

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA - 2017 TRACKER LIST
October 16, 2017

BILL	AUTHOR	TITLE	STATUS	POSITION	AMENDED
AB 40	Santiago	CURES Database: Health Information Technology System	Chaptered, #607	Support	9/8/17
AB 443	Salas	Optometry: Scope of Practice	Chaptered #549	Oppose Unless Amended	9/8/17
AB 715	Wood	Workgroup Review of Opioid Pain Reliever Use and Abuse	Vetoed	Neutral	6/8/17
AB 1048	Arambula	Health Care: Pain Management and Schedule II Drug Prescriptions	Chaptered, #615	Support	9/8/17
AB 1340	Maienschein	Continuing Medical Education: Mental and Physical Health Care Integration	Chaptered, #759	Neutral	8/30/17
SB 241	Monning	Medical Records: Access	Chaptered, #513	Support	9/7/17
SB 512	Hernandez	Health Care Practitioners: Stem Cell Therapy	Chaptered, #428	Neutral	8/21/17
SB 554	Stone	Nurse Practitioners: Physician Assistants: Buprenorphine	Chaptered, #242	Support	6/14/17
SB 796	Hill	Uniform Standards: Naturopathic Doctors Act: Respiratory Care Practice Act	Chaptered, #600	Support the provision related to Uniform Standards	9/5/17
SB 798	Hill	Medical Board of California: Sunset Bill	Chaptered, #775	Support	9/8/17

Green – Chaptered, Orange – Vetoed

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: AB 40
Author: Santiago
Chapter: 607
Bill Date: September 8, 2017, Amended
Subject: CURES Database: Health Information Technology System
Sponsor: California Chapter, American College of Emergency Physicians
Position: Support

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LEGISLATION:

This bill requires the California Department of Justice (DOJ) to make electronic prescription drug records contained in its Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) accessible through integration with a health information technology system, beginning no later than October 1, 2018, if that system meets certain information security and patient privacy requirements.

ANALYSIS

This bill allows an approved health care practitioner, pharmacist, and any person acting on behalf of a health care practitioner or pharmacist to access the CURES database through an authorized health information technology system beginning no later than October 1, 2018.

This bill allows an approved health care practitioner or pharmacist to submit queries to the CURES database through a health information technology system if the entity that operates the system can certify all of the following:

- The entity will not use or disclose data received from the CURES database for any purpose other than delivering the data to an approved health care practitioner or pharmacist performing the data processing activities that may be necessary to enable the delivery unless authorized by, and pursuant to, state and federal privacy and security laws and regulations.
- The health information technology system will authenticate the identity of an authorized health care practitioner or pharmacist initiating queries to the CURES database and, at the time of the query to the CURES database, the health information technology system will submit the following data regarding the query to CURES:
 - The date of the query.
 - The time of the query.
 - The first and last name of the patient queried.
 - The date of birth of the patient queried.
 - The identification of the CURES user for whom the system is making the query.
- The health information technology system meets applicable patient privacy and information security requirements of state and federal law.

- The entity has entered into a memorandum of understanding with DOJ that solely addresses the technical specifications of the health information technology system to ensure the security of the data in the CURES database and the secure transfer of the data from the CURES database. The technical specifications shall be universal for all health information technology systems that establish a method of system integration to retrieve information from the CURES database.

This bill requires DOJ, no later than October 1, 2018, to develop a programming interface or other method of system integration to allow health information technology systems to retrieve information in the CURES database on behalf of an authorized health care practitioner or pharmacist. This bill specifies that DOJ shall not access patient-identifiable information in an entity's health information technology system.

This bill requires an entity that operates a health information technology system that is requesting to establish an integration with CURES to pay a reasonable fee to cover the cost of establishing and maintaining integration with the CURES database.

This bill allows DOJ to prohibit integration or terminate a health information technology system's ability to retrieve information in the CURES database if the system fails to meet the requirements in this bill or if the entity operating the health information technology system does not fulfill its obligation to pay the required fee.

The bill defines a "health information technology system" as an information processing application using hardware and software for the storage, retrieval, sharing of or use of patient data for communication, decision making, coordination of care, or the quality, safety, or efficiency of the practice of medicine or delivery of health care services, including, but not limited to, electronic medical record applications, health information exchange systems, or other interoperable clinical or health care information system.

This bill defines "user-initiated basis" as when an authorized health care practitioner or pharmacist has taken an action to initiate the query to the CURES database, such as clicking a button, issuing a voice command, or taking some other action that can be attributed to a specific health care practitioner or pharmacist.

This bill defines "automated basis" as using predefined criteria to trigger an automated query to the CURES database, which can be attributed to a specific health care practitioner or pharmacist.

This bill is an urgency statute, which means it will take effect immediately. This will enable DOJ to ensure that the information in the CURES database will be made available to prescribing physicians and pharmacists via integration with the health information technology systems no later than October 1, 2018.

The Board supports integrating existing health information technology systems with the CURES database, as this will allow CURES to be used more efficiently and effectively.

FISCAL: None to the Board

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Newsletter article(s), including a stand-alone article;
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section;
- Update the Board's website regarding CURES; and
- Send an email blast to all physicians before the bill becomes effective on October 1, 2018.

Assembly Bill No. 40

CHAPTER 607

An act to amend Section 11165.1 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[Approved by Governor October 9, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State October 9, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 40, Santiago. CURES database: health information technology system.

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.

This bill would, no later than October 1, 2018, require the Department of Justice to make the electronic history of controlled substances dispensed to an individual under a health care practitioner's or pharmacist's care, based on data contained in the CURES database, available to the practitioner or pharmacist, as specified. The bill would authorize a health care practitioner or pharmacist to submit a query to the CURES database through the department's online portal or through a health information technology system if the entity operating the system has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the department addressing the technical specifications of the system and can certify, among other requirements, that the system meets applicable patient privacy and information security requirements of state and federal law. The bill would also require an entity operating a health information technology system that is requesting to establish an integration with the CURES database to pay a reasonable system maintenance fee. The bill would prohibit the department from accessing patient-identifiable information in an entity's health information technology system. The bill would authorize the department to prohibit integration or terminate a health information technology system's ability to retrieve information in the CURES database if the health information technology system or the entity operating the health information technology system does not comply with specified provisions of the bill.

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 11165.1 of the Health and Safety Code, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 708 of the Statutes of 2016, is amended to read:

11165.1. (a) (1) (A) (i) A health care practitioner authorized to prescribe, order, administer, furnish, or dispense Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV controlled substances pursuant to Section 11150 shall, before July 1, 2016, or upon receipt of a federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration, whichever occurs later, submit an application developed by the department to obtain approval to electronically access information regarding the controlled substance history of a patient that is maintained by the department. Upon approval, the department shall release to that practitioner the electronic history of controlled substances dispensed to an individual under his or her care based on data contained in the CURES Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP).

(ii) A pharmacist shall, before July 1, 2016, or upon licensure, whichever occurs later, submit an application developed by the department to obtain approval to electronically access information regarding the controlled substance history of a patient that is maintained by the department. Upon approval, the department shall release to that pharmacist the electronic history of controlled substances dispensed to an individual under his or her care based on data contained in the CURES PDMP.

(B) An application may be denied, or a subscriber may be suspended, for reasons which include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) Materially falsifying an application to access information contained in the CURES database.

(ii) Failing to maintain effective controls for access to the patient activity report.

(iii) Having his or her federal DEA registration suspended or revoked.

(iv) Violating a law governing controlled substances or any other law for which the possession or use of a controlled substance is an element of the crime.

(v) Accessing information for a reason other than to diagnose or treat his or her patients, or to document compliance with the law.

(C) An authorized subscriber shall notify the department within 30 days of any changes to the subscriber account.

(D) Commencing no later than October 1, 2018, an approved health care practitioner, pharmacist, and any person acting on behalf of a health care practitioner or pharmacist pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 209 of the Business and Professions Code may use the department's online portal or a health information technology system that meets the criteria required in subparagraph (E) to access information in the CURES database pursuant to this section. A subscriber who uses a health information technology system that meets the criteria required in subparagraph (E) to access the CURES database may submit automated queries to the CURES database that are triggered by predetermined criteria.

(E) Commencing no later than October 1, 2018, an approved health care practitioner or pharmacist may submit queries to the CURES database through a health information technology system if the entity that operates the health information technology system can certify all of the following:

(i) The entity will not use or disclose data received from the CURES database for any purpose other than delivering the data to an approved health care practitioner or pharmacist or performing data processing activities that may be necessary to enable the delivery unless authorized by, and pursuant to, state and federal privacy and security laws and regulations.

(ii) The health information technology system will authenticate the identity of an authorized health care practitioner or pharmacist initiating queries to the CURES database and, at the time of the query to the CURES database, the health information technology system submits the following data regarding the query to CURES:

(I) The date of the query.

(II) The time of the query.

(III) The first and last name of the patient queried.

(IV) The date of birth of the patient queried.

(V) The identification of the CURES user for whom the system is making the query.

(iii) The health information technology system meets applicable patient privacy and information security requirements of state and federal law.

(iv) The entity has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the department that solely addresses the technical specifications of the health information technology system to ensure the security of the data in the CURES database and the secure transfer of data from the CURES database. The technical specifications shall be universal for all health information technology systems that establish a method of system integration to retrieve information from the CURES database. The memorandum of understanding shall not govern, or in any way impact or restrict, the use of data received from the CURES database or impose any additional burdens on covered entities in compliance with the regulations promulgated pursuant to the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 found in Parts 160 and 164 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(F) No later than October 1, 2018, the department shall develop a programming interface or other method of system integration to allow health information technology systems that meet the requirements in subparagraph (E) to retrieve information in the CURES database on behalf of an authorized health care practitioner or pharmacist.

(G) The department shall not access patient-identifiable information in an entity's health information technology system.

(H) An entity that operates a health information technology system that is requesting to establish an integration with the CURES database shall pay a reasonable fee to cover the cost of establishing and maintaining integration with the CURES database.

(I) The department may prohibit integration or terminate a health information technology system's ability to retrieve information in the

CURES database if the health information technology system fails to meet the requirements of subparagraph (E), or the entity operating the health information technology system does not fulfill its obligation under subparagraph (H).

(2) A health care practitioner authorized to prescribe, order, administer, furnish, or dispense Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV controlled substances pursuant to Section 11150 or a pharmacist shall be deemed to have complied with paragraph (1) if the licensed health care practitioner or pharmacist has been approved to access the CURES database through the process developed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 209 of the Business and Professions Code.

(b) A request for, or release of, a controlled substance history pursuant to this section shall be made in accordance with guidelines developed by the department.

(c) In order to prevent the inappropriate, improper, or illegal use of Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV controlled substances, the department may initiate the referral of the history of controlled substances dispensed to an individual based on data contained in CURES to licensed health care practitioners, pharmacists, or both, providing care or services to the individual.

(d) The history of controlled substances dispensed to an individual based on data contained in CURES that is received by a practitioner or pharmacist from the department pursuant to this section is medical information subject to the provisions of the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act contained in Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 56) of Division 1 of the Civil Code.

(e) Information concerning a patient's controlled substance history provided to a practitioner or pharmacist pursuant to this section shall include prescriptions for controlled substances listed in Sections 1308.12, 1308.13, and 1308.14 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(f) A health care practitioner, pharmacist, and any person acting on behalf of a health care practitioner or pharmacist, when acting with reasonable care and in good faith, is not subject to civil or administrative liability arising from any false, incomplete, inaccurate, or misattributed information submitted to, reported by, or relied upon in the CURES database or for any resulting failure of the CURES database to accurately or timely report that information.

(g) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Automated basis" means using predefined criteria to trigger an automated query to the CURES database, which can be attributed to a specific health care practitioner or pharmacist.

(2) "Department" means the Department of Justice.

(3) "Entity" means an organization that operates, or provides or makes available, a health information technology system to a health care practitioner or pharmacist.

(4) "Health information technology system" means an information processing application using hardware and software for the storage, retrieval,

sharing of or use of patient data for communication, decisionmaking, coordination of care, or the quality, safety, or efficiency of the practice of medicine or delivery of health care services, including, but not limited to, electronic medical record applications, health information exchange systems, or other interoperable clinical or health care information system.

(5) “User-initiated basis” means an authorized health care practitioner or pharmacist has taken an action to initiate the query to the CURES database, such as clicking a button, issuing a voice command, or taking some other action that can be attributed to a specific health care practitioner or pharmacist.

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 enable the Department of Justice to ensure that information in the CURES database will be made available to prescribing physicians no later than October 1, 2018, so they may prevent the dangerous abuse of prescription drugs and to safeguard the health and safety of the people of this state, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: AB 443
Author: Salas
Chapter: 549
Bill Date: September 8, 2017, Amended
Subject: Optometry: Scope of Practice
Sponsor: Author
Position: Oppose Unless Amended

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LEGISLATION:

This bill expands the scope of practice for optometrists to include the ability to provide habilitative services, provide for more independent practice, perform additional procedures, and administer vaccines.

