serialized number shall be compliant with current National Council for Prescription Drug Program Standards.
- SEC. 3. Section 11164 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11164. Except as provided in Section 11167, no person shall prescribe a controlled substance, nor shall any person fill, compound, or dispense a prescription for a controlled substance, unless it complies with the requirements of this section.
- (a) Each prescription for a controlled substance classified in Schedule II, III, IV, or V, except as authorized by subdivision (b), shall be made on a controlled substance prescription form as specified in Section 11162.1 and shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) The prescription shall be signed and dated by the prescriber in ink and shall contain the prescriber's address and telephone number; the name of the ultimate user or research subject, or contact information as determined by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services; refill information, such as the number of refills ordered and whether the prescription is a first-time request or a refill; and the name, quantity, strength, and directions for use of the controlled substance prescribed.
- (2) The prescription shall also contain the address of the person for whom the controlled substance is prescribed. If the prescriber does not specify this address on the prescription, the pharmacist filling the prescription or an employee acting under the direction of the pharmacist shall write or type the address on the prescription or maintain this information in a readily retrievable form in the pharmacy.
- (b) (1) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 11162.1, any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V may be dispensed upon an oral or electronically transmitted prescription, which shall be produced in hard copy form and signed and dated by the pharmacist filling the prescription or by any other person expressly authorized by provisions of the Business and Professions Code. Any person who transmits, maintains, or receives any electronically transmitted prescription shall ensure the security, integrity, authority, and confidentiality of the prescription.
- (2) The date of issue of the prescription and all the information required for a written prescription by subdivision (a) shall be included in the written record of the prescription; the pharmacist need not include the address, telephone number, license classification, or federal registry number of the prescriber or the address of the patient on the hard copy, if that information is readily retrievable in the pharmacy.
- (3) Pursuant to an authorization of the prescriber, any agent of the prescriber on behalf of the prescriber may orally or electronically transmit a prescription for a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, if in these cases the written record of the prescription required by this subdivision specifies the name of the agent of the prescriber transmitting the prescription.

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(c) The use of commonly used abbreviations shall not invalidate an otherwise valid prescription.

- (d) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), prescriptions for a controlled substance classified in Schedule V may be for more than one person in the same family with the same medical need.
- (e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a prescription written on a prescription form that was otherwise valid prior to January 1, 2019, but that does not comply with paragraph (15) of subdivision (a) of Section 11162.1, or a valid controlled substance prescription form approved by the Department of Justice as of January 1, 2019, is a valid prescription that may be filled, compounded, or dispensed until January 1, 2021.
- (2) If the Department of Justice determines that there is an inadequate availability of compliant prescription forms to meet demand on or before the date described in paragraph (1), the department may extend the period during which prescriptions written on noncompliant prescription forms remain valid for a period no longer than an additional six months.
- SEC. 4. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

To immediately confirm the validity of prescriptions for medication written on prescription forms issued, filled, compounded, or dispensed following the enactment of Chapter 479 of the Statutes of 2018 and clarify a timeline for implementation that preserves the continuity of treatment for patients.

AB 241 (Kamlager-Dove – Coauthors:
Assembly Members Bonta, Gonzalez, JonesSawyer, Kalra, McCarty, Weber, Wicks, and
Senator Wiener) Implicit bias: continuing
education: requirements

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 30, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 4, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 19, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019–20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 241

Introduced by Assembly Member Kamlager-Dove (Coauthors: Assembly Members Bonta, Gonzalez, Jones-Sawyer, Kalra, McCarty, Weber, and Wicks)

(Coauthor: Senator Wiener)
(Coauthors: Senators Wiener and Skinner)

January 18, 2019

An act to amend Sections 2190.1 and 3524.5 of, and to add Section 2736.5 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 241, as amended, Kamlager-Dove. Implicit bias: continuing education: requirements.

Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons by the Medical Board of California. Under the act, a physician and surgeon is required to demonstrate satisfaction of continuing education requirements, including cultural and linguistic competency in the practice of medicine, as specified.

This bill, by January 1, 2022, would require the curriculum for all continuing education *courses* for a physician and surgeon to include contain curriculum that includes specified instruction in the understanding of implicit bias in medical treatment.

 $AB 241 \qquad \qquad -2 -$

Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, regulates the practice of nursing by the Board of Registered Nursing. The act requires persons licensed by the board to complete specified courses of instruction, including instruction regarding alcoholism and substance dependency and spousal abuse.

This bill would require the Board of Registered Nursing, by January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations requiring the curriculum for all continuing education *courses* for its licensees to include contain curriculum that includes specified instruction in the understanding of implicit bias in treatment.

Existing law, the Physician Assistant Practice Act, authorizes the Physician Assistant Board to require a licensee to complete not more than 50 hours of continuing education every two years as a condition of license renewal.

This bill would require the Physician Assistant Board, by January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations requiring the curriculum for all continuing education *courses* for its licensees to include contain curriculum that includes specified instruction in the understanding of implicit bias in treatment.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:
- 3 (a) Implicit bias, meaning the attitudes or internalized 4 stereotypes that affect our perceptions,—actions actions, and 5 decisions in an unconscious manner, exists, and often contributes 6 to unequal treatment of people based on race, ethnicity, gender 6 identity, sexual orientation,—ability, disability, and other 8 characteristics.
 - (b) Implicit bias contributes to health disparities by affecting the behavior of physicians and surgeons, nurses, physician assistants, and other healing arts licensees.

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(c) Evidence of racial and ethnic disparities in health care is remarkably consistent across a range of illnesses and health care services. Racial and ethnic disparities remain even after adjusting for socioeconomic differences, insurance status, and other factors influencing access to health care.

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(d) African American women are three to four times more likely than white women to die from pregnancy-related causes nationwide. African American patients often are prescribed less pain medication than white patients who present the same complaints, and African American patients with signs of heart problems are not referred for advanced cardiovascular procedures as often as white patients with the same symptoms.

- (e) Implicit gender bias also impacts treatment decisions and outcomes. Women are less likely to survive a heart attack when they are treated by a male physician and surgeon. LGBTQ and gender-nonconforming patients are less likely to seek timely medical care because they experience disrespect and discrimination from health care staff, with one out of five transgender patients nationwide reporting that they were outright denied medical care due to bias.
- (f) The Legislature intends to provide specified healing arts licensees with strategies for understanding and reducing the impact of their biases in order to reduce disparate outcomes and ensure that all patients receive fair treatment and quality health care.
- SEC. 2. Section 2190.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2190.1. (a) The continuing medical education standards of Section 2190 may be met by educational activities that meet the standards of the board and that serve to maintain, develop, or increase the knowledge, skills, and professional performance that a physician and surgeon uses to provide care, or to improve the quality of care provided to patients. These may include, but are not limited to, educational activities that meet any of the following criteria:
- (1) Have a scientific or clinical content with a direct bearing on the quality or cost-effective provision of patient care, community or public health, or preventive medicine.
- (2) Concern quality assurance or improvement, risk management, health facility standards, or the legal aspects of clinical medicine.
 - (3) Concern bioethics or professional ethics.
 - (4) Are designed to improve the physician-patient relationship.
- (b) (1) On and after July 1, 2006, all continuing medical education courses shall contain curriculum that includes cultural and linguistic competency in the practice of medicine.

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(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), a continuing medical education course dedicated solely to research or other issues that does not include a direct patient care component or a course offered by a continuing medical education provider that is not located in this state is not required to contain curriculum that includes cultural and linguistic competency in the practice of medicine.

- (3) Associations that accredit continuing medical education courses shall develop standards before July 1, 2006, for compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1). The associations may update these standards, as needed, in conjunction with an advisory group that has expertise in cultural and linguistic competency issues.
- (4) A physician and surgeon who completes a continuing education course meeting the standards developed pursuant to paragraph (3) satisfies the continuing education requirement for cultural and linguistic competency.
- (c) In order to satisfy the requirements of subdivision (b), continuing medical education courses shall address at least one or a combination of the following:
- (1) Cultural competency. For the purposes of this section, "cultural competency" means a set of integrated attitudes, knowledge, and skills that enables a health care professional or organization to care effectively for patients from diverse cultures, groups, and communities. At a minimum, cultural competency is recommended to include the following:
- (A) Applying linguistic skills to communicate effectively with the target population.
- (B) Utilizing cultural information to establish therapeutic relationships.
- (C) Eliciting and incorporating pertinent cultural data in diagnosis and treatment.
- (D) Understanding and applying cultural and ethnic data to the process of clinical care, including, as appropriate, information pertinent to the appropriate treatment of, and provision of care to, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex communities.
- (2) Linguistic competency. For the purposes of this section, "linguistic competency" means the ability of a physician and surgeon to provide patients who do not speak English or who have

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limited ability to speak English, direct communication in the patient's primary language.

- (3) A review and explanation of relevant federal and state laws and regulations regarding linguistic access, including, but not limited to, the federal Civil Rights Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1981, 1981 et seq.), Executive Order 13166 of August 11, 2000, of the President of the United States, and the Dymally-Alatorre Bilingual Services Act (Chapter 17.5 (commencing with Section 7290) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code).
- (d) On and after January 1, 2022, all continuing medical education courses shall contain curriculum that includes the understanding of implicit bias and the promotion of bias-reducing strategies to address how unintended biases in decisionmaking may contribute to health care disparities by shaping behavior and producing differences in medical treatment along lines of race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, or other characteristics. A physician and surgeon shall meet the requirements of this subdivision by the physician and surgeon's next license renewal date and each subsequent renewal date thereafter.
- (e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), educational activities that are not directed toward the practice of medicine, or are directed primarily toward the business aspects of medical practice, including, but not limited to, medical office management, billing and coding, and marketing shall not be deemed to meet the continuing medical education standards for licensed physicians and surgeons.
- (f) Educational activities that meet the content standards set forth in this section and are accredited by the California Medical Association or the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education may be deemed by the Division of Licensing to meet its continuing medical education standards.
- SEC. 3. Section 2736.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 2736.5. The board shall adopt regulations to require that, on and after January 1, 2022, the *all* continuing education eurriculum courses for all licensees under this chapter contain curriculum that includes the understanding of implicit bias and the promotion of bias-reducing strategies to address how unintended biases in decisionmaking may contribute to health care disparities by shaping

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behavior and producing differences in treatment along lines of race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, or other characteristics.—A licensee shall meet the requirements of this section by the licensee's next license renewal date and each subsequent renewal date thereafter.

- SEC. 4. Section 3524.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 3524.5. (a) The board may require a licensee to complete continuing education as a condition of license renewal under Section 3523 or 3524. The board shall not require more than 50 hours of continuing education every two years. The board shall, as it deems appropriate, accept certification by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants (NCCPA), or another qualified certifying body, as determined by the board, as evidence of compliance with continuing education requirements.
- (b) The board shall adopt regulations to require that, on and after January 1, 2022,—the all continuing education—curriculum courses for all licensees under this chapter contain curriculum that includes the understanding of implicit bias and the promotion of bias-reducing strategies to address how unintended biases in decisionmaking may contribute to health care disparities by shaping behavior and producing differences in treatment along lines of race, ethnicity, gender identity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, or other characteristics.—A licensee shall meet the requirements of this subdivision by the licensee's next license renewal date and each subsequent renewal date thereafter.

29 REVISIONS:

30 Heading—Line 4.

AB 370 (*Voepel*) Physicians and surgeons: forms: fee limitations

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 22, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 12, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019-20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 370

Introduced by Assembly Member Voepel

February 5, 2019

An act to add Article 16 (commencing with Section 2380) to Chapter 5 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 370, as amended, Voepel. Physicians and surgeons: forms: fee limitations.

Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of medicine by physicians and surgeons. Existing law establishes the Medical Board of California within the Department of Consumer Affairs to enforce the licensing and regulatory provisions in the act. Existing law provides that a violation of specified provisions of the act is a crime.

This bill would limit the amount that a physician and surgeon licensee may charge a patient for filling out medical forms, including applications for state disability insurance, as specified. The bill would authorize the Medical Board of California to annually increase the fee amount permitted by an amount equal to the increase in the California Consumer Price Index. to a reasonable fee, based on the actual time and cost for filling out the form, as specified. The bill would provide that a violation of these provisions is not a crime.

 $AB 370 \qquad \qquad -2 -$

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Article 16 (commencing with Section 2380) is added to Chapter 5 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, to read:

Article 16. Medical Forms

- 2380. (a) Subject to subdivision (b), a physician and surgeon shall not may charge a fee to a patient for filling out medical forms, no more than a reasonable fee based on the actual time and cost for filling out the forms, including forms to apply for state disability insurance, that exceeds twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each form. insurance.
- (b) The limitation on fees applies only to forms subsequently filled out by the licensee after the initial form is completed.
- (c) Subject to Section 2001.1, the Medical Board of California may annually increase the amount of fees permitted to be charged under this section by an amount equal to the increase in the California Consumer Price Index.
- (c) It is the intent of the Legislature that completed medical forms be made available at the lowest possible cost to the patient.
 - (d) Section 2314 shall not apply to a violation of this section.

AB 387 (*Gabriel*) Physician and surgeons: pharmacists: prescriptions

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 20, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 22, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019-20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 387

Introduced by Assembly Member Gabriel

February 5, 2019

An act to add Section 2051.1 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 387, as amended, Gabriel. Physician and surgeons: pharmacists: prescriptions.

The Medical Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons by the Medical Board of California and authorizes a licensed physician and surgeon to use drugs or devices in or upon human beings and to sever or penetrate the tissues of human beings and to use any and all other methods in the treatment of diseases, injuries, deformities, and other physical and mental conditions.

This bill would require a physician and surgeon to surgeon, on and after January 1, 2022, when providing a prescription for a drug or device to a patient, to discuss with the patient the opportunity to opt in to having the physician and surgeon indicate the purpose for a the drug or device on the prescription for that drug or device when providing a prescription to a patient unless the patient chooses to opt out of having the purpose for the drug or device included on the prescription.

The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of pharmacy by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law requires the California State Board of Pharmacy to

2 **AB 387**

promulgate regulations that require, on or before January 1, 2011, a standardized, patient-centered, prescription drug label on all prescription medication dispensed to patients in California.

Under the bill, if the purpose of a drug or device is not indicated on a prescription for that drug or device as required by the bill, a dispensing pharmacist would not be responsible for ascertaining the purpose or or, on or after January 1, 2022, determining whether the patient opted-out of its inclusion on the prescription. in to a drug or device purpose indication. The bill would require the California State Board of Pharmacy to adopt-revised regulations by January 1, 2022, providing additional technical guidance regarding the format and manner in which a pharmacist is to incorporate drug or device purpose indications on the standardized, patient-centered, prescription drug label.

The provisions of the bill would not become operative until the operative date of the regulations. The bill would require the California State Board of Pharmacy to notify the Secretary of State when regulations have been adopted.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2051.1 is added to the Business and 1 2 Professions Code, to read:

2051.1. (a) A-On and after January 1, 2022, a physician and surgeon surgeon, when providing a prescription for a drug or device to a patient, shall discuss with the patient the opportunity to opt in to having the physician and surgeon indicate the purpose for a that drug or device on the prescription for that drug or device when providing a prescription to a patient, unless the patient chooses to opt out of having the purpose for the drug or device included on the that prescription. Nothing shall prohibit a physician and surgeon from describing the purpose for a drug or device in a manner that protects patient privacy.

(b) Prior to indicating the purpose for a drug or device on a prescription pursuant to subdivision (a), a physician and surgeon shall give the patient the option to opt out of having the purpose for a drug or device included on the prescription.

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(b) (1) If the purpose of a drug or device is not indicated on a prescription for that drug or device pursuant to subdivision (a), a dispensing pharmacist shall not be responsible for ascertaining the purpose or or, on or after January 1, 2022, determining whether the patient opted out of its inclusion on the prescription in pursuant to subdivision (b). (a).

(d)

- (2) The California State Board of—Pharmacy Pharmacy, by January 1, 2022, shall adopt—revised regulations providing additional technical guidance regarding the format and manner in which a pharmacist is to incorporate drug or device purpose indications on the standardized, patient-centered, prescription drug label pursuant to Section 4076.5.
- (e) This section shall become operative on the operative date of the regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (d). The California State Board of Pharmacy shall notify the Secretary of State when regulations have been adopted.

AB 407 (Santiago) Fluoroscopy permit or certification and continuing education: exceptions

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 11, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 28, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019–20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 407

Introduced by Assembly Member Santiago

February 7, 2019

An act to amend Sections 107110 and 114870 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to public health.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 407, as amended, Santiago. Fluoroscopy permit or certification and continuing education: exceptions.

The Radiologic Technology Act makes it unlawful for any licentiate of the healing arts to administer or use diagnostic, mammographic, or therapeutic X-ray on human beings in this state, unless that person is certified by the State Department of Public Health and acting within the scope of that certification. The act requires the department to prescribe minimum qualifications for granting a fluoroscopy permit and continuing education requirements for the holders of that permit. A person who violates a provision of the Radiologic Technology Act or regulation of the department adopted pursuant to that act is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill-would, notwithstanding any other law, would authorize a physician and surgeon, or a doctor of podiatric medicine, to provide fluoroscopy services who works in a setting that is in compliance with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Conditions for Coverage relating to radiation-safety safety, to provide fluoroscopy services without a fluoroscopy permit or certification. The bill would

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require the department to provide that working in a setting that is in compliance with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Conditions for Coverage relating to radiation safety satisfies a requirement for fluoroscopy continuing education set forth in a specific regulation.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 107110 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

107110. (a) It shall be unlawful for any licentiate of the healing arts to administer or use diagnostic, mammographic, or therapeutic X-ray on human beings in this state after January 1, 1972, unless that person is certified pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 114870, Section 114872, or Section 114885, and is acting within the scope of that certification.

- (b) Notwithstanding—any other law, including subdivision (a), a physician and surgeon, or a doctor of podiatric medicine, may provide fluoroscopy services who works in a setting that is in compliance with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Conditions for Coverage relating to radiation—safety safety, may provide fluoroscopy services without a fluoroscopy permit or certification.
- SEC. 2. Section 114870 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
 - 114870. The department shall do all of the following:
 - (a) Upon recommendation of the committee, adopt regulations as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.
- (b) (1) Provide for certification of radiologic technologists, without limitation as to procedures or areas of application, except as provided in Section 106980. Separate certificates shall be provided for diagnostic radiologic technology, for mammographic radiologic technology, and for therapeutic radiologic technology.
- radiologic technology, and for therapeutic radiologic technology.
 If a person has received accreditation to perform mammography
- 20 If a person has received accreditation to perform manimography
- 27 from a private accreditation organization, the department shall
- 28 consider this accreditation when deciding to issue a mammographic
- 29 radiologic technology certificate.

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(2) Provide, upon recommendation of the committee, that a radiologic technologist who operates digital radiography equipment devote a portion of their continuing education credit hours to continuing education in digital radiologic technology.

- (c) (1) (A) Provide, as may be deemed appropriate, for granting limited permits to persons to conduct radiologic technology limited to the performance of certain procedures or the application of X-rays to specific areas of the human body, except for mammography, prescribe minimum standards of training and experience for these persons, and prescribe procedures for examining applicants for limited permits. The minimum standards shall include a requirement that persons granted limited permits under this subdivision shall meet those fundamental requirements in basic radiological health training and knowledge similar to those required for persons certified under subdivision (b) as the department determines are reasonably necessary for the protection of the health and safety of the public.
- (B) Provide that an applicant for approval as a limited permit X-ray technician in the categories of chest radiography, extremities radiography, gastrointestinal radiography, genitourinary radiography, leg-podiatric radiography, skull radiography, and torso-skeletal radiography, as these categories are defined in Section 30443 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, shall have at least 50 hours of education in radiological protection and safety. The department may allocate these hours as it deems appropriate.
- (2) Provide that a limited permit X-ray technician in the categories of chest radiography, extremities radiography, gastrointestinal radiography, genitourinary radiography, leg-podiatric radiography, skull radiography, and torso-skeletal radiography, as these categories are defined in Section 30443 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, may perform digital radiography within their respective scopes of practice after completion of 20 hours or more of instruction in digital radiologic technology approved by the department. This requirement-shall not be construed to does not preclude limited permit X-ray technicians in the categories of dental laboratory radiography and X-ray bone densitometry from performing digital radiography upon meeting the educational requirements determined by the department.

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(3) Provide, upon recommendation of the committee, that a limited permit X-ray technician who has completed the initial instruction described in paragraph (2) devote a portion of their required continuing education credit hours to additional continuing instruction in digital radiologic technology.

- (d) Provide for the approval of schools for radiologic technologists. Schools for radiologic technologists shall include 20 hours of approved instruction in digital radiography. The department may exempt a school from this requirement as it deems appropriate.
- (e) Provide, upon recommendation of the committee, for certification of licentiates of the healing arts to supervise the operation of X-ray machines or to operate X-ray machines, or both, prescribe minimum standards of training and experience for these licentiates of the healing arts, and prescribe procedures for examining applicants for certification. This certification may limit the use of X-rays to certain X-ray procedures and the application of X-rays to specific areas of the human body.
- (f) (1) Provide for certification of any physician and surgeon to operate, and supervise the operation of, a bone densitometer, if that physician and surgeon provides the department a certificate that evidences training in the use of a bone densitometer by a representative of a bone densitometer machine manufacturer, or through any radiologic technology school. The certification shall be valid for the particular bone densitometer the physician and surgeon was trained to use, and for any other bone densitometer that meets all of the criteria specified in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, if the physician and surgeon has completed training, as specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2), for the use of that bone densitometer. The physician and surgeon shall, upon request of the department, provide evidence of training, pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2), for the use of any bone densitometer used by the physician and surgeon. The activity covered by the certificate shall be limited to the use of an X-ray bone densitometer to which all of the following is applicable:
- 36 (A) The bone densitometer does not require user intervention for calibration.
 - (B) The bone densitometer does not provide an image for diagnosis.

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(C) The bone densitometer is used only to estimate bone density of the heel, wrist, or finger of the patient.

- (2) The certificate shall be accompanied by a copy of the curriculum covered by the manufacturer's representative or radiologic technology school. The curriculum shall include, at a minimum, instruction in all of the following areas:
- (A) Procedures for operation of the bone densitometer by the physician and surgeon, and for the supervision of the operation of the bone densitometer by other persons, including procedures for quality assurance of the bone densitometer.
- (B) Proper radiation protection of the operator, the patient, and third parties in proximity to the bone densitometer.
- (C) Provisions of Article 5 (commencing with Section 106955) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 104.
- (D) Provisions of Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 114840) of Part 9 of Division 104.
- (E) Provisions of Group 1 (commencing with Section 30100) of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (F) Provisions of Group 1.5 (commencing with Section 30108) of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (G) Provisions of Article 1 (commencing with Section 30252) of Group 3 of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (H) Provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 30254) of Group 3 of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (I) Provisions of Article 3 (commencing with Section 30275) of Group 3 of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (J) Provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 30305) of Group 3 of Subchapter 4 of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (K) Provisions of Subchapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 30400) of Chapter 5 of Division 1 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- 38 (3) (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this 39 subdivision shall constitute all the requirements that must be met 40 by a physician and surgeon in order to operate, and supervise the

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operation of, a bone densitometer. The department may adopt regulations consistent with this section in order to administer the certification requirements.

- (B) No person may be supervised by a physician and surgeon in the use of a bone densitometer unless that person possesses the necessary license or permit required by the department.
- (C) Nothing in this subdivision shall affect the requirements imposed by the committee or the department for the registration of a bone densitometer machine, or for the inspection of facilities in which any bone densitometer machine is operated.
- (D) This subdivision shall not apply to a licentiate of the healing arts who is certified pursuant to subdivision (e) or pursuant to Section 107111.
- (E) The department shall charge a fee for a certificate issued pursuant to this subdivision to the extent necessary to administer certification. The fee shall be in an amount sufficient to cover the department's costs of implementing this subdivision and shall not exceed the fee for certification to operate or supervise the operation of an X-ray machine pursuant to subdivision (e). The fees collected pursuant to this subparagraph shall be deposited into the Radiation Control Fund established pursuant to Section 114980.
- (g) Upon recommendation of the committee, exempt from certification requirements those licentiates of the healing arts who have successfully completed formal courses in schools certified by the department and who have successfully passed a roentgenology technology and radiation protection examination approved by the department and administered by the board that issued their license.
- (h) (1) No later than July 1, 2019, the department shall require an applicant to provide either the individual taxpayer identification number or social security number for purposes of applying for or the renewal of a certificate, license, or permit issued under this section or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.
- (2) The individual taxpayer identification or the social security number shall serve to establish the identification of persons affected by state tax laws and for purposes of establishing compliance with subsection (a) of Section 666 of Title 42 of the United States Code, Section 60.15 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations,

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Code, and to that end, the information furnished pursuant to this section shall be used exclusively for those purposes.

(3) The department shall not do either of the following:

- (A) Require an applicant to disclose citizenship status or immigration status for purposes of the application or renewal of a certificate, license, or permit issued under this section or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.
- (B) Deny certification to an otherwise qualified and eligible applicant based solely on citizenship status or immigration status.
- (4) If the department utilizes a national examination to issue a certificate, and if a reciprocity agreement or comity exists between the State of California and the state requesting release of the individual taxpayer identification number or social security number, any deputy, agent, clerk, officer, or employee of the department may release an individual's taxpayer identification number or social security number to an examination or certifying entity, only for the purpose of verification of certification or examination status.
- (i) Provide that working A physician and surgeon, or a doctor of podiatric medicine, who works in a setting that is in compliance with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Conditions for Coverage relating to radiation—safety safety, satisfies the requirement for fluoroscopy continuing education as set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 30403 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

AB 521 (Berman) Physician and surgeons: firearms: training

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 30, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 26, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019—20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 521

Introduced by Assembly Member Berman (Coauthors: Assembly Members Aguiar-Curry, Chiu, Gabriel, Gloria, Levine, and Mark Stone)

(Coauthors: Senators Portantino and Wiener)

February 13, 2019

An act to amend Section 14232 of, to add the heading of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 14230) to Title 12.2 of Part 4 of, and to add Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 14235)—of to Title 12.2 of Part 4 of, the Penal Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 521, as amended, Berman. Physician Physicians and surgeons: firearms: training.

Existing law establishes and funds various research centers and programs in conjunction with the University of California. Under existing law the University of California has the authority to establish and administer a Firearm Violence Research Center to research firearm violence.