ANALYSIS:

This bill does the following:

- Allows an optometrist to provide habilitative optometric services.
- Removes provisions in existing law that require optometrists to refer specified cases and consult on specified cases with an ophthalmologist or appropriate physician.
- Replaces the terms “corneal surface disease and dry eyes” with “nonmalignant ocular surface disease and dry eye disease” as conditions that an optometrist is authorized to diagnose and treat.
- Adds hypotrichosis and blepharitis to the list of conditions that an optometrist is authorized to diagnose and treat.
- Authorizes an optometrist to prescribe specified therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, including for off-label use. Would also add tramadol to the list of therapeutic pharmaceutical agents an optometrist may use and prescribe.
- Deletes the requirement that an optometrist must maintain a written record in the patient’s file of information provided to a patient’s ophthalmologist, the ophthalmologist’s response, and any other relevant information in cases for which an optometrist must consult with an ophthalmologist. Would also delete the requirement that this information must be provided upon request of the ophthalmologist with the consent of the patient.
- Authorizes an optometrist to collect blood by skin puncture or venipuncture for testing patients suspected of having diabetes.
- Authorizes an optometrist to use or prescribe diagnostic contact lenses.
- Authorizes an optometrist to use a needle to remove foreign bodies from the cornea, eyelid, and conjunctiva.
- Authorizes an optometrist to perform intravenous injections 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 is immediately available.

- Authorizes an optometrist to perform skin testing to diagnose ocular allergies, limited to the superficial layer of the skin.
- Revises the qualifications for an optometrist to be certified to treat glaucoma in patients over 18 years of age for optometrists that completed a didactic course of no less than 24 hours in the diagnosis, pharmacological, and other treatment and management of glaucoma. These optometrists now must submit proof of satisfactory completion of the case management requirements for certification established by the California Board of Optometry (CBO).
- Authorizes an optometrist, as specified, to use any topical or oral therapeutic pharmaceutical agent, which is not a controlled substance, or noninvasive medical device, or technology whose use does not constitute surgery that is not expressly authorized for use or prescription by an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, if it has received a United States Food and Drug Administration approved indication for the diagnosis or treatment of a condition authorized by the Optometry Practice Act (Act). An optometrist shall successfully complete any clinical training imposed by a related manufacturer prior to using any of those therapeutic pharmaceutical agents or noninvasive medical devices or technologies.
- Authorizes an optometrist, as specified, to use any other topical or oral therapeutic pharmaceutical agent which is not a controlled substance, or noninvasive medical device, or technology whose use does not constitute surgery, that is not expressly authorized for use or prescription by an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents and does not meet other requirements, as specified, if approved by the CBO through regulation for the rational treatment of a condition authorized by the Act. Any regulation pursuant to 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 noninvasive medical device or technology approved by the CBO pursuant to this paragraph.
- Prohibits an optometrist from using any therapeutic pharmaceutical agent, medical device, or technology involving cutting, altering or otherwise infiltrating human tissue by any means.
- Prohibits an optometrist from treating any disease or condition that could not be treated by an optometrist before January 1, 2018.
- Allows an optometrist who meets specified certification requirements to also be certified to administer immunizations after the optometrist meets all of the following requirements:
 - Completes an immunization training program endorsed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 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.
 - Is certified in basic life support.
 - Complies with all state and federal recordkeeping and reporting requirements,

including providing documentation to the patient's primary care provider and entering information in the appropriate immunization registry designated by the Immunization Branch of the California Department of Public Health.

- Applies for an immunization certificate on a CBO approved form.
- Defines immunization as 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 CDC for persons 18 years of age or older.
- Specifies that the definition of surgery in the Act does not include the provisions added by this bill.
- Adds "steroid induced glaucoma" to the definition of glaucoma and requires an optometrist who treats a patient for steroid induced glaucoma to promptly notify the prescriber of the steroid medication if the prescriber did not refer the patient to the optometrist for treatment.
- Requires an optometrist to consult with and, if necessary, refer to a physician or other appropriate health care provider when a situation or condition occurs that is beyond the optometrist's scope of practice. Consultations, referrals, and notifications required by this section shall be documented in the patient record.
- Specifies that failure to refer a patient to an appropriate physician constitutes unprofessional conduct.
- Make other non-substantive, technical, clarifying changes.

This bill expands the scope of optometrists without requiring any additional training or education. The Board was opposed to this bill and requested that it be amended to require additional training and/or education related to the optometrist scope expansions included in this bill, but this bill was signed without the Board's requested amendments.

FISCAL: None

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Newsletter article(s); and
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section.

Assembly Bill No. 443

CHAPTER 549

An act to amend Sections 1209, 3041, 3041.1, 3041.2, 3041.3, 3056, 3057, 3110, and 3152 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor October 7, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State October 7, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 443, Salas. Optometry: scope of practice.

The Optometry Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of optometry by the State Board of Optometry, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs. That act provides that 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 rehabilitative optometric services, and doing certain things, including, but not limited to, the examination of the human eye or eyes. Existing law makes a violation of the act punishable as a crime.

This bill would revise the scope of the practice of optometry by, among other things, providing that the practice of optometry includes the provision of habilitative optometric services.

Existing law authorizes an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to diagnose and treat specified conditions and perform certain procedures.

This bill would additionally authorize an optometrist who is certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, among other things, to perform skin testing to diagnose ocular allergies, to perform intravenous injection for the purpose of performing ocular angiography under specified circumstances, and to treat and diagnose hypotrichosis and blepharitis. The bill would authorize an optometrist certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents to administer immunizations if the optometrist meets certain requirements, including that the optometrist is certified in basic life support.

Existing law requires an optometrist to consult with and refer a patient to an ophthalmologist or a physician and surgeon in certain circumstances, including if a patient has a recurrent case of peripheral corneal inflammatory keratitis within one year of the initial occurrence.

This bill would instead require an optometrist to consult with and, if necessary, refer to a physician and surgeon or other appropriate health care provider when a situation or condition occurs that is beyond the optometrist's scope of practice. The bill would require all consultations, referrals, and

notifications be documented in the patient record. By changing the definition of an existing crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires all moneys collected pursuant to the act, except fine and penalty money, to be deposited in the Optometry Fund and continuously appropriated to the board to carry out the act.

This bill would require an applicant for a certificate to administer immunizations to pay a fee not to exceed \$50. Because this bill would increase those moneys deposited in a continuously appropriated fund, it would make an appropriation.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 3057 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 1708 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1708 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

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.

Appropriation: yes.

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

SECTION 1. Section 1209 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

1209. (a) As used in this chapter, “laboratory director” means any person who is any of the following:

- (1) A duly licensed physician and surgeon.
- (2) Only for purposes of a clinical laboratory test or examination classified as waived, is any of the following:
 - (A) A duly licensed clinical laboratory scientist.
 - (B) A duly licensed limited clinical laboratory scientist.
 - (C) A duly licensed naturopathic doctor.
 - (D) A duly licensed optometrist serving as the director of a laboratory that only performs clinical laboratory tests authorized in paragraph (10) of subdivision (d) of Section 3041.

(3) Licensed to direct a clinical laboratory under this chapter.

(b) (1) A person defined in paragraph (1) or (3) of subdivision (a) who is identified as the CLIA laboratory director of a laboratory that performs clinical laboratory tests classified as moderate or high complexity shall also meet the laboratory director qualifications under CLIA for the type and complexity of tests being offered by the laboratory.

(2) As used in this subdivision, “CLIA laboratory director” means the person identified as the laboratory director on the CLIA certificate issued to the laboratory by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

(c) The laboratory director, if qualified under CLIA, may perform the duties of the technical consultant, technical supervisor, clinical consultant,

general supervisor, and testing personnel, or delegate these responsibilities to persons qualified under CLIA. If the laboratory director reappropriates performance of those responsibilities or duties, he or she shall remain responsible for ensuring that all those duties and responsibilities are properly performed.

(d) (1) The laboratory director is responsible for the overall operation and administration of the clinical laboratory, including administering the technical and scientific operation of a clinical laboratory, the selection and supervision of procedures, the reporting of results, and active participation in its operations to the extent necessary to ensure compliance with this act and CLIA. He or she shall be responsible for the proper performance of all laboratory work of all subordinates and shall employ a sufficient number of laboratory personnel with the appropriate education and either experience or training to provide appropriate consultation, properly supervise and accurately perform tests, and report test results in accordance with the personnel qualifications, duties, and responsibilities described in CLIA and this chapter.

(2) Where a point-of-care laboratory testing device is utilized and provides results for more than one analyte, the testing personnel may perform and report the results of all tests ordered for each analyte for which he or she has been found by the laboratory director to be competent to perform and report.

(e) As part of the overall operation and administration, the laboratory director of a registered laboratory shall document the adequacy of the qualifications (educational background, training, and experience) of the personnel directing and supervising the laboratory and performing the laboratory test procedures and examinations. In determining the adequacy of qualifications, the laboratory director shall comply with any regulations adopted by the department that specify the minimum qualifications for personnel, in addition to any CLIA requirements relative to the education or training of personnel.

(f) As part of the overall operation and administration, the laboratory director of a licensed laboratory shall do all of the following:

(1) Ensure that all personnel, prior to testing biological specimens, have the appropriate education and experience, receive the appropriate training for the type and complexity of the services offered, and have demonstrated that they can perform all testing operations reliably to provide and report accurate results. In determining the adequacy of qualifications, the laboratory director shall comply with any regulations adopted by the department that specify the minimum qualifications for, and the type of procedures that may be performed by, personnel in addition to any CLIA requirements relative to the education or training of personnel. Any regulations adopted pursuant to this section that specify the type of procedure that may be performed by testing personnel shall be based on the skills, knowledge, and tasks required to perform the type of procedure in question.

(2) Ensure that policies and procedures are established for monitoring individuals who conduct preanalytical, analytical, and postanalytical phases

of testing to ensure that they are competent and maintain their competency to process biological specimens, perform test procedures, and report test results promptly and proficiently, and, whenever necessary, identify needs for remedial training or continuing education to improve skills.

(3) Specify in writing the responsibilities and duties of each individual engaged in the performance of the preanalytic, analytic, and postanalytic phases of clinical laboratory tests or examinations, including which clinical laboratory tests or examinations the individual is authorized to perform, whether supervision is required for the individual to perform specimen processing, test performance, or results reporting, and whether consultant, supervisor, or director review is required prior to the individual reporting patient test results.

(g) The competency and performance of staff of a licensed laboratory shall be evaluated and documented by the laboratory director, or by a person who qualifies as a technical consultant or a technical supervisor under CLIA depending on the type and complexity of tests being offered by the laboratory.

(1) The procedures for evaluating the competency of the staff shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Direct observations of routine patient test performance, including patient preparation, if applicable, and specimen handling, processing, and testing.

(B) Monitoring the recording and reporting of test results.

(C) Review of intermediate test results or worksheets, quality control records, proficiency testing results, and preventive maintenance records.

(D) Direct observation of performance of instrument maintenance and function checks.

(E) Assessment of test performance through testing previously analyzed specimens, internal blind testing samples, or external proficiency testing samples.

(F) Assessment of problem solving skills.

(2) Evaluation and documentation of staff competency and performance shall occur at least semiannually during the first year an individual tests biological specimens. Thereafter, evaluations shall be performed at least annually unless test methodology or instrumentation changes, in which case, prior to reporting patient test results, the individual's performance shall be reevaluated to include the use of the new test methodology or instrumentation.

(h) The laboratory director of each clinical laboratory of an acute care hospital shall be a physician and surgeon who is a qualified pathologist, except as follows:

(1) If a qualified pathologist is not available, a physician and surgeon or a clinical laboratory bioanalyst qualified as a laboratory director under subdivision (a) may direct the laboratory. However, a qualified pathologist shall be available for consultation at suitable intervals to ensure high-quality service.

(2) If there are two or more clinical laboratories of an acute care hospital, those additional clinical laboratories that are limited to the performance of blood gas analysis, blood electrolyte analysis, or both, may be directed by a physician and surgeon qualified as a laboratory director under subdivision (a), irrespective of whether a pathologist is available.

As used in this subdivision, a qualified pathologist is a physician and surgeon certified or eligible for certification in clinical or anatomical pathology by the American Board of Pathology or the American Osteopathic Board of Pathology.

(i) Subdivision (h) does not apply to any director of a clinical laboratory of an acute care hospital acting in that capacity on or before January 1, 1988.

(j) A laboratory director may serve as the director of up to the maximum number of laboratories stipulated by CLIA, as defined under Section 1202.5.

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 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 (j).

(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.

(4) Topical and oral anti-inflammatories.

(5) Topical antibiotic agents.

(6) Topical hyperosmotics.

(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 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 as waived 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 nonpenetrating, 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 (j), in patients over 18 years of age after the optometrist meets the following applicable requirements:

(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 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 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 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 3014.3 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) 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 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 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 the optometrist shall promptly notify the prescriber of the steroid medication if the prescriber did not refer the patient to the optometrist for treatment.

(l) 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.

SEC. 3. Section 3041.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3041.1. An optometrist diagnosing or treating eye disease shall be held to the same standard of care to which physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physicians and surgeons are held. An optometrist shall consult with and, if necessary, refer to a physician and surgeon or other appropriate health care provider when a situation or condition occurs that is beyond the optometrist’s scope of practice. Consultations, referrals, and notifications required by this section shall be documented in the patient record.

SEC. 4. Section 3041.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3041.2. The State Board of Optometry shall, by regulation, establish educational and examination requirements for licensure to ensure the competence of optometrists to practice pursuant to this chapter. Satisfactory completion of the educational and examination requirements shall be a condition for the issuance of an original optometrist license or certifications pursuant to this chapter.

SEC. 5. Section 3041.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3041.3. (a) In order to be certified to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents and authorized to diagnose and treat the conditions listed in subdivisions (b) and (d) of Section 3041, an optometrist shall apply for a certificate from the board and meet all requirements imposed by the board.