The bill would, upon adoption of a specified resolution by the Regents of the University of California, require the center to develop multifaceted education and training programs for medical and mental health providers on the prevention of firearm-related injury and death, as specified. The bill would, upon adoption of that resolution, require the university to report, on or before December 31, 2020, and annually thereafter,

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specified information regarding the activities of, and financial details relating to, the program. The bill would also make conforming changes.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The heading of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 14230) is added to Title 12.2 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, to read:

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Chapter 1. California Firearm Violence Research Center

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- SEC. 2. Section 14232 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 14232. This chapter shall apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California, by resolution, make any of these provisions applicable to the university.
- SEC. 3. Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 14235) is added to Title 12.2 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, to read:

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Chapter 2. Medical and Health Provider Education and Training Program

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- 14235. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (a) California experiences unacceptably high rates of firearm-related death and injury. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported 3,184 gun-related deaths in California in 2017: 1,610 suicides, 1,435 homicides, 86 deaths by legal intervention, 38 unintentional deaths, and 15 deaths of undetermined type.
- (b) Mass shootings are changing the character of public life in the state. Since 1982, California has experienced 19 mass shootings, resulting in 137 total deaths. On November 11, 2018, a mass shooting at a nightclub in Thousand Oaks, California, resulted in 12 deaths.
- 31 (c) In 2010, the estimated cost of hospital and emergency 32 department care for firearm-related injuries in California was one 33 hundred twelve million dollars (\$112,000,000), with Medi-Cal

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and other government-payors payers responsible for 64 percent of those costs. These high costs occur even though most people who die from firearm-related injuries do so at the scene of the shooting and receive no medical care for their injuries.

- (d) Medical costs are only a small proportion (approximately 2 percent) of total societal costs, which are driven primarily by losses in productivity and quality of life.
- (e) Medical and mental health care providers are uniquely positioned to help prevent all forms of firearm-related harm. Through the course of their regular patient care, they have opportunities to identify people at risk for such harm, provide evidence-based counseling on risk reduction, and intervene in situations of imminent risk.
- (f) On October 30, 2018, the American College of Physicians published an updated position paper with recommendations for reducing firearm injuries and deaths in the United States that "recommends a public health approach to firearms-related violence and the prevention of firearm injuries and deaths" and encourages physicians to "discuss with their patients the risks that may be associated with having a firearm in the home and recommend ways to mitigate such risks."
- (g) Other organizations that have published statements identifying firearm-related harm as a health problem and recommending that medical and mental health professionals engage in efforts to prevent firearm-related harm as an element of their professional practice include the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American College of Emergency Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, and the American Association of Suicidology.
- (h) While many medical and mental health care providers recognize their responsibility to help prevent firearm-related injury and death, many cite lack of knowledge regarding when and how to counsel patients as a principal barrier to action. A position statement adopted by the California Medical Association Board of Trustees on July 28, 2017, states that "expanded education and training are needed to improve clinician familiarity with the benefits and risks of firearm ownership, safety practices, and communication with patients about firearm violence." The position statement further states that "medical schools and residency

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programs should incorporate firearm violence prevention into their academic curricula" and "California-specific resources such as continuing medical education modules, toolkits, patient education handouts, and clinical intervention information would help to address this practice gap."

- (i) Having assembled a team of experts in firearm-related death and injury, and specifically in provider and patient education to prevent firearm-related harm, the University of California Firearm Violence Research Center at UC Davis is uniquely qualified to research, develop, implement, and evaluate education and training programs for medical and mental health care providers on preventing firearm-related death and injury.
- 14236. (a) The University of California Firearm Violence Research Center at UC Davis shall develop multifaceted education and training programs for medical and mental health providers on the prevention of firearm-related injury and death.
- (b) The center shall develop education and training programs that address all of the following:
- (1) The epidemiology of firearm-related injury and death, including the scope of the problem in California and nationwide, individual and societal determinants of risk, and effective prevention strategies for all types of firearm-related injury and death, including suicide, homicide, and unintentional injury and death.
- (2) The role of health care providers in preventing firearm-related harm, including how to assess individual patients for risk of firearm-related injury and death.
- (3) Best practices for conversations about firearm ownership, access, and storage.
- (4) Appropriate tools for practitioner intervention with patients at risk for firearm-related injury or death, including, but not limited to, education on safer storage practices, gun violence restraining orders, and mental health interventions.
- (5) Relevant laws and policies related to prevention of firearm-related injury and death and to the role of health care providers in preventing firearm-related harm.
- (c) The center shall launch a comprehensive dissemination program to promote participation in these education and training programs among practicing physicians, mental health care professionals, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurses,

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health professional students, and other relevant professional groups in the state.

- (d) The center shall develop curricular materials for medical and mental health care practitioners in practice and in training, tailored to the profession and suitable for use through a variety of methods. Educators from the center shall provide didactic education in person and by remote link at medical education institutions, and recruit and train additional health professionals to provide such education.
- (e) The center shall develop education and training resources on firearm-related injury and death, including but not limited to, continuing medical education videos, additional training modules, a website with current information on relevant research and legislation, and handouts and written materials for clinicians to provide to patients. The center shall serve as a resource for the many professional and educational organizations in the state whose members seek to advance their knowledge of firearm-related injury and death and effective prevention measures.
- (f) The center shall conduct rigorous research to further identify specific gaps in knowledge and structural barriers that prevent counseling and other interventions, and to evaluate the education and training program. The center shall incorporate the research findings into the design and implementation of the program to support the mission of the center to deliver content to health care providers and patients that is effective in guiding clinical decisions and reducing firearm-related injury and death.
- 14237. On or before December 31, 2020, and annually thereafter, the University of California shall transmit programmatic and financial reports on this program to the Legislature, including reporting on funding and expenditures by source, participation data, program accomplishments, and the future direction of the program. The report shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.
- 14238. This chapter shall apply to the University of California only to the extent that the Regents of the University of California, by resolution, make any—to of these provisions applicable to the university.

AB 528 (Low) Controlled substances: CURES database

Introduced by Assembly Member Low

February 13, 2019

An act to amend Section 11165 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 528, as introduced, Low. Controlled substances: CURES database. Existing law classifies certain controlled substances into designated schedules. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) for the electronic monitoring of the prescribing and dispensing of Schedule II, Schedule III, and Schedule IV controlled substances by a health care practitioner authorized to prescribe, order, administer, furnish, or dispense a Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV controlled substance. Existing law requires a dispensing pharmacy, clinic, or other dispenser to report specified information to the Department of Justice as soon as reasonably possible, but not more than 7 days after the date a controlled substance is dispensed.

This bill would require a dispensing pharmacy, clinic, or other dispenser to report the information required by the CURES database no more than one working day after a controlled substance is dispensed.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: $\frac{2}{3}$. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that state laws regarding the operation and use of prescription drug monitoring programs continue to empower health care-oriented technology solutions to the opioid crisis.

- 5 SEC. 2. Section 11165 of the Health and Safety Code is 6 amended to read:
- 11165. (a) To assist health care practitioners in their efforts to ensure appropriate prescribing, ordering, administering, furnishing, and dispensing of controlled substances, law enforcement and regulatory agencies in their efforts to control the diversion and resultant abuse of Schedule II, Schedule III, and Schedule IV controlled substances, and for statistical analysis, education, and research, the Department of Justice shall, contingent upon the availability of adequate funds in the CURES Fund, maintain the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) for the electronic monitoring of, and Internet access to information regarding, the prescribing and dispensing of Schedule II, Schedule III, and Schedule IV controlled substances by all practitioners authorized to prescribe, order, administer, furnish, or dispense these controlled substances.
 - (b) The Department of Justice may seek and use grant funds to pay the costs incurred by the operation and maintenance of CURES. The department shall annually report to the Legislature and make available to the public the amount and source of funds it receives for support of CURES.
 - (c) (1) The operation of CURES shall comply with all applicable federal and state privacy and security laws and regulations.
 - (2) (A) CURES shall operate under existing provisions of law to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of patients. Data obtained from CURES shall only be provided to appropriate state, local, and federal public agencies for disciplinary, civil, or criminal purposes and to other agencies or entities, as determined by the Department of Justice, for the purpose of educating practitioners and others in lieu of disciplinary, civil, or criminal actions. Data may be provided to public or private entities, as approved by the Department of Justice, for educational, peer review, statistical, or research purposes, if patient information, including any information

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that may identify the patient, is not compromised. Further, data disclosed to any individual or agency as described in this subdivision shall not be disclosed, sold, or transferred to any third party, unless authorized by, or pursuant to, state and federal privacy and security laws and regulations. The Department of Justice shall establish policies, procedures, and regulations regarding the use, access, evaluation, management, implementation, operation, storage, disclosure, and security of the information within CURES, consistent with this subdivision.

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- (B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a regulatory board whose licensees do not prescribe, order, administer, furnish, or dispense controlled substances shall not be provided data obtained from CURES.
- (3) The Department of Justice shall, no later than July 1, 2020, adopt regulations regarding the access and use of the information within CURES. The Department of Justice shall consult with all stakeholders identified by the department during the rulemaking process. The regulations shall, at a minimum, address all of the following in a manner consistent with this chapter:
- (A) The process for approving, denying, and disapproving individuals or entities seeking access to information in CURES.
- (B) The purposes for which a health care practitioner may access information in CURES.
- (C) The conditions under which a warrant, subpoena, or court order is required for a law enforcement agency to obtain information from CURES as part of a criminal investigation.
- (D) The process by which information in CURES may be provided for educational, peer review, statistical, or research purposes.
- (4) In accordance with federal and state privacy laws and regulations, a health care practitioner may provide a patient with a copy of the patient's CURES patient activity report as long as no additional CURES data are provided and keep a copy of the report in the patient's medical record in compliance with subdivision (d) of Section 11165.1.
- (d) For each prescription for a Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV controlled substance, as defined in the controlled substances schedules in federal law and regulations, specifically Sections 1308.12, 1308.13, and 1308.14, respectively, of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the dispensing pharmacy,

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clinic, or other dispenser shall report the following information to the Department of Justice as soon as reasonably possible, but not more than-seven days one working day after the date a controlled substance is dispensed, in a format specified by the Department of Justice:

- (1) Full name, address, and, if available, telephone number of the ultimate user or research subject, or contact information as determined by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and the gender, and date of birth of the ultimate user.
- (2) The prescriber's category of licensure, license number, national provider identifier (NPI) number, the federal controlled substance registration number, and the state medical license number of any prescriber using the federal controlled substance registration number of a government-exempt facility, if provided.
- (3) Pharmacy prescription number, license number, NPI number, and federal controlled substance registration number.
- (4) National Drug Code (NDC) number of the controlled substance dispensed.
 - (5) Quantity of the controlled substance dispensed.
- (6) International Statistical Classification of Diseases, 9th revision (ICD-9) or 10th revision (ICD-10) Code, if available.
 - (7) Number of refills ordered.
- (8) Whether the drug was dispensed as a refill of a prescription or as a first-time request.
 - (9) Date of origin of the prescription.
 - (10) Date of dispensing of the prescription.
- (11) The serial number for the corresponding prescription form, if applicable.
- (e) The Department of Justice may invite stakeholders to assist, advise, and make recommendations on the establishment of rules and regulations necessary to ensure the proper administration and enforcement of the CURES database. All prescriber and dispenser invitees shall be licensed by one of the boards or committees identified in subdivision (d) of Section 208 of the Business and Professions Code, in active practice in California, and a regular user of CURES.
- (f) The Department of Justice shall, prior to upgrading CURES, consult with prescribers licensed by one of the boards or committees identified in subdivision (d) of Section 208 of the

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Business and Professions Code, one or more of the boards or committees identified in subdivision (d) of Section 208 of the Business and Professions Code, and any other stakeholder identified by the department, for the purpose of identifying desirable capabilities and upgrades to the CURES Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP).

(g) The Department of Justice may establish a process to educate authorized subscribers of the CURES PDMP on how to access and use the CURES PDMP.

- (h) (1) The Department of Justice may enter into an agreement with any entity operating an interstate data sharing hub, or any agency operating a prescription drug monitoring program in another state, for purposes of interstate data sharing of prescription drug monitoring program information.
- (2) Data obtained from CURES may be provided to authorized users of another state's prescription drug monitoring program, as determined by the Department of Justice pursuant to subdivision (c), if the entity operating the interstate data sharing hub, and the prescription drug monitoring program of that state, as applicable, have entered into an agreement with the Department of Justice for interstate data sharing of prescription drug monitoring program information.
- (3) Any agreement entered into by the Department of Justice for purposes of interstate data sharing of prescription drug monitoring program information shall ensure that all access to data obtained from CURES and the handling of data contained within CURES comply with California law, including regulations, and meet the same patient privacy, audit, and data security standards employed and required for direct access to CURES.
- (4) For purposes of interstate data sharing of CURES information pursuant to this subdivision, an authorized user of another state's prescription drug monitoring program shall not be required to register with CURES, if he or she is registered and in good standing with that state's prescription drug monitoring program.
- (5) The Department of Justice shall not enter into an agreement pursuant to this subdivision until the department has issued final regulations regarding the access and use of the information within CURES as required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (c).

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SEC. 3. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to address the active crisis of opioid overprescribing and abuse through timely data, it is necessary that this bill go into immediate effect.

AB 544 (*Brough*) Professions and vocations: inactive license fees and accrued and unpaid renewal fees

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 21, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019-20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 544

Introduced by Assembly Member Brough

February 13, 2019

An act to amend Section 4073 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts. An act to amend Sections 121.5, 462, 703, 1006.5, 1718, 1718.3, 1936, 2427, 2456.3, 2535.2, 2538.54, 2646, 2734, 2892.1, 2984, 3147, 3147.7, 3524, 3774, 3775.5, 4545, 4843.5, 4901, 4966, 4989.36, 4999.104, 5070.6, 5600.2, 5680.1, 6796, 6980.28, 7076.5, 7417, 7672.8, 7725.2, 7729.1, 7881, 7883, 8024.7, 8802, 9832, 9832.5, 9884.5, 19170.5, and 19290 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to professions and vocations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 544, as amended, Brough. Prescriptions. Professions and vocations: inactive license fees and accrued and unpaid renewal fees.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of professions and vocations by various boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law provides for the payment of a fee for the renewal of certain licenses, certificates, or permits in an inactive status, and, for certain licenses, certificates, and permits that have expired, requires the payment of all accrued fees as a condition of reinstatement of the license, certificate, or permit.

This bill would limit the maximum fee for the renewal of a license in an inactive status to no more than 50% of the renewal fee for an active license. The bill would also prohibit a board from requiring payment of accrued and unpaid renewal fees as a condition of reinstating an expired license or registration.

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The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacies by the California State Board of Pharmacy, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and authorizes a pharmacist filling a prescription order for a drug product prescribed by its brand or trade name to select another drug product with the same active chemical ingredients of the same strength, quantity, and dosage form, and of the same generic drug name of those drug products having the same active chemical ingredients, as specified.

This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 121.5 of the Business and Professions 2 Code is amended to read:
 - 121.5. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this code, the application of delinquency fees—or accrued and unpaid renewal fees for the renewal of expired licenses or registrations shall not apply to licenses or registrations that have lawfully been designated as inactive or retired.
 - (b) Notwithstanding any other law, a board shall not require a person to pay accrued and unpaid renewal fees as a condition of reinstating an expired license or registration.
 - SEC. 2. Section 462 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
 - 462. (a) Any of the boards, bureaus, commissions, or programs within the department may establish, by regulation, a system for an inactive category of licensure for persons who are not actively engaged in the practice of their profession or vocation.
 - (b) The regulation shall contain the following provisions:
 - (1) The holder of an inactive license issued pursuant to this section shall not engage in any activity for which a license is required.
 - (2) An inactive license issued pursuant to this section shall be renewed during the same time period in which an active license is renewed. The holder of an inactive license need not comply with any continuing education requirement for renewal of an active license.

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(3) The renewal fee for a license in an active status shall apply also for a renewal of a license in an inactive status, unless a lesser renewal fee is specified by the board. status shall be no more than 50 percent of the renewal fee for a license in an active status.

- (4) In order for the holder of an inactive license issued pursuant to this section to restore his or her the license to an active status, the holder of an inactive license shall comply with all the following:
 - (A) Pay the renewal fee.

- (B) If the board requires completion of continuing education for renewal of an active license, complete continuing education equivalent to that required for renewal of an active license, unless a different requirement is specified by the board.
- (c) This section shall not apply to any healing arts board as specified in Section 701.
- SEC. 3. Section 703 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 703. (a) An inactive healing arts license or certificate issued pursuant to this article shall be renewed during the same time period at which an active license or certificate is renewed. In order to renew a license or certificate issued pursuant to this article, the holder thereof need not comply with any continuing education requirement for renewal of an active license or certificate.
- (b) The Notwithstanding any other law, the renewal fee for a license or certificate in an-active inactive status shall-apply also for renewal of a license or certificate in an inactive status, unless a lower fee has been established by the issuing board. be no more than 50 percent of the renewal fee for a license in an active status.
- SEC. 4. Section 1006.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 1006.5. Notwithstanding any other law, the amount of regulatory fees necessary to carry out the responsibilities required by the Chiropractic Initiative Act and this chapter are fixed in the following schedule:
- (a) Fee to apply for a license to practice chiropractic: three hundred seventy-one dollars (\$371).
- (b) Fee for initial license to practice chiropractic: one hundred eighty-six dollars (\$186).
- 39 (c) Fee to renew an active or inactive license to practice 40 chiropractic: three hundred thirteen dollars (\$313).

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1 (d) Fee to renew an inactive license to practice chiropractic: 2 no more than 50 percent of the renewal fee for an active license. 3 4 (e) Fee to apply for approval as a continuing education provider: 5 eighty-four dollars (\$84). 6 (e) 7 (f) Biennial continuing education provider renewal fee: fifty-six 8 dollars (\$56). 9 (f) 10 (g) Fee to apply for approval of a continuing education course: fifty-six dollars (\$56) per course. 11 12 13 (h) Fee to apply for a satellite office certificate: sixty-two dollars 14 15 (h) (i) Fee to renew a satellite office certificate: thirty-one dollars 16 17 (\$31). 18 (i) 19 (j) Fee to apply for a license to practice chiropractic pursuant 20 to Section 9 of the Chiropractic Initiative Act: three hundred 21 seventy-one dollars (\$371). 22 (j) 23 (k) Fee to apply for a certificate of registration of a chiropractic 24 corporation: one hundred eighty-six dollars (\$186). 25 (k) 26 (1) Fee to renew a certificate of registration of a chiropractic 27 corporation: thirty-one dollars (\$31). 28 (l) 29 (m) Fee to file a chiropractic corporation special report: 30 thirty-one dollars (\$31). 31 (m) 32 (n) Fee to apply for approval as a referral service: five hundred 33 fifty-seven dollars (\$557). 34

35 (o) Fee for an endorsed verification of licensure: one hundred twenty-four dollars (\$124). 36

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38 (p) Fee for replacement of a lost or destroyed license: fifty 39 dollars (\$50).

40 (p) **—5**— **AB 544**

- (q) Fee for replacement of a satellite office certificate: fifty 1 2 dollars (\$50). 3
 - (q)
- 4 (r) Fee for replacement of a certificate of registration of a 5 chiropractic corporation: fifty dollars (\$50).

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- 7 (s) Fee to restore a forfeited or canceled license to practice 8 chiropractic: double the annual renewal fee specified in subdivision
- 10 (s)
 - (t) Fee to apply for approval to serve as a preceptor: thirty-one dollars (\$31).
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 - (u) Fee to petition for reinstatement of a revoked license: three hundred seventy-one dollars (\$371).
- 17 (v) Fee to petition for early termination of probation: three 18 hundred seventy-one dollars (\$371).
- 20 (w) Fee to petition for reduction of penalty: three hundred 21 seventy-one dollars (\$371).
 - SEC. 5. Section 1718 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
 - 1718. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an expired license may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration on filing of application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, and payment of all accrued the renewal and delinquency fees. If the license is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in
- 34 35 effect through the expiration date provided in Section 1715 which
- 36 next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall
- 37 expire if it is not again renewed.
- 38 SEC. 6. Section 1718.3 of the Business and Professions Code 39 is amended to read:

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1718.3. (a) A license which is not renewed within five years after its expiration may not be renewed, restored, reinstated, or reissued thereafter, but the holder of the license may apply for and obtain a new license if the following requirements are satisfied:

- (1) No fact, circumstance, or condition exists which would justify denial of licensure under Section 480.
- (2) He or she *The person* pays all of the fees which would be required of him or her if he or she *if the person* were then applying for the license for the first time and all the renewal and delinquency fees which have accrued since the date on which he or she last renewed his or her license. fees.
- (3) He or she *The person* takes and passes the examination, if any, which would be required of him or her if he or she if the person were then applying for the license for the first time, or otherwise establishes to the satisfaction of the board that with due regard for the public interest, he or she the person is qualified to practice the profession or activity in which he or she again the person seeks to be licensed.
- (b) The board may impose conditions on any license issued pursuant to this section, as it deems necessary.
- (c) The board may by regulation provide for the waiver or refund of all or any part of the examination fee in those cases in which a license is issued without an examination under this section.
- SEC. 7. Section 1936 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 1936. Except as otherwise provided in this article, an expired license may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration by filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the hygiene board and payment of all accrued the renewal and delinquency fees. If the license is renewed after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent of renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this article. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect until the expiration date provided in Section 1935 that next occurs after the effective date of the renewal.
- SEC. 8. Section 2427 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

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2427. (a) Except as provided in Section 2429, a license which has expired may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration on filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the licensing authority and payment of all accrued the renewal fees fee and any other fees required by Section 2424. If the license is not renewed within 30 days after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the prescribed delinquency fee, if any. Except as provided in Section 2424, renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the renewal application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee or accrued renewal fees are is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee or the delinquency fee and penalty fee, if any, are paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the expiration date set forth in Section 2422 or 2423 which next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire and become invalid if it is not again renewed.

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(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the license of a doctor of podiatric medicine which has expired may be renewed at any time within three years after its expiration on filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the licensing authority and payment of all accrued the renewal fees fee and any other fees required by Section 2424. If the license is not renewed within 30 days after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the prescribed delinquency fee, if any. Except as provided in Section 2424, renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the renewal application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee or accrued renewal fees are is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee or the delinquency fee and penalty fee, if any, are paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the expiration date set forth in Section 2422 or 2423 which next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire and become invalid if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 9. Section 2456.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2456.3. Except as provided in Section 2429, a license which has expired may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration by filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board and payment of all accrued the renewal fees fee and

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any other fees required by Section 2455. Except as provided in Section 2456.2, renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the renewal application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee or accrued renewal fees are is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee or the delinquency fee and penalty fee, if any, are paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the expiration date set forth in Section 2456.1 which next occurs after the effective date of the renewal.

SEC. 10. Section 2535.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2535.2. Except as provided in Section 2535.3, a license that has expired may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration upon filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board and payment of—all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the license is not renewed on or before its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the prescribed delinquency fee. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which—all the renewal—fees are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the expiration date provided in Section 2535, after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire and become invalid if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 11. Section 2538.54 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2538.54. Except as otherwise provided in this article, an expired license may be renewed at any time within three years after its expiration on filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, and payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the license is renewed after its expiration the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this article. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 2538.53 which next

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occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 12. Section 2646 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2646. A license that has expired may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration by applying for renewal as set forth in Section 2644. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the renewal application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee or accrued renewal fees are is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee and penalty fee, if any, are paid, whichever last occurs. A renewed license shall continue in effect through the expiration date set forth in Section 2644 that next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, at which time it shall expire and become invalid if it is not so renewed.

SEC. 13. Section 2734 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2734. Upon application in writing to the board and payment of the *a fee not to exceed 50 percent of the* biennial renewal fee, a licensee may have—his *their* license placed in an inactive status for an indefinite period of time. A licensee whose license is in an inactive status may not practice nursing. However, such a licensee does not have to comply with the continuing education standards of Section 2811.5.

SEC. 14. Section 2892.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2892.1. Except as provided in Sections 2892.3 and 2892.5, an expired license may be renewed at any time within four years after its expiration upon filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees, the renewal fee, and payment of any fees due pursuant to Section 2895.1.

If the license is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which all the renewal fees are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 2892 which next occurs after the

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1 effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again 2 renewed.

SEC. 15. Section 2984 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2984. Except as provided in Section 2985, a license that has expired may be renewed at any time within three years after its expiration on filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board and payment of all accrued and unpaid the renewal fees. fee. If the license is renewed after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the prescribed delinquency fee, if any. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which all the renewal fees are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the expiration date provided in Section 2982 which next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire and become invalid if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 16. Section 3147 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3147. (a) Except as otherwise provided by Section 114, an expired optometrist license may be renewed at any time within three years after its expiration, and a retired license issued for less than three years may be reactivated to active status, by filing an application for renewal or reactivation on a form prescribed by the board, paying all accrued and unpaid the renewal fees fee or reactivation fees fee determined by the board, paying any delinquency fees prescribed by the board, and submitting proof of completion of the required number of hours of continuing education for the last two years, as prescribed by the board pursuant to Section 3059. Renewal or reactivation to active status under this section shall be effective on the date on which all of those requirements are satisfied. If so renewed or reactivated to active status, the license shall continue as provided in Sections 3146 and 3147.5.

(b) Expired statements of licensure, branch office licenses, and fictitious name permits issued pursuant to Sections 3070, 3077, and 3078, respectively, may be renewed at any time by filing an application for renewal, paying—all accrued and unpaid renewal

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fees, the renewal fee, and paying any delinquency fees prescribed by the board.

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- SEC. 17. Section 3147.7 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 3147.7. The provisions of Section 3147.6 shall not apply to a person holding a license that has not been renewed within three years of expiration, if the person provides satisfactory proof that he or she the person holds an active license from another state and meets all of the following conditions:
 - (a) Is not subject to denial of a license under Section 480.
- (b) Applies in writing for restoration of the license on a form prescribed by the board.
- (c) Pays—all accrued and unpaid the renewal—fees fee and any delinquency fees prescribed by the board.
- (d) Submits proof of completion of the required number of hours of continuing education for the last two years.
- (e) Takes and satisfactorily passes the board's jurisprudence examination.
- SEC. 18. Section 3524 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 3524. A license or approval that has expired may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration by filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board or Medical Board of California, as the case may be, and payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the license or approval is not renewed within 30 days after its expiration, the licensed physician assistant and approved supervising physician, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the prescribed delinquency fee, if any. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which all the renewal fees are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever occurs last. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the expiration date provided in Section 3522 or 3523 which next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire, if it is not again renewed.
- SEC. 19. Section 3774 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 39 3774. On or before the birthday of a licensed practitioner in 40 every other year, following the initial licensure, the board shall

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mail to each practitioner licensed under this chapter, at the latest address furnished by the licensed practitioner to the executive officer of the board, a notice stating the amount of the renewal fee and the date on which it is due. The notice shall state that failure to pay the renewal fee on or before the due date and submit evidence of compliance with Sections 3719 and 3773 shall result in expiration of the license.

Each license not renewed in accordance with this section shall expire but may within a period of three years thereafter be reinstated upon payment of all accrued and unpaid the renewal fees and penalty fees required by this chapter. The board may also require submission of proof of the applicant's qualifications, except that during the three-year period no examination shall be required as a condition for the reinstatement of any expired license that has lapsed solely by reason of nonpayment of the renewal fee.

SEC. 20. Section 3775.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3775.5. The fee for an inactive license shall be the same as no more than 50 percent of the renewal fee for an active license for the practice of respiratory care as specified in Section 3775.

SEC. 21. Section 4545 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4545. Except as provided in Section 4545.2, a license that has expired may be renewed at any time within four years after its expiration on filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees, the renewal fee, and payment of all fees required by this chapter. If the license is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the holder, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 4544 which next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

A certificate which was forfeited for failure to renew under the law in effect before October 1, 1961, shall, for the purposes of this article, be considered to have expired on the date that it became forfeited.

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SEC. 22. Section 4843.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4843.5. Except as otherwise provided in this article, an expired certificate of registration may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration on filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, and payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the certificate of registration is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the registrant, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this article. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date all the renewal fees are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever occurs last.

SEC. 23. Section 4901 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4901. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an expired license or registration may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration on filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, and payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the license or registration is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the licensee or registrant, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which all renewal fees are the renewal fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license or registration shall continue in effect through the expiration date provided in Section 4900 that next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 24. Section 4966 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4966. Except as provided in Section 4969, a license that has expired may be renewed at any time within three years after its expiration by filing of an application for renewal on a form provided by the board, paying all accrued and unpaid renewal fees, the renewal fee, and providing proof of completing continuing education requirements. If the license is not renewed prior to its expiration, the acupuncturist, as a condition precedent to renewal,

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1 shall also pay the prescribed delinquency fee. Renewal under this

- 2 section shall be effective on the date on which the application is
- 3 filed, on the date on which the renewal fee is paid, or on the date
- 4 the delinquency fee is paid, whichever occurs last. If so renewed,
- 5 the license shall continue in effect through the expiration date 6 provided in Section 4965, after the effective date of the renewal,
- 7 when it shall expire and become invalid if it is not again renewed.
 - SEC. 25. Section 4989.36 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
 - 4989.36. A licensee may renew a license that has expired at any time within three years after its expiration date by taking all of the actions described in Section 4989.32 and by paying—all unpaid prior renewal fees and delinquency fees. the delinquency fee.
 - SEC. 26. Section 4999.104 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
 - 4999.104. Licenses issued under this chapter that have expired may be renewed at any time within three years of expiration. To renew an expired license described in this section, the licensee shall do all of the following:
- 21 (a) File an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the 22 board.
 - (b) Pay all fees that would have been paid if the license had not become delinquent.
- 25 (e)

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- (b) Pay-all the delinquency-fees. fee.
- 27 (d
- 28 (c) Certify compliance with the continuing education 29 requirements set forth in Section 4999.76.
- 30 (e)
 - (d) Notify the board whether he or she the licensee has been convicted, as defined in Section 490, of a misdemeanor or felony, or whether any disciplinary action has been taken by any regulatory or licensing board in this or any other state, subsequent to the licensee's last renewal.
- 36 SEC. 27. Section 5070.6 of the Business and Professions Code 37 is amended to read:
- 5070.6. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an expired permit may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration upon the filing of an application for renewal on a form

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prescribed by the board, payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees the renewal fee, and providing evidence satisfactory to the board of compliance as required by Section 5070.5. If the permit is renewed after its expiration, its holder, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the accrued renewal fees are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the permit shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 5070.5 that next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 28. Section 5600.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5600.2. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a license which has expired may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration on filing of application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, and payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If a license is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the licenseholder, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the expiration date provided in this chapter which next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 29. Section 5680.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5680.1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a license that has expired may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration on filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, and payment of—all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the license is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the licenseholder, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which—all the renewal—fees—are fee is paid, or on the date on which the

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delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 5680 that next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 30. Section 6796 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6796. Except as otherwise provided in this article, certificates of registration as a professional engineer and certificates of authority may be renewed at any time within five years after expiration on filing of application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board and payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the certificate is renewed more than 60 days after its expiration, the certificate holder, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs.

The expiration date of a certificate renewed pursuant to this section shall be determined pursuant to Section 6795.

SEC. 31. Section 6980.28 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6980.28. A locksmith license not renewed within three years following its expiration may not be renewed thereafter. Renewal of the license within three years, or issuance of an original license thereafter, shall be subject to payment of any—and all fines fine assessed by the chief or the director which are that is not pending appeal and all other applicable fees.

SEC. 32. Section 7076.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7076.5. (a) A contractor may inactivate his or her their license by submitting a form prescribed by the registrar accompanied by the current active license certificate. When the current license certificate has been lost, the licensee shall pay the fee prescribed by law to replace the license certificate. Upon receipt of an acceptable application to inactivate, the registrar shall issue an inactive license certificate to the contractor. The holder of an inactive license shall not be entitled to practice as a contractor until his or her their license is reactivated.

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(b) Any licensed contractor who is not engaged in work or activities which require a contractor's license may apply for an inactive license.

- (c) Inactive licenses shall be valid for a period of four years from their due date.
- (d) During the period that an existing license is inactive, no bonding requirement pursuant to Section 7071.6, 7071.8 or 7071.9 or qualifier requirement pursuant to Section 7068 shall apply. An applicant for license having met the qualifications for issuance may request that the license be issued inactive unless the applicant is subject to the provisions of Section 7071.8.
- (e) The board shall not refund any of the renewal fee which a licensee may have paid prior to the inactivation of his or her the license.
- (f) An inactive license shall be renewed on each established renewal date by submitting the renewal application and paying the inactive renewal fee.
- (g) An inactive license may be reactivated by submitting an application acceptable to the registrar, by paying—the full a fee no more than 50 percent of the renewal fee for an active—license license, and by fulfilling all other requirements of this chapter. No examination shall be required to reactivate an inactive license.
- (h) The inactive status of a license shall not bar any disciplinary action by the board against a licensee for any of the causes stated in this chapter.
- SEC. 33. Section 7417 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 7417. Except as otherwise provided in this article, a license that has expired for failure of the licensee to renew within the time fixed by this article may be renewed at any time within five years following its expiration upon application and payment of—all accrued and unpaid the renewal—fees and delinquency fees. If the license is renewed after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee and meet current continuing education requirements, if applicable, prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the accrued renewal—fees are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever occurs last. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the expiration

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1 date provided in this article which next occurs following the 2 effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again 3 renewed.

SEC. 34. Section 7672.8 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7672.8. All cremated remains disposer registrations shall expire at midnight on September 30 of each year. A person desiring to renew—his or her their registration shall file an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the bureau accompanied by the required fee. A registration that has expired may be renewed within five years of its expiration upon payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. The bureau shall not renew the registration of any person who has not filed the required annual report until—he or she the person has filed a complete annual report with the department.

SEC. 35. Section 7725.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7725.2. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a license that has expired may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration on filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the bureau and payment of—all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the license is not renewed within 30 days after its expiration the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which—all the renewal—fees—are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 7725 that next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

If a license is not renewed within one year following its expiration, the bureau may require as a condition of renewal that the holder of the license pass an examination on the appropriate subjects provided by this chapter.

SEC. 36. Section 7729.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7729.1. The amount of fees prescribed for a license or certificate of authority under this act is that fixed by the following provisions of this article. Any license or certificate of authority

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provided under this act that has expired may be renewed within five years of its expiration upon payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal and regulatory fees. the renewal fee.

SEC. 37. Section 7881 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7881. Except as otherwise provided in this article, certificates of registration as a geologist or as a geophysicist, or certified specialty certificates, may be renewed at any time within five years after expiration on filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board and payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the certificate is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the certificate holder, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which—all the renewal—fees—are fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the certificate shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 7880 that next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

SEC. 38. Section 7883 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7883. A revoked certificate is subject to expiration as provided in this article, but it may not be renewed. If it is reinstated after its expiration, the holder of the certificate, as a condition precedent to its reinstatement, shall pay a reinstatement fee in an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last regular date before the date on which it is reinstated, plus all accrued and unpaid renewal fees reinstated and the delinquency fee, if any, accrued at the time of its revocation.

SEC. 39. Section 8024.7 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

8024.7. The board shall establish an inactive category of licensure for persons who are not actively engaged in the practice of shorthand reporting.

- (a) The holder of an inactive license issued pursuant to this section shall not engage in any activity for which a license is required.
- (b) An inactive license issued pursuant to this section shall be renewed during the same time period in which an active license

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is renewed. The holder of an inactive license is exempt from any continuing education requirement for renewal of an active license.

- (c) The renewal fee for a license in an active status shall-apply also for a renewal of a license in an inactive status, unless a lesser renewal fee is specified by the board. be no more than 50 percent of the renewal fee for a license in an active status.
- (d) In order for the holder of an inactive license issued pursuant to this section to restore his or her their license to an active status, the holder of an inactive license shall comply with both of the following:
 - (1) Pay the renewal fee.
- (2) If the board requires completion of continuing education for renewal of an active license, complete continuing education equivalent to that required for renewal of an active license, unless a different requirement is specified by the board.
- SEC. 40. Section 8802 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 8802. Except as otherwise provided in this article, licenses issued under this chapter may be renewed at any time within five years after expiration on filing of application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board and payment of—all accrued and unpaid renewal fees. the renewal fee. If the license is renewed more than 30 days after its expiration, the licensee, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the renewal fee is paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the license shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 8801 which next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.
- SEC. 41. Section 9832 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 9832. (a) Registrations issued under this chapter shall expire no more than 12 months after the issue date. The expiration date of registrations shall be set by the director in a manner to best distribute renewal procedures throughout the year.
- (b) To renew an unexpired registration, the service dealer shall, on or before the expiration date of the registration, apply for

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renewal on a form prescribed by the director, and pay the renewal fee prescribed by this chapter.

- (c) To renew an expired registration, the service dealer shall apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the director, pay the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date, and pay-all accrued and unpaid the delinquency-and renewal fees. fee.
- (d) Renewal is effective on the date that the application is filed, filed and the renewal fee is paid, and all delinquency fees are paid.
- (e) For purposes of implementing the distribution of the renewal of registrations throughout the year, the director may extend by not more than six months, the date fixed by law for renewal of a registration, except that in that event any renewal fee that may be involved shall be prorated in a manner that no person shall be required to pay a greater or lesser fee than would have been required had the change in renewal dates not occurred.
- SEC. 42. Section 9832.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 9832.5. (a) Registrations issued under this chapter shall expire no more than 12 months after the issue date. The expiration date of registrations shall be set by the director in a manner to best distribute renewal procedures throughout the year.
- (b) To renew an unexpired registration, the service contractor shall, on or before the expiration date of the registration, apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the director, and pay the renewal fee prescribed by this chapter.
- (c) To renew an expired registration, the service contractor shall apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the director, pay the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date, and pay-all accrued and unpaid the delinquency and renewal fees.
- (d) Renewal is effective on the date that the application is filed, filed and the renewal fee is paid, and all delinquency fees are paid.
- (e) For purposes of implementing the distribution of the renewal of registrations throughout the year, the director may extend, by not more than six months, the date fixed by law for renewal of a registration, except that, in that event, any renewal fee that may be involved shall be prorated in such a manner that no person shall be required to pay a greater or lesser fee than would have been required had the change in renewal dates not occurred.
- (f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2023, and as of that date is repealed.

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1 SEC. 43. Section 9884.5 of the Business and Professions Code 2 is amended to read:

9884.5. A registration that is not renewed within three years following its expiration shall not be renewed, restored, or reinstated thereafter, and the delinquent registration shall be canceled immediately upon expiration of the three-year period.

An automotive repair dealer whose registration has been canceled by operation of this section shall obtain a new registration only if he or she the automotive repair dealer again meets the requirements set forth in this chapter relating to registration, is not subject to denial under Section 480, and pays the applicable fees.

An expired registration may be renewed at any time within three years after its expiration upon the filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the bureau and the payment of all accrued the renewal and delinquency fees. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed and—all the renewal and delinquency fees are paid. If so renewed, the registration shall continue in effect through the expiration date of the current registration year as provided in Section 9884.3, at which time the registration shall be subject to renewal.

SEC. 44. Section 19170.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

19170.5. (a) Except as provided in Section 19170.3, licenses issued under this chapter expire two years from the date of issuance. To renew his or her a license, a licensee shall, on or before the date on which it would otherwise expire, apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the chief, and pay the fees prescribed by Sections 19170 and 19213.1. If a licensee fails to renew his or her their license before its expiration, a delinquency fee of 20 percent, but not more than one hundred dollars (\$100), notwithstanding the provisions of Section 163.5, shall be added to the renewal fee. If the renewal fee and delinquency fee are not paid within 90 days after expiration of a license, the licensee shall be assessed an additional penalty fee of 30 percent of the renewal fee.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a licensee may renew an expired license within six years after expiration of the license by filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed **— 23 —** AB 544

by the bureau, and paying—all accrued renewal, delinquent, the renewal, delinquency, and penalty fees.

- (c) A license that is not renewed within six years of its expiration shall not be renewed, restored, reinstated, or reissued, but the holder of the license may apply for and obtain a new license if both of the following requirements are satisfied:
- (1) No fact, circumstance, or condition exists which would justify denial of licensure under Section 480.
- (2) The licensee pays-all the renewal, delinquency, and penalty fees that have accrued since the date on which the license was last renewed. fees.
- (d) The bureau may impose conditions on any license issued pursuant to subdivision (c).
- SEC. 45. Section 19290 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 19290. (a) Permits issued under this chapter expire two years from the date of issuance. To renew a permit, a permittee shall, on or before the date on which it would otherwise expire, apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the chief, and continue to pay the fees prescribed in Sections 19288 and 19288.1. Notwithstanding Section 163.5, if a permittee fails to renew the permit before its expiration, a delinquency fee of 20 percent of the most recent fee paid to the bureau pursuant to Sections 19288 and 19288.1 shall be added to the amount due to the bureau at the next fee interval. If the renewal fee and delinquency fee are not paid within 90 days after expiration of a permit, the permittee shall be assessed an additional fee of 30 percent of the most recent fee paid to the bureau pursuant to Sections 19288 and 19288.1.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a permittee may renew an expired permit within two years after expiration of the permit by filing an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the bureau, and paying all-accrued fees.
- (c) A permit that is not renewed within two years of its expiration shall not be renewed, restored, reinstated, or reissued, but the holder of the expired permit may apply for and obtain a new permit as provided in this chapter, upon payment of all fees that accrued since the date the permit was last renewed.
- (d) The bureau may impose conditions on any permit issued pursuant to subdivision (c).

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SECTION 1. Section 4073 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 4073. (a) A pharmacist filling a prescription order for a drug product prescribed by its trade or brand name may select another drug product with the same active chemical ingredients of the same strength, quantity, and dosage form, and of the same generic drug name as determined by the United States Adopted Names (USAN) and accepted by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA), of those drug products having the same active chemical ingredients.
- (b) In no case shall a selection be made pursuant to this section if the prescriber personally indicates, either orally or in the prescriber's own handwriting, "Do not substitute," or words of similar meaning. Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit a prescriber from checking a box on a prescription marked "Do not substitute"; provided that the prescriber personally initials the box or checkmark. To indicate that a selection shall not be made pursuant to this section for an electronic data transmission prescription as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 4040, a prescriber may indicate "Do not substitute," or words of similar meaning, in the prescription as transmitted by electronic data, or may check a box marked on the prescription "Do not substitute." In either instance, it shall not be required that the prohibition on substitution be manually initialed by the prescriber.
- (c) Selection pursuant to this section is within the discretion of the pharmacist, except as provided in subdivision (b). The person who selects the drug product to be dispensed pursuant to this section shall assume the same responsibility for selecting the dispensed drug product as would be incurred in filling a prescription for a drug product prescribed by generic name. There shall be no liability on the prescriber for an act or omission by a pharmacist in selecting, preparing, or dispensing a drug product pursuant to this section. In no case shall the pharmacist select a drug product pursuant to this section unless the drug product selected costs the patient less than the prescribed drug product. Cost, as used in this subdivision, is defined to include any professional fee that may be charged by the pharmacist.
- (d) This section shall apply to all prescriptions, including those presented by or on behalf of persons receiving assistance from the federal government or pursuant to the California Medical Assistance Program set forth in Chapter 7 (commencing with

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- 1 Section 14000) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and 2 Institutions Code.
- (e) When a substitution is made pursuant to this section, the use
 of the cost-saving drug product dispensed shall be communicated
 to the patient and the name of the dispensed drug product shall be
 indicated on the prescription label, except where the prescriber
 orders otherwise.

AB 613 (*Low*) Professions and vocations: regulatory fees

Introduced by Assembly Member Low

February 14, 2019

An act to add Section 101.1 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to professions and vocations, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 613, as introduced, Low. Professions and vocations: regulatory fees.

Exiting law establishes the Department of Consumer Affairs, which is comprised of boards that are established for the purpose of regulating various professions and vocations, and generally authorizes a board to charge fees for the reasonable regulatory cost of administering the regulatory program for the profession or vocation. Existing law establishes the Professions and Vocations Fund in the State Treasury, which consists of specified special funds and accounts, some of which are continuously appropriated.

This bill would authorize each board within the department to increase every 4 years any fee authorized to be imposed by that board by an amount not to exceed the increase in the California Consumer Price Index for the preceding 4 years, subject to specified conditions. The bill would require the Director of Consumer Affairs to approve any fee increase proposed by a board except under specified circumstances. By authorizing an increase in the amount of fees deposited into a continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

 $AB 613 \qquad \qquad -2-$

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 101.1 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

- 101.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, no more than once every four years, any board listed in Section 101 may increase any fee authorized to be imposed by that board by an amount not to exceed the increase in the California Consumer Price Index, as determined pursuant to Section 2212 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, for the preceding four years in accordance with the following:
- (1) The board shall provide its calculations and proposed fee, rounded to the nearest whole dollar, to the director and the director shall approve the fee increase unless any of the following apply:
- (A) The board has unencumbered funds in an amount that is equal to more than the board's operating budget for the next two fiscal years.
- (B) The fee would exceed the reasonable regulatory costs to the board in administering the provisions for which the fee is authorized.
- (C) The director determines that the fee increase would be injurious to the public health, safety, or welfare.
- (2) The adjustment of fees and publication of the adjusted fee list is not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2) of the Government Code.
- (b) For purposes of this section, "fee" includes any fees authorized to be imposed by a board for regulatory costs. "Fee" does not include administrative fines, civil penalties, or criminal penalties.

AB 617 (Mullin) Stem Cell Clinic Regulation Advisory Group

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 1, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 22, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 21, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-2019-20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 617

Introduced by Assembly Member Mullin

February 14, 2019

An act to add-Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 125360) to Part 5.5 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code, and repeal Article 24.5 (commencing with Section 2524) of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to public health. healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 617, as amended, Mullin. Stem Cell-Clinic and Regenerative *Therapy* Regulation Advisory Group.

Existing law, including, among other laws, the Medical Practice Act, the Osteopathic Act, and the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various health care practitioners by various boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs, including the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law requires licensed health care practitioners who perform stem cell therapies that are subject to regulation by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), but are not FDA approved, to communicate to their patients specified information regarding the therapies in a notice and in writing prior to providing the initial stem cell therapy.

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish and maintain an anonymous registry of embryos that are $AB 617 \qquad \qquad -2 -$

available for research. Existing law makes it the policy of the state that research involving the derivation and use of human embryonic stem cells, human embryonic germ cells, and human adult stem cells shall be reviewed by a stem cell research oversight committee.

The California Stem Cell Research and Cures Act, an initiative measure approved by the voters at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election as Proposition 71, establishes the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM), the purpose of which is, among other things, to make grants and loans for stem cell research, for research facilities, and for other vital research opportunities to realize therapies, protocols, and medical procedures that will result in the cure for, or substantial mitigation of, diseases and injuries. Existing law prohibits amendment of Proposition 71 by the Legislature unless the amendment is approved by the voters, or the amendment is accomplished by a bill introduced after the first 2 full calendar years and approved by a vote of 70% of both houses, and only if the amendment enhances the ability of the institute to further the purposes of the grant and loan programs.

Existing federal law creates an electronic registration and listing system for establishments that manufacture human cells, tissues, and cellular and tissue-based products (HCT/Ps) and to establish establishes current good tissue practice and other procedures to prevent the introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases by HCT/Ps. Existing federal law requires the federal Food and Drug Administration FDA to register, list, and regulate HCT/Ps for these purposes.

This bill would require the department, Medical Board of California, no later than February 1, 2020, to convene establish the Stem Cell-Clinic and Regenerative Therapy Regulation Advisory Group for purposes of, among other duties, holding comprised of specified members, including 3 members appointed by the CIRM, as specified. By imposing a duty on the CIRM to appoint members to the Stem Cell and Regenerative Therapy Regulation Advisory Group, the bill would require for passage a 70% vote. The bill, on or after July 1, 2020, would authorize the board to make the appointments that CIRM fails to make. The bill would require the advisory group to convene a series of stakeholder meetings to review the Medical Practice Act, the Osteopathic Act, and the State Department of Public Health's current licensing and certification laws and the department's procedures to determine whether those laws and procedures provide for adequate

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consumer protection for the use of stem cell therapies in—clinics, and clinics and other practice settings, to make recommendations to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2020, regarding how to improve state oversight of—clinics licensees offering or providing stem cell therapies to—patients—patients, and to make recommendations to the board for the adoption of emergency regulations, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to adopt those recommended emergency regulations, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2024.

Vote: majority-70%. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Article 24.5 (commencing with Section 2524) is 2 added to Chapter 5 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions 3 Code, to read:

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Article 24.5. Stem Cell and Regenerative Therapy Regulation Advisory Group

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- 2524. For purposes of this article, the following definitions apply:
 - (a) "Board" means the Medical Board of California.
- (b) "Clinic" has the meaning set forth in Section 1200 of the Health and Safety Code.
 - (c) "Department" means the State Department of Public Health.
- (d) "FDA" means the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (e) "HCT/Ps" means human cells, tissues, or cellular or tissue-based products, as defined in Section 1271.3 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended August 31, 2016, as published in the Federal Register (81 Fed. Reg. 60223).
- 20 (f) "Licensee" means a licensee of the Board of Registered 21 Nursing, the Medical Board of California, or the Osteopathic 22 Medical Board of California.
- 23 (g) "Stem cell therapy" means a therapy involving the use of 24 HCT/Ps.
- 25 2524.1. (a) No later than February 1, 2020, the board shall establish the Stem Cell and Regenerative Therapy Regulation

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1 Advisory Group comprised of the following members who shall 2 serve in an advisory capacity:

- (1) Three members appointed by the board that are members of the board, including two physician and surgeon members and one public member.
- (2) Three members appointed by the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine no later than January 15, 2020. On or after July 1, 2020, the board may make those appointments that the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine fails to make pursuant to this paragraph.
- (3) Two members of the Osteopathic Medical Board of California appointed by the Osteopathic Medical Board of California.
- (4) One member of the Board of Registered Nursing appointed by the Board of Registered Nursing.
- (b) The Stem Cell and Regenerative Therapy Regulation Advisory Group shall convene a series of stakeholder meetings for the following purposes:
- (1) Review the Medical Practice Act, the Osteopathic Act, and the department's current licensing and certification laws and procedures to determine whether those laws and procedures provide for adequate consumer protection for the use of stem cell therapies in clinics and other practice settings.
- (2) Make recommendations to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2020, regarding how to improve state oversight of licensees offering or providing stem cell therapies to patients. A report submitted to the Legislature authorized by this paragraph shall be in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.
- (3) Make recommendations to the board, if appropriate, for the adoption of emergency regulations to protect the public against stem cell therapies that are not in compliance with federal laws and regulations, including regulations adopted by the FDA.
- (c) The board may adopt emergency regulations recommended pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b). The board shall consult relevant stakeholders prior to adopting those regulations and shall provide a 90-day notice to stakeholders prior to adopting regulations. The adoption of these regulations is deemed to address an emergency, for purposes of Sections 11346.1 and 11349.6 of the Government Code, and is hereby exempted for this purpose

5 AB 617

1 from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 11346.1 of the 2 Government Code.

2524.2. This article shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2024, and as of that date is repealed.

SECTION 1. Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 125360) is added to Part 5.5 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

CHAPTER 3. STEM CELL CLINIC REGULATION ADVISORY GROUP

- 125360. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions apply:
 - (a) "Clinic" has the meaning set forth in Section 1200.
 - (b) "Department" means the State Department of Public Health.
 - (e) "FDA" means the federal Food and Drug Administration.
- (d) "HCT/Ps" means human cells, tissues, or cellular or tissue-based products, as defined in Section 1271.3 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended August 31, 2016, as published in the Federal Register (81 Fed. Reg. 60223).
- (e) "Stem cell therapy" means a therapy involving the use of HCT/Ps.
- 125361. (a) No later than February 1, 2020, the department shall convene the Stem Cell Clinic Regulation Advisory Group for purposes of holding a series of stakeholder meetings. The duties of the advisory group include all of the following:
- (1) Review current licensing and certification laws and the department's procedures to determine whether those laws and procedures provide for adequate consumer protection for the use of stem cell therapies in clinics.
- (2) Make recommendations to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2020, regarding how to improve state oversight of clinics offering or providing stem cell therapies to patients.
- (3) Adopt, if appropriate, emergency regulations to protect the public against stem cell therapies that are not in compliance with federal laws and regulations, including regulations adopted by the federal Food and Drug Administration. The department shall consult relevant stakeholders prior to promulgating regulations and shall provide a 90-day notice to stakeholders prior to adopting regulations. The adoption of these regulations is an emergency

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and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace,

- health and safety, or general welfare. 3
 - (b) In carrying out the duties described in subdivision (a), the
- 4 department shall consult with the medical community, bioethicists,
- 5 legal scholars, and patient advocacy groups. The department is
- authorized to consult with the California Institute for Regenerative
- 7 Medicine.