(b) The board shall grant a therapeutic pharmaceutical agents (TPA) certification to any applicant who graduated from a California accredited school of optometry prior to January 1, 1996, is licensed as an optometrist in California, and meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Completes a preceptorship of no less than 65 hours, during a period of not less than two months nor more than one year, with either a TPA-certified optometrist in good standing or a physician and surgeon board-certified in ophthalmology in good standing. The training received during the preceptorship shall be on the diagnosis, treatment, and management of ocular and systemic disease. The preceptor shall certify completion of the preceptorship using a form approved by the board. The individual serving as the preceptor shall schedule no more than three optometrist applicants for each of the required 65 hours of the preceptorship program. This paragraph shall not be construed to limit the total number of optometrist applicants for whom an individual may serve as a preceptor, and is intended only to ensure the quality of the preceptorship by requiring that the preceptor schedule the training so that each applicant optometrist completes each of the 65 hours of the preceptorship while scheduled with no more than two other optometrist applicants.

(2) Successfully completes a minimum of 100 hours of directed and accredited education in ocular and systemic diseases within two years prior to meeting the requirements of paragraph (1).

(3) Passes the National Board of Examiners in Optometry's "Treatment and Management of Ocular Disease" examination or, in the event this examination is no longer offered, its equivalent, as determined by the State Board of Optometry.

(c) The board shall grant a therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certification to any applicant who graduated from a California accredited school of optometry on or after January 1, 1996, who is licensed as an optometrist in California, and who passes all sections of the National Board of Examiners in Optometry's national board examination or its equivalent, as determined by the State Board of Optometry.

(d) The board shall grant a therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certification to any applicant who is an optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California if he or she meets all of the requirements for an optometrist licensed in California to be granted a therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certification.

(1) In order to obtain a therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certification, any optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California and graduated from an accredited school of optometry prior to January 1, 1996, shall be required to fulfill the requirements set forth in subdivision (b). In order for the applicant to be eligible for therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certification, the education he or she received at the accredited out-of-state school of optometry shall be equivalent to the education provided by any accredited school of optometry in California for persons who graduate before January 1, 1996. For those out-of-state applicants who request that any of the requirements contained in subdivision (b) be waived based on fulfillment of the requirement in another state, if the board determines that the completed requirement was equivalent to that required in California, the requirement shall be waived.

(2) In order to obtain a therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certification, any optometrist who obtained his or her license outside of California and who graduated from an accredited school of optometry on or after January 1, 1996, shall be required to fulfill the requirements set forth in subdivision (c). In order for the applicant to be eligible for therapeutic pharmaceutical agents certification, the education he or she received by the accredited out-of-state school of optometry shall be equivalent to the education provided by any accredited school of optometry for persons who graduate on or after January 1, 1996. For those out-of-state applicants who request that any of the requirements contained in subdivision (c) be waived based on fulfillment of the requirement in another state, if the board determines that the completed requirement was equivalent to that required in California, the requirement shall be waived.

(3) The State Board of Optometry shall decide all issues relating to the equivalency of an optometrist's education or training under this subdivision.

SEC. 6. Section 3056 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3056. (a) The board may issue a license to practice optometry to a person who meets all of the following qualifications:

(1) Has a degree as a doctor of optometry issued by an accredited school or college of optometry.

(2) Is currently licensed in another state.

(3) Is currently a full-time faculty member of an accredited California school or college of optometry and has served in that capacity for a period of at least five continuous years.

(4) Has attained, at an accredited California school or college of optometry, the academic rank of professor, associate professor, or clinical professor, except that the status of adjunct or affiliated faculty member shall not be deemed sufficient.

(5) Has successfully passed the board's jurisprudence examination.

(6) Is in good standing, with no past or pending malpractice awards or judicial or administrative actions.

(7) Has met the minimum continuing education requirements set forth in Section 3059 for the current and preceding year.

(8) Has met the requirements of Section 3041.3 regarding the use of therapeutic pharmaceutical agents under subdivision (d) of Section 3041.

(9) Has never had his or her license to practice optometry revoked or suspended.

(10) (A) Is not subject to denial based on any of the grounds listed in Section 480.

(B) Is not currently required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code.

(11) Pays an application fee in an amount equal to the application fee prescribed by the board pursuant to Section 3152.

(12) Files an application on a form prescribed by the board.

(b) Any license issued pursuant to this section shall expire as provided in Section 3146, and may be renewed as provided in this chapter, subject to the same conditions as other licenses issued under this chapter.

(c) The term "in good standing," as used in this section, means that a person under this section:

(1) Is not currently under investigation nor has been charged with an offense for any act substantially related to the practice of optometry by any public agency, nor entered into any consent agreement or subject to an administrative decision that contains conditions placed by an agency upon a person's professional conduct or practice, including any voluntary surrender of license, nor been the subject of an adverse judgment resulting from the practice of optometry that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of incompetence or negligence.

(2) Has no physical or mental impairment related to drugs or alcohol, and has not been found mentally incompetent by a physician so that the person is unable to undertake the practice of optometry in a manner consistent with the safety of a patient or the public.

SEC. 7. Section 3057 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3057. (a) The board may issue a license to practice optometry to a person who meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Has a degree as a doctor of optometry issued by an accredited school or college of optometry.

(2) Has successfully passed the licensing examination for an optometric license in another state.

(3) Submits proof that he or she is licensed in good standing as of the date of application in every state where he or she holds a license, including compliance with continuing education requirements.

(4) Is not subject to disciplinary action as set forth in subdivision (h) of Section 3110. If the person has been subject to disciplinary action, the board shall review that action to determine if it presents sufficient evidence of a violation of this chapter to warrant the submission of additional information from the person or the denial of the application for licensure.

(5) Has furnished a signed release allowing the disclosure of information from the National Practitioner Database and, if applicable, the verification of registration status with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. The board shall review this information to determine if it presents sufficient evidence of a violation of this chapter to warrant the submission of additional information from the person or the denial of the application for licensure.

(6) Has never had his or her license to practice optometry revoked or suspended in any state where the person holds a license.

(7) (A) Is not subject to denial of an application for licensure based on any of the grounds listed in Section 480.

(B) Is not currently required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code.

(8) Has met the minimum continuing education requirements set forth in Section 3059 for the current and preceding year.

(9) Has met the certification requirements of Section 3041.3 to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents under subdivision (d) of Section 3041.

(10) Submits any other information as specified by the board to the extent it is required for licensure by examination under this chapter.

(11) Files an application on a form prescribed by the board, with an acknowledgment by the person executed under penalty of perjury and automatic forfeiture of license, of the following:

(A) That the information provided by the person to the board is true and correct, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief.

(B) That the person has not been convicted of an offense involving conduct that would violate Section 810.

(12) Pays an application fee in an amount equal to the application fee prescribed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 3152.

(13) Has successfully passed the board's jurisprudence examination.

(b) If the board finds that the competency of a candidate for licensure pursuant to this section is in question, the board may require the passage of

a written, practical, or clinical examination or completion of additional continuing education or coursework.

(c) In cases where the person establishes, to the board's satisfaction, that he or she has been displaced by a federally declared emergency and cannot relocate to his or her state of practice within a reasonable time without economic hardship, the board may reduce or waive the fees required by paragraph (12) of subdivision (a).

(d) Any license issued pursuant to this section shall expire as provided in Section 3146, and may be renewed as provided in this chapter, subject to the same conditions as other licenses issued under this chapter.

(e) The term "in good standing," as used in this section, means that a person under this section:

(1) Is not currently under investigation nor has been charged with an offense for any act substantially related to the practice of optometry by any public agency, nor entered into any consent agreement or subject to an administrative decision that contains conditions placed by an agency upon a person's professional conduct or practice, including any voluntary surrender of license, nor been the subject of an adverse judgment resulting from the practice of optometry that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of incompetence or negligence.

(2) Has no physical or mental impairment related to drugs or alcohol, and has not been found mentally incompetent by a licensed psychologist or licensed psychiatrist so that the person is unable to undertake the practice of optometry in a manner consistent with the safety of a patient or the public.

SEC. 7.5. Section 3057 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3057. (a) The board may issue a license to practice optometry to a person who meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Has a degree as a doctor of optometry issued by an accredited school or college of optometry.

(2) Has successfully passed the licensing examination for an optometric license in another state.

(3) Submits proof that he or she is licensed in good standing as of the date of application in every state where he or she holds a license, including compliance with continuing education requirements.

(4) Is not subject to disciplinary action as set forth in subdivision (h) of Section 3110. If the person has been subject to disciplinary action, the board shall review that action to determine if it presents sufficient evidence of a violation of this chapter to warrant the submission of additional information from the person or the denial of the application for licensure.

(5) Has furnished a signed release allowing the disclosure of information from the National Practitioner Data Bank and, if applicable, the verification of registration status with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration. The board shall review this information to determine if it presents sufficient evidence of a violation of this chapter to warrant the submission of additional information from the person or the denial of the application for licensure.

(6) Has never had his or her license to practice optometry revoked or suspended in any state where the person holds a license. This paragraph shall become inoperative on July 1, 2018.

(7) (A) Is not subject to denial of an application for licensure based on any of the grounds listed in Section 480.

(B) Is not currently required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code.

(8) Has met the minimum continuing education requirements set forth in Section 3059 for the current and preceding year.

(9) Has met the certification requirements of Section 3041.3 to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents under subdivision (d) of Section 3041.

(10) Submits any other information as specified by the board to the extent it is required for licensure by examination under this chapter.

(11) Files an application on a form prescribed by the board, with an acknowledgment by the person executed under penalty of perjury and automatic forfeiture of license, of the following:

(A) That the information provided by the person to the board is true and correct, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief.

(B) That the person has not been convicted of an offense involving conduct that would violate Section 810.

(12) Pays an application fee in an amount equal to the application fee prescribed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 3152.

(13) Has successfully passed the board's jurisprudence examination.

(b) If the board finds that the competency of a candidate for licensure pursuant to this section is in question, the board may require the passage of a written, practical, or clinical examination or completion of additional continuing education or coursework.

(c) In cases where the person establishes, to the board's satisfaction, that he or she has been displaced by a federally declared emergency and cannot relocate to his or her state of practice within a reasonable time without economic hardship, the board may reduce or waive the fees required by paragraph (12) of subdivision (a).

(d) Any license issued pursuant to this section shall expire as provided in Section 3146, and may be renewed as provided in this chapter, subject to the same conditions as other licenses issued under this chapter.

(e) The term "in good standing," as used in this section, means that a person under this section:

(1) Is not currently under investigation nor has been charged with an offense for any act substantially related to the practice of optometry by any public agency, nor entered into any consent agreement or subject to an administrative decision that contains conditions placed by an agency upon a person's professional conduct or practice, including any voluntary surrender of license, nor been the subject of an adverse judgment resulting from the practice of optometry that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of incompetence or negligence.

(2) Has no physical or mental impairment related to drugs or alcohol, and has not been found mentally incompetent by a licensed psychologist or

licensed psychiatrist so that the person is unable to undertake the practice of optometry in a manner consistent with the safety of a patient or the public.

SEC. 8. Section 3110 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3110. The board may take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct, and may deny an application for a license if the applicant has committed 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 or any of the rules and regulations adopted by the board pursuant to this chapter.

(b) Gross negligence.

(c) Repeated negligent acts. To be repeated, there must be two or more negligent acts or omissions.

(d) Incompetence.

(e) The commission of fraud, misrepresentation, or any act involving dishonesty or corruption, that is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of an optometrist.

(f) Any action or conduct that would have warranted the denial of a license.

(g) The use of advertising relating to optometry that violates Section 651 or 17500.

(h) Denial of licensure, revocation, suspension, restriction, or any other disciplinary action against a health care professional license by another state or territory of the United States, by any other governmental agency, or by another California health care professional licensing board. A certified copy of the decision or judgment shall be conclusive evidence of that action.

(i) Procuring his or her license by fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake.

(j) Making or giving any false statement or information in connection with the application for issuance of a license.

(k) Conviction of a felony or of any offense substantially related to the qualifications, functions, and duties of an optometrist, in which event the record of the conviction shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

(l) Administering to himself or herself any controlled substance or using any of the dangerous drugs specified in Section 4022, or using alcoholic beverages to the extent, or in a manner, as to be dangerous or injurious to the person applying for a license or holding a license under this chapter, or to any other person, or to the public, or, to the extent that the use impairs the ability of the person applying for or holding a license to conduct with safety to the public the practice authorized by the license, or the conviction of a misdemeanor or felony involving the use, consumption, or self-administration of any of the substances referred to in this subdivision, or any combination thereof.

(m) (1) Committing or soliciting an act punishable as a sexually related crime, if that act or solicitation is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of an optometrist.

(2) Committing any act of sexual abuse, misconduct, or relations with a patient. The commission of and conviction for any act of sexual abuse, sexual misconduct, or attempted sexual misconduct, whether or not with a patient, shall be considered a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a licensee. This paragraph shall not apply to sexual contact between any person licensed under this chapter and his or her spouse or person in an equivalent domestic relationship when that licensee provides optometry treatment to his or her spouse or person in an equivalent domestic relationship.

(3) Conviction of a crime that requires the person to register as a sex offender pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) of Title 9 of Part 1 of the Penal Code. A conviction within the meaning of this paragraph means a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere. A conviction described in this paragraph shall be considered a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a licensee.