AB 714 (*Wood*) Opioid prescription drugs: prescribers

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 4, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 19, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019–20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 714

Introduced by Assembly Member Wood

February 19, 2019

An act to amend Sections 740 and 741 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 714, as amended, Wood. Opioid prescription drugs: prescribers. Existing law requires a prescriber, as defined, to offer to a patient a prescription for naloxone hydrochloride or another drug approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the complete or partial reversal of opioid depression when certain conditions are present, including if the patient presents with an increased risk for overdose or a history of substance use disorder, and to provide education on overdose prevention to patients receiving a prescription and specified other persons.

This bill would make those provisions applicable only to a patient receiving a prescription for an opioid or benzodiazepine medication, and would make the provisions specific to opioid-induced respiratory depression, opioid overdose, opioid use disorder, and opioid overdose prevention, as specified. The bill bill, among other exclusions, would exclude from the above-specified provisions requiring prescribers to offer a prescription and provide education prescribers when prescribing, ordering, or administering ordering medications to be administered to

 $AB 714 \qquad \qquad -2 -$

a patient in an inpatient-health facility and prescribers prescribing to a patient in outpatient-based hospice care. or outpatient setting. The bill would define terms for purposes of those provisions.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: ²/₃. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 740 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

740. For purposes of this article, the following definitions apply:

- (a) "Administer" means the direct application of a drug or device to the body of a patient by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or other means.
- (b) "Hospice care" means a specialized form of multidisciplinary health care that is designed to provide palliative care, alleviate the physical, emotional, social, and spiritual discomforts of an individual who is experiencing the last phases of life due to the existence of a terminal disease, and to provide supportive care for the primary caregiver and the family of the hospice patient and shall include both inpatient and outpatient care.

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(b) "Order" means an order entered on the chart or medical record of a patient registered in an inpatient health facility by or on the order of a prescriber.

(d)

- (c) "Prescriber" means a person licensed, certified, registered, or otherwise subject to regulation pursuant to this division, or an initiative act referred to in this division, who is authorized to prescribe prescription drugs.
- SEC. 2. Section 741 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 741. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, when prescribing an opioid or benzodiazepine medication to a patient, a prescriber shall do the following:
- (1) Offer the patient a prescription for naloxone hydrochloride or another drug approved by the United States Food and Drug

3 AB 714

Administration for the complete or partial reversal of opioid-induced respiratory depression when one or more of the following conditions are present:

- (A) The prescription dosage for the patient is 90 or more morphine milligram equivalents of an opioid medication per day.
- (B) An opioid medication is prescribed concurrently with within a year from the date a prescription for benzodiazepine. benzodiazepine has been dispensed to the patient.
- (C) The patient presents with an increased risk for opioid overdose, including a patient with a history of opioid overdose, a patient with a history of opioid use disorder, or a patient at risk for returning to a high dose of opioid medication to which the patient is no longer tolerant.
- (2) Consistent with the existing standard of care, provide education to the patient on opioid overdose prevention and the use of naloxone hydrochloride or another drug approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the complete or partial reversal of opioid-induced respiratory depression.
- (3) Consistent with the existing standard of care, provide education on opioid overdose prevention and the use of naloxone hydrochloride or another drug approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the complete or partial reversal of opioid-induced respiratory depression to one or more persons designated by the patient, or, for a patient who is a minor, to the minor's parent or guardian.
- (b) A prescriber is not required to provide the education specified in paragraphs (2) or (3) of subdivision (a) if the patient receiving the prescription declines the education or has received the education within the past 24 months.

(b)

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- (c) This section does not apply to a prescriber—when under any of the following circumstances:
- (1) When prescribing to an inmate or a youth under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or the Division of Juvenile Justice within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.
- (c) This section does not apply to a prescriber when prescribing, ordering, or administering medications to a patient in an inpatient health facility, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

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(d) This section does not apply to a prescriber when prescribing medications to a patient in outpatient-based hospice care.

- (2) When ordering medications to be administered to a patient while the patient is in either an inpatient or outpatient setting.
- (3) When prescribing medications to a patient who is terminally ill, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 11159.2 of the Health and Safety Code.
- SEC. 3. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to properly address the health crisis caused by opioid addiction and the loss of life caused by opioid-induced respiratory failure in this state as soon as possible, it is necessary that this bill take effect immediately.

AB 845 (*Maienschein*) Continuing education: physicians and surgeons: maternal mental health

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 1, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 14, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019-20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 845

Introduced by Assembly Member Maienschein

February 20, 2019

An act to add Section 2196.9 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 845, as amended, Maienschein. Continuing education: physicians and surgeons: maternal mental health.

Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons by the Medical Board of California within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Under that act, the board is required to adopt and administer standards for the continuing education of physicians and surgeons.

By July 1, 2019, existing law requires a licensed healthcare practitioner who provides prenatal or postpartum care for a patient to offer to screen or appropriately screen a mother for maternal mental health conditions. Existing law also requires a general acute care hospital or special hospital that has a perinatal unit to develop to implement, by January 1, 2020, a program relating to maternal mental health conditions including, but not limited to, postpartum depression.

This bill would require the board, in determining the continuing education requirements for physicians and surgeons, to include consider including a course in maternal mental health, addressing, among other provisions, the requirements described above. The bill would require

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the board to periodically update-the *any* curricula developed pursuant to the bill to account for new research.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 2196.9 is added to the Business and 2 Professions Code, to read:
- 3 2196.9. (a) In determining its continuing education 4 requirements for physicians and surgeons, the board shall-include 5 consider including a course in maternal mental health, which shall 6 address the following:
 - (1) Best practices in screening for maternal mental health disorders, including cultural competency and unintended bias as a means to build trust with mothers.
 - (2) The range of maternal mental health disorders.
 - (3) The range of evidence-based treatment options, including the importance of allowing a mother to be involved in developing the treatment plan.
 - (4) When an obstetrician or a primary care doctor should consult with a psychiatrist versus making a referral.
- 16 (5) Applicable requirements under Sections 123640 and 17 123616.5 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 18 (b) Subject to Section 2001.1, the board shall periodically update 19 the *any* curriculum developed pursuant to this section to account 20 for new research.

AB 888 (*Low*) Opioid prescriptions: information: nonpharmacological treatments for pain

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 11, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 21, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019–20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 888

Introduced by Assembly Member Low

February 20, 2019

An act to amend Section 11158.1 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 888, as amended, Low. Opioid prescriptions: information: nonpharmacological treatments for pain.

Existing law requires a prescriber, with certain exceptions, before directly dispensing or issuing for a minor the first prescription for a controlled substance containing an opioid in a single course of treatment, to discuss specified information with the minor, the minor's parent or guardian, or another adult authorized to consent to the minor's medical treatment.

This bill would extend that requirement for the prescriber by applying it to any patient, not only a minor, under those circumstances. The bill would also require the prescriber to discuss the availability of nonpharmacological treatments for pain, as defined.

Existing law makes an exception to the requirement for the prescriber in the case of a patient who is being treated for a diagnosis of chronic intractable pain, as specified.

This bill would remove that exception and would instead make an exception in the case of a patient who is currently receiving hospice care.

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The bill would require the prescriber, after discussing the information, to offer offer, as deemed appropriate by the prescriber, a referral for a provider of nonpharmacological treatments for pain, and to obtain informed written consent from the patient, a minor patient's parent or guardian, or another authorized adult, as specified.

Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires a health benefit plan issuer that offers coverage in the small group or individual market to ensure that the coverage includes the essential health benefits package, as defined.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations relating to addiction associated with overreliance on prescription medication for pain management, and providing that nonpharmacological treatments for pain should be considered during the next update to the state's essential health benefits benchmark plan.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:
 - (a) The opioid crisis has devastated communities within California, which has prompted an urgent discussion about the risks of addiction associated with overreliance on prescription medication for pain management.
 - (b) A growing body of research indicates that certain nonpharmacological therapies are proven to be equally effective to treat certain causes of pain as prescription opioids, without placing patients at risk for addiction or overdose.
 - (c) To this end, awareness of, and access to, nonpharmacological treatments for pain are vitally important to the state's efforts to combat the opioid crisis, and that coverage of these treatments should be considered during the next update to the state's essential health-benefit benefits benchmark plan pursuant to Section 156.111 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- 17 SEC. 2. Section 11158.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 19 11158.1. (a) Except when a patient is being treated as set forth 20 in Sections 11159, 11159.2, and 11167.5, and Article 2 21 (commencing with Section 11215) of Chapter 5, pertaining to the

-3- AB 888

treatment of addicts, or except when a patient is currently receiving hospice care, a prescriber shall discuss all of the following information with the patient, or, if the patient is a minor, the minor, the minor's parent or guardian, or another adult authorized to consent to the minor's medical treatment, before directly dispensing or issuing to a patient the first prescription in a single course of treatment for a controlled substance containing an opioid:

- (1) The risks of addiction and overdose associated with the use of opioids.
- (2) The increased risk of addiction to an opioid for an individual who is suffering from both mental and substance abuse disorders.
- (3) The danger of taking an opioid with a benzodiazepine, alcohol, or another central nervous system depressant.
 - (4) The availability of nonpharmacological treatments for pain.
 - (5) Any other information required by law.

- (b) After discussing the information required by subdivision (a), the prescriber shall do both of the following:
- (1) Obtain informed written consent from the patient, a minor patient's parent or guardian, or another adult authorized to consent to the minor patient's medical treatment, which shall be placed in the patient's medical record and shall contain all of the following:
- (A) The name and quantity of the controlled substance being prescribed or issued to the patient, and the amount of the initial dose.
- (B) A statement certifying that the prescriber discussed with the patient, a minor patient's parent or guardian, or another adult authorized to consent to the minor patient's medical treatment, the information required by subdivision (a).
- (C) A space for the signature of the patient, a minor patient's parent or guardian, or another adult authorized to consent to the minor patient's medical treatment.
- (2) Offer Offer, as deemed appropriate by the prescriber, a referral for a provider of nonpharmacological treatments for pain.
- (c) This section does not apply in any of the following circumstances:
- (1) If the patient's treatment includes emergency services and care as defined in Section 1317.1.
- (2) If the patient's treatment is associated with, or incidental to, an emergency surgery, regardless of whether the surgery is performed on an inpatient or outpatient basis.

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(3) If, in the prescriber's professional judgment, fulfilling the requirements of subdivision (a) or (b) would be detrimental to the patient's health or safety, or in violation of the patient's legal rights regarding confidentiality.

- (d) For purposes of this section, "nonpharmacological treatments for pain" include, but are not limited to, acupuncture, chiropractic care, physical therapy, occupational therapy, and licensed mental health provider services.
- (e) This section shall not be construed as requiring health care coverage, or changing existing health care coverage requirements, for nonpharmacological treatments for pain.

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 (f) Notwithstanding any other law, including Section 11374, failure to comply with this section shall not constitute a criminal offense.

AB 1030 (*Calderon*) Gynecological examinations: informational pamphlet

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 3, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 26, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019—20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1030

Introduced by Assembly Members Calderon and Petrie-Norris

February 21, 2019

An act to amend Section 2249 of, and to add Section 2248.9 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1030, as amended, Calderon. Gynecological *Pelvic* examinations: informational pamphlet.

Existing law establishes the Medical Board of California within the Department of Consumer Affairs to enforce the licensing and regulatory provisions relating to—medical practitioners, including physicians and surgeons. Existing law requires a physician and surgeon primarily responsible for providing a patient an annual gynecological examination to provide that patient, during the annual examination in layperson's language and in a language understood by the patient, a standardized summary containing a description of the symptoms and appropriate methods of diagnoses for gynecological cancers. Existing law makes a failure to provide that information punishable by citation and an administrative fine.

This bill, on or before July 1, 2020, would require the board, in coordination with the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the California Medical Association, and the California Academy of Family Physicians, to develop an informational pamphlet for patients undergoing gynecological pelvic examinations that includes

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specified information, including what pelvic *and other relevant* exams and Pap smears are and how they are performed and privacy expectations for patients. The bill would require the board to make the information sheet informational pamphlet available for the use of licensees that perform gynecological use by licensees performing pelvic examinations, as specified.

The bill, commencing one month after the board makes the informational pamphlet available, would require expand those provisions by additionally requiring a physician and surgeon primarily responsible for providing a patient an annual gynecological examination, to provide a patient with the informational pamphlet before a patient's first gynecological pelvic examination with that practitioner. physician and surgeon or medical group. The bill would require the practitioner physician and surgeon to have the patient sign and date a form attesting confirming that the patient has received the informational pamphlet and understood the contents before the first gynecological pelvic examination with that practitioner. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by citation and an administrative fine. physician and surgeon or medical group.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 2248.9 is added to the Business and 2 Professions Code, to read:
- 3 2248.9. (a) On or before July 1, 2020, the Medical Board of
- 4 California, in coordination with the American College of
- 5 Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the California Medical
- Association, and the California Academy of Family Physicians
- 7 shall develop an informational pamphlet for patients undergoing
- 8 gynecological pelvic examinations that includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:
- 10 (1) What a pelvic exam is and how it is properly performed.
- 11 (2) What a Pap smear is and how it is properly performed. *If* applicable, a description of other relevant exams.
- 13 (3) The recommended age for a patient receiving a pelvic exam
 14 or Pap smear and how often a pelvic exam or Pap smear should
 15 be performed.
- 16 (4)

3 AB 1030

(3) Privacy expectations, including that privacy should be provided for the patient both when undressing and dressing and that a gown *or a drape* should be—worn during the entire examination. provided.

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(4) An explanation of what a speculum is and how it should be properly used during an examination.

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- 9 (5) That gloves should be worn by the practitioner during the examination.
 - (7) The duration of a pelvic exam and Pap smear.

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- (6) A telephone number for the Medical Board of California at which a patient may report any misconduct that the patient feels may have occurred.
- (b) The informational pamphlet developed pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be made available for the use of licensees that provide gynecological services. use by licensees performing pelvic examinations. The informational pamphlet shall either be posted as a printable file on the board's internet website or website, made available for order as a printed deliverable on the board's internet website, or both.
- SEC. 2. Section 2249 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2249. (a) A physician and surgeon primarily responsible for providing a patient an annual gynecological examination shall provide that patient, during the annual examination in layperson's language and in a language understood by the patient, a standardized summary containing a description of the symptoms and appropriate methods of diagnoses for gynecological cancers. This section does not preclude the use of existing publications or pamphlets developed by nationally recognized cancer organizations or by the State Department of Public Health pursuant to Section 138.4 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (b) (1) A physician and surgeon primarily responsible for providing a patient an annual gynecological examination shall, before a patient's first-gynecological pelvic examination with the physician and surgeon, surgeon or medical group, provide the patient with the informational pamphlet developed pursuant to Section 2248.9. The physician and surgeon shall have the patient

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sign and date a form—attesting confirming that the patient has received the informational pamphlet and understood the contents before the first—gynecological pelvic examination with that physician and surgeon. surgeon or medical group. Forms showing receipt of the information shall be kept as part of the patient's medical record.

- (2) This subdivision shall become operative one month after the board-posts availability information makes the informational pamphlet available on its internet website as provided in Section 2248.9.
- (c) A physician and surgeon who violates this section may be cited and assessed an administrative fine. A citation shall not be issued and a fine shall not be assessed upon the first complaint against a physician and surgeon who violates this section. Upon the second and subsequent complaints against a physician and surgeon who violates this section, a citation may be issued and an administrative fine may be assessed.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other law, all fines collected pursuant to this section for a violation of subdivision (a) shall be credited to the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California to be used by the Office of Women's Health within the State Department of Public Health for outreach services that provide information to women about gynecological cancers, but shall not be expended until they are appropriated by the Legislature in the Budget Act or another statute.
- (e) Section 2314 shall not apply to this section.

AB 1038 (Muratsuchi) Health data: rates for health care services: physicians and surgeons

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 3, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019-20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1038

Introduced by Assembly Member Muratsuchi

February 21, 2019

An act to add Article 10 (commencing with Section 42000) to Chapter 3 of Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to nonvehicular air pollution. An act to add Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 128900) to Part 5 of Division 107 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to health data.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1038, as amended, Muratsuchi. Air quality management districts: scientific and engineering review. Health data: rates for health care services: physicians and surgeons.

Existing law states the intent of the Legislature to establish a Health Care Cost Transparency Database to collect information regarding the cost of health care. Existing law requires the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to convene a review committee for purposes of advising the office on the establishment and implementation of the database. Existing law requires the office, by July 1, 2020, to submit a report to the Legislature, based on recommendations of the review committee and any third-party vendor, that includes prescribed elements. Existing law requires the office to establish, implement, and administer the database. Existing law requires certain health care entities, including a physician and surgeon, to provide specified information to the office for collection in the database. Under existing law, implementation of these provisions is subject to budget appropriation for that purpose.

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This bill would require the Medical Board of California to provide to the office, no less than annually, a comprehensive list of all physicians and surgeons practicing in California, including prescribed information. The bill would require a board-licensed physician and surgeon to provide to the office specified information relating to negotiated rates and charges imposed for services provided. The bill would require the office to make public certain aggregate data on negotiated rates.

Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency with the primary responsibility for the control of vehicular air pollution and air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources.

This bill would authorize an air district to impose a charge equal to the costs the air district expends in contracting with a third party to review the scientific or engineering information provided to the air district at the air district's request by a facility regulated pursuant to specified provisions in order to verify the information provided is accurate. The bill would state that this provision is declaratory of existing law.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 128900) is 2 added to Part 5 of Division 107 of the Health and Safety Code, to 3 read:

Chapter 4. Rates for Health Care Services

128900. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that negotiated rates for services provided by physicians and surgeons are not publicly available, impeding the ability of the payers of health care services to determine the price of care and the oversight of the Legislature of health care costs.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to provide transparency of pricing information for services provided -3- AB 1038

by physicians and surgeons in order to allow payers of health care services to determine the price of care.

- 128901. As used in this chapter, "office" means the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.
- 128902. (a) The Medical Board of California shall provide to the office no less than annually a comprehensive list of all physicians and surgeons licensed in California, including the following information:
 - (1) *Name*.

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- (2) Address and contact information.
- (3) Specialty.
- 12 (4) Certificate number.
 - (5) Other information as may be required by the office to determine whether a physician and surgeon is subject to this chapter.
 - (b) A physician and surgeon licensed by the Medical Board of California under the Medical Practice Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code) shall provide to the office, in a manner and format specified by the office, the following data:
 - (1) The negotiated rate for each service for each health care service plan or insurer with which the physician and surgeon has a contract.
 - (2) The charge for each service provided by the physician and surgeon.
 - (3) If the physician and surgeon is a member of a risk-bearing organization, independent practice association, or other organized medical group, the group may provide this data if the office can determine from the provided data the negotiated rate for each service for each physician and surgeon.
 - (c) The office shall make public aggregate data indicating the following:
 - (1) Negotiated rates by physician and surgeon specialty by geographic region.
 - (2) Negotiated rates compared to Medicare rates by physician and surgeon specialty by geographic region.
- 37 SECTION 1. Article 10 (commencing with Section 42000) is 38 added to Chapter 3 of Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety 39 Code, to read:

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Article 10. Scientific and Engineering Review 1 2 3 42000. A district may impose a charge equal to the costs the 4 district expends in contracting with a third party to review the scientific or engineering information provided to the district at the 5 district's request by a facility regulated pursuant to this part in 7 order to verify the information provided is accurate. 8 SEC. 2. The addition of Section 42000 to the Health and Safety Code does not constitute a change in, but is declaratory of, existing 10 law.

AB 1076 (*Ting*) Criminal records: automatic relief

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 16, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 27, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019—20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1076

Introduced by Assembly Member Ting

February 21, 2019

An act to add Sections 851.93 and 1203.425 to the Penal Code, relating to criminal records.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1076, as amended, Ting. Criminal records: automatic relief. Existing law authorizes a person who was arrested and has successfully completed a prefiling diversion program, a person who has successfully completed a specified drug diversion program, a person who has successfully completed a specified deferred entry of judgment program, and a person who has suffered an arrest that did not result in a conviction, under certain conditions, to petition the court to seal the person's arrest record. Under existing law, if a defendant successfully completes certain diversion programs, the arrest for the crime for which the defendant was diverted is deemed to have never occurred.

Existing law authorizes a defendant to petition to withdraw the defendant's plea of guilty or nolo contendere and enter a plea of not guilty, if the defendant has fulfilled the conditions of probation, or if other specified circumstances are met, and the defendant is not then serving a sentence for any offense, on probation for any offense, or charged with the commission of any offense. If relief is granted, existing law requires the court to dismiss the accusation or information against the defendant and release the defendant from all penalties and disabilities

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resulting from the offense, with exceptions. Existing law also authorizes a defendant to file a similar petition if the defendant was convicted of a misdemeanor and not granted probation, was convicted of an infraction, or completed a sentence for certain felonies, and the defendant met specified conditions.

This bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require the Department of Justice, on a weekly basis, to review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases and to identify persons who are eligible for relief by having their arrest records, or their criminal conviction records, withheld from disclosure. The bill would require the department to grant relief to an eligible person, without requiring a petition or motion. The bill would not limit petitions, motions, or orders for relief, as required or authorized by any other law.

The bill would require an update to the state summary criminal history information to document the relief granted. The bill would require the department, on a weekly basis, to electronically submit a notice to the superior court having jurisdiction over the criminal case, informing the court of all cases for which relief was granted. The bill would prohibit the court from disclosing information concerning an arrest or conviction granted relief, with exceptions.

The bill would authorize the prosecuting attorney to file a motion to prohibit the department from granting automatic relief for criminal conviction records as described above. If the court grants that motion, the bill would prohibit the department from granting relief, but the person would continue to be eligible for relief through other existing procedures, including petitions to the court.

The bill would require the Department of Justice to annually publish statistics regarding relief granted pursuant to the provisions of this bill, as specified.

The bill would require a court, at the time of sentencing, to advise each defendant of their right to conviction relief pursuant to the provisions of this bill, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 851.93 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

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851.93. (a) (1) On a weekly basis, the Department of Justice shall review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases, and based on information in the Automated Criminal History System, shall identify persons with records of arrest that meet the criteria set forth in paragraph (2) and are eligible for arrest record relief.

- (2) A person is eligible for relief pursuant to this section, if the arrest *occurred on or after January 1, 1973, and* meets any of the following conditions:
- (A) The arrest was for a misdemeanor offense and the charge was dismissed.
- (B) The arrest was for a misdemeanor offense, at least one calendar year has elapsed since the date of the arrest, and no conviction occurred, or the arrestee was acquitted of any charges that arose, from that arrest.
- (C) The arrest was for an offense that is punishable by imprisonment pursuant to paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 1170, at least three calendar years have elapsed since the date of the arrest, and no conviction occurred, or the arrestee was acquitted of any charges arising from, that arrest.
- (D) The person successfully completed any of the following, relating to that arrest:
- (i) A prefiling diversion program, as defined in Section 851.87, administered by a prosecuting attorney in lieu of filing an accusatory pleading.
- (ii) A drug diversion program administered by a superior court pursuant to Section 1000.5, or a deferred entry of judgment program pursuant to Section 1000 or 1000.8.
 - (iii) A pretrial diversion program, pursuant to Section 1000.4.
- (iv) A diversion program, pursuant to Section 1001.9.
- (v) Any diversion program described in Chapters 2.8 (commencing with Section 1001.20), 2.8A (commencing with Section 1001.35), 2.81 (commencing with Section 1001.40), 2.9 (commencing with Section 1001.50), 2.9A (commencing with Section 1001.60), 2.9B (commencing with Section 1001.70), 2.9C (commencing with Section 1001.81), or 2.92 (commencing with Section 1001.85), of Title 6.
- 39 (b) (1) The department shall grant relief to a person identified 40 pursuant to subdivision (a), without requiring a petition or motion

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by a party for that-relief. relief if the record contains sufficient
 information.
 (2) The state summary criminal history information shall

- (2) The state summary criminal history information shall include, directly next to or below the entry or entries regarding the person's arrest record, a note stating "arrest relief granted," listing the date that the department granted relief, and this section. This note shall be included in all statewide criminal databases with a record of the arrest.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (d), an arrest for which arrest relief has been granted is deemed not to have occurred, and a person who has been granted arrest relief is released from any penalties and disabilities resulting from the arrest, and may answer any question relating to that arrest accordingly.
- (4) As used in paragraph (1), "sufficient information" means the date of the arrest and the arrest charges.
- (c) (1) On a weekly basis, the department shall electronically submit a notice to the superior court having jurisdiction over the criminal case, informing the court of all cases for which relief was granted pursuant to this section. The Commencing on February 1, 2021, for any record retained by the court pursuant to Section 68152 of the Government Code, the court shall not disclose information concerning an arrest that is granted relief pursuant to this section to any person or entity, in any format, except to the person whose arrest was granted relief or a criminal justice agency, as defined in Section 851.92.
- (2) The department shall not disclose information concerning an arrest that is granted relief pursuant to this section to a board, as defined in Section 22 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (d) Relief granted pursuant to this section is subject to the following conditions:
- (1) Arrest relief does not relieve a person of the obligation to disclose an arrest in response to a direct question contained in a questionnaire or application for employment as a peace officer, as defined in Section 830.
- (2) Relief granted pursuant to this section has no effect on the ability of a criminal justice agency, as defined in Section 851.92, to access and use records that are granted relief to the same extent that would have been permitted for a criminal justice agency had relief not been granted.

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(3) Relief granted pursuant to this section does not affect a person's authorization to own, possess, or have in the person's custody or control any firearm, or the person's susceptibility to conviction under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 29800) of Division 9 of Title 4 of Part 6, if the arrest would otherwise affect this authorization or susceptibility.

- (4) Relief granted pursuant to this section does not affect any prohibition from holding public office that would otherwise apply under law as a result of the arrest.
- (5) Relief-Subject to the requirement prescribed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), an arrest for which relief has been granted pursuant to this section is subject to the provisions of Section 11105.
- (e) This section shall not limit petitions, motions, or orders for arrest record relief, as required or authorized by any other law, including, but not limited to, Sections 851.87, 851.90, 851.91, 1000.4, and 1001.9.
- (f) The department shall annually publish statistics for each county regarding the total number of arrests granted relief pursuant to this section, by county, section and the total number of arrests lacking sufficient information as described in subdivision (b), on the OpenJustice Web portal, as defined in Section 13010.
- (g) This section shall be operative commencing January 1, 2021. SEC. 2. Section 1203.425 is added to the Penal Code, immediately following Section 1203.42, to read:
- 1203.425. (a) (1) On a weekly basis, the Department of Justice shall review the records in the statewide criminal justice databases, and based on information in the Automated Criminal History System and the Supervised Release File, shall identify persons with convictions that meet the criteria set forth in paragraph (2) and are eligible for automatic conviction record relief.
- (2) A person is eligible for automatic conviction relief pursuant to this section if they meet all of the following conditions:
- (A) The person is not required to register pursuant to Section 290.
- (B) The person is not under active local, state, or federal supervision, according to the Supervised Release File.
- (C) The person is not currently serving a sentence for any offense and does not have any pending criminal charges.