(n) Repeated acts of excessive prescribing, furnishing, or administering of controlled substances or dangerous drugs specified in Section 4022, or repeated acts of excessive treatment.

(o) Repeated acts of excessive use of diagnostic or therapeutic procedures, or repeated acts of excessive use of diagnostic or treatment facilities.

(p) The prescribing, furnishing, or administering of controlled substances or drugs specified in Section 4022, or treatment without a good faith prior examination of the patient and optometric reason.

(q) The failure to maintain adequate and accurate records relating to the provision of services to his or her patients.

(r) Performing, or holding oneself out as being able to perform, or offering to perform, any professional services beyond the scope of the license authorized by this chapter.

(s) The practice of optometry without a valid, unrevoked, unexpired license.

(t) The employing, directly or indirectly, of any suspended or unlicensed optometrist to perform any work for which an optometry license is required.

(u) Permitting another person to use the licensee's optometry license for any purpose.

(v) Altering with fraudulent intent a license issued by the board, or using a fraudulently altered license, permit certification or any registration issued by the board.

(w) Except for good cause, the knowing failure to protect patients by failing to follow infection control guidelines of the board, thereby risking transmission of bloodborne infectious diseases from optometrist to patient, from patient to patient, or from patient to optometrist. In administering this subdivision, the board shall consider 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, guidelines, and regulations 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 may consult with the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, 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.

(x) Failure or refusal to comply with a request for the clinical records of a patient, that is accompanied by that patient's written authorization for release of records to the board, within 15 days of receiving the request and authorization, unless the licensee is unable to provide the documents within this time period for good cause.

(y) Failure to refer a patient to an appropriate physician and surgeon if an examination of the eyes indicates a substantial likelihood of any pathology that requires the attention of that physician and surgeon.

SEC. 9. Section 3152 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3152. The amounts of fees and penalties prescribed by this chapter shall be established by the board in amounts not greater than those specified in the following schedule:

(a) The fee for applicants applying for a license shall not exceed two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275).

(b) The fee for renewal of an optometric license shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).

(c) The annual fee for the renewal of a branch office license shall not exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(d) The fee for a branch office license shall not exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(e) The penalty for failure to pay the annual fee for renewal of a branch office license shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(f) The fee for issuance of a license or upon change of name authorized by law of a person holding a license under this chapter shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(g) The delinquency fee for renewal of an optometric license shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(h) The application fee for a certificate to perform lacrimal irrigation and dilation shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(i) The application fee for a certificate to treat glaucoma shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(j) The fee for approval of a continuing education course shall not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100).

(k) The fee for issuance of a statement of licensure shall not exceed forty dollars (\$40).

(l) The fee for biennial renewal of a statement of licensure shall not exceed forty dollars (\$40).

(m) The delinquency fee for renewal of a statement of licensure shall not exceed twenty dollars (\$20).

(n) The application fee for a fictitious name permit shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(o) The renewal fee for a fictitious name permit shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(p) The delinquency fee for renewal of a fictitious name permit shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(q) The fee for a retired license shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(r) The fee for a retired license with volunteer designation shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(s) The biennial renewal fee for a retired license with volunteer designation shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

(t) The application fee for a certificate to administer immunizations shall not exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

SEC. 10. Section 7.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 3057 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and Assembly Bill 1708. That section of this bill shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 3057 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Assembly Bill 1708, in which case Section 7 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 11. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B 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 XIII B of the California Constitution.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OCT 09 2017

To the Members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 715 without my signature.

This bill requires the Department of Public Health to convene a workgroup to develop a statewide guideline for prescribing opioids for acute, short term pain.

Opioid misuse and addiction is a national epidemic that has been devastating for many California communities. Since 2014, the Department of Public Health has lead the Prescription Opioid Misuse and Overdose Prevention Workgroup which is comprised of state and local agencies as well as medical and patient organizations committed to reducing opioid overdose rates in California. Furthermore, both the California Medical Board and the federal Centers for Disease Control have published updated guidelines for prescribing controlled substances for pain including opioids. For these reasons, this bill is unnecessary.

Sincerely,


Edmund G. Brown Jr.

Assembly Bill No. 715

Passed the Assembly September 11, 2017

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Passed the Senate September 6, 2017

Secretary of the Senate

This bill was received by the Governor this _____ day
of _____, 2017, at _____ o'clock ____M.

Private Secretary of the Governor

CHAPTER _____

An act to add and repeal Part 6.3 (commencing with Section 1179.90) of Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to public health.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 715, Wood. Workgroup review of opioid pain reliever use and abuse.

Existing law creates the State Department of Public Health and vests it with duties, powers, functions, jurisdiction, and responsibilities with regard to the advancement of public health.

This bill would require the department to convene a workgroup, comprised of members selected by the department, to review existing prescription guidelines and develop a recommended statewide guideline addressing best practices for prescribing opioid pain relievers. The bill would require the department, on or before March 1, 2019, to report the workgroup's conclusions and recommendations to the Legislature. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2020.

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

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Opioid abuse is a serious problem that affects the health, social, and economic welfare of the state.

(b) After alcohol, prescription drugs are the most commonly abused substances by Americans over 12 years of age.

(c) Almost 2 million people in the United States suffer from substance use disorders related to prescription opioid pain relievers.

(d) Deaths involving prescription opioid pain relievers represent the largest portion of drug overdose deaths involving heroin or cocaine.

(e) The number of unintentional overdose deaths involving prescription opioid pain relievers has more than quadrupled since 1999.

(f) The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that healthcare providers should only use opioid pain relievers in carefully screened and monitored patients when nonopioid treatments are insufficient to manage pain.

(g) Long-lasting, nonnarcotic, local anesthetic, and multimodal alternatives for managing postsurgical acute pain have reduced, and in some instances, eliminated the need for patient dependency on opioid pain relievers.

SEC. 2. Part 6.3 (commencing with Section 1179.90) is added to Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

**PART 6.3 WORKGROUP REVIEW OF OPIOID PAIN
RELIEVER USE AND ABUSE**

1179.90. (a) The State Department of Public Health shall convene a workgroup to do all of the following:

(1) Review existing prescription guidelines, including, but not limited to, guidelines developed by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Medical Board of California.

(2) Develop a recommended statewide guideline addressing best practices for prescribing opioid pain relievers for instances of acute, short-term pain. In developing the statewide guideline, the workgroup may consider, among other things, evidence-based, peer-reviewed research, lessons learned from demonstration pilot projects, the effectiveness of long-lasting, nonnarcotic, local anesthetic alternatives for managing postsurgical acute pain, or other policies that have been successful in reducing opioid use and abuse. The guidelines shall include, but not be limited to, the appropriateness of limiting initial prescription duration and the appropriateness of a differing prescribing protocol for individuals under 21 years of age, and pregnant or lactating women.

(b) The State Department of Public Health shall determine the membership of the workgroup, ensuring an open and inclusive process. Members of the workgroup shall include, but not be limited to, family practitioners, emergency room physicians, osteopathic physicians, dentists, surgeons, pain management experts, and experts in the field of substance abuse prevention and treatment.

1179.91. On or before March 1, 2019, the State Department of Public Health shall submit to the Legislature a report of the

workgroup's conclusions and recommendations pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1179.90 and any other recommendations made by the workgroup. The report shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

1179.92. This part shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

Approved _____, 2017

Governor

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: AB 1048
Author: Arambula
Chapter: 615
Bill Date: September 8, 2017, Amended
Subject: Health Care: Pain Management and Schedule II Drug
Prescriptions
Sponsor: California Medical Association
Position: Support

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LEGISLATION:

This bill, beginning July 1, 2018, authorizes a pharmacist to dispense opioids as partial fills if requested by the prescriber or patient. This bill also removes the requirement that pain be assessed at the same time as vital signs.

ANALYSIS

This bill, beginning July 1, 2018, authorizes a pharmacist to dispense a Schedule II controlled substance, including opioids, as a partial fill if requested by the patient or prescriber. This bill specifies that subsequent fills, until the original prescription is completely dispensed, shall occur at the pharmacy where the original prescription was partially filled. This bill requires the full prescription to be dispensed not more than 30 days after the date on which the prescription was written. Thirty-one days after the date on which the prescription was written, the prescription expires and no more of the drug shall be dispensed without a subsequent prescription. This bill requires the pharmacist to record in the state prescription drug monitoring program only the actual amounts of the drug dispensed. This bill requires the pharmacist to record the date and amount of each partial fill in a readily retrievable form on the original prescription, and the initials of the pharmacist who dispensed each partial fill must be included.

This bill allows the pharmacist to charge a professional dispensing fee to cover the actual supply and labor costs associated with dispensing each partial fill associated with the original prescription. Beginning January 1, 2019, this bill requires health care service plans and insurers to prorate an enrollee's/insured's cost sharing for a partial fill for oral, solid dosage forms of prescription drugs. This bill does not allow a prorated cost-sharing payment, or any portion thereof, made to a pharmacist for the dispensing of a partial fill to be considered an overpayment.

This bill also removes the requirement that pain be assessed at the same time as vital signs, and instead includes pain as an item to be assessed, which shall be noted in the patient's chart.

This bill will increase consumer protection by allowing for partial fills of opioids, which will likely reduce the supply of opioids that could potentially be misused or diverted. This bill takes reasonable steps to address the opioid epidemic and will further the Board's mission of consumer protection.

FISCAL: None to the Board

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Newsletter article(s), including a stand-alone article; and
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section.

Assembly Bill No. 1048

CHAPTER 615

An act to add Section 4052.10 to the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 1254.7 and 1371.1 of, and to add Section 1367.43 to, the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 10123.145 of, and to add Section 10123.203 to, the Insurance Code, relating to health care.

[Approved by Governor October 9, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State October 9, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1048, Arambula. Health care: pain management and Schedule II drug prescriptions.

(1) The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensing and regulation of pharmacists by the California State Board of Pharmacy in the Department of Consumer Affairs. The law specifies the functions pharmacists are authorized to perform, including to administer, orally or topically, drugs and biologicals pursuant to a prescriber's order, and to administer immunizations pursuant to a protocol with a prescriber. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime.

This bill would, beginning July 1, 2018, authorize a pharmacist to dispense a Schedule II controlled substance as a partial fill if requested by the patient or the prescriber. The bill would require the pharmacy to retain the original prescription, with a notation of how much of the prescription has been filled, the date and amount of each partial fill, and the initials of the pharmacist dispensing each partial fill, until the prescription has been fully dispensed. The bill would authorize a pharmacist to charge a professional dispensing fee to cover the actual supply and labor costs associated with dispensing each partial fill associated with the original prescription. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law requires a health facility, as a condition of licensure, to include pain as an item to be assessed at the same time vital signs are taken and to ensure that pain assessment is performed in a consistent manner that is appropriate to the patient.

This bill would remove the requirement that pain be assessed at the same time as vital signs.

(3) Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Knox-Keene Act), 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 provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law imposes

various requirements and restrictions on health care service plan contracts issued by health care service plans and health insurance policies issued by health insurers, including those that cover prescription drug benefits, as specified.

This bill, commencing January 1, 2019, would require a health care service plan and an insurer to prorate an enrollee's or insured's cost sharing for a partial fill of a prescription of an oral, solid dosage form prescription drug. The bill would also prohibit a health care service plan or an insurer from considering a prorated cost-sharing payment made to a pharmacist for dispensing a partial fill as an overpayment. By creating a new crime under the Knox-Keene Act, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(4) 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.

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

SECTION 1. Section 4052.10 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

4052.10. (a) A pharmacist may dispense a Schedule II controlled substance, as listed in Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code, as a partial fill if requested by the patient or the prescriber.

(b) If a pharmacist dispenses a partial fill on a prescription pursuant to this section, the pharmacy shall retain the original prescription, with a notation of how much of the prescription has been filled, until the prescription has been fully dispensed. The total quantity dispensed shall not exceed the total quantity prescribed.

(c) Subsequent fills, until the original prescription is completely dispensed, shall occur at the pharmacy where the original prescription was partially filled. The full prescription shall be dispensed not more than 30 days after the date on which the prescription was written. Thirty-one days after the date on which the prescription was written, the prescription shall expire and no more of the drug shall be dispensed without a subsequent prescription.

(d) The pharmacist shall record in the state prescription drug monitoring program only the actual amounts of the drug dispensed.

(e) The pharmacist shall record the date and amount of each partial fill in a readily retrievable form and on the original prescription, and shall include the initials of the pharmacist who dispensed each partial fill.

(f) A pharmacist may charge a professional dispensing fee to cover the actual supply and labor costs associated with dispensing each partial fill associated with the original prescription.

(g) This section shall not be construed to limit the authority of the Department of Managed Health Care, pursuant to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(h) This section is not intended to conflict with or supersede any other requirement established for the prescription of a Schedule II controlled substance.

(i) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) “Original prescription” means the prescription presented by the patient to the pharmacy or submitted electronically to the pharmacy.

(2) “Partial fill” means a part of a prescription filled that is of a quantity less than the entire prescription.

(j) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2018.

SEC. 2. Section 1254.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

1254.7. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that pain be assessed and treated promptly, effectively, and for as long as pain persists.

(b) A health facility licensed pursuant to this chapter shall, as a condition of licensure, include pain as an item to be assessed. The health facility shall ensure that pain assessment is performed in a consistent manner that is appropriate to the patient. The pain assessment shall be noted in the patient’s chart.