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(D) The conviction occurred on or after January 1, 1973, and meets one of the following criteria:

- (i) The defendant was sentenced to probation and has completed their term of probation without revocation.
- (ii) The defendant was convicted of an infraction or misdemeanor and was not granted probation, has completed their sentence or paid their fine, sentence, and at least one calendar year has elapsed since the date of judgment.
- (iii) The defendant was sentenced pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (h) of Section 1170, and one year has elapsed following the completion of sentence, or, the defendant was sentenced pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (5) of subdivision (h) of Section 1170, and two years has elapsed following the completion of sentence.
- (iv) The defendant was sentenced before January 1, 2012 2012, for a crime which, on or after January 1, 2012, would have been eligible for sentencing pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170, and two years have elapsed following the defendant's completion of the sentence.
- (b) (1) Except as specified in subdivision (g), the department shall grant relief, including dismissal of a conviction, to a person identified pursuant to subdivision (a), without requiring a petition or motion by a party for that relief. relief if the record contains sufficient information.
- (2) The state summary criminal history information shall include, directly next to or below the entry or entries regarding the person's criminal record, a note stating "relief granted," listing the date that the department granted relief and this section. This note shall be included in all statewide criminal databases with a record of the conviction.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (d) and in Section 13555 of the Vehicle Code, a person granted conviction relief pursuant to this section shall be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the offense of which he or she the person has been convicted.
- (4) As used in paragraph (1), "sufficient information" means the date of the disposition, the conviction charges, and the sentence imposed.
- (c) (1) On a weekly basis, the department shall electronically 40 submit a notice to the superior court having jurisdiction over the

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criminal case, informing the court of all cases for which relief was granted pursuant to this section. The Commencing on February 1, 2021, for any record retained by the court pursuant to Section 68152 of the Government Code, the court shall not disclose information concerning a conviction granted relief pursuant to this section or Sections 1203.4, 1203.4a, 1203.41, and 1203.42, to any person or entity, in any format, except to the person whose conviction was granted relief or a criminal justice agency, as defined in Section 851.92.

- (2) The department shall not disclose information concerning a criminal conviction record that is granted relief pursuant to this section to a board, as defined in Section 22 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (d) Relief granted pursuant to this section is subject to the following conditions:
- (1) Relief granted pursuant to this section does not relieve a person of the obligation to disclose a criminal conviction in response to a direct question contained in a questionnaire or application for employment as a peace officer, as defined in Section 830.
- (2) Relief granted pursuant to this section does not relieve a person of the obligation to disclose the conviction in response to any direct question contained in any questionnaire or application for public office, for licensure by any state or local agency, or for contracting with the California State Lottery Commission.
- (3) Relief granted pursuant to this section has no effect on the ability of a criminal justice agency, as defined in Section 851.92, to access and use records that are granted relief to the same extent that would have been permitted for a criminal justice agency had relief not been granted.
- (4) Relief granted pursuant to this section does not limit the jurisdiction of the court over any subsequently filed motion to amend the record, petition or motion for postconviction relief, or collateral attack on a conviction for which relief has been granted pursuant to this section.

(4)

(5) Relief granted pursuant to this section does not affect a person's authorization to own, possess, or have in the person's custody or control any firearm, or the person's susceptibility to conviction under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 29800) of

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Division 9 of Title 4 of Part 6, if the criminal conviction would otherwise affect this authorization or susceptibility.

(5)

(6) Relief granted pursuant to this section does not affect any prohibition from holding public office that would otherwise apply under law as a result of the criminal conviction.

(6)

- (7) In any subsequent prosecution of the defendant for any other offense, the prior conviction may be pleaded and proved and shall have the same effect as if the relief had not been granted.
- (8) Subject to the requirement prescribed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), a conviction for which relief has been granted pursuant to this section shall be subject to the requirements of Section 11105.
- (e) This section shall not limit petitions, motions, or orders for relief in a criminal case, as required or authorized by any other law, including, but not limited to, Sections 1203.4, 1203.4a, 1203.41, and 1203.42.
- (f) The department shall annually publish statistics *for each county* regarding the total number of convictions granted relief pursuant to this section,—and the total number of convictions prohibited from automatic relief pursuant to subdivision (h),—by county, and the total number of arrests lacking sufficient information as described in subdivision (b), on the OpenJustice Web portal, as defined in Section 13010.
- (g) Subdivisions (a) to (g) inclusive, shall be operative commencing January 1, 2021.
- (h) No-For convictions entered on or after January 1, 2018, the prosecuting attorney or probation department may, no later than 90 calendar days before the date of a person's eligibility for relief pursuant to this section, the prosecuting attorney or probation department may file a motion to prohibit the department from granting automatic relief pursuant to this section. The court shall give notice to the defendant and conduct a hearing on the motion within 45 days after the motion is filed. If the court grants that motion, the department shall not grant relief pursuant to this section, but the person may continue to be eligible for relief pursuant to Section 1203.4, 1203.4a, 1203.41, or 1203.42.
- (i) At the time of sentencing, the court shall advise a defendant, either orally or in writing, of the provisions of this section and of

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- the defendant's right, if any, to petition for a certificate of rehabilitation and pardon.

AB 1264 (*Petrie-Norris*) Healing arts licensees: self-administered hormonal

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 22, 2019 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 26, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019—20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1264

Introduced by Assembly Member Petrie-Norris (Coauthor: Assembly Member Friedman)

February 21, 2019

An act to amend Section 2242.2 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing-arts. arts, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1264, as amended, Petrie-Norris. Healing arts licensees: self-administered hormonal contraceptives.

Existing law authorizes certain healing arts licensees to use a self-screening tool that will identify patient risk factors for the use of self-administered hormonal contraceptives by a patient, and, after appropriate prior examination, to prescribe, furnish, or dispense self-administered hormonal contraceptives to a patient.

This bill would specify that "appropriate prior examination"—for purposes of those provisions does not require a real-time synchronous interaction between the patient and the healing arts license.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: majority ²/₃. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

AB 1264 — 2 —

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2242.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 2242.2. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a physician and surgeon, a registered nurse acting in accordance with Section 2725.2, a certified nurse-midwife acting within the scope of Section 2746.51, a nurse practitioner acting within the scope of Section 2836.1, a physician assistant acting within the scope of Section 3502.1, and a pharmacist acting within the scope of Section 4052.3 may use a self-screening tool that will identify patient risk factors for the use of self-administered hormonal contraceptives by a patient, and, after an appropriate prior examination, prescribe, furnish, or dispense, as applicable, self-administered hormonal contraceptives to the patient. Blood pressure, weight, height, and patient health history may be self-reported using the self-screening tool that identifies patient risk factors.
- (b) For purposes of this section, an An "appropriate prior examination" does not require a real-time synchronous interaction between the patient and the healing arts licensee.
- SEC. 2. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

In order to ensure patients have access to necessary health care services at the earliest possible time, it is imperative that this bill take effect immediately.

28 REVISIONS:

29 Heading—Line 2.

AB 1444 (*Flora*) Physicians and surgeons and registered nurses: loan repayment

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 25, 2019

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2019-20 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1444

Introduced by Assembly Member Flora (Coauthor: Assembly Member Diep)

February 22, 2019

An act to amend Section 11999.2 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drugs and alcohol. An act to add Article 7 (commencing with Section 128590) to Chapter 5 of Part 3 of Division 107 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to health care providers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1444, as amended, Flora. Drug- or alcohol- related programs: "no unlawful use" requirement. Physicians and surgeons and registered nurses: loan repayment grants.

Existing law establishes within the Health Professions Education Foundation the California Physician Corps Program, which includes the Steven M. Thompson Medical School Scholarship Program. Existing law provides student loan repayments for a physician and surgeon who agrees, in writing, prior to completing an accredited medical or osteopathic school based in the United States, to serve in an eligible practice setting in a medically underserved area for at least 3 years.

This bill would establish within the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development the Primary Care Student Loan Repayment Program to provide loan repayment awards of up to \$50,000 to physicians and surgeons and registered nurses who provide 32 hours a week or more of direct care service for a period of 2 years in either a federally designated health professional shortage area (HPSA) or primary care shortage area (PCSA) in California. The bill would

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establish in the State Treasury the Primary Care Student Loan Repayment Program Fund, to be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the office to administer the program.

Existing law prohibits state funds from being encumbered by a state agency for allocation to an entity, whether public or private, for a drug-or alcohol-related program, unless the drug- or alcohol-related program contains a component that clearly explains, in written materials, that unlawful use of drugs or alcohol is prohibited. Existing law prohibits these programs from including a message on the responsible use, if the use is unlawful, of drugs or alcohol.

This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Article 7 (commencing with Section 128590) is 2 added to Chapter 5 of Part 3 of Division 107 of the Health and 3 Safety Code, to read:

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Article 7. Primary Care Student Loan Repayment Program

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- 128590. (a) There is hereby established within the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development the Primary Care Student Loan Repayment Program to provide loan repayment awards of up to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per participant.
- (b) There is hereby established in the State Treasury the Primary Care Student Loan Repayment Program Fund, which shall be used, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the office to administer the program established pursuant to this article.
- 128591. (a) Applications for loan repayment awards shall be completed on forms established by the office.
- (b) To be eligible for a loan repayment award, the applicant shall meet all of the following requirements:
 - (1) Be either of the following:
- 20 (A) A physician and surgeon, licensed pursuant to Chapter 5 21 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and
- 22 Professions Code or pursuant to the Osteopathic Act.

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(B) A registered nurse, licensed pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 2700) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

- (2) Be in good standing with the applicable licensing board.
- (3) Provide 32 hours or more a week of direct patient care for two years.
- (4) Provide service in a federally designated health professional shortage area (HPSA) or primary care shortage area (PCSA) in California.
- (5) Have outstanding educational debt from either a government or commercial institution.

SECTION 1. Section 11999.2 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

- 11999.2. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, commencing July 1, 1990, state funds shall not be encumbered by a state agency for allocation to an entity, whether public or private, for a drugor alcohol-related program, unless the drug- or alcohol-related program contains a component that clearly explains, in written materials, that unlawful use of drugs or alcohol is prohibited. No aspect of a drug- or alcohol-related program shall include a message on the responsible use, if the use is unlawful, of drugs or alcohol.
- (b) (1) All aspects of a drug- or alcohol-related program shall be consistent with the "no unlawful use" message, including, but not limited to, program standards, curricula, materials, and teachings.
- (2) These materials and programs may include information regarding the health hazards of using illegal drugs and alcohol, concepts promoting the well-being of the whole person, risk reduction, the addictive personality, development of positive self-esteem, productive decisionmaking skills, and other preventive concepts consistent with the "no unlawful use" of drugs and alcohol message.
- (c) The "no unlawful use" of drugs and alcohol message contained in drug- or alcohol-related programs shall apply to the use of drugs and alcohol prohibited by law.
- (d) This section does not apply to a program funded by the state that provides education and prevention outreach to intravenous

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- 1 drug users with AIDS or AIDS-related conditions, or persons at
- 2 risk of HIV-infection through intravenous drug use.

AB 1467 (Salas & Low) Optometrists: scope of practice: delegation of services agreement

Introduced by Assembly Members Salas and Low

February 22, 2019

An act to amend Section 3041 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1467, as introduced, Salas. Optometrists: scope of practice: delegation of services agreement.

The Optometry Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of optometry by the State Board of Optometry in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law provides that the practice of optometry includes various functions relating to the visual system, including performing certain functions under the direction of, or after consultation with, an ophthalmologist. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor.

This bill would authorize an optometrist to provide services set forth in a delegation of services agreement, as defined, between an optometrist and an ophthalmologist. Because the bill would expand the scope of practice of optometry, this bill would revise the definition of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

AB 1467 -2-

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The intent of the Legislature in enacting this act is as follows:

- (a) To authorize ophthalmologists to enter into agreements for the delegation of services by ophthalmologists to optometrists that will increase the two professions' collaboration in the treatment of patients.
- (b) That delegation of service agreements between ophthalmologists and optometrists improve access to quality vision care as well as provide options for screening and early diagnosis of systemic diseases.
- SEC. 2. Section 3041 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 3041. (a) The practice of optometry includes the prevention and diagnosis of disorders and dysfunctions of the visual system, and the treatment and management of certain disorders and dysfunctions of the visual system, as well as the provision of habilitative or rehabilitative optometric services, and is the doing of any or all of the following:
- (1) The examination of the human eye or eyes, or its or their appendages, and the analysis of the human vision system, either subjectively or objectively.
- (2) The determination of the powers or range of human vision and the accommodative and refractive states of the human eye or eyes, including the scope of its or their functions and general condition.
- (3) The prescribing or directing the use of, or using, any optical device in connection with ocular exercises, visual training, vision training, or orthoptics.
- (4) The prescribing of contact and spectacle lenses for, or the fitting or adaptation of contact and spectacle lenses to, the human eye, including lenses that may be classified as drugs or devices by any law of the United States or of this state.
- (5) The use of topical pharmaceutical agents for the purpose of the examination of the human eye or eyes for any disease or pathological condition.
- (b) (1) An optometrist who is certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, pursuant to Section 3041.3, may also

-3- AB 1467

diagnose and treat the human eye or eyes, or any of its or their appendages, for all of the following conditions:

- (A) Through medical treatment, infections of the anterior segment and adnexa, excluding the lacrimal gland, the lacrimal drainage system, and the sclera in patients under 12 years of age.
 - (B) Ocular allergies of the anterior segment and adnexa.
- (C) Ocular inflammation, nonsurgical in cause except when comanaged with the treating physician and surgeon, limited to inflammation resulting from traumatic iritis, peripheral corneal inflammatory keratitis, episcleritis, and unilateral nonrecurrent nongranulomatous idiopathic iritis in patients over 18 years of age.
- (D) Traumatic or recurrent conjunctival or corneal abrasions and erosions.
 - (E) Nonmalignant ocular surface disease and dry eye disease.
- (F) Ocular pain, nonsurgical in cause except when comanaged with the treating physician and surgeon, associated with conditions optometrists are authorized to treat.
 - (G) Hypotrichosis and blepharitis.

- (H) Pursuant to subdivision (e), glaucoma in patients over 18 years of age, as described in subdivision (k).
- (2) For purposes of this section, "treat" means the use of therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, as described in subdivision (c), and the procedures described in subdivision (d).
- (c) In diagnosing and treating the conditions listed in subdivision (b), an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to Section 3041.3 may use or prescribe, including for rational off-label purposes, all of the following therapeutic pharmaceutical agents:
- (1) Topical pharmaceutical agents for the examination of the human eye or eyes for any disease or pathological condition, including, but not limited to, topical miotics.
 - (2) Topical lubricants.
- (3) Antiallergy agents. In using topical steroid medication for the treatment of ocular allergies, an optometrist shall consult with an ophthalmologist if the patient's condition worsens 21 days after diagnosis.
- 37 (4) Topical and oral anti-inflammatories.
 - (5) Topical antibiotic agents.
- 39 (6) Topical hyperosmotics.

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(7) Topical and oral antiglaucoma agents pursuant to the certification process defined in subdivision (e).

- (8) Nonprescription medications used for the rational treatment of an ocular disorder.
 - (9) Oral antihistamines.
 - (10) Prescription oral nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents.
 - (11) Oral antibiotics for medical treatment of ocular disease.
- (12) Topical and oral antiviral medication for the medical treatment of herpes simplex viral keratitis, herpes simplex viral conjunctivitis, periocular herpes simplex viral dermatitis, varicella zoster viral keratitis, varicella zoster viral conjunctivitis, and periocular varicella zoster viral dermatitis.
 - (13) Oral analgesics that are not controlled substances.
- (14) Codeine with compounds, hydrocodone with compounds, and tramadol as listed in the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code) and the United States Uniform Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 801 et seq.). The use of these agents shall be limited to three days, with a referral to an ophthalmologist if the pain persists.
- (15) Additional therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to subdivision (f).
- (d) An optometrist who is certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to Section 3041.3 may also perform all of the following procedures:
 - (1) Corneal scraping with cultures.
 - (2) Debridement of corneal epithelia.
- (3) Mechanical epilation.
- (4) Collection of blood by skin puncture or venipuncture for testing patients suspected of having diabetes.
- (5) Suture removal, with prior consultation with the treating physician and surgeon.
 - (6) Treatment or removal of sebaceous cysts by expression.
- (7) Administration of oral fluorescein to patients suspected as having diabetic retinopathy.
 - (8) Use of an auto-injector to counter anaphylaxis.
- (9) Ordering of smears, cultures, sensitivities, complete blood count, mycobacterial culture, acid fast stain, urinalysis, tear fluid analysis, and X-rays necessary for the diagnosis of conditions or diseases of the eye or adnexa. An optometrist may order other

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types of images subject to prior consultation with an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician and surgeon.

- (10) A clinical laboratory test or examination classified as waived under the federal Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) (42 U.S.C. Sec. 263a; Public Law 100-578) and designated in paragraph (9) necessary for the diagnosis of conditions and diseases of the eye or adnexa, or if otherwise specifically authorized by this chapter.
- (11) Punctal occlusion by plugs, excluding laser, diathermy, cryotherapy, or other means constituting surgery as defined in this chapter.
- (12) The use or prescription of diagnostic or therapeutic contact lenses, including lenses or devices that incorporate a medication or therapy the optometrist is certified to prescribe or provide.
- (13) Removal of foreign bodies from the cornea, eyelid, and conjunctiva with any appropriate instrument other than a scalpel. Corneal foreign bodies shall be nonperforating, be no deeper than the midstroma, and require no surgical repair upon removal.
- (14) For patients over 12 years of age, lacrimal irrigation and dilation, excluding probing of the nasal lacrimal tract. The board shall certify any optometrist who graduated from an accredited school of optometry before May 1, 2000, to perform this procedure after submitting proof of satisfactory completion of 10 procedures under the supervision of an ophthalmologist as confirmed by the ophthalmologist. Any optometrist who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after May 1, 2000, shall be exempt from the certification requirement contained in this paragraph.
- (15) Intravenous injection for the purpose of performing ocular angiography at the direction of an ophthalmologist as part of an active treatment plan in a setting where a physician and surgeon is immediately available.
- (16) Skin testing to diagnose ocular allergies, limited to the superficial layer of the skin.
- (17) Use of any noninvasive medical device or technology authorized pursuant to subdivision (f).
- (e) An optometrist certified pursuant to Section 3041.3 shall be certified for the treatment of glaucoma, as described in subdivision (k), in patients over 18 years of age after the optometrist meets the following applicable requirements:

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(1) For licensees who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after May 1, 2008, submission of proof of graduation from that institution.

- (2) For licensees who were certified to treat glaucoma under this section prior to before January 1, 2009, submission of proof of completion of that certification program.
- (3) For licensees who completed a didactic course of not less than 24 hours in the diagnosis, pharmacological, and other treatment and management of glaucoma, submission of proof of satisfactory completion of the case management requirements for certification established by the board.
- (4) For licensees who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or before May 1, 2008, and who are not described in paragraph (2) or (3), submission of proof of satisfactory completion of the requirements for certification established by the board under Chapter 352 of the Statutes of 2008.
- (f) (1) Any topical or oral therapeutic pharmaceutical agent, which is not a controlled substance, or noninvasive medical device or technology that is not expressly authorized for use or prescription by an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to Section 3041.3 shall be deemed to be authorized if it has received a United States Food and Drug Administration approved indication for the diagnosis or treatment of a condition authorized by this chapter. A licensee shall successfully complete any clinical training imposed by a related manufacturer prior to before using any of those therapeutic pharmaceutical agents or noninvasive medical devices or technologies.
- (2) Any other topical or oral therapeutic pharmaceutical agent, which is not a controlled substance, or noninvasive medical device or technology that is not expressly authorized for use or prescription by an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents pursuant to Section 3041.3 and does not meet the requirements in paragraph (1) shall be deemed authorized if approved by the board through regulation for the rational treatment of a condition authorized by this chapter. Any regulation under this paragraph shall require a licensee to successfully complete an appropriate amount of clinical training to qualify to use each topical or oral therapeutic pharmaceutical agent or

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noninvasive medical device or technology approved by the board pursuant to this paragraph.

- (3) This subdivision shall not be construed to authorize any of the following:
- (A) Any therapeutic pharmaceutical agent, medical device, or technology involving cutting, altering, or otherwise infiltrating human tissue by any means.
- (B) A clinical laboratory test or imaging study not authorized by paragraphs (1) to (16), inclusive, of subdivision (d).
- (C) Treatment of any disease or condition that could not be treated by an optometrist before January 1, 2018.
- (g) (1) An optometrist certified pursuant to Section 3041.3 shall be certified for the administration of immunizations after the optometrist meets all of the following requirements:
- (A) Completes an immunization training program endorsed by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education that, at a minimum, includes hands-on injection technique, clinical evaluation of indications and contraindications of vaccines, and the recognition and treatment of emergency reactions to vaccines, and maintains that training.
 - (B) Is certified in basic life support.

- (C) Complies with all state and federal recordkeeping and reporting requirements, including providing documentation to the patient's primary care provided and entering information in the appropriate immunization registry designated by the immunization branch of the State Department of Public Health.
- (D) Applies for an immunization certificate on a board-approved form.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, "immunization" means the administration of immunizations for influenza, herpes zoster virus, and pneumococcus in compliance with individual Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) vaccine recommendations published by the CDC for persons 18 years of age or older.
- (h) Other than for prescription ophthalmic devices described in subdivision (b) of Section 2541, any dispensing of a therapeutic pharmaceutical agent by an optometrist shall be without charge.
- (i) The practice of optometry does not include performing surgery. "Surgery" means any procedure in which human tissue

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is cut, altered, or otherwise infiltrated by mechanical or laser means. "Surgery" does not include those procedures specified in paragraphs (1) to (15), inclusive, of subdivision (d). This subdivision does not limit an optometrist's authority to utilize diagnostic laser and ultrasound technology within his or her the optometrist's scope of practice.

- (j) An optometrist licensed under this chapter is subject to the provisions of Section 2290.5 for purposes of practicing telehealth.
- (k) For purposes of this chapter, "glaucoma" means either of the following:
 - (1) All primary open-angle glaucoma.
 - (2) Exfoliation and pigmentary glaucoma.
 - (3) (A) Steroid induced glaucoma.
- (B) If an optometrist treats a patient for steroid induced glaucoma glaucoma, the optometrist shall promptly notify the prescriber of the steroid medication if the prescriber did not refer the patient to the optometrist for treatment.
 - (1) For purposes of this chapter, "adnexa" means ocular adnexa.
- (m) In an emergency, an optometrist shall stabilize, if possible, and immediately refer any patient who has an acute attack of angle closure to an ophthalmologist.
- (n) (1) In addition to the authority granted pursuant to this section, an optometrist may provide services set forth in a delegation of services agreement between an optometrist and an ophthalmologist.
- (2) For purposes of this subdivision, "delegation of services agreement" means a writing between an ophthalmologist and an optometrist authorizing the optometrist to perform services consistent with this act.
- SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.



Introduced by Assembly Member Carrillo

February 22, 2019

An act to amend Section 2069 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1490, as introduced, Carrillo. Medical assistants.

Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of medicine by the Medical Board of California. The act authorizes a medical assistant to administer medication only by intradermal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injections and to perform skin tests and additional technical supportive services upon the specific authorization and supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon, a licensed podiatrist, a physician assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a certified nurse-midwife. Existing law defines the term "technical supportive services" to mean simple routine medical tasks and procedures that may be safely performed by a medical assistant who has limited training and who functions under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon, a licensed podiatrist, a physician assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a certified nurse-midwife.

This bill would define "technical supportive services" to also include drawing up a local anesthetic provided specified conditions are met.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2069 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2069. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a medical assistant may administer medication only by intradermal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injections and perform skin tests and additional technical supportive services upon the specific authorization and supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon or a licensed podiatrist. A medical assistant may also perform all these tasks and services upon the specific authorization of a physician assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a certified nurse-midwife.

- (2) The supervising physician and surgeon may, at his or her their discretion, in consultation with the nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, or physician assistant, provide written instructions to be followed by a medical assistant in the performance of tasks or supportive services. These written instructions may provide that the supervisory function for the medical assistant for these tasks or supportive services may be delegated to the nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, or physician assistant within the standardized procedures or protocol, and that tasks may be performed when the supervising physician and surgeon is not onsite, if either of the following apply:
- (A) The nurse practitioner or certified nurse-midwife is functioning pursuant to standardized procedures, as defined by Section 2725, or protocol. The standardized procedures or protocol, including instructions for specific authorizations, shall be developed and approved by the supervising physician and surgeon and the nurse practitioner or certified nurse-midwife.
- (B) The physician assistant is functioning pursuant to regulated services defined in Section 3502, including instructions for specific authorizations, and is approved to do so by the supervising physician and surgeon.
- (b) As used in this section and Sections 2070 and 2071, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Medical assistant" means a person who may be unlicensed, who performs basic administrative, clerical, and technical supportive services in compliance with this section and Section 2070 for a licensed physician and surgeon or a licensed podiatrist,

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or group thereof, for a medical or podiatry corporation, for a 2 physician assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a certified 3 nurse-midwife as provided in subdivision (a), or for a health care 4 service plan, who is at least 18 years of age, and who has had at 5 least the minimum amount of hours of appropriate training pursuant 6 to standards established by the board. The medical assistant shall be issued a certificate by the training institution or instructor 8 indicating satisfactory completion of the required training. A copy of the certificate shall be retained as a record by each employer of 10 the medical assistant.

- (2) "Specific authorization" means a specific written order prepared by the supervising physician and surgeon or the supervising podiatrist, or the physician assistant, the nurse practitioner, or the certified nurse-midwife as provided in subdivision (a), authorizing the procedures to be performed on a patient, which shall be placed in the patient's medical record, or a standing order prepared by the supervising physician and surgeon or the supervising podiatrist, or the physician assistant, the nurse practitioner, or the certified nurse-midwife as provided in subdivision (a), authorizing the procedures to be performed, the duration of which shall be consistent with accepted medical practice. A notation of the standing order shall be placed on the patient's medical record.
- (3) "Supervision" means the supervision of procedures authorized by this section by the following practitioners, within the scope of their respective practices, who shall be physically present in the treatment facility during the performance of those procedures:
 - (A) A licensed physician and surgeon.
 - (B) A licensed podiatrist.