SEC. 3. Section 1367.43 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

1367.43. Commencing January 1, 2019, a health care service plan shall prorate an enrollee’s cost sharing for a partial fill of a prescription dispensed pursuant to Section 4052.10 of the Business and Professions Code. This section shall only apply to oral, solid dosage forms of prescription drugs.

SEC. 4. Section 1371.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

1371.1. (a) (1) Whenever a health care service plan, including a specialized health care service plan, determines that in reimbursing a claim for provider services an institutional or professional provider has been overpaid, and then notifies the provider in writing through a separate notice identifying the overpayment and the amount of the overpayment, the provider shall reimburse the health care service plan within 30 working days of receipt by the provider of the notice of overpayment unless the overpayment or portion thereof is contested by the provider in which case the health care service plan shall be notified, in writing, within 30 working days. The notice that an overpayment is being contested shall identify the portion of the overpayment that is contested and the specific reasons for contesting the overpayment.

(2) If the provider does not make reimbursement for an uncontested overpayment within 30 working days after receipt, interest shall accrue at the rate of 10 percent per annum beginning with the first calendar day after the 30-working-day period.

(3) A prorated cost-sharing payment, or any portion thereof, made to a pharmacist for the dispensing of a partial fill pursuant to Section 4052.10

of the Business and Professions Code shall not be considered to be an overpayment pursuant to this section.

(b) (1) This subdivision shall only apply to a health care service plan contract covering dental services or a specialized health care service plan contract covering dental services pursuant to this chapter.

(2) The health care service plan's notice of overpayment shall inform the provider how to access the plan's dispute resolution mechanism offered pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1367. The notice shall include the name and address to which the dispute should be submitted and a statement that Section 1371.1 of the Health and Safety Code requires a provider to reimburse the plan for an overpayment within 30 working days of receipt by the provider of the notice of overpayment unless the provider contests the overpayment within 30 working days. The notice shall also include information clearly identifying the claim, the name of the patient, the date of service, and a clear explanation of the basis upon which the plan or the plan's capitated provider believes the amount paid on the claim was in excess of the amount due, including interest and penalties on the claim. The notice shall also include a statement that if the provider does not make reimbursement of an uncontested overpayment within 30 working days after receipt of the notice, interest shall accrue at a rate of 10 percent per annum.

SEC. 5. Section 10123.145 of the Insurance Code is amended to read:

10123.145. (a) (1) Whenever an insurer issuing group or individual policies of disability insurance which covers hospital, medical, or surgical expenses determines that in reimbursing a claim for provider services an institutional or professional provider has been overpaid, and then notifies the provider in writing through a separate notice identifying the overpayment and the amount of the overpayment, the provider shall reimburse the insurer within 30 working days of receipt by the provider of the notice of overpayment unless the overpayment or portion thereof is contested by the provider in which case the insurer shall be notified, in writing, within 30 working days. The notice that an overpayment is being contested shall identify the portion of the overpayment that is contested and the specific reasons for contesting the overpayment.

(2) If the provider does not make reimbursement for an uncontested overpayment within 30 working days after receipt, interest shall accrue at the rate of 10 percent per annum beginning with the first calendar day after the 30-working-day period.

(3) A prorated cost-sharing payment, or any portion thereof, made to a pharmacist for the dispensing of a partial fill pursuant to Section 4052.10 of the Business and Professions Code shall not be considered to be an overpayment pursuant to this section.

(b) (1) This subdivision shall only apply to a health insurance policy covering dental services or a specialized health insurance policy covering dental services.

(2) The insurer's notice of overpayment shall inform the provider how to access the insurer's dispute resolution mechanism offered pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10123.137. The notice shall include the name

and address to which the dispute should be submitted and a statement that Section 10123.145 of the Insurance Code requires a provider to reimburse the insurer for an overpayment within 30 working days of receipt by the provider of the notice of overpayment unless the provider contests the overpayment within 30 working days. The notice shall also include information clearly identifying the claim, the name of the patient, the date of service, and a clear explanation of the basis upon which the insurer believes the amount paid on the claim was in excess of the amount due, including interest and penalties on the claim. The notice shall also include a statement that if the provider does not make reimbursement of an uncontested overpayment within 30 working days after receipt of the notice, interest shall accrue at a rate of 10 percent per annum.

SEC. 6. Section 10123.203 is added to the Insurance Code, to read:

10123.203. Commencing January 1, 2019, an insurer shall prorate an insured's cost sharing for a partial fill of a prescription dispensed pursuant to Section 4052.10 of the Business and Professions Code. This section shall only apply to oral, solid dosage forms of prescription drugs.

SEC. 7. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B 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 XIII B of the California Constitution.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: AB 1340
Author: Maienschein
Chapter: 759
Bill Date: August 30, 2017, Amended
Subject: Continuing Medical Education: Mental and Physical Health Care Integration
Sponsor: The Steinberg Institute
Position: Neutral

DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION:

This bill allows for an optional continuing medical education (CME) course in integrating mental and physical health care in primary care settings, especially as it pertains to early identification of mental health issues and exposure to trauma in children and young adults and their appropriate care and treatment.

ANALYSIS

This bill requires the Board, when determining CME requirements, to consider including a course in integrating mental and physical health care in primary care settings, especially as it pertains to early identification of mental health issues and exposure to trauma in children and young adults and their appropriate care and treatment. According to the sponsor, it is imperative that all medical professionals are trained in recognizing the early signs of mental health issues in children and young adults. The sponsor believes this is especially important for pediatricians and general practitioners to ensure they are fully educated in identifying mental health concerns and appropriately treating them.

Although the Board has historically opposed mandated CME, this bill does not mandate particular CME for physicians. This bill only requires the Board to consider a course on integrating mental and physical health care in primary care settings. The Board has taken a neutral position on this bill.

FISCAL: None

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Newsletter article(s), including a stand-alone article; and
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section.

Assembly Bill No. 1340

CHAPTER 759

An act to add Section 2191.5 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

[Approved by Governor October 13, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State October 13, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1340, Maienschein. Continuing medical education: mental and physical health care integration.

The Medical Practice Act requires the Medical Board of California to adopt and administer standards for the continuing education of licensed physicians and surgeons and requires the board to require each licensed physician and surgeon to demonstrate satisfaction of the continuing education requirements at specified intervals. The act requires the board, in determining its continuing education requirements, to consider including courses on specified matters.

This bill would require the board to consider including in its continuing education requirements a course in integrating mental and physical health care in primary care settings, especially as it pertains to early identification of mental health issues and exposure to trauma in children and young adults and their appropriate care and treatment.

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

SECTION 1. Section 2191.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2191.5. In determining its continuing education requirements, the board shall consider including a course in integrating mental and physical health care in primary care settings, especially as it pertains to early identification of mental health issues and exposure to trauma in children and young adults and their appropriate care and treatment.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: SB 241
Author: Monning
Chapter: 513
Bill Date: September 7, 2017, Amended
Subject: Medical Records: Access
Sponsor: Author
Position: Support

DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION:

This bill revises existing law regarding the rights of patients to access and copy their medical records.

BACKGROUND

Existing law, the Patient Access to Health Records (PAHR) law, specifies that any adult patient of a health care provider, or any minor patient authorized by law to consent to medical treatment, or any patient representative, is entitled to inspect patient records upon presenting a health care provider with a written request for those records and upon payment of reasonable clerical costs incurred in locating and making those records available.

Existing law establishes the federal Health Information Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), which provides federal protections for patients' health information held by "covered entities" and any "business associates" that a covered entity engages to help it carry out its health care activities. A covered entity can be a provider, a health plan, or a health care clearinghouse that processes health information it receives from another entity. While HIPAA establishes a federal baseline for minimum privacy protections of individually identifiable health information, states are permitted to enact laws that provide greater privacy protections or rights.

ANALYSIS

This bill conforms existing Patient Access to Health Records (PAHR) law to the federal Health Information Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) and describes what costs a health care provider could charge patients or their personal representative for medical records. This bill also repeals the requirement in existing law that requests by patients for their records be "written" requests. This bill clarifies that a patient or a patient's personal representative is entitled to a paper or electronic copy of their records.

This bill conforms existing PAHR law to HIPAA, as it requires a health care provider, if the requested patient records are maintained electronically and if the patient or their personal representative requests an electronic copy of those records, to provide them in the electronic

format requested if they are readily producible in that format, or, if not, in a readable electronic format as agreed to by the health care provider and the patient or their personal representative. This bill revises existing PAHR law and conforms it with HIPAA relating to what a health care provider can charge a patient or their personal representative and allows a health care provider to impose a reasonable, cost-based fee for providing a paper or electronic copy or summary of patient records, provided the fee only includes the cost of the following:

- Labor for copying the patient records requested by the patient or their personal representative, whether in paper or electronic form.
- Supplies for creating the paper copy or electronic media if the patient or their personal representative requests that the electronic copy be provided on portable media.
- Postage, if the patient or their personal representative has requested the copy, or the summary or explanation, be mailed.
- Preparing an explanation or summary of the patient's record, if agreed to by the patient or their personal representative.

This bill retains the existing maximum limit cost for copies at 25 cents per page or 50 cents per page for copies from microfilm.

This bill also includes other technical and clarifying changes.

This bill makes it clear that any fee imposed must be reasonable and cost-based, which may help to clarify what actual costs can be charged. This bill also helps ensure that patients have better access to their medical records. As such, the Board took a support position on this bill.

FISCAL: None

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Newsletter article(s);
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section; and
- Update the Board's website regarding patients' access to medical records and the FAQs on this issue.

Senate Bill No. 241

CHAPTER 513

An act to amend Sections 123105 and 123110 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 5328 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to medical records.

[Approved by Governor October 5, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State October 5, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 241, Monning. Medical records: access.

Existing law governs a patient's access to his or her health records. Existing law requires a health care provider to provide a patient or his or her representative with all or any part of the patient's medical records that the patient has a right to inspect, subject to the payment of clerical costs incurred in locating and making the records available, following a written request from the patient. If the patient or patient's representative presents proof to the provider that the records are needed to support an appeal regarding eligibility for a public benefit program, as defined, the health care provider must provide one copy of the relevant portion of the patient's record at no charge under specified circumstances. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions by specified health care providers an infraction.

This bill would change the basis of the fee that a health care provider is authorized to charge from clerical costs to specified costs for labor, supplies, postage, and preparing an explanation or summary of the patient record. The bill would require the health care provider to provide the patient or patient's personal representative with a copy of the records in a paper or electronic copy, in the form or format requested if the records are readily producible in that form or format. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides that information and records obtained in the course of providing mental health and developmental services are confidential, but allows disclosure of communications under specified circumstances.

This bill would allow disclosure to a business associate or for health care operations purposes, as specified.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 123110 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by SB 575 to be operative only if this bill and SB 575 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 5328 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by AB 1119 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1119 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

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.

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

SECTION 1. Section 123105 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

123105. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Health care provider" means any of the following:

(1) A health facility licensed pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2.

(2) A clinic licensed pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1200) of Division 2.

(3) A home health agency licensed pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 1725) of Division 2.

(4) A physician and surgeon licensed pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code or pursuant to the Osteopathic Act.

(5) A podiatrist licensed pursuant to Article 22 (commencing with Section 2460) of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(6) A dentist licensed pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1600) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(7) A psychologist licensed pursuant to Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 2900) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(8) An optometrist licensed pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 3000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(9) A chiropractor licensed pursuant to the Chiropractic Initiative Act.

(10) A marriage and family therapist licensed pursuant to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 4980) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(11) A clinical social worker licensed pursuant to Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 4990) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(12) A physical therapist licensed pursuant to Chapter 5.7 (commencing with Section 2600) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(13) An occupational therapist licensed pursuant to Chapter 5.6 (commencing with Section 2570).

(14) A professional clinical counselor licensed pursuant to Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 4999.10) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

(b) "Mental health records" means patient records, or discrete portions thereof, specifically relating to evaluation or treatment of a mental disorder.

“Mental health records” includes, but is not limited to, all alcohol and drug abuse records.

(c) “Patient” means a patient or former patient of a health care provider.

(d) “Patient records” means records in any form or medium maintained by, or in the custody or control of, a health care provider relating to the health history, diagnosis, or condition of a patient, or relating to treatment provided or proposed to be provided to the patient. “Patient records” includes only records pertaining to the patient requesting the records or whose representative requests the records. “Patient records” does not include information given in confidence to a health care provider by a person other than another health care provider or the patient, and that material may be removed from any records prior to inspection or copying under Section 123110 or 123115. “Patient records” does not include information contained in aggregate form, such as indices, registers, or logs.

(e) “Patient’s representative,” “patient’s personal representative,” or “representative” means any of the following:

(1) A parent or guardian of a minor who is a patient.

(2) The guardian or conservator of the person of an adult patient.

(3) An agent as defined in Section 4607 of the Probate Code, to the extent necessary for the agent to fulfill his or her duties as set forth in Division 4.7 (commencing with Section 4600) of the Probate Code.

(4) The beneficiary as defined in Section 24 of the Probate Code or personal representative as defined in Section 58 of the Probate Code, of a deceased patient.

(f) “Alcohol and drug abuse records” means patient records, or discrete portions thereof, specifically relating to evaluation and treatment of alcoholism or drug abuse.