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- (C) A physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or certified nurse-midwife as provided in subdivision (a).
- (4) (A) "Technical supportive services" means simple routine medical tasks and procedures that may be safely performed by a medical assistant who has limited training and who functions under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon or a licensed podiatrist, or a physician assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a certified nurse-midwife as provided in subdivision (a).
- (B) Notwithstanding any other law, in a facility licensed by the California State Board of Pharmacy under Section 4180 or 4190,

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other than a facility operated by the state, "technical supportive services" also includes handing to a patient a prepackaged prescription drug, excluding a controlled substance, that is labeled in compliance with Section 4170 and all other applicable state and federal laws and ordered by a licensed physician and surgeon, a licensed podiatrist, a physician assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a certified nurse-midwife in accordance with subdivision (a). In every instance, prior to handing the medication to a patient pursuant to this subparagraph, the properly labeled and prepackaged prescription drug shall have the patient's name affixed to the package and a licensed physician and surgeon, a licensed podiatrist, a physician assistant, a nurse practitioner, or a certified nurse-midwife shall verify that it is the correct medication and dosage for that specific patient and shall provide the appropriate patient consultation regarding use of the drug.

- (C) Notwithstanding any other law, "technical supportive services" also includes drawing up a local anesthetic, such as lidocaine in a syringe, provided all of the following conditions are met:
- (i) A supervising licensed physician and surgeon, licensed podiatrist, licensed physician assistant, licensed nurse practitioner, or certified nurse-midwife physically observes the medical assistant draw up the anesthetic.
- (ii) A supervising licensed physician and surgeon, licensed podiatrist, licensed physician assistant, licensed nurse practitioner, or certified nurse-midwife verifies that each syringe label is accurate.
- (iii) The anesthetic is a local anesthetic and is reconstituted by someone with a license to do so or comes reconstituted from the manufacturer.
- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing any of the following:
 - (1) The licensure of medical assistants.
- (2) The administration of local anesthetic agents by a medical assistant.
- (3) The board to adopt any regulations that violate the prohibitions on diagnosis or treatment in Section 2052.
- (4) A medical assistant to perform any clinical laboratory test or examination for which he or she the medical assistant is not authorized by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1200).

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(5) A nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, or physician assistant to be a laboratory director of a clinical laboratory, as those terms are defined in paragraph (8) of subdivision (a) of Section 1206 and subdivision (a) of Section 1209.

- (d) A nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, or physician assistant shall not authorize a medical assistant to perform any clinical laboratory test or examination for which the medical assistant is not authorized by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1200). A violation of this subdivision constitutes unprofessional conduct.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other law, a medical assistant shall not be employed for inpatient care in a licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

SB 53 (Wilk) Open meetings

Introduced by Senator Wilk

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Lackey)
(Coauthors: Senators Bates, Glazer, Jones, and Portantino)
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Choi, Gallagher, Lackey, Mathis, and Patterson)

December 10, 2018

An act to amend Section 11121 of the Government Code, relating to state government, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 53, as amended, Wilk. Open meetings.

The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires that all meetings of a state body, as defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate in a meeting of a state body, subject to certain conditions and exceptions.

This bill would specify that the definition of "state body" includes an advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, advisory subcommittee, or similar multimember advisory body of a state body that consists of 3 or more individuals, as prescribed, except a board, commission, committee, or similar multimember body on which a member of a body serves in his or her their official capacity as a representative of that state body and that is supported, in whole or in part, by funds provided by the state body, whether the multimember body is organized and operated by the state body or by a private corporation.

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This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: ²/₃. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 11121 of the Government Code is 2 amended to read:
- 3 11121. As used in this article, "state body" means each of the following:
 - (a) Every state board, or commission, or similar multimember body of the state that is created by statute or required by law to conduct official meetings and every commission created by executive order.
 - (b) A board, commission, committee, or similar multimember body that exercises any authority of a state body delegated to it by that state body.
 - (c) An advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, advisory subcommittee, or similar multimember advisory body of a state body, if created by formal action of the state body or of any member of the state body, and if the advisory body so created consists of three or more persons, except as provided in subdivision (d).
 - (d) A board, commission, committee, or similar multimember body on which a member of a body that is a state body pursuant to this section serves in his or her their official capacity as a representative of that state body and that is supported, in whole or in part, by funds provided by the state body, whether the multimember body is organized and operated by the state body or by a private corporation.
 - (e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 11121.1, the State Bar of California, as described in Section 6001 of the Business and Professions Code. This subdivision shall become operative on April 1, 2016.
- SEC. 2. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

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- 1 In order to avoid unnecessary litigation and ensure the people's
- right to access the meetings of public bodies pursuant to Section 3 of Article 1 of the California Constitution, it is necessary that
- this act take effect immediately.

SB 159 (Wiener – Principal coauthors:

Assembly Members Gipson and Gloria –

Coauthor: Assembly Member Chiu) HIV:

preexposure and postexposure prophylaxis

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 17, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 30, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 11, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 1, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 27, 2019

SENATE BILL

No. 159

Introduced by Senator Wiener

(Principal coauthors: Assembly Members Gipson and Gloria)
(Coauthors: Senators Glazer and Stone)
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Chiu)

January 23, 2019

An act to amend Section 4052 of, and to add Section 4052.02 to, the Business and Professions Code, to add Section 1342.74 to the Health and Safety Code, to add Section 10123.1933 to the Insurance Code, and to amend Section 14132.968 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to HIV prevention.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 159, as amended, Wiener. HIV: preexposure and postexposure prophylaxis.

Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of—Pharmacy, *Pharmacy* and makes a violation of these requirements a crime. Existing law generally authorizes a pharmacist to dispense or furnish drugs only pursuant to a valid prescription, except as provided, such as furnishing emergency contraceptives, hormonal contraceptives, and naloxone hydrochloride, pursuant to standardized procedures.

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This bill would authorize a pharmacist to furnish preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis, in specified amounts, if the pharmacist completes a training program approved by the board and complies with specified requirements, such as assessing a patient and providing a patient with counseling and tests. Because a violation of these requirements would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services pursuant to a schedule of benefits, including pharmacist services, which are subject to approval by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions.

This bill would expand the Medi-Cal schedule of benefits to include preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis as pharmacist services.

Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law authorizes health care service plans and health insurers that cover prescription drugs to utilize reasonable medical management practices, including prior authorization and step therapy, consistent with applicable law. For combination antiretroviral drug treatments medically necessary for the prevention of AIDS/HIV, existing law prohibits plans and insurers, until January 1, 2023, from having utilization management policies or procedures that rely on a multitablet drug regimen instead of a single-tablet drug regimen, except as specified.

This bill would additionally prohibit plans and insurers from subjecting those drug treatments, including preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis, to prior authorization or step therapy. The bill would also prohibit plans and insurers from prohibiting, or allowing a pharmacy benefit manager to prohibit, a pharmacy provider from providing preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 4052 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
 - 4052. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a pharmacist may:
 - (1) Furnish a reasonable quantity of compounded drug product to a prescriber for office use by the prescriber.
 - (2) Transmit a valid prescription to another pharmacist.
 - (3) Administer drugs and biological products that have been ordered by a prescriber.
 - (4) Perform procedures or functions in a licensed health care facility as authorized by Section 4052.1.
 - (5) Perform procedures or functions as part of the care provided by a health care facility, a licensed home health agency, a licensed clinic in which there is a physician oversight, a provider who contracts with a licensed health care service plan with regard to the care or services provided to the enrollees of that health care service plan, or a physician, as authorized by Section 4052.2.
 - (6) Perform procedures or functions as authorized by Section 4052.6.
 - (7) Manufacture, measure, fit to the patient, or sell and repair dangerous devices, or furnish instructions to the patient or the patient's representative concerning the use of those devices.
 - (8) Provide consultation, training, and education to patients about drug therapy, disease management, and disease prevention.
 - (9) Provide professional information, including clinical or pharmacological information, advice, or consultation to other health care professionals, and participate in multidisciplinary review of patient progress, including appropriate access to medical records.
 - (10) Furnish the medications described in subparagraph (A) in accordance with subparagraph (B):

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(A) (i) Emergency contraception drug therapy and self-administered hormonal contraceptives, as authorized by Section 4052.3.

- (ii) Nicotine replacement products, as authorized by Section 4052.9.
- (iii) Prescription medications not requiring a diagnosis that are recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for individuals traveling outside of the United States.
- (iv) HIV preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis, as authorized by Section 4052.02.
- (B) The pharmacist shall notify the patient's primary care provider of any drugs or devices furnished to the patient, or enter the appropriate information in a patient record system shared with the primary care provider, as permitted by that primary care provider. If the patient does not have a primary care provider, the pharmacist shall provide the patient with a written record of the drugs or devices furnished and advise the patient to consult a physician of the patient's choice.
- (11) Administer immunizations pursuant to a protocol with a prescriber.
- (12) Order and interpret tests for the purpose of monitoring and managing the efficacy and toxicity of drug therapies. A pharmacist who orders and interprets tests pursuant to this paragraph shall ensure that the ordering of those tests is done in coordination with the patient's primary care provider or diagnosing prescriber, as appropriate, including promptly transmitting written notification to the patient's diagnosing prescriber or entering the appropriate information in a patient record system shared with the prescriber, when available and as permitted by that prescriber.
- (b) A pharmacist who is authorized to issue an order to initiate or adjust a controlled substance therapy pursuant to this section shall personally register with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration.
- (c) This section does not affect the applicable requirements of law relating to either of the following:
 - (1) Maintaining the confidentiality of medical records.
- 37 (2) The licensing of a health care facility.
- 38 SEC. 2. Section 4052.02 is added to the Business and 39 Professions Code, to read:

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4052.02. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a pharmacist may initiate and furnish HIV preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis in accordance with this section.

- (b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Preexposure prophylaxis" means a fixed-dose combination of tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) (300 mg) with emtricitabine (FTC) (200 mg), or another drug or drug combination that meets the same clinical eligibility recommendations provided in CDC guidelines.
 - (2) "Postexposure prophylaxis" means either of the following:
- (A) Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) (300 mg) with emtricitabine (FTC) (200 mg), taken once daily, in combination with either raltegravir (400 mg), taken twice daily, or dolutegravir (50 mg), taken once daily.
- (B) Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) (300 mg) and emtricitabine (FTC) (200 mg), taken once daily, in combination with darunavir (800 mg) and ritonavir (100 mg), taken once daily.
- (3) "CDC guidelines" means either of the following publications by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
- (A) "2017 Preexposure Prophylaxis for the Prevention of HIV Infection in the United States 2017 Update: A Clinical Practice Guideline."
- (B) "Updated Guidelines for Antiretroviral Postexposure Prophylaxis After Sexual, Injection Drug Use, or Other Nonoccupational Exposure to HIV – United States, 2016."
- (c) Before furnishing preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis to a patient, a pharmacist shall complete a training program approved by the board on the use of preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis. The board shall consult with the California Pharmacists Association and relevant stakeholders, including, but not limited to, the Office of AIDS, within the State Department of Public Health, on training programs that are appropriate to meet the requirements of this subdivision.
- (d) A pharmacist may furnish a 30-day supply of preexposure prophylaxis if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The patient is HIV negative, as documented by a negative HIV test result obtained within the previous seven days from an HIV antigen/antibody test or antibody-only-test, test or from a rapid, point-of-care fingerstick blood test approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration. If the patient does not provide

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evidence of a negative HIV test in accordance with this paragraph, the pharmacist shall order an HIV test. If the test results are not transmitted directly to the pharmacist, the pharmacist shall verify the test results to the pharmacist's satisfaction. If the patient tests positive for HIV infection, the pharmacist or person administering the test shall direct the patient to a primary care provider and provide a list of providers and clinics in the region.

- (2) The patient does not report any signs or symptoms of acute HIV infection on a self-reported checklist of acute HIV infection signs and symptoms.
- (3) The patient does not report taking any contraindicated medications.
- (4) The pharmacist provides counseling to the patient on the ongoing use of preexposure prophylaxis, which may include education about side effects, safety during pregnancy and breastfeeding, adherence to recommended dosing, and the importance of timely testing and treatment, as applicable, for HIV, renal function, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, sexually transmitted diseases, and pregnancy for individuals of child-bearing capacity. The pharmacist shall notify the patient that the patient must be seen by a primary care provider to receive subsequent prescriptions for preexposure prophylaxis and that a pharmacist may not furnish a 30-day supply of preexposure prophylaxis to a single patient more than once every two years.
- (5) The patient reports having normal kidney function, and the pharmacist orders a test to measure kidney function. The patient shall provide contact information for the patient and sign an agreement to stop taking preexposure prophylaxis if laboratory results indicate that the patient should not take preexposure prophylaxis. The pharmacist shall contact the patient if laboratory results indicate that the patient should not take preexposure prophylaxis.
- (6) The pharmacist documents, to the extent possible, the services provided by the pharmacist in the patient's health record. The pharmacist shall maintain records of preexposure prophylaxis furnished to each patient.
- (7) The pharmacist does not furnish a 30-day supply of preexposure prophylaxis to a single patient more than once every two years, unless directed otherwise by a prescriber.

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(8) The pharmacist notifies the patient's primary care provider that the pharmacist completed the requirements specified in this subdivision. If the patient does not have a primary care provider, or refuses consent to notify the patient's primary care provider, the pharmacist shall provide the patient a list of physicians and surgeons, clinics, or other health care service providers to contact regarding ongoing care for preexposure prophylaxis.

- (e) A pharmacist may furnish a complete course of postexposure prophylaxis if all of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The pharmacist screens the patient and determines the exposure occurred within the previous 72 hours and the patient otherwise meets the clinical criteria for postexposure prophylaxis consistent with CDC guidelines.
- (2) The pharmacist provides HIV testing or determines the patient is willing to undergo HIV testing consistent with CDC guidelines. If the patient refuses to undergo HIV testing but is otherwise eligible for postexposure prophylaxis under this section, the pharmacist may furnish postexposure prophylaxis.
- (3) The pharmacist provides counseling to the patient on the use of postexposure prophylaxis consistent with CDC guidelines, which may include education about side effects, safety during pregnancy and breastfeeding, adherence to recommended dosing, and the importance of timely testing and treatment, as applicable, for HIV and sexually transmitted diseases.
- (4) The pharmacist notifies the patient's primary care provider of the postexposure prophylaxis treatment. If the patient does not have a primary care provider, or refuses consent to notify the patient's primary care provider, the pharmacist shall provide the patient a list of physicians and surgeons, clinics, or other health care service providers to contact regarding followup care for postexposure prophylaxis.
- (5) The pharmacist does not furnish postexposure prophylaxis to a single individual more than two times in a calendar year.
- (f) A pharmacist initiating or furnishing preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis shall not permit the person to whom the drug is furnished to waive the consultation required by the board.
- (g) The board, by July 1, 2020, shall adopt emergency regulations to implement this section in accordance with CDC guidelines. The adoption of regulations pursuant to this subdivision

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shall be deemed to be an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or general welfare.

- SEC. 3. Section 1342.74 is added to the Health and Safety Code, immediately following Section 1342.73, to read:
- 1342.74. (a) Notwithstanding Section 1342.71, a health care service plan shall not subject combination antiretroviral drug treatments that are medically necessary for the prevention of AIDS/HIV, including preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis, to prior authorization or step therapy.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other law, a health care service plan shall not prohibit, or permit a delegated pharmacy benefit manager to prohibit, a pharmacy provider from dispensing preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis.
- (c) This section does not require a health care service plan to cover preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis by a pharmacist at an out-of-network pharmacy, unless the health care service plan has an out-of-network pharmacy benefit.
- SEC. 4. Section 10123.1933 is added to the Insurance Code, immediately following Section 10123.1932, to read:
- 10123.1933. (a) Notwithstanding Section 10123.201, a health insurer shall not subject combination antiretroviral drug treatments that are medically necessary for the prevention of AIDS/HIV, including preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis, to prior authorization or step therapy.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other law, a health insurer shall not prohibit, or permit a contracted pharmacy benefit manager to prohibit, a pharmacist from dispensing preexposure prophylaxis or postexposure prophylaxis.
- SEC. 5. Section 14132.968 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 14132.968. (a) (1) Pharmacist services are a benefit under the Medi-Cal program, subject to approval by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
- (2) The department shall establish a fee schedule for the list of pharmacist services.
- 37 (3) The rate of reimbursement for pharmacist services shall be 38 at 85 percent of the fee schedule for physician services under the 39 Medi-Cal program.

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(b) (1) The following services are covered pharmacist services that may be provided to a Medi-Cal beneficiary:

- (A) Furnishing travel medications, as authorized in clause (3) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (10) of subdivision (a) of Section 4052 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (B) Furnishing naloxone hydrochloride, as authorized in Section 4052.01 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (C) Furnishing self-administered hormonal contraception, as authorized in subdivision (a) of Section 4052.3 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (D) Initiating and administering immunizations, as authorized in Section 4052.8 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (E) Providing tobacco cessation counseling and furnishing nicotine replacement therapy, as authorized in Section 4052.9 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (F) Initiating and furnishing preexposure prophylaxis and postexposure prophylaxis, as authorized in Section 4052.02 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (2) Covered pharmacist services shall be subject to department protocols and utilization controls.
- (c) A pharmacist shall be enrolled as an ordering, referring, and prescribing provider under the Medi-Cal program prior to rendering a pharmacist service that is submitted by a Medi-Cal pharmacy provider for reimbursement pursuant to this section.
- (d) (1) The director shall seek any necessary federal approvals to implement this section. This section shall not be implemented until the necessary federal approvals are obtained and shall be implemented only to the extent that federal financial participation is available.
- (2) This section neither restricts nor prohibits any services currently provided by pharmacists as authorized by law, including, but not limited to, this chapter, or the Medicaid state plan.
- (e) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the department may implement, interpret, or make specific this section, and any applicable federal waivers and state plan amendments, by means of all-county letters, plan letters, plan or provider bulletins, or similar instructions, without taking regulatory action. By July 1, 2021, the department shall adopt regulations in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing

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with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Commencing July 1, 2017, the department 3 shall provide a status report to the Legislature on a semiannual 4 basis, in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code, 5 until regulations have been adopted.

SEC. 6. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to 6 Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because 8 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty 10 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within 12 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California 13 14 Constitution.

SB 201 (Wiener) Medical procedures: treatment or intervention: sex characteristics of a minor

Introduced by Senator Wiener (Coauthor: Senator Beall)

(Coauthors: Senators Beall and Galgiani)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members *Carrillo*, Chiu, Gloria, McCarty, Quirk, and Ting)

January 31, 2019

An act to add Section 2295 to the Business and Professions Code, and to add Section 6931 to the Family Code, relating to sex characteristics.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 201, as amended, Wiener. Medical procedures: treatment or intervention: sex characteristics of a minor.

(1) Under

Under existing law, the Medical Practice Act, it is unprofessional conduct for a physician and surgeon to fail to comply with prescribed informed consent requirements relating to various medical procedures, including sterilization procedures, the removal of sperm or ova from a patient under specified circumstances, and the treatment of breast cancer. Any violation of the law relating to enforcement of the Medical Practice Act is a misdemeanor, as specified.

This bill-would, absent a medical necessity, prohibit a physician and surgeon from performing any treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor if the treatment or intervention may be deferred until without the informed consent of the intersex minor can provide informed consent, minor, as described. The bill would, among other things, require a physician and surgeon surgeon, prior to

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performing the treatment or intervention, to provide a written and oral disclosure prior to performing the treatment or intervention and to obtain the informed consent of the intersex minor to the treatment or intervention, as specified. The bill would authorize a physician and surgeon to perform the medical procedure without the minor's consent if it is medically necessary and the physician and surgeon provides the written and oral disclosure to the parent or guardian and obtains their informed consent, as specified. The bill would authorize the Medical Board of California to develop and adopt medical guidelines to implement these requirements. Any violation of these provisions would be subject to disciplinary action by the board, but not criminal prosecution.

(2) Under existing law, a minor may consent to specified medical procedures without the consent of a parent or guardian.

This bill would authorize an intersex minor to provide informed consent to treatment or intervention on their sex characteristics, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 2295 is added to the Business and 1 2 Professions Code, to read:
- 3 2295. (a) Consistent with Senate Concurrent Resolution 110 4 of the 2017–18 Regular Session (Resolution Chapter 225 of the 5 Statutes of 2018), the Legislature hereby finds and declares all of 6 the following:
 - (1) The Legislature opposes all forms of prejudice, bias, or discrimination and affirms its commitment to the dignity and autonomy of all people, including those born with variations in their physical sex characteristics.
 - (2) Intersex people are a part of the fabric of our state's diversity to be celebrated, rather than an aberration to be corrected.
- (3) Intersex people should be free to choose whether to undergo 13 14 life-altering surgeries and other treatments or interventions on their physical sexual characteristics that irreversibly, and sometimes 16 irreparably, cause harm.
- 17 (4) The enactment of legislation is necessary to ensure the ability 18 of intersex people to participate in decisions about surgery and

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other medical treatments or interventions on their physical sex characteristics.

- (5) Intersex is an umbrella term used to describe a wide range of natural bodily variations. In some cases, intersex traits are visible at birth, while in others, they are not apparent until puberty. Some chromosomal intersex variations may not be physically apparent at all.
 - (b) The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:
- (1) "Intersex" means an individual born with sex characteristics, including genitals, gonads, and chromosome patterns, that do not fit typical binary notions of male or female bodies, including differences in sex development resulting from androgen insensitivity syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, and hypospadias.
- (2) (A) A treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor is "medically necessary" or a "medical necessity" when it is reasonable and necessary to protect life, to prevent significant illness or significant disability, or to alleviate severe pain.
- (B) A medically necessary treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor includes, but is not limited to, a procedure to repair the bladder or cloacal exstrophy, a gonadectomy to address a risk of cancer that is significantly elevated above the risk to the general population, a hypospadias repair, including chordee release, intended to alleviate severe pain, or a procedure intended to allow urine to exit the body absent a urethral opening.
- (C) A treatment or intervention is not medically necessary if the treatment or intervention may be safely deferred until the intersex minor can provide informed consent. Psychological factors do not constitute medical necessity for a treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor.
- (3) "Parent or guardian" has the same meaning as used in Section 6903 of the Family Code.
- (4) "Psychosocial" means an individual's psychological status in relation to their social and physical environment.
- (5) For purposes of this section, "informed consent" means that a person knowingly and intelligently, without duress or coercion, and clearly and explicitly manifests their consent to the proposed treatment or intervention to the attending physician and

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1 surgeon, following receipt of the written and oral disclosures 2 described in subdivision (e).

(b)

- (c) (1) A-Absent a medical necessity, a physician and surgeon shall not perform any treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor if the treatment or intervention may be deferred until the intersex minor can provide informed consent, without the informed consent of the intersex minor, as described in subdivision—(d). (f).
- (2) A treatment or intervention *subject to the requirements of this section* includes, but is not limited to, the following procedures:
- (A) Clitorectomy, clitoroplasty, clitoral reduction, and clitoral recession, including corporal-sparing procedures.
- (B) Gonadectomy, including of testes, ovaries, ovotestes, and streak gonads.
- (C) Hypospadias surgery, relocation of the urethral meatus, and chordee release.
 - (D) Labiaplasty and labial reduction.
 - (E) Phalloplasty.
- (F) Vaginoplasty, introitoplasty, vaginal exteriorization, and partial or total urogenital sinus mobilization.

(c

- (d) Prior to performing a treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor, a physician and surgeon shall provide to the intersex minor written and oral disclosure,—in nontechnical terms, about all of the following: as described in subdivision (e), and shall obtain the informed consent of the intersex minor, as described in subdivision (f).
- (e) The written and oral disclosure required by subdivision (d) shall include, in nontechnical terms, all of the following:
- (1) A description of the treatment or intervention to be performed, including any necessary healthcare management or long-term follow-up care to be expected following the treatment or intervention.
- (2) A description of any attendant discomfort and risks to the patient in the short term and long term, which may reasonably be expected following the treatment or intervention.
- (3) An explanation of any benefits that the patient can reasonably expect following the treatment or intervention.

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(4) An explanation of any appropriate alternative procedures, drugs, or devices, including delay of the procedure, that might be advantageous to the patient, and their relative risks and benefits.

(5) An offer to answer any inquiries concerning the treatment or intervention involved.

(d)

- (f) (1) Following the receipt of the written and oral disclosure provided by the physician and surgeon, as described in subdivision (e), the intersex minor shall provide The informed consent to the treatment or intervention, which meets intervention required by subdivision (d) shall be obtained from the intersex minor after providing the disclosure described in subdivision (e) and shall meet all of the following requirements:
- (A) The consent shall be in writing and shall contain the following statement: I (name of minor) do hereby consent to (description of medical procedure) to be performed by (name of physician and surgeon) on (date that the medical procedure is performed on the minor).
- (B) The consent shall be signed by the minor and by the physician and surgeon who performs the medical procedure.
- (C) The consent shall contain a notification to the minor that the written consent is an important document that should be retained with other vital records.
- (2) The physician and surgeon shall retain the original consent in the medical record of the minor and give a copy of the consent to the minor.
- (3) If the treatment or intervention is performed in a hospital, the physician and surgeon shall provide a copy of the consent to the hospital.
- (e) This section does not affect the obligation of a physician and surgeon under current law to obtain the informed consent of a patient before performing a medical procedure on the patient that may significantly affect the patient's reproductive health or ability to conceive, or both.
- (f) (1) If the intersex minor is unable to give informed consent, a physician and surgeon shall opine only on the medical necessity of a treatment or intervention.
- (2) If a physician and surgeon opines on medical necessity of a treatment or intervention pursuant to subparagraph (1), they shall neither evaluate nor opine on whether a treatment or intervention

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on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor is advisable due to psychosocial factors.

- (g) If it is medically necessary to perform a treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor without the consent of the intersex minor, a physician and surgeon may perform the medical procedure only if the physician and surgeon provides the written and oral disclosure, as described in subdivision (e), (e), to the parent or guardian, and the parent or guardian provides informed consent, as described in subdivision-(d). (f).
- (h) The following definitions apply for purposes of this paragraph:
- (1) "Intersex minor" means an individual born with atypical physical sex characteristics, including, but not limited to, chromosomes, genitals, or internal organs, and includes differences in sex development resulting from androgen insensitivity syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, and hypospadias.
- (2) (A) "Medically necessary" means that the treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor is reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an illness or injury and cannot be safely deferred.
- (B) A medically necessary treatment or intervention on the sex characteristics of an intersex minor includes, but is not limited to, a procedure to repair the bladder, a cloacal exstrophy, or any other procedure intended to allow urine to exit the body absent a urethral opening.
- (3) "Parent or guardian" has the same meaning as used in Section 6903 of the Family Code.
- (4) "Psychosocial" means an individual's psychological status in relation to their social and physical environment.
- (i)
- 31 (h) The board may develop and adopt medical guidelines to 32 implement this subdivision.
- 33 (i)
 - (i) A violation of this section constitutes unprofessional conduct. Section 2314 shall not apply to a violation of this section.
 - SEC. 2. Section 6931 is added to the Family Code, to read:
- 37 6931. Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of 38 Section 6925, an intersex minor, as defined in subdivision (h) of 39 Section 2295 of the Business and Professions Code, may provide
- 40 informed consent to treatment or intervention on their sex

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- 1 characteristics, pursuant to Section 2295 of the Business and
- 2 Professions Code.

SB 276 (Pan – Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Gonzalez – Coauthor: Senator Wiener – Coauthor: Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry) Immunizations: medical exemptions AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 17, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 30, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 9, 2019

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 25, 2019

SENATE BILL

No. 276

Introduced by Senator Pan (Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Gonzalez) (Coauthor: Senator Wiener)

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry)

February 13, 2019

An act to amend Sections 120370 and 120375 of, and to add Section 120372 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to public health.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 276, as amended, Pan. Immunizations: medical exemptions.

Existing law prohibits the governing authority of a school or other institution from admitting for attendance any pupil who fails to obtain required immunizations within the time limits prescribed by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law exempts from those requirements a pupil whose parents have filed with the governing authority a written statement by a licensed physician to the effect that immunization is not considered safe for that child, indicating the specific nature and probable duration of their medical condition or circumstances, including, but not limited to, family medical history.

This bill would instead require the State Department of Public Health, by July 1, 2020, to develop and make available for use by licensed physicians and surgeons a statewide standardized medical exemption request form, which, commencing January 1, 2021, would be the only

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medical exemption documentation that a governing authority may accept. The bill would require the State Public Health Officer or the public health officer's designee to approve or deny a medical exemption request, upon determining that the request provides sufficient medical evidence that the immunization is contraindicated or that a specific precaution regarding a particular immunization exists, based on guidelines of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The bill would specify the information to be included in the medical exemption form. The bill would, commencing January 1, 2021, require a physician and surgeon to inform a parent or guardian of the bill's requirements and to examine the child and submit a completed medical exemption request form to the department, as specified. The bill would require the State Public Health Officer or designee to review the completed exemption request form and notify the physician and surgeon of the approval or denial of the request. The bill would require the reason for denial of a request to be included in the notification, and would authorize the physician and surgeon to submit additional information to the department for further review for purposes of filing an appeal if an exemption request is denied.

This bill would require the department, by December 31, 2020, to create and maintain a database of approved medical exemption requests, and to make the database accessible to local health officers. The bill would require a copy of a medical exemption granted prior to the availability of the standardized form to be submitted to the department for inclusion in the database by December 31, 2021, 2020, in order for the medical exemption to remain valid after the statewide standardized form has been adopted. The bill would authorize the State Public Health Officer or a local public health officer to revoke a medical exemption if the State Public Health Officer or local public health officer determines that the medical exemption is fraudulent or inconsistent with applicable CDC guidelines. The bill would require the department, in consultation with local educational agencies and local public health officers, to develop a process for a parent or guardian to request a medical exemption and the department to approve or deny the request and communicate its decision to the school district and the parent or guardian, as specified. The bill would also make conforming changes to existing law.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 2

SECTION 1. Section 120370 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

- 120370. (a) (1) If the parent or guardian files with the governing authority a written statement by a licensed physician and surgeon to the effect that the physical condition of the child is such, or medical circumstances relating to the child are such, that immunization is not considered safe, indicating the specific nature and probable duration of the medical condition or circumstances, including, but not limited to, family medical history, for which the physician and surgeon does not recommend immunization, that child shall be exempt from the requirements of this chapter, except for Section 120380, and exempt from Sections 120400, 120405, 120410, and 120415 to the extent indicated by the physician and surgeon's statement.
- (2) Commencing January 1, 2021, an exemption issued before January 1, 2021, pursuant to this subdivision is valid only if the parent or guardian has complied with paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 120372.
- (b) If there is good cause to believe that a child has been exposed to a disease listed in subdivision (b) of Section 120335 and the child's documentary proof of immunization status does not show proof of immunization against that disease, that child may be temporarily excluded from the school or institution until the local health officer is satisfied that the child is no longer at risk of developing or transmitting the disease.
- SEC. 2. Section 120372 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:
- 120372. (a) (1) By July 1, 2020, the department shall develop and make available for use by licensed physicians and surgeons a statewide standardized medical exemption request form. Notwithstanding Section 120370, commencing January 1, 2021, it shall be the only medical exemption documentation that a governing authority may accept, except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c). A medical exemption request form shall be approved or denied only by the State Public Health Officer or the public health officer's designee, upon a determination that the request provides sufficient medical evidence that the immunization is contraindicated or there exists a specific precaution regarding

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a particular immunization, based on guidelines of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

- (2) At a minimum, the form shall require all of the following information:
- (A) The name, medical license number, and business address and telephone number, of the licensed physician and surgeon.
- (B) The name of the child for whom the exemption is sought and the name of the child's parent or guardian.
- (C) A statement certifying that the licensed physician and surgeon has personally examined the child.
- (D) A description of the medical reason for which the exemption is sought.
- (E) An authorization for the release of records related to the medical exemption by the physician and surgeon to the department and the California Medical Board.
- (b) (1) Commencing January 1, 2021, if a parent or guardian requests a licensed physician and surgeon to request a medical exemption for the parent's or guardian's child, the physician and surgeon shall inform the parent or guardian of the requirements of this section. If the parent or guardian consents, the physician and surgeon shall examine the child and submit a completed medical exemption request form to the department. A medical exemption request form may be submitted to the department at any time.
- (2) The State Public Health Officer or designee shall review the completed request form and provide the physician and surgeon with notification approving or denying the medical exemption request. If the medical exemption request is denied, the reason for the denial shall be included in the notification.
- (3) The denial of a request for a medical exemption may be appealed to the State Public Health Officer.
- (4) For purposes of filing an appeal, the physician and surgeon may submit additional information to the department within 30 days from the notification for further review by the State Public Health Officer or designee.
- (c) (1) By December 31, 2020, the department shall create and maintain a database of medical exemption requests approved pursuant to this section. The department shall make the information in the database accessible to local public health officers.

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(2) If a medical exemption has been authorized pursuant to Section 120370 prior to the adoption of the statewide standardized form, the parent or guardian shall submit, by December 31, 2020, a copy of that medical exemption to the department for inclusion in the database in order for the medical exemption to remain valid.

- (d) If the State Public Health Officer or a local public health officer determines that a medical exemption submitted to the department is fraudulent or inconsistent with applicable CDC guidelines, as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), the State Public Health Officer or local public health officer may revoke the medical exemption.
- (e) The department, in consultation with local educational agencies and local public health officers, shall develop a process for a parent or guardian to request a medical exemption and the department to expeditiously approve or deny the request and communicate its decision in a timely manner to the school district and the parent or guardian.
- (f) In administering this section, the department shall comply with all applicable state and federal privacy laws, including, but not limited to, the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 56) of Division 1 of the Civil Code), the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-191), and Sections 827, 5328, and 10850 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (g) This section does not require the department to review or approve any medical exemption that is granted by a physician and surgeon before January 1, 2021.
- SEC. 3. Section 120375 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 120375. (a) The governing authority of each school or institution included in Section 120335 shall require documentary proof of each entrant's immunization status. The governing authority shall record the immunizations of each new entrant in the entrant's permanent enrollment and scholarship record on a form provided by the department. The immunization record of each new entrant admitted conditionally shall be reviewed periodically by the governing authority to ensure that within the time periods designated by regulation of the department the entrant has been fully immunized against all of the diseases listed in

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1 Section 120335, and immunizations received after entry shall be 2 added to the pupil's immunization record.

- (b) The governing authority of each school or institution included in Section 120335 shall prohibit from further attendance any pupil admitted conditionally who failed to obtain the required immunizations within the time limits allowed in the regulations of the department until that pupil has been fully immunized against all of the diseases listed in Section 120335, unless the pupil is exempted under Section 120370 or 120372.
- (c) The governing authority shall file a written report on the immunization status of new entrants to the school or institution under their jurisdiction with the department and the local health department at times and on forms prescribed by the department. As provided in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 49076 of the Education Code, the local health department shall have access to the complete health information as it relates to immunization of each student in the schools or other institutions listed in Section 120335 in order to determine immunization deficiencies.
- (d) The governing authority shall cooperate with the county health officer in carrying out programs for the immunization of persons applying for admission to any school or institution under its jurisdiction. The governing board of any school district may use funds, property, and personnel of the district for that purpose. The governing authority of any school or other institution may permit any licensed physician or any qualified registered nurse to administer immunizing agents to any person seeking admission to any school or institution under its jurisdiction.

SB 377 (*McGuire*) Juveniles: psychotropic medications: medical records

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 11, 2019 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 1, 2019

SENATE BILL

No. 377

Introduced by Senator McGuire

February 20, 2019

An act to amend—Section 369.5 Sections 369.5 and 739.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to juveniles.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 377, as amended, McGuire. Dependents: Juveniles: psychotropic medications: medical records.

Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child has suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm or illness, or a parent or guardian fails to adequately supervise or protect the child, as specified. or ward of the court under certain circumstances. Existing law authorizes only a juvenile court judicial officer to make orders regarding the administration of psychotropic medications for a dependent child or a ward who has been removed from the physical custody of their parent. Existing law requires that court authorization for the administration of psychotropic medications to a child be based on a request from a physician, indicating the reasons for the request, a description of the child's diagnosis and behavior, the expected results of the medication, and a description of any side effects of the medication. Existing law requires, upon the approval or denial by the juvenile court judicial officer of a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication, the county child welfare agency, probation department, or other person or entity who submitted the SB 377 -2-

request to provide a copy of the court order approving or denying the request to the child's caregiver.

Existing law requires the Medical Board of California to review specified data provided by the State Department of Health Care Services and the State Department of Social Services regarding Medi-Cal physicians and their prescribing patterns of psychotropic medications and related services for dependents and wards of the juvenile court in order to determine if any potential violations of law or excessive prescribing of psychotropic medications inconsistent with the standard of care exist and, if warranted, to conduct an investigation.

This bill would, upon the approval by the juvenile court judicial officer of a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication, require the juvenile court judicial officer to also authorize the Medical Board of California to review the patient medical record of the child authorized to receive psychotropic medication. The bill would require the patient medical record to be limited to the diagnosis for the authorized prescription of psychotropic medication in order to ascertain whether there is excessive prescribing of psychotropic medication inconsistent with a specified standard of care.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 369.5 of the Welfare and Institutions
- Code is amended to read:
 369.5. (a) (1) If a child is adjudged a dependent child of the
- 4 court under Section 300 and the child has been removed from the
- 5 physical custody of the parent under Section 361, only a juvenile
- 6 court judicial officer shall have authority to make orders regarding
- the administration of psychotropic medications for that child. The juvenile court may issue a specific order delegating this authority
- 9 to a parent upon making findings on the record that the parent
- poses no danger to the child and has the capacity to authorize
- psychotropic medications. Court authorization for the
- administration of psychotropic medication shall be based on a
- 13 request from a physician, indicating the reasons for the request, a
- 14 description of the child's diagnosis and behavior, the expected
- 15 results of the medication, and a description of any side effects of
- 16 the medication.

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(2) (A) On or before July 1, 2016, the The Judicial Council shall amend and adopt rules of court and develop appropriate forms for the implementation of this section, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Care Services, and stakeholders, including, but not limited to, the County Welfare Directors Association of California, the County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California, the Chief Probation Officers of California, associations representing current and former foster children, caregivers, and children's attorneys. This effort shall be undertaken in coordination with the updates required under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 739.5.

(B) The rules of court and forms developed pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall address all of the following:

- (i) The child and their caregiver and court-appointed special advocate, if any, have an opportunity to provide input on the medications being prescribed.
- (ii) Information regarding the child's overall mental health assessment and treatment plan is provided to the court.
- (iii) Information regarding the rationale for the proposed medication, provided in the context of past and current treatment efforts, is provided to the court. This information shall include, but not be limited to, information on other pharmacological and nonpharmacological treatments that have been utilized and the child's response to those treatments, a discussion of symptoms not alleviated or ameliorated by other current or past treatment efforts, and an explanation of how the psychotropic medication being prescribed is expected to improve the child's symptoms.
- (iv) Guidance is provided to the court on how to evaluate the request for authorization, including how to proceed if information, otherwise required to be included in a request for authorization under this section, is not included in a request for authorization submitted to the court.
- (C) The rules of court and forms developed pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall include a process for periodic oversight by the court of orders regarding the administration of psychotropic medications that includes the caregiver's and child's observations regarding the effectiveness of the medication and side effects, information on medication management appointments and other followup appointments with medical practitioners, and information

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on the delivery of other mental health treatments that are a part of the child's overall treatment plan. The periodic oversight shall be facilitated by the county social worker, public health nurse, or other appropriate county staff. This oversight process shall be conducted in conjunction with other regularly scheduled court hearings and reports provided to the court by the county child welfare agency.

- (b) (1) In counties in which the county child welfare agency completes the request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication, the agency is encouraged to complete the request within three business days of receipt from the physician of the information necessary to fully complete the request.
- (2) This subdivision does not change current local practice or local court rules with respect to the preparation and submission of requests for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication.
- (c) (1) Within seven court days from receipt by the court of a completed request, the juvenile court judicial officer shall either approve or deny in writing a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication to the child, or shall, upon a request by the parent, the legal guardian, or the child's attorney, or upon its own motion, set the matter for hearing.
- (2) Notwithstanding Section 827 or any other law, upon the approval or denial by the juvenile court judicial officer of a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication, the county child welfare agency or other person or entity who submitted the request shall provide a copy of the court order approving or denying the request to the child's caregiver.
- (3) Upon the approval of a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication, the juvenile court judicial officer shall also authorize the Medical Board of California to review the patient medical record of the child authorized to receive psychotropic medication. The review of the patient medical record shall be limited to the diagnosis for the prescription authorized under paragraph (1) in order to ascertain whether there is excessive prescribing of psychotropic medication inconsistent with the standard of care described in Section 2245 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (d) Psychotropic medication or psychotropic drugs are those medications administered for the purpose of affecting the central

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nervous system to treat psychiatric disorders or illnesses. These medications include, but are not limited to, anxiolytic agents, antidepressants, mood stabilizers, antipsychotic medications, anti-Parkinson agents, hypnotics, medications for dementia, and psychostimulants.

- (e) This section does not supersede local court rules regarding a minor's right to participate in mental health decisions.
- (f) This section does not apply to nonminor dependents, as defined in subdivision (v) of Section 11400.
- SEC. 2. Section 739.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 739.5. (a) (1) If a minor who has been adjudged a ward of the court under Section 601 or 602 is removed from the physical custody of the parent under Section 726 and placed into foster care, as defined in Section 727.4, only a juvenile court judicial officer shall have authority to make orders regarding the administration of psychotropic medications for that minor. The juvenile court may issue a specific order delegating this authority to a parent upon making findings on the record that the parent poses no danger to the minor and has the capacity to authorize psychotropic medications. Court authorization administration of psychotropic medication shall be based on a request from a physician, indicating the reasons for the request, a description of the minor's diagnosis and behavior, the expected results of the medication, and a description of any side effects of the medication.
- (2) (A) On or before July 1, 2016, the The Judicial Council shall amend and adopt rules of court and develop appropriate forms for the implementation of this section, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services, the State Department of Health Care Services, and stakeholders, including, but not limited to, the County Welfare Directors Association of California, the County Behavioral Health Directors Association of California, the Chief Probation Officers of California, associations representing current and former foster children, caregivers, and minor's attorneys. This effort shall be undertaken in coordination with the updates required under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 369.5.
- (B) The rules of court and forms developed pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall address all of the following:

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(i) The minor and his or her the minor's caregiver and court-appointed special advocate, if any, have an opportunity to provide input on the medications being prescribed.

- (ii) Information regarding the minor's overall mental health assessment and treatment plan is provided to the court.
- (iii) Information regarding the rationale for the proposed medication, provided in the context of past and current treatment efforts, is provided to the court. This information shall include, but not be limited to, information on other pharmacological and nonpharmacological treatments that have been utilized and the minor's response to those treatments, a discussion of symptoms not alleviated or ameliorated by other current or past treatment efforts, and an explanation of how the psychotropic medication being prescribed is expected to improve the minor's symptoms.
- (iv) Guidance is provided to the court on how to evaluate the request for authorization, including how to proceed if information, otherwise required to be included in a request for authorization under this section, is not included in a request for authorization submitted to the court.
- (C) The rules of court and forms developed pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall include a process for periodic oversight by the court of orders regarding the administration of psychotropic medications that includes the caregiver's and minor's observations regarding the effectiveness of the medication and side effects, information on medication management appointments and other followup appointments with medical practitioners, and information on the delivery of other mental health treatments that are a part of the minor's overall treatment plan. This oversight process shall be conducted in conjunction with other regularly scheduled court hearings and reports provided to the court by the county probation agency.
- (b) (1) The agency that completes the request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication is encouraged to complete the request within three business days of receipt from the physician of the information necessary to fully complete the request.
- (2) Nothing in this subdivision is intended to change current local practice or local court rules with respect to the preparation and submission of requests for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication.

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(c) (1) Within seven court days from receipt by the court of a completed request, the juvenile court judicial officer shall either approve or deny in writing a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication to the minor, or shall, upon a request by the parent, the legal guardian, or the minor's attorney, or upon its own motion, set the matter for hearing.

- (2) Notwithstanding Section 827 or any other law, upon the approval or denial by the juvenile court judicial officer of a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication, the county probation agency or other person or entity who submitted the request shall provide a copy of the court order approving or denying the request to the minor's caregiver.
- (3) Upon the approval of a request for authorization for the administration of psychotropic medication, the juvenile court judicial officer shall also authorize the Medical Board of California to review the patient medical record of the child authorized to receive psychotropic medication. The review of the patient medical record shall be limited to the diagnosis for the prescription authorized under paragraph (1) in order to ascertain whether there is excessive prescribing of psychotropic medication inconsistent with the standard of care described in Section 2245 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (d) Psychotropic medication or psychotropic drugs are those medications administered for the purpose of affecting the central nervous system to treat psychiatric disorders or illnesses. These medications include, but are not limited to, anxiolytic agents, antidepressants, mood stabilizers, antipsychotic medications, anti-Parkinson agents, hypnotics, medications for dementia, and psychostimulants.
- (e) Nothing in this section is intended to supersede local court rules regarding a minor's right to participate in mental health decisions.
- (f) This section does not apply to nonminor dependents, as defined in subdivision (v) of Section 11400.

SB 425 (*Hill*) Health care practitioners: licensee's file: probationary physician's and surgeon's certificate: unprofessional conduct

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 21, 2019 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 30, 2019 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 11, 2019

SENATE BILL

No. 425

Introduced by Senator Hill

February 21, 2019

An act to amend Sections 800, 2221, and 2234 of, and to add Section 805.8 to, the Business and Profession Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 425, as amended, Hill. Health care practitioners: licensee's file: probationary physician's and surgeon's certificate: unprofessional conduct.

Existing law requires the Medical Board of California and specified other boards responsible for the licensure, regulation, and discipline of health care practitioners to separately create and maintain a central file of the names of all persons who hold a license, certificate, or similar authority from that board, including prescribed historical information for each licensee. Existing law makes the contents of any central file that are not public records confidential, except that the licensee or their counsel or a representative are authorized to inspect and have copies made of the licensee's complete file other than the disclosure of the identity of an information source. Existing law authorizes a board to protect an information source by providing a copy of the material with only those deletions necessary to protect the identity of the source or by providing a comprehensive summary of the substance of the material.

This bill would delete the specification that the summary be comprehensive.

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Existing law establishes a peer review process for certain healing arts licentiates, as defined, and requires the chief of staff of a medical or professional staff or other chief executive officer, medical director, or administrator of any peer review body and the chief executive officer or administrator of any licensed health care facility or clinic to report specified information, including the denial or revocation of staff privileges, as defined, for a medical disciplinary cause or reason, within 15 days of the denial or revocation to the relevant state licensing agency. Existing law makes a violation of this reporting requirement punishable by a civil fine.

This bill would require any health-facility or clinic care facility, as defined, or other entity that makes any arrangement under which a healing arts licensee is allowed to practice or provide care for patients to report any allegation of sexual abuse or sexual-misconduct misconduct, as defined, made against a healing arts licensee by a patient, if the patient makes the allegation in writing, to the relevant state licensing agency within 15 days of receiving the written allegation and would require the relevant agency to investigate the circumstances underlying a received report. The bill would also require an employee or healing arts licensee that works in a health facility or clinic or other entity with knowledge of any allegation of sexual abuse or sexual misconduct by a healing arts licensee to report to the relevant state agency having jurisdiction over the healing arts licensee and the administration of the health facility or clinic or other entity within 15 days of knowing about the allegation of sexual abuse or sexual misconduct. The bill would make a willful failure to file the report by a health *care* facility or elinie or other entity punishable by a civil fine not to exceed \$100,000 per violation and any other failure to make that report punishable by a civil fine not to exceed \$50,000 per violation, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a person, including an employee or individual contracted or subcontracted to provide health care services, a health facility or clinic care facility, or other entity from incurring civil or criminal liability as a result of making a report if made in good faith.

The Medical Practice Act establishes the Medical Board of California for the licensure, regulation, and discipline of physicians and surgeons.

The act authorizes the board to deny a physician's and surgeon's certificate to an applicant guilty of unprofessional conduct or of any cause that would subject a licensee to revocation or suspension of their license. The act authorizes the board in its sole discretion to issue a

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probationary physician's and surgeon's certificate to an applicant subject to terms and conditions.

This bill would require the board to disclose a probationary physician's and surgeon's certificate and the operative statement of issues to an inquiring member of the public and to post the certificate and statement on the board's internet website for 10 years from issuance.

The act requires the board to take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct and provides that unprofessional conduct includes the repeated failure by a certificate holder who is the subject of an investigation by the board, in the absence of good cause, to attend and participate in an interview by the board.

This bill would delete the condition that the failure to attend and participate in an interview by the board be repeated. The bill would also delete an obsolete provision.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 800 of the Business and Professions Code
- 2 is amended to read:
- 3 800. (a) The Medical Board of California, the Podiatric
- 4 Medical Board of California, the Board of Psychology, the Dental
- Board of California, the Dental Hygiene Board of California, the
- Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the State Board of
- Chiropractic Examiners, the Board of Registered Nursing, the
- 8 Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the
- State of California, the State Board of Optometry, the Veterinary
- 10 Medical Board, the Board of Behavioral Sciences, the Physical
- 11 Therapy Board of California, the California State Board of
- 12 Pharmacy, the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and
- 13 Hearing Aid Dispensers Board, the California Board of
- 14
- Occupational Therapy, the Acupuncture Board, and the Physician 15 Assistant Board shall each separately create and maintain a central
- file of the names of all persons who hold a license, certificate, or
- 16
- 17 similar authority from that board. Each central file shall be created
- 18 and maintained to provide an individual historical record for each
- 19 licensee with respect to the following information:

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(1) Any conviction of a crime in this or any other state that constitutes unprofessional conduct pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 803.

- (2) Any judgment or settlement requiring the licensee or the licensee's insurer to pay any amount of damages in excess of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for any claim that injury or death was proximately caused by the licensee's negligence, error or omission in practice, or by rendering unauthorized professional services, pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 801 or 802.
- (3) Any public complaints for which provision is made pursuant to subdivision (b).
- (4) Disciplinary information reported pursuant to Section 805, including any additional exculpatory or explanatory statements submitted by the licentiate pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 805. If a court finds, in a final judgment, that the peer review resulting in the 805 report was conducted in bad faith and the licensee who is the subject of the report notifies the board of that finding, the board shall include that finding in the central file. For purposes of this paragraph, "peer review" has the same meaning as defined in Section 805.
- (5) Information reported pursuant to Section 805.01, including any explanatory or exculpatory information submitted by the licensee pursuant to subdivision (b) of that section.
- (b) (1) Each board shall prescribe and promulgate forms on which members of the public and other licensees or certificate holders may file written complaints to the board alleging any act of misconduct in, or connected with, the performance of professional services by the licensee.
- (2) If a board, or division thereof, a committee, or a panel has failed to act upon a complaint or report within five years, or has found that the complaint or report is without merit, the central file shall be purged of information relating to the complaint or report.
- (3) Notwithstanding this subdivision, the Board of Psychology, the Board of Behavioral Sciences, and the Respiratory Care Board of California shall maintain complaints or reports as long as each board deems necessary.
- (c) (1) The contents of any central file that are not public records under any other provision of law shall be confidential except that the licensee involved, or the licensee's counsel or representative, may inspect and have copies made of the licensee's

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complete file except for the provision that may disclose the identity of an information source. For the purposes of this section, a board may protect an information source by providing a copy of the material with only those deletions necessary to protect the identity of the source or by providing a summary of the substance of the material. Whichever method is used, the board shall ensure that full disclosure is made to the subject of any personal information that could reasonably in any way reflect or convey anything detrimental, disparaging, or threatening to a licensee's reputation, rights, benefits, privileges, or qualifications, or be used by a board to make a determination that would affect a licensee's rights, benefits, privileges, or qualifications. The information required to be disclosed pursuant to Section 803.1 shall not be considered among the contents of a central file for the purposes of this subdivision.

(2) The licensee may, but is not required to, submit any additional exculpatory or explanatory statement or other information that the board shall include in the central file.

- (3) Each board may permit any law enforcement or regulatory agency when required for an investigation of unlawful activity or for licensing, certification, or regulatory purposes to inspect and have copies made of that licensee's file, unless the disclosure is otherwise prohibited by law.
- (4) These disclosures shall effect no change in the confidential status of these records.
- SEC. 2. Section 805.8 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:
- 805.8. (a) As used in this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
- (1) "Agency" means the relevant state licensing agency with regulatory jurisdiction over a healing arts licensee listed in paragraph (2).
- (2) "Healing arts licensee" or "licensee" means a licensee licensed under Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) or any initiative act referred to in that division. "Healing arts licensee" or "licensee" also includes a person authorized to practice medicine pursuant to Sections 2064.5, 2113, and 2168.
- (3) "Health care facility" means a clinic or health facility licensed or exempt from licensure pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200) of the Health and Safety Code.