SEC. 2. Section 123110 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

123110. (a) Notwithstanding Section 5328 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and except as provided in Sections 123115 and 123120, any adult patient of a health care provider, any minor patient authorized by law to consent to medical treatment, and any patient’s personal representative shall be entitled to inspect patient records upon presenting to the health care provider a request for those records and upon payment of reasonable costs as specified in subdivision (k). However, a patient who is a minor shall be entitled to inspect patient records pertaining only to health care of a type for which the minor is lawfully authorized to consent. A health care provider shall permit this inspection during business hours within five working days after receipt of the request. The inspection shall be conducted by the patient or patient’s personal representative requesting the inspection, who may be accompanied by one other person of his or her choosing.

(b) (1) Additionally, any patient or patient’s personal representative shall be entitled to a paper or electronic copy of all or any portion of the patient records that he or she has a right to inspect, upon presenting a request to the health care provider specifying the records to be copied, together with a fee to defray the costs of producing the copy or summary, as specified in

subdivision (k). The health care provider shall ensure that the copies are transmitted within 15 days after receiving the request.

(2) The health care provider shall provide the patient or patient's personal representative with a copy of the record in the form and format requested if it is readily producible in the requested form and format, or, if not, in a readable paper copy form or other form and format as agreed to by the health care provider and the patient or patient's personal representative. If the requested patient records are maintained electronically and if the patient or patient's personal representative requests an electronic copy of those records, the health care provider shall provide them in the electronic form and format requested if they are readily producible in that form and format, or, if not, in a readable electronic form and format as agreed to by the health care provider and the patient or patient's personal representative.

(c) Copies of X-rays or tracings derived from electrocardiography, electroencephalography, or electromyography need not be provided to the patient or patient's personal representative under this section, if the original X-rays or tracings are transmitted to another health care provider upon written request of the patient or patient's personal representative and within 15 days after receipt of the request. The request shall specify the name and address of the health care provider to whom the records are to be delivered. All reasonable costs, not exceeding actual costs, incurred by a health care provider in providing copies pursuant to this subdivision may be charged to the patient or representative requesting the copies.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, and except as provided in Sections 123115 and 123120, any patient or former patient or the patient's personal representative shall be entitled to a copy, at no charge, of the relevant portion of the patient's records, upon presenting to the provider a written request, and proof that the records are needed to support an appeal regarding eligibility for a public benefit program. These programs shall be the Medi-Cal program, social security disability insurance benefits, and Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSI/SSP) benefits. For purposes of this subdivision, "relevant portion of the patient's records" means those records regarding services rendered to the patient during the time period beginning with the date of the patient's initial application for public benefits up to and including the date that a final determination is made by the public benefits program with which the patient's application is pending.

(2) Although a patient shall not be limited to a single request, the patient or patient's personal representative shall be entitled to no more than one copy of any relevant portion of his or her record free of charge.

(3) This subdivision shall not apply to any patient who is represented by a private attorney who is paying for the costs related to the patient's appeal, pending the outcome of that appeal. For purposes of this subdivision, "private attorney" means any attorney not employed by a nonprofit legal services entity.

(e) If the patient's appeal regarding eligibility for a public benefit program specified in subdivision (d) is successful, the hospital or other

health care provider may bill the patient, at the rates specified in subdivisions (b) and (c), for the copies of the medical records previously provided free of charge.

(f) If a patient or his or her personal representative requests a record pursuant to subdivision (d), the health care provider shall ensure that the copies are transmitted within 30 days after receiving the written request.

(g) This section shall not be construed to preclude a health care provider from requiring reasonable verification of identity prior to permitting inspection or copying of patient records, provided this requirement is not used oppressively or discriminatorily to frustrate or delay compliance with this section. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to supersede any rights that a patient or personal representative might otherwise have or exercise under Section 1158 of the Evidence Code or any other provision of law. Nothing in this chapter shall require a health care provider to retain records longer than required by applicable statutes or administrative regulations.

(h) This chapter shall not be construed to render a health care provider liable for the quality of his or her records or the copies provided in excess of existing law and regulations with respect to the quality of medical records. A health care provider shall not be liable to the patient or any other person for any consequences that result from disclosure of patient records as required by this chapter. A health care provider shall not discriminate against classes or categories of providers in the transmittal of X-rays or other patient records, or copies of these X-rays or records, to other providers as authorized by this section.

Every health care provider shall adopt policies and establish procedures for the uniform transmittal of X-rays and other patient records that effectively prevent the discrimination described in this subdivision. A health care provider may establish reasonable conditions, including a reasonable deposit fee, to ensure the return of original X-rays transmitted to another health care provider, provided the conditions do not discriminate on the basis of, or in a manner related to, the license of the provider to which the X-rays are transmitted.

(i) Any health care provider described in paragraphs (4) to (10), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 123105 who willfully violates this chapter is guilty of unprofessional conduct. Any health care provider described in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 123105 that willfully violates this chapter is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100). The state agency, board, or commission that issued the health care provider's professional or institutional license shall consider a violation as grounds for disciplinary action with respect to the licensure, including suspension or revocation of the license or certificate.

(j) This section shall be construed as prohibiting a health care provider from withholding patient records or summaries of patient records because of an unpaid bill for health care services. Any health care provider who willfully withholds patient records or summaries of patient records because

of an unpaid bill for health care services shall be subject to the sanctions specified in subdivision (i).

(k) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (d), a health care provider may impose a reasonable, cost-based fee for providing a paper or electronic copy or summary of patient records, provided the fee includes only the cost of the following:

(A) Labor for copying the patient records requested by the patient or patient's personal representative, whether in paper or electronic form.

(B) Supplies for creating the paper copy or electronic media if the patient or patient's personal representative requests that the electronic copy be provided on portable media.

(C) Postage, if the patient or patient's personal representative has requested the copy, or the summary or explanation, be mailed.

(D) Preparing an explanation or summary of the patient record, if agreed to by the patient or patient's personal representative.

(2) The fee from a health care provider shall not exceed twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page for paper copies or fifty cents (\$0.50) per page for records that are copied from microfilm.

SEC. 2.5. Section 123110 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

123110. (a) Notwithstanding Section 5328 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and except as provided in Sections 123115 and 123120, any adult patient of a health care provider, any minor patient authorized by law to consent to medical treatment, and any patient's personal representative shall be entitled to inspect patient records upon presenting to the health care provider a request for those records and upon payment of reasonable costs, as specified in subdivision (k). However, a patient who is a minor shall be entitled to inspect patient records pertaining only to health care of a type for which the minor is lawfully authorized to consent. A health care provider shall permit this inspection during business hours within five working days after receipt of the request. The inspection shall be conducted by the patient or patient's personal representative requesting the inspection, who may be accompanied by one other person of his or her choosing.

(b) (1) Additionally, any patient or patient's personal representative shall be entitled to a paper or electronic copy of all or any portion of the patient records that he or she has a right to inspect, upon presenting a request to the health care provider specifying the records to be copied, together with a fee to defray the costs of producing the copy or summary, as specified in subdivision (k). The health care provider shall ensure that the copies are transmitted within 15 days after receiving the request.

(2) The health care provider shall provide the patient or patient's personal representative with a copy of the record in the form and format requested if it is readily producible in the requested form and format, or, if not, in a readable paper copy form or other form and format as agreed to by the health care provider and the patient or patient's personal representative. If the requested patient records are maintained electronically and if the patient or patient's personal representative requests an electronic copy of those records,

the health care provider shall provide them in the electronic form and format requested if they are readily producible in that form and format, or, if not, in a readable electronic form and format as agreed to by the health care provider and the patient or patient's personal representative.

(c) Copies of X-rays or tracings derived from electrocardiography, electroencephalography, or electromyography need not be provided to the patient or patient's personal representative under this section, if the original X-rays or tracings are transmitted to another health care provider upon written request of the patient or patient's personal representative and within 15 days after receipt of the request. The request shall specify the name and address of the health care provider to whom the records are to be delivered. All reasonable costs, not exceeding actual costs, incurred by a health care provider in providing copies pursuant to this subdivision may be charged to the patient or representative requesting the copies.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, and except as provided in Sections 123115 and 123120, a patient, former patient, or the representative of a patient or former patient, is entitled to a copy, at no charge, of the relevant portion of the patient's records, upon presenting to the provider a written request, and proof that the records or supporting forms are needed to support a claim or appeal regarding eligibility for a public benefit program. These programs shall be the Medi-Cal program, the In-Home Supportive Services Program, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKS) program, social security disability insurance benefits, Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled (SSI/SSP) benefits, federal veterans service-connected compensation and nonservice connected pension disability benefits, and CalFresh.

(2) Although a patient shall not be limited to a single request, the patient or patient's personal representative shall be entitled to no more than one copy of any relevant portion of his or her record free of charge.

(3) This subdivision shall not apply to any patient who is represented by a private attorney who is paying for the costs related to the patient's claim or appeal, pending the outcome of that claim or appeal. For purposes of this subdivision, "private attorney" means any attorney not employed by a nonprofit legal services entity.

(e) If the patient's appeal regarding eligibility for a public benefit program specified in subdivision (d) is successful, the hospital or other health care provider may bill the patient, at the rates specified in subdivisions (b) and (c), for the copies of the medical records previously provided free of charge.

(f) If a patient or his or her personal representative requests a record pursuant to subdivision (d), the health care provider shall ensure that the copies are transmitted within 30 days after receiving the written request.

(g) This section shall not be construed to preclude a health care provider from requiring reasonable verification of identity prior to permitting inspection or copying of patient records, provided this requirement is not used oppressively or discriminatorily to frustrate or delay compliance with this section. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to supersede any rights

that a patient or personal representative might otherwise have or exercise under Section 1158 of the Evidence Code or any other provision of law. Nothing in this chapter shall require a health care provider to retain records longer than required by applicable statutes or administrative regulations.

(h) This chapter shall not be construed to render a health care provider liable for the quality of his or her records or the copies provided in excess of existing law and regulations with respect to the quality of medical records. A health care provider shall not be liable to the patient or any other person for any consequences that result from disclosure of patient records as required by this chapter. A health care provider shall not discriminate against classes or categories of providers in the transmittal of X-rays or other patient records, or copies of these X-rays or records, to other providers as authorized by this section.

Every health care provider shall adopt policies and establish procedures for the uniform transmittal of X-rays and other patient records that effectively prevent the discrimination described in this subdivision. A health care provider may establish reasonable conditions, including a reasonable deposit fee, to ensure the return of original X-rays transmitted to another health care provider, provided the conditions do not discriminate on the basis of, or in a manner related to, the license of the provider to which the X-rays are transmitted.

(i) Any health care provider described in paragraphs (4) to (10), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 123105 who willfully violates this chapter is guilty of unprofessional conduct. Any health care provider described in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 123105 that willfully violates this chapter is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100). The state agency, board, or commission that issued the health care provider's professional or institutional license shall consider a violation as grounds for disciplinary action with respect to the licensure, including suspension or revocation of the license or certificate.

(j) This section prohibits a health care provider from withholding patient records or summaries of patient records because of an unpaid bill for health care services. Any health care provider who willfully withholds patient records or summaries of patient records because of an unpaid bill for health care services is subject to the sanctions specified in subdivision (i).

(k) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (d), a health care provider may impose a reasonable, cost-based fee for providing a paper or electronic copy or summary of patient records, provided the fee includes only the cost of the following:

(A) Labor for copying the patient records requested by the patient or patient's personal representative, whether in paper or electronic form.

(B) Supplies for creating the paper copy or electronic media if the patient or patient's personal representative requests that the electronic copy be provided on portable media.

(C) Postage, if the patient or patient's personal representative has requested the copy, or the summary or explanation, be mailed.

(D) Preparing an explanation or summary of the patient record, if agreed to by the patient or patient's personal representative.

(2) The fee from a health care provider shall not exceed twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page for paper copies or fifty cents (\$0.50) per page for records that are copied from microfilm.

SEC. 3. Section 5328 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

5328. All information and records obtained in the course of providing services under Division 4 (commencing with Section 4000), Division 4.1 (commencing with Section 4400), Division 4.5 (commencing with Section 4500), Division 5 (commencing with Section 5000), Division 6 (commencing with Section 6000), or Division 7 (commencing with Section 7100), to either voluntary or involuntary recipients of services shall be confidential. Information and records obtained in the course of providing similar services to either voluntary or involuntary recipients prior to 1969 shall also be confidential. Information and records shall be disclosed only in any of the following cases:

(a) In communications between qualified professional persons in the provision of services or appropriate referrals, or in the course of conservatorship proceedings. The consent of the patient, or his or her guardian or conservator, shall be obtained before information or records may be disclosed by a professional person employed by a facility to a professional person not employed by the facility who does not have the medical or psychological responsibility for the patient's care.

(b) When the patient, with the approval of the physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, or licensed professional clinical counselor, who is in charge of the patient, designates persons to whom information or records may be released, except that nothing in this article shall be construed to compel a physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, nurse, attorney, or other professional person to reveal information that has been given to him or her in confidence by members of a patient's family. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to authorize a licensed marriage and family therapist or licensed professional clinical counselor to provide services or to be in charge of a patient's care beyond his or her lawful scope of practice.

(c) To the extent necessary for a recipient to make a claim, or for a claim to be made on behalf of a recipient for aid, insurance, or medical assistance to which he or she may be entitled.

(d) If the recipient of services is a minor, ward, dependent, or conservatee, and his or her parent, guardian, guardian ad litem, conservator, or authorized representative designates, in writing, persons to whom records or information may be disclosed, except that nothing in this article shall be construed to compel a physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, nurse, attorney, or other professional

person to reveal information that has been given to him or her in confidence by members of a patient's family.

(e) For research, provided that the Director of Health Care Services, the Director of State Hospitals, the Director of Social Services, or the Director of Developmental Services designates by regulation, rules for the conduct of research and requires the research to be first reviewed by the appropriate institutional review board or boards. The rules shall include, but need not be limited to, the requirement that all researchers shall sign an oath of confidentiality as follows:

Date

As a condition of doing research concerning persons who have received services from _____ (fill in the facility, agency or person), I, _____, agree to obtain the prior informed consent of such persons who have received services to the maximum degree possible as determined by the appropriate institutional review board or boards for protection of human subjects reviewing my research, and I further agree not to divulge any information obtained in the course of such research to unauthorized persons, and not to publish or otherwise make public any information regarding persons who have received services such that the person who received services is identifiable.

I recognize that the unauthorized release of confidential information may make me subject to a civil action under provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(f) To the courts, as necessary to the administration of justice.

(g) To governmental law enforcement agencies as needed for the protection of federal and state elective constitutional officers and their families.

(h) To the Senate Committee on Rules or the Assembly Committee on Rules for the purposes of legislative investigation authorized by the committee.

(i) If the recipient of services who applies for life or disability insurance designates in writing the insurer to which records or information may be disclosed.

(j) To the attorney for the patient in any and all proceedings upon presentation of a release of information signed by the patient, except that when the patient is unable to sign the release, the staff of the facility, upon satisfying itself of the identity of the attorney, and of the fact that the attorney does represent the interests of the patient, may release all information and records relating to the patient except that nothing in this article shall be construed to compel a physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, nurse, attorney, or other

professional person to reveal information that has been given to him or her in confidence by members of a patient's family.

(k) Upon written agreement by a person previously confined in or otherwise treated by a facility, the professional person in charge of the facility or his or her designee may release any information, except information that has been given in confidence by members of the person's family, requested by a probation officer charged with the evaluation of the person after his or her conviction of a crime if the professional person in charge of the facility determines that the information is relevant to the evaluation. The agreement shall only be operative until sentence is passed on the crime of which the person was convicted. The confidential information released pursuant to this subdivision shall be transmitted to the court separately from the probation report and shall not be placed in the probation report. The confidential information shall remain confidential except for purposes of sentencing. After sentencing, the confidential information shall be sealed.

(l) (1) Between persons who are trained and qualified to serve on multidisciplinary personnel teams pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 18951. The information and records sought to be disclosed shall be relevant to the provision of child welfare services or the investigation, prevention, identification, management, or treatment of child abuse or neglect pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 18950) of Part 6 of Division 9. Information obtained pursuant to this subdivision shall not be used in any criminal or delinquency proceeding. Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit evidence identical to that contained within the records from being admissible in a criminal or delinquency proceeding, if the evidence is derived solely from means other than this subdivision, as permitted by law.

(2) As used in this subdivision, "child welfare services" means those services that are directed at preventing child abuse or neglect.

(m) To county patients' rights advocates who have been given knowing voluntary authorization by a client or a guardian ad litem. The client or guardian ad litem, whoever entered into the agreement, may revoke the authorization at any time, either in writing or by oral declaration to an approved advocate.

(n) To a committee established in compliance with Section 14725.

(o) In providing information as described in Section 7325.5. Nothing in this subdivision shall permit the release of any information other than that described in Section 7325.5.

(p) To the county behavioral health director or the director's designee, or to a law enforcement officer, or to the person designated by a law enforcement agency, pursuant to Sections 5152.1 and 5250.1.

(q) If the patient gives his or her consent, information specifically pertaining to the existence of genetically handicapping conditions, as defined in Section 125135 of the Health and Safety Code, may be released to qualified professional persons for purposes of genetic counseling for blood relatives upon request of the blood relative. For purposes of this subdivision, "qualified professional persons" means those persons with the qualifications

necessary to carry out the genetic counseling duties under this subdivision as determined by the genetic disease unit established in the State Department of Health Care Services under Section 125000 of the Health and Safety Code. If the patient does not respond or cannot respond to a request for permission to release information pursuant to this subdivision after reasonable attempts have been made over a two-week period to get a response, the information may be released upon request of the blood relative.

(r) When the patient, in the opinion of his or her psychotherapist, presents a serious danger of violence to a reasonably foreseeable victim or victims, then any of the information or records specified in this section may be released to that person or persons and to law enforcement agencies and county child welfare agencies as the psychotherapist determines is needed for the protection of that person or persons. For purposes of this subdivision, “psychotherapist” means anyone so defined within Section 1010 of the Evidence Code.

(s) (1) To the designated officer of an emergency response employee, and from that designated officer to an emergency response employee regarding possible exposure to HIV or AIDS, but only to the extent necessary to comply with provisions of the federal Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-381; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 201).

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, “designated officer” and “emergency response employee” have the same meaning as these terms are used in the federal Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-381; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 201).

(3) The designated officer shall be subject to the confidentiality requirements specified in Section 120980, and may be personally liable for unauthorized release of any identifying information about the HIV results. Further, the designated officer shall inform the exposed emergency response employee that the employee is also subject to the confidentiality requirements specified in Section 120980, and may be personally liable for unauthorized release of any identifying information about the HIV test results.

(t) (1) To a law enforcement officer who personally lodges with a facility, as defined in paragraph (2), a warrant of arrest or an abstract of such a warrant showing that the person sought is wanted for a serious felony, as defined in Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code, or a violent felony, as defined in Section 667.5 of the Penal Code. The information sought and released shall be limited to whether or not the person named in the arrest warrant is presently confined in the facility. This paragraph shall be implemented with minimum disruption to health facility operations and patients, in accordance with Section 5212. If the law enforcement officer is informed that the person named in the warrant is confined in the facility, the officer may not enter the facility to arrest the person without obtaining a valid search warrant or the permission of staff of the facility.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), a facility means all of the following:

(A) A state hospital, as defined in Section 4001.

(B) A general acute care hospital, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, solely with regard to information pertaining to a person with mental illness subject to this section.

(C) An acute psychiatric hospital, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

(D) A psychiatric health facility, as described in Section 1250.2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(E) A mental health rehabilitation center, as described in Section 5675.

(F) A skilled nursing facility with a special treatment program for individuals with mental illness, as described in Sections 51335 and 72445 to 72475, inclusive, of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(u) Between persons who are trained and qualified to serve on multidisciplinary personnel teams pursuant to Section 15610.55, 15753.5, or 15761. The information and records sought to be disclosed shall be relevant to the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of an abused elder or dependent adult pursuant to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 15750) of Part 3 of Division 9.

(v) The amendment of subdivision (d) enacted at the 1970 Regular Session of the Legislature does not constitute a change in, but is declaratory of, the preexisting law.

(w) This section shall not be limited by Section 5150.05 or 5332.

(x) (1) When an employee is served with a notice of adverse action, as defined in Section 19570 of the Government Code, the following information and records may be released:

(A) All information and records that the appointing authority relied upon in issuing the notice of adverse action.

(B) All other information and records that are relevant to the adverse action, or that would constitute relevant evidence as defined in Section 210 of the Evidence Code.

(C) The information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be released only if both of the following conditions are met:

(i) The appointing authority has provided written notice to the consumer and the consumer's legal representative or, if the consumer has no legal representative or if the legal representative is a state agency, to the clients' rights advocate, and the consumer, the consumer's legal representative, or the clients' rights advocate has not objected in writing to the appointing authority within five business days of receipt of the notice, or the appointing authority, upon review of the objection has determined that the circumstances on which the adverse action is based are egregious or threaten the health, safety, or life of the consumer or other consumers and without the information the adverse action could not be taken.

(ii) The appointing authority, the person against whom the adverse action has been taken, and the person's representative, if any, have entered into a stipulation that does all of the following:

(I) Prohibits the parties from disclosing or using the information or records for any purpose other than the proceedings for which the information or records were requested or provided.

(II) Requires the employee and the employee's legal representative to return to the appointing authority all records provided to them under this subdivision, including, but not limited to, all records and documents from any source containing confidential information protected by this section, and all copies of those records and documents, within 10 days of the date that the adverse action becomes final except for the actual records and documents or copies thereof that are no longer in the possession of the employee or the employee's legal representative because they were submitted to the administrative tribunal as a component of an appeal from the adverse action.

(III) Requires the parties to submit the stipulation to the administrative tribunal with jurisdiction over the adverse action at the earliest possible opportunity.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision, the State Personnel Board may, prior to any appeal from adverse action being filed with it, issue a protective order, upon application by the appointing authority, for the limited purpose of prohibiting the parties from disclosing or using information or records for any purpose other than the proceeding for which the information or records were requested or provided, and to require the employee or the employee's legal representative to return to the appointing authority all records provided to them under this subdivision, including, but not limited to, all records and documents from any source containing confidential information protected by this section, and all copies of those records and documents, within 10 days of the date that the adverse action becomes final, except for the actual records and documents or copies thereof that are no longer in the possession of the employee or the employee's legal representatives because they were submitted to the administrative tribunal as a component of an appeal from the adverse action.

(3) Individual identifiers, including, but not limited to, names, social security numbers, and hospital numbers, that are not necessary for the prosecution or defense of the adverse action, shall not be disclosed.

(4) All records, documents, or other materials containing confidential information protected by this section that have been submitted or otherwise disclosed to the administrative agency or other person as a component of an appeal from an adverse action shall, upon proper motion by the appointing authority to the administrative tribunal, be placed under administrative seal and shall not, thereafter, be subject to disclosure to any person or entity except upon the issuance of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) For purposes of this subdivision, an adverse action becomes final when the employee fails to answer within the time specified in Section 19575 of the Government Code, or, after filing an answer, withdraws the appeal, or, upon exhaustion of the administrative appeal or of the judicial review remedies as otherwise provided by law.

(y) To the person appointed as the developmental services decisionmaker for a minor, dependent, or ward pursuant to Section 319, 361, or 726.

(z) To a business associate or for health care operations purposes, in accordance with Part 160 (commencing with Section 160.101) and Part 164

(commencing with Section 164.102) of Subchapter C of Subtitle A of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 3.5. Section 5328 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

5328. (a) All information and records obtained in the course of providing services under Division 4 (commencing with Section 4000), Division 4.1 (commencing with Section 4400), Division 4.5 (commencing with Section 4500), Division 5 (commencing with Section 5000), Division 6 (commencing with Section 6000), or Division 7 (commencing with Section 7100), to either voluntary or involuntary recipients of services shall be confidential. Information and records obtained in the course of providing similar services to either voluntary or involuntary recipients prior to 1969 shall also be confidential. Information and records shall be disclosed only in any of the following cases:

(1) In communications between qualified professional persons in the provision of services or appropriate referrals, or in the course of conservatorship proceedings. The consent of the patient, or his or her guardian or conservator, shall be obtained before information or records may be disclosed by a professional person employed by a facility to a professional person not employed by the facility who does not have the medical or psychological responsibility for the patient's care.

(2) When the patient, with the approval of the physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, or licensed professional clinical counselor, who is in charge of the patient, designates persons to whom information or records may be released, except that this article does not compel a physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, nurse, attorney, or other professional person to reveal information that has been given to him or her in confidence by members of a patient's family. This paragraph does not authorize a licensed marriage and family therapist or licensed professional clinical counselor to provide services or to be in charge of a patient's care beyond his or her lawful scope of practice.

(3) To the extent necessary for a recipient to make a claim, or for a claim to be made on behalf of a recipient for aid, insurance, or medical assistance to which he or she may be entitled.

(4) If the recipient of services is a minor, ward, dependent, or conservatee, and his or her parent, guardian, guardian ad litem, conservator, or authorized representative designates, in writing, persons to whom records or information may be disclosed, except that this article does not compel a physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, nurse, attorney, or other professional person to reveal information that has been given to him or her in confidence by members of a patient's family.

(5) For research, provided that the Director of Health Care Services, the Director of State Hospitals, the Director of Social Services, or the Director of Developmental Services designates by regulation, rules for the conduct of research and requires the research to be first reviewed by the appropriate institutional review board or boards. The rules shall include, but need not be limited to, the requirement that all researchers shall sign an oath of confidentiality as follows:

Date

As a condition of doing research concerning persons who have received services from ____ (fill in the facility, agency or person), I, ____, agree to obtain the prior informed consent of such persons who have received services to the maximum degree possible as determined by the appropriate institutional review board or boards for protection of human subjects reviewing my research, and I further agree not to divulge any information obtained in the course of such research to unauthorized persons, and not to publish or otherwise make public any information regarding persons who have received services such that the person who received services is identifiable.

I recognize that the unauthorized release of confidential information may make me subject to a civil action under provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(6) To the courts, as necessary to the administration of justice.

(7) To governmental law enforcement agencies as needed for the protection of federal and state elective constitutional officers and their families.

(8) To the Senate Committee on Rules or the Assembly Committee on Rules for the purposes of legislative investigation authorized by the committee.

(9) If the recipient of services who applies for life or disability insurance designates in writing the insurer to which records or information may be disclosed.

(10) To the attorney for the patient in any and all proceedings upon presentation of a release of information signed by the patient, except that when the patient is unable to sign the release, the staff of the facility, upon satisfying itself of the identity of the attorney, and of the fact that the attorney does represent the interests of the patient, may release all information and records relating to the patient except that this article does not compel a physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, nurse, attorney, or other professional person to reveal information that has been given to him or her in confidence by members of a patient's family.