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1 (3)

- (4) "Other entity" includes, but is not limited to, a postsecondary educational institution as defined in Section 66261.5 of the Education Code.
- (5) "Sexual misconduct" means inappropriate contact or communication of a sexual nature.
- (b) A health *care* facility—or clinic or other entity that makes any arrangement under which a healing arts licensee is allowed to practice or provide care for patients shall file a report of any allegation of sexual abuse or sexual misconduct made against a healing arts licensee *by a patient, if the patient makes the allegation in writing*, to the agency within 15 days of receiving the *written* allegation of sexual abuse or sexual misconduct. An arrangement under which a licensee is allowed to practice or provide care for patients includes, but is not limited to, full staff privileges, active staff privileges, limited staff privileges, auxiliary staff privileges, provisional staff privileges, temporary staff privileges, courtesy staff privileges, locum tenens arrangements, and contractual arrangements to provide professional services, including, but not limited to, arrangements to provide outpatient services.
- (e) An employee or a healing arts licensee that works in any health facility or clinic or other entity that subdivision (b) applies to who has knowledge of any allegation of sexual abuse or sexual misconduct by a healing arts licensee shall file a report with the agency that has regulatory jurisdiction over the healing arts licensee and the administration of the health facility or clinic or other entity within 15 days of knowing about the allegation of sexual abuse or sexual misconduct.

(d)

(c) A willful failure to file the report described in subdivision (b) shall be punishable by a fine fine, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per-violation. violation, that shall be paid by the health care facility or other entity subject to subdivision (b). The fine may be imposed in any civil or administrative action or proceeding brought by or on behalf of any agency having regulatory jurisdiction over the licensee regarding whom the report was or should have been filed. If the person who is designated or otherwise required to file the report under this section is a licensed physician and surgeon, the action or proceeding shall be brought by the Medical Board of California. If the person who is designated

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or otherwise required to file the report required under this section is a licensed doctor of podiatric medicine, the action or proceeding shall be brought by the Podiatric Medical Board of California. The fine shall be paid to that agency, but not expended until appropriated by the Legislature. A violation of this subdivision may constitute unprofessional conduct by the licensee. A person who is alleged to have violated this subdivision may assert any defense available at law. As used in this subdivision, "willful" means a voluntary and intentional violation of a known legal duty. (e)

(d) Except as provided in subdivision (d), (c), any failure to file the report described in subdivision (b) shall be punishable by a fine fine, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per violation, violation, that shall be paid by the health care facility or other entity subject to subdivision (b). The fine may be imposed in any civil or administrative action or proceeding brought by or on behalf of any agency having regulatory jurisdiction over the person regarding whom the report was or should have been filed. If the person who is designated or otherwise required to file the report required under this section is a licensed physician and surgeon, the action or proceeding shall be brought by the Medical Board of California. If the person who is designated or otherwise required to file the report required under this section is a licensed doctor of podiatric medicine, the action or proceeding shall be brought by the Podiatric Medical Board of California. The fine shall be paid to that agency, but not expended until appropriated by the Legislature. The amount of the fine imposed, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per violation, shall be proportional to the severity of the failure to report and shall differ based upon written findings, including whether the failure to file caused harm to a patient or created a risk to patient safety; whether any person who is designated or otherwise required by law to file the report required under this section exercised due diligence despite the failure to file or whether the person knew or should have known that a report required under this section would not be filed; and whether there has been a prior failure to file a report required under this section. The amount of the fine imposed may also differ based on whether a health care facility or clinic is a small or rural hospital as defined in Section 124840 of the Health and Safety Code.

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(e) A person, including an employee or individual contracted or subcontracted to provide health care services, a health-facility or clinic, care facility, or other entity shall not incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of making a report required by this section if made in good faith.

(g)

- (f) The agency shall investigate the circumstances underlying a report received pursuant to this section.
- SEC. 3. Section 2221 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2221. (a) The board may deny a physician's and surgeon's certificate to an applicant guilty of unprofessional conduct or of any cause that would subject a licensee to revocation or suspension of their license. The board, in its sole discretion, may issue a probationary physician's and surgeon's certificate to an applicant subject to terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, any of the following conditions of probation:
- (1) Practice limited to a supervised, structured environment where the licensee's activities shall be supervised by another physician and surgeon.
- (2) Total or partial restrictions on drug prescribing privileges for controlled substances.
 - (3) Continuing medical or psychiatric treatment.
 - (4) Ongoing participation in a specified rehabilitation program.
- (5) Enrollment and successful completion of a clinical training program.
 - (6) Abstention from the use of alcohol or drugs.
- (7) Restrictions against engaging in certain types of medical practice.
 - (8) Compliance with all provisions of this chapter.
 - (9) Payment of the cost of probation monitoring.
- (b) The board may modify or terminate the terms and conditions imposed on the probationary certificate upon receipt of a petition from the licensee. The board may assign the petition to an administrative law judge designated in Section 11371 of the Government Code. After a hearing on the petition, the administrative law judge shall provide a proposed decision to the board.
- (c) The board shall deny a physician's and surgeon's certificate
 to an applicant who is required to register pursuant to Section 290

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of the Penal Code. This subdivision does not apply to an applicant who is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code solely because of a misdemeanor conviction under Section 314 of the Penal Code.

- (d) An applicant shall not be eligible to reapply for a physician's and surgeon's certificate for a minimum of three years from the effective date of the denial of their application, except that the board, in its discretion and for good cause demonstrated, may permit reapplication after not less than one year has elapsed from the effective date of the denial.
- (e) The board shall disclose a probationary physician's and surgeon's certificate issued pursuant to this section and the operative statement of issues to an inquiring member of the public and shall post the certificate and statement on the board's internet website for 10 years from issuance.
- SEC. 4. Section 2234 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 2234. The board shall take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct. In addition to other provisions of this article, unprofessional conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:
- (a) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate any provision of this chapter.
 - (b) Gross negligence.

- (c) Repeated negligent acts. To be repeated, there must be two or more negligent acts or omissions. An initial negligent act or omission followed by a separate and distinct departure from the applicable standard of care shall constitute repeated negligent acts.
- (1) An initial negligent diagnosis followed by an act or omission medically appropriate for that negligent diagnosis of the patient shall constitute a single negligent act.
- (2) When the standard of care requires a change in the diagnosis, act, or omission that constitutes the negligent act described in paragraph (1), including, but not limited to, a reevaluation of the diagnosis or a change in treatment, and the licensee's conduct departs from the applicable standard of care, each departure constitutes a separate and distinct breach of the standard of care.
 - (d) Incompetence.

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(e) The commission of any act involving dishonesty or corruption that is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a physician and surgeon.

- (f) Any action or conduct that would have warranted the denial of a certificate.
- (g) The failure by a certificate holder, in the absence of good cause, to attend and participate in an interview by the board. This subdivision shall only apply to a certificate holder who is the subject of an investigation by the board.

SB 697 (*Caballero*) Physicians assistants: practice agreement: supervision

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 24, 2019 AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 10, 2019

SENATE BILL

No. 697

Introduced by Senator Caballero

(Coauthor: Assembly Member Friedman)

February 22, 2019

An act to amend Sections 3500, 3501, 3502, 3502.1, 3502.3, 3509, 3516, 3518, 3527, and 3528, of, and to repeal Sections 3516.5, 3521, and 3522 of, the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 697, as amended, Caballero. Physician assistants: practice agreement: supervision.

The Physician Assistant Practice Act provides for licensure and regulation of physician assistants by the Physician Assistant Board, which is within the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California. The act authorizes a physician assistant to perform medical services as set forth by regulations and the act and when those services are rendered under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon. The act requires the Physician Assistant Board to, among other things, make recommendations to the Medical Board of California concerning the formulation of guidelines for the consideration and approval of applications by licensed physicians to supervise physician assistants. The act prohibits a physician and surgeon from supervising more than 4 physician assistants at any one time. The act requires the medical record to identify the physician assistant. The act requires the supervising physician and surgeon to be physically available to the physician

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assistant for consultation when that assistance is rendered. The act requires the physician assistant and the supervising physician and surgeon to establish written guidelines for adequate supervision, and authorizes the supervising physician and surgeon to satisfy this requirement by adopting protocols for some or all of the tasks performed by the physician assistant, as provided. The act additionally authorizes a delegation of services agreement to authorize a physician assistant to order durable medical equipment, to approve, sign, modify, or add to a plan of treatment or plan of care for individuals receiving home health services or personal care services, or to certify disability, as provided.

This bill would remove the requirement that the Physician Assistant Board make recommendations to the Medical Board of California concerning the formulation of guidelines for the consideration and approval of applications by licensed physicians and surgeons to supervise physician assistants. The bill, except as described below, would remove the limit on the number of physician assistants that a physician and surgeon may supervise. The bill would remove the requirements that the medical record identify the responsible supervising physician and surgeon and that those written guidelines for adequate supervision be established. The bill would instead authorize a physician assistant to perform various medical services if certain requirements are met including that the medical services are rendered pursuant to-a signed delegation of services agreement or a practice agreement, as defined, and the physician assistant is competent to perform the medical services. The bill would also require a practice agreement between a physician assistant and a physician and surgeon to meet specified requirements.

The act authorizes a physician assistant, under the supervision of a physician and surgeon, to administer or provide medication to a patient, or transmit orally, or in writing on a patient's record or in a drug order, an order to a person who may lawfully furnish the medication or medical device.

This bill would instead authorize a physician assistant to furnish or order a drug or device subject to specified supervision. Specifically, the bill would prohibit a physician and surgeon from supervising more than 6 physician assistants for purposes of the provisions relating to physician assistants furnishing or ordering drugs or devices.

The act defines various terms for its purposes.

This bill would revise and change the definitions as applicable to carry out the bill's provisions. The bill would provide that any reference

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to "delegation of services agreement" in any other law means "practice agreement," as defined by the bill, and that "supervision" does not require the supervising physician and surgeon to be physically present. The bill would also make various conforming changes.

The act makes a violation of specified provisions punishable as a misdemeanor.

By revising and recasting the provisions of the act, the bill would change the definition of that crime and would, therefore, result in a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- SECTION 1. Section 3500 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 3 3500. In its concern with the growing shortage and geographic maldistribution of health care services in California, the Legislature intends to establish in this chapter a framework for another category
- 6 of health manneyer the physician assistant
- of health manpower—the physician assistant.
- The purpose of this chapter is to encourage the effective utilization of the skills of physicians and surgeons, and physicians and surgeons and podiatrists practicing in the same medical group practice, by enabling them to work with qualified physician
- 11 assistants to provide quality care.
- This chapter is established to encourage the coordinated care between physician assistants, physicians and surgeons, podiatrists,
- 14 and other qualified health care providers practicing in the same
- 15 medical group, and to provide health care services. It is also the
- 16 purpose of this chapter to allow for innovative development of
- 17 programs for the education, training, and utilization of physician
- 18 assistants.
- 19 SEC. 2. Section 3501 of the Business and Professions Code is 20 amended to read:
- 21 3501. As used in this chapter:

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(a) "Board" means the Physician Assistant Board.

- (b) "Approved program" means a program for the education of physician assistants that has been formally approved by the board.
- (c) "Trainee" means a person who is currently enrolled in an approved program.
- (d) "Physician assistant" or "PA" means a person who meets the requirements of this chapter and is licensed by the board.
- (e) "Supervising physician" or "supervising physician and surgeon" means a physician and surgeon licensed by the Medical Board of California or by the Osteopathic Medical Board of California who supervises one or more physician assistants, who possesses a current valid license to practice medicine, and who is not currently on disciplinary probation prohibiting the employment or supervision of a physician assistant.
- (f) "Supervision" means that a licensed physician and surgeon oversees the activities of, and accepts responsibility for, the medical services rendered by a physician assistant. Supervision shall not be construed to require the physical presence of the physician and surgeon.
- (g) "Regulations" means the rules and regulations as set forth in Chapter 13.8 (commencing with Section 1399.500) of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (h) "Routine visual screening" means noninvasive nonpharmacological simple testing for visual acuity, visual field defects, color blindness, and depth perception.
- (i) "Program manager" means the staff manager of the diversion program, as designated by the executive officer of the board. The program manager shall have background experience in dealing with substance abuse issues.
- (j) "Organized health care system" includes a licensed clinic as described in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1200) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, an outpatient setting as described in Chapter 1.3 (commencing with Section 1248) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, a health facility as described in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, a county medical facility as described in Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 1440) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, an accountable care organization, a home health agency, a physician's-officer, office, a professional medical corporation, a medical partnership, a

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medical foundation, and any other organized entity that lawfully provides medical services.

- (k) "Practice agreement" means the writing, developed through collaboration among one or more physicians and surgeons, one or more physician assistants, and, if applicable, administrators of an organized health care system, that outlines the medical services the physician assistant is authorized to perform and that grants approval for physicians and surgeons on the staff of an organized health care system to supervise one or more physician assistants in the organized health care system. Any reference to a delegation of services agreement relating to physician assistants in any other law shall have the same meaning as a practice agreement.
- (*l*) "Other specified medical services" means tests or examinations performed or ordered by a PA practicing in compliance with this chapter or regulations of the board or the Medical Board of California promulgated under this chapter.
- SEC. 3. Section 3502 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 3502. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a PA may perform those medical services as set forth by the regulations to be adopted under this chapter if the following requirements are met:
- (1) The PA renders the services under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon who is not subject to a disciplinary condition imposed by the Medical Board of California or by the Osteopathic Medical Board prohibiting that supervision or prohibiting the employment of a physician assistant.
- (2) The PA renders the services pursuant to a delegation of services agreement or a practice agreement that meets the requirements of Section 3502.3.
 - (3) The PA is competent to perform the services.
- (4) The PA's education, training, and experience have prepared the PA to render the services.
- (b) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a physician assistant performing medical services under the supervision of a physician and surgeon may assist a doctor of podiatric medicine who is a partner, shareholder, or employee in the same medical group as the supervising physician and surgeon. A physician assistant who assists a doctor of podiatric medicine pursuant to this subdivision shall do so only according to patient-specific orders from a supervising physician and surgeon.

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(2) A supervising physician and surgeon shall be available to the physician assistant for consultation when assistance is rendered pursuant to this subdivision. A physician assistant assisting a doctor of podiatric medicine shall be limited to performing those duties included within the scope of practice of a doctor of podiatric medicine.

- (c) This section shall not be construed to Nothing in statute or regulations shall require that a physician and surgeon review or countersign a medical record of a patient treated by a physician assistant, unless required by the practice agreement. The board may, as a condition of probation of a licensee, require the review or countersignature of records of patients treated by a physician assistant for a specified duration.
- (d) This chapter does not authorize the performance of medical services in any of the following areas:
- (1) The determination of the refractive states of the human eye, or the fitting or adaptation of lenses or frames for the aid thereof.
- (2) The prescribing or directing the use of, or using, any optical device in connection with ocular exercises, visual training, or orthoptics.
- (3) The prescribing of contact lenses for, or the fitting or adaptation of contact lenses to, the human eye.
- (4) The practice of dentistry or dental hygiene or the work of a dental auxiliary as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1600).
- (e) This section shall not be construed in a manner that shall preclude the performance of routine visual screening as defined in Section 3501.
- SEC. 4. Section 3502.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 3502.1. In addition to the medical services authorized in the regulations adopted pursuant to Section 3502, and except as prohibited by Section 3502, a PA may furnish or order a drug or device subject to *all of* the following:
- (a) The PA shall furnish or order a drug or device in accordance with the practice agreement and consistent with the PA's educational preparation or for which clinical competency has been established and maintained.
- 39 (b) (1) A practice agreement authorizing a PA to order or 40 furnish a drug or device shall specify which PAs may furnish or

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order a drug or device, which drugs or devices may be furnished or ordered, under what circumstances, the extent of physician and surgeon supervision, the method of periodic review of the PA's competence, including peer review, and review of the practice agreement.

- (2) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), if the practice agreement authorizes the PA to furnish a Schedule II controlled substance, the practice agreement shall address the diagnosis of the illness, injury, or condition for which the PA may furnish the Schedule II controlled substance.
- (c) The PA shall furnish or order drugs or devices under physician and surgeon supervision. This subdivision shall not be construed to require the physical presence of the physician and surgeon, but does require the following:
- (1) Adherence to adequate supervision agreed to in the practice agreement.
- (2) The physician and surgeon be available by telephone or other electronic communication method at the time the PA examines the patient.
- (d) For purposes of this section, a physician and surgeon shall not supervise more than six PAs at one time.
- (e) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the PA may furnish or order only those Schedule II through Schedule V controlled substances under the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code) that have been agreed upon and specified in the practice agreement.
- (2) The PA may furnish or order Schedule II or III controlled substances, as defined in Sections 11055 and 11056, respectively, of the Health and Safety Code, in accordance with a patient-specific protocol the practice agreement or a patient-specific order approved by the treating or supervising physician. A copy of the section of the PA's practice agreement relating to controlled substances shall be provided, upon request, to any licensed pharmacist who dispenses drugs or devices, when there is uncertainty about the PA furnishing the order.
- (f) (1) The PA has satisfactorily completed a course in pharmacology covering the drugs or devices to be furnished or ordered under this section or has completed a program for

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instruction of PAs that meet the requirements of Section 1399.530 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.

- (2) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a A physician and surgeon through a practice agreement may determine the extent of supervision necessary pursuant to this section in the furnishing or ordering of drugs and devices.
- (3) PAs who hold an active license, who are authorized through a practice agreement to furnish Schedule II controlled substances, and who are registered with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, shall complete, as part of their continuing education requirements, a course including Schedule II controlled substances, and the risks of addiction associated with their use, based on the standards developed by the board. The board shall establish the requirements for satisfactory completion of this subdivision. Evidence of completion of a course meeting the standards, including pharmacological content, established in Section 1399.610 and 1399.612 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this Section.
 - (g) For purposes of this section:
 - (1) "Furnishing" or "ordering" shall include the following:
- (A) Ordering a drug or device in accordance with the practice agreement.
- (B) Transmitting an order of a supervising physician and surgeon.
 - (C) Dispensing a medication pursuant to Section 4170.
- (2) "Drug order" or "order" means an order for medication that is dispensed to or for an ultimate user, issued by a PA as an individual practitioner, within the meaning of Section 1306.02 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other law, (1) a drug order issued pursuant to this section shall be treated in the same manner as a prescription of—the *a* supervising physician; (2) all references to "prescription" in this code and the Health and Safety Code shall include drug orders issued by physician assistants; and (3) the signature of a PA on a drug order issued in accordance with this section shall be deemed to be the signature of a—prescriber. prescriber for purposes of this code and the Health and Safety Code.

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SEC. 5. Section 3502.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 3502.3. (a) (1) A practice agreement shall-include, but is not limited to, include provisions that address the following:
- (A) The types of medical services a physician assistant is authorized to perform and how the services are performed.
- (B) Policies and procedures to ensure adequate supervision of the physician assistant, including but not limited to, appropriate communication, availability, consultations, and referrals between a physician and surgeon and the physician assistant in the provision of medical services.
- (C) The methods for the continuing evaluation of the competency and qualifications of the physician assistant.
- (D) The furnishing or ordering of drugs or devices by a physician assistant pursuant to Section 3502.1.
- (E) Any additional provisions agreed to by the physician assistant and physician and surgeon or organized health care system.
- (2) A practice agreement shall be signed by both of the following:
 - (A) The physician assistant.

- (B) One or more physicians and surgeons or a physician and surgeon who is authorized to approve the practice agreement on behalf of the staff of the physicians and surgeons on the staff of an organized health care system.
- (3) For purposes of the act adding this subdivision, a A delegation of services agreement in effect prior to January 1, 2020, shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this subdivision.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require approval of a practice agreement by the board.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other law, in addition to any other practices that meet the general criteria set forth in this chapter or regulations adopted by the board or the Medical Board of California for inclusion in a practice agreement, California, a practice agreement may authorize a PA to do any of the following:
- (1) Order durable medical equipment, subject to any limitations set forth in Section 3502 or the practice agreement. Notwithstanding that authority, nothing in this paragraph shall operate to limit the ability of a third-party payer to require prior approval.

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(2) For individuals receiving home health services or personal care services, after consultation with a supervising physician and surgeon, approve, sign, modify, or add to a plan of treatment or plan of care.

- (3) After performance of a physical examination by the PA under the supervision of a physician and surgeon consistent with this chapter, certify disability pursuant to Section 2708 of the Unemployment Insurance Code. The Employment Development Department shall implement this paragraph on or before January 1, 2017.
- (c) This section shall not be construed to affect the validity of any practice agreement in effect prior to the effective date of this section or those adopted subsequent to the effective date of this section.
- SEC. 6. Section 3509 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
 - 3509. It shall be the duty of the board to:
- (a) Establish standards and issue licenses of approval for programs for the education and training of physician assistants.
- (b) Make recommendations to the Medical Board of California concerning the scope of practice for physician assistants.
- (c) Make recommendations to the Medical Board of California concerning the formulation of guidelines for the consideration of applications by licensed physicians to supervise physician assistants and approval of such applications.

(d)

(c) Require the examination of applicants for licensure as a physician assistant who meet the requirements of this chapter.

SEC. 6.

- SEC. 7. Section 3516 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 3516. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a physician assistant licensed by the board shall be eligible for employment or supervision by a physician and surgeon who is not subject to a disciplinary condition imposed by the Medical Board of California prohibiting that employment or supervision.
- (b) The Medical Board of California may restrict a physician and surgeon to supervising specific types of physician assistants including, but not limited to, restricting a physician and surgeon

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- from supervising physician assistants outside of the field of 2 specialty of the physician and surgeon.
- 3 SEC. 7.
- 4 SEC. 8. Section 3516.5 of the Business and Professions Code 5 is repealed.
 - **SEC. 8.**

- 7 SEC. 9. Section 3518 of the Business and Professions Code is 8 amended to read:
- 3518. The board shall keep a current register for licensed PAs, 10 by specialty if applicable. The register shall show the name of each licensee, the licensee's last known address of record, and the date 11 12 of the licensee's licensure. Any interested person is entitled to
- 13 obtain a copy of the register in accordance with the Information
- 14 Practices Act of 1977 (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1798)
- of Title 1.8 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code) upon 15
- application to the board together with a sum as may be fixed by 16
- 17 the board, which amount shall not exceed the cost of this list so 18 furnished.
- 19 SEC. 9.
- 20 SEC. 10. Section 3521 of the Business and Professions Code 21 is repealed.
- 22 SEC. 10.
- 23 SEC. 11. Section 3522 of the Business and Professions Code
- 24 is repealed.
- 25 SEC. 11.
- 26 SEC. 12. Section 3527 of the Business and Professions Code 27 is amended to read:
- 28 3527. (a) The board may order the denial of an application 29 for, or the issuance subject to terms and conditions of, or the 30 suspension or revocation of, or the imposition of probationary 31 conditions upon a PA license after a hearing as required in Section 32 3528 for unprofessional conduct that includes, but is not limited 33 to, a violation of this chapter, a violation of the Medical Practice Act, or a violation of the regulations adopted by the board or the
- 34 35 Medical Board of California.
- (b) The board may order the denial of an application for, or the 36 37 suspension or revocation of, or the imposition of probationary 38 conditions upon, an approved program after a hearing as required
- 39 in Section 3528 for a violation of this chapter or the regulations
- 40 adopted pursuant thereto.

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(c) The Medical Board of California may order the imposition of probationary conditions upon a physician and surgeon's authority to supervise a PA, after a hearing as required in Section 3528, for unprofessional conduct, which includes, but is not limited to, a violation of this chapter, a violation of the Medical Practice Act, or a violation of the regulations adopted by the board or the Medical Board of California.

(d) The board may order the denial of an application for, or the suspension or revocation of, or the imposition of probationary conditions upon, a PA license, after a hearing as required in Section 3528 for unprofessional conduct that includes, except for good cause, the knowing failure of a licensee to protect patients by failing to follow infection control guidelines of the board, thereby risking transmission of bloodborne infectious diseases from licensee to patient, from patient to patient, and from patient to licensee. In administering this subdivision, the board shall consider referencing the standards, regulations, and guidelines of the State Department of Public Health developed pursuant to Section 1250.11 of the Health and Safety Code and the standards, regulations, and guidelines pursuant to the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 (Part 1 (commencing with Section 6300) of Division 5 of the Labor Code) for preventing the transmission of HIV, hepatitis B, and other bloodborne pathogens in health care settings. As necessary, the board shall consult with the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board, the Podiatric Medical Board of California, the Dental Board of California, the Board of Registered Nursing, and the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of California to encourage appropriate consistency in the implementation of this subdivision.

The board shall seek to ensure that licensees are informed of the responsibility of licensees and others to follow infection control guidelines, and of the most recent scientifically recognized safeguards for minimizing the risk of transmission of blood-borne infectious diseases.

- (e) The board may order the licensee to pay the costs of monitoring the probationary conditions imposed on the license.
- (f) The expiration, cancellation, forfeiture, or suspension of a PA license by operation of law or by order or decision of the board or a court of law, the placement of a license on a retired status, or

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the voluntary surrender of a license by a licensee shall not deprive the board of jurisdiction to commence or proceed with any investigation of, or action or disciplinary proceeding against, the licensee or to render a decision suspending or revoking the license. SEC. 12.

SEC. 13. Section 3528 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3528. Any proceedings involving the denial, suspension, or revocation of the application for licensure or the license of a PA or the application for approval or the approval of an approved program under this chapter shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

SEC. 13.

SEC. 14. The provisions of this measure are severable. If any provision of this measure or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

SEC. 14.

SEC. 15. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution.

Osteopathic Medical Board

Future Agenda Items

Agenda Item	Requestor

Tab 6

Osteopathic Medical Board Future Meeting Dates

Date	Place	Time
Thursday September 5, 2019	Sacramento, CA	10:00 am
Thursday January 16, 2020	Sacramento, CA	10:00 am

*Please note that all meetings should be held in the best interest of the Board. Meetings in resorts or vacation areas should not be made. Using Conference areas that do not require contracts and or payment is the best option for the Board. No overnight travel. If an employee chooses a mode of transportation which is more costly than another mode, a Cost Comparison form must be completed. Reimbursement by the State will be made at the lesser of the two costs. Taxi Service should be used for trips within but not over a 10-mile radius. Receipts are required for taxi expenses of \$10.00 and over. Tips are not reimbursable.