(11) Upon written agreement by a person previously confined in or otherwise treated by a facility, the professional person in charge of the facility or his or her designee may release any information, except information that has been given in confidence by members of the person's family, requested by a probation officer charged with the evaluation of the person after his or her conviction of a crime if the professional person in charge of the facility determines that the information is relevant to the evaluation. The agreement shall only be operative until sentence is passed on the crime of which the person was convicted. The confidential information released pursuant to this paragraph shall be transmitted to the court separately from the probation report and shall not be placed in the probation report. The confidential information shall remain confidential except for purposes of sentencing. After sentencing, the confidential information shall be sealed.

(12) (A) Between persons who are trained and qualified to serve on multidisciplinary personnel teams pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 18951. The information and records sought to be disclosed shall be relevant to the provision of child welfare services or the investigation, prevention, identification, management, or treatment of child abuse or neglect pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 18950) of Part 6 of Division 9. Information obtained pursuant to this paragraph shall not be used in any criminal or delinquency proceeding. This paragraph does not prohibit evidence identical to that contained within the records from being admissible in a criminal or delinquency proceeding, if the evidence is derived solely from means other than this paragraph, as permitted by law.

(B) As used in this paragraph, "child welfare services" means those services that are directed at preventing child abuse or neglect.

(13) To county patients' rights advocates who have been given knowing voluntary authorization by a client or a guardian ad litem. The client or guardian ad litem, whoever entered into the agreement, may revoke the authorization at any time, either in writing or by oral declaration to an approved advocate.

(14) To a committee established in compliance with Section 14725.

(15) In providing information as described in Section 7325.5. This paragraph does not permit the release of any information other than that described in Section 7325.5.

(16) To the county behavioral health director or the director's designee, or to a law enforcement officer, or to the person designated by a law enforcement agency, pursuant to Sections 5152.1 and 5250.1.

(17) If the patient gives his or her consent, information specifically pertaining to the existence of genetically handicapping conditions, as defined in Section 125135 of the Health and Safety Code, may be released to qualified professional persons for purposes of genetic counseling for blood relatives upon request of the blood relative. For purposes of this paragraph, "qualified professional persons" means those persons with the qualifications necessary to carry out the genetic counseling duties under this paragraph as determined by the genetic disease unit established in the State Department of Health Care Services under Section 125000 of the Health and Safety

Code. If the patient does not respond or cannot respond to a request for permission to release information pursuant to this paragraph after reasonable attempts have been made over a two-week period to get a response, the information may be released upon request of the blood relative.

(18) When the patient, in the opinion of his or her psychotherapist, presents a serious danger of violence to a reasonably foreseeable victim or victims, then any of the information or records specified in this section may be released to that person or persons and to law enforcement agencies and county child welfare agencies as the psychotherapist determines is needed for the protection of that person or persons. For purposes of this paragraph, “psychotherapist” has the same meaning as provided in Section 1010 of the Evidence Code.

(19) (A) To the designated officer of an emergency response employee, and from that designated officer to an emergency response employee regarding possible exposure to HIV or AIDS, but only to the extent necessary to comply with the federal Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-381; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 201).

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, “designated officer” and “emergency response employee” have the same meaning as these terms are used in the federal Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-381; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 201).

(C) The designated officer shall be subject to the confidentiality requirements specified in Section 120980, and may be personally liable for unauthorized release of any identifying information about the HIV results. Further, the designated officer shall inform the exposed emergency response employee that the employee is also subject to the confidentiality requirements specified in Section 120980, and may be personally liable for unauthorized release of any identifying information about the HIV test results.

(20) (A) To a law enforcement officer who personally lodges with a facility, as defined in subparagraph (B), a warrant of arrest or an abstract of a warrant showing that the person sought is wanted for a serious felony, as defined in Section 1192.7 of the Penal Code, or a violent felony, as defined in Section 667.5 of the Penal Code. The information sought and released shall be limited to whether or not the person named in the arrest warrant is presently confined in the facility. This subparagraph shall be implemented with minimum disruption to health facility operations and patients, in accordance with Section 5212. If the law enforcement officer is informed that the person named in the warrant is confined in the facility, the officer may not enter the facility to arrest the person without obtaining a valid search warrant or the permission of staff of the facility.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), a facility means all of the following:

- (i) A state hospital, as defined in Section 4001.
- (ii) A general acute care hospital, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, solely with regard to information pertaining to a person with mental illness subject to this section.

(iii) An acute psychiatric hospital, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

(iv) A psychiatric health facility, as described in Section 1250.2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(v) A mental health rehabilitation center, as described in Section 5675.

(vi) A skilled nursing facility with a special treatment program for individuals with mental illness, as described in Sections 51335 and 72445 to 72475, inclusive, of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(21) Between persons who are trained and qualified to serve on multidisciplinary personnel teams pursuant to Section 15610.55, 15753.5, or 15761. The information and records sought to be disclosed shall be relevant to the prevention, identification, management, or treatment of an abused elder or dependent adult pursuant to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 15750) of Part 3 of Division 9.

(22) (A) When an employee is served with a notice of adverse action, as defined in Section 19570 of the Government Code, all of the following information and records may be released:

(i) All information and records that the appointing authority relied upon in issuing the notice of adverse action.

(ii) All other information and records that are relevant to the adverse action, or that would constitute relevant evidence as defined in Section 210 of the Evidence Code.

(iii) The information described in clauses (i) and (ii) may be released only if both of the following conditions are met:

(I) The appointing authority has provided written notice to the consumer and the consumer's legal representative or, if the consumer has no legal representative or if the legal representative is a state agency, to the clients' rights advocate, and the consumer, the consumer's legal representative, or the clients' rights advocate has not objected in writing to the appointing authority within five business days of receipt of the notice, or the appointing authority, upon review of the objection has determined that the circumstances on which the adverse action is based are egregious or threaten the health, safety, or life of the consumer or other consumers and without the information the adverse action could not be taken.

(II) The appointing authority, the person against whom the adverse action has been taken, and the person's representative, if any, have entered into a stipulation that does all of the following:

(ia) Prohibits the parties from disclosing or using the information or records for any purpose other than the proceedings for which the information or records were requested or provided.

(ib) Requires the employee and the employee's legal representative to return to the appointing authority all records provided to them under this paragraph, including, but not limited to, all records and documents from any source containing confidential information protected by this section, and all copies of those records and documents, within 10 days of the date that the adverse action becomes final except for the actual records and documents or copies thereof that are no longer in the possession of the

employee or the employee's legal representative because they were submitted to the administrative tribunal as a component of an appeal from the adverse action.

(ic) Requires the parties to submit the stipulation to the administrative tribunal with jurisdiction over the adverse action at the earliest possible opportunity.

(B) For the purposes of this paragraph, the State Personnel Board may, prior to any appeal from adverse action being filed with it, issue a protective order, upon application by the appointing authority, for the limited purpose of prohibiting the parties from disclosing or using information or records for any purpose other than the proceeding for which the information or records were requested or provided, and to require the employee or the employee's legal representative to return to the appointing authority all records provided to them under this paragraph, including, but not limited to, all records and documents from any source containing confidential information protected by this section, and all copies of those records and documents, within 10 days of the date that the adverse action becomes final, except for the actual records and documents or copies thereof that are no longer in the possession of the employee or the employee's legal representatives because they were submitted to the administrative tribunal as a component of an appeal from the adverse action.

(C) Individual identifiers, including, but not limited to, names, social security numbers, and hospital numbers, that are not necessary for the prosecution or defense of the adverse action, shall not be disclosed.

(D) All records, documents, or other materials containing confidential information protected by this section that have been submitted or otherwise disclosed to the administrative agency or other person as a component of an appeal from an adverse action shall, upon proper motion by the appointing authority to the administrative tribunal, be placed under administrative seal and shall not, thereafter, be subject to disclosure to any person or entity except upon the issuance of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(E) For purposes of this paragraph, an adverse action becomes final when the employee fails to answer within the time specified in Section 19575 of the Government Code, or, after filing an answer, withdraws the appeal, or, upon exhaustion of the administrative appeal or of the judicial review remedies as otherwise provided by law.

(23) To the person appointed as the developmental services decisionmaker for a minor, dependent, or ward pursuant to Section 319, 361, or 726.

(24) During the provision of emergency services and care, as defined in Section 1317.1 of the Health and Safety Code, the communication of patient information between a physician and surgeon, licensed psychologist, social worker with a master's degree in social work, licensed marriage and family therapist, licensed professional clinical counselor, nurse, emergency medical personnel at the scene of an emergency or in an emergency medical transport vehicle, or other professional person or emergency medical personnel at a health facility licensed pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(25) To a business associate or for health care operations purposes, in accordance with Part 160 (commencing with Section 160.101) and Part 164 (commencing with Section 164.102) of Subchapter C of Subtitle A of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) The amendment of paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) enacted at the 1970 Regular Session of the Legislature does not constitute a change in, but is declaratory of, the preexisting law.

(c) This section is not limited by Section 5150.05 or 5332.

SEC. 4. (a) Section 2.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 123110 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by both this bill and Senate Bill 575. That section shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 123110 of the Health and Safety Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Senate Bill 575, in which case Section 2 of this bill shall not become operative.

(b) Section 3.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to 5328 of the Welfare and Institutions Code proposed by both this bill and Assembly Bill 1119. That section shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 5328 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Assembly Bill 1119, in which case Section 3 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B 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 XIII B of the California Constitution.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: SB 512
Author: Hernandez
Chapter: 428
Bill Date: August 21, 2017
Subject: Health Care Practitioners: Stem Cell Therapy
Sponsor: Author
Position: Neutral

DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION:

This bill requires a health care practitioner that performs a stem cell therapy not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), to communicate this to his or her patients on a notice displayed in his or her office. This bill requires the Medical Board of California (Board) to report citations issued and discipline imposed, with regard to licensees who provide stem cell therapies, in its Annual Report beginning with the 2018-19 Annual Report.

ANALYSIS

This bill requires a health care practitioner to communicate the following information to a patient seeking stem cell therapy:

“THIS NOTICE MUST BE PROVIDED TO YOU UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW. This health care practitioner performs one or more stem cell therapies that have not yet been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration. You are encouraged to consult your primary care physician prior to undergoing a stem cell therapy.”

This information is required to be communicated to a patient in all of the following ways:

- In a prominent display in an area visible to patients in the health care practitioner’s office. These notices shall be at least eight and on-half inches by 11 inches and written in no less than 40-point type.
- Prior to providing the initial stem cell therapy, a health care practitioner shall provide the patient with the notice in writing. The notice shall be at least eight and on-half inches by 11 inches and written in no less than 40-point type.

This bill specifies that it does not apply to a health care practitioner who has obtained approval for an investigations new drug or device from the FDA for the use of HCT/Ps, which are defined as human cells, tissues, or cellular or tissue-based products as defined in Section 1271.3 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

This bill allows the licensing board having jurisdiction of the health care practitioner, including

the Board, to cite and fine the health care practitioner. This bill specifies that no citation shall be issued and no fine shall be assessed upon the first complaint against a health care practitioner. This bill allows a citation and fine to be assessed upon a second or subsequent violation, not to exceed \$1,000.

This bill requires the Board to indicate, in its Annual Report, beginning with the 2018-19 Annual Report, all of the following with regard to licensees who provide stem cell therapies:

- The number of complaints received;
- Any disciplinary actions taken; and
- Any administrative actions taken.

This bill provides notification and information to patients seeking stem cell therapy that has not been approved by the FDA. The Board took a neutral position on this bill.

FISCAL: Minor and absorbable workload associated with issuing citations and fines to physicians and collecting statistics to include in the Board's Annual Report; however, costs are likely negligible as the Board may also collect fines for second or subsequent offenses.

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Newsletter article(s);
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section;
- Create an allegation and violation code in BreZE to track citations issued and disciplinary actions taken; and
- Report all discipline and citations related to stem cell therapies in the Board's Annual Report, beginning with the 2018-19 Annual Report.

Senate Bill No. 512

CHAPTER 428

An act to add Section 684 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

[Approved by Governor October 2, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State October 2, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 512, Hernandez. Health care practitioners: stem cell therapy.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various health care practitioners by boards and agencies within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires a health care practitioner, as defined, to communicate to a patient his or her name, state-granted practitioner license type, and highest level of academic degree, in a specified manner.

This bill would require a licensed health care practitioner who performs a stem cell therapy that is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to communicate to his or her patient seeking stem cell therapy specified information regarding the provision of stem cell therapies on a specified notice in a prominent display in an area visible to patients in his or her office, posted conspicuously in the entrance of his or her office, and provided in writing to the patient prior to providing the initial stem cell therapy. The bill would not apply to a health care practitioner who has obtained approval for an investigational new drug or device from the FDA for the use of human cells, tissues, or cellular or tissue-based products. The bill would authorize the licensing board having jurisdiction of the health care practitioner to cite and fine the health care practitioner, not to exceed \$1,000 per violation, as specified. The bill would require the Medical Board of California to indicate specific enforcement information in its annual report, commencing with the 2018–19 annual report, with regard to its licensees who provide stem cell therapies.

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

SECTION 1. Section 684 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

684. (a) For the purpose of this section:

- (1) "FDA" means the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (2) "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).

(3) “Stem cell therapy” means a therapy involving the use of HCT/Ps.

(b) (1) A health care practitioner licensed under this division who performs a stem cell therapy that is not FDA-approved shall communicate to a patient seeking stem cell therapy the following information in English:

“THIS NOTICE MUST BE PROVIDED TO YOU UNDER CALIFORNIA LAW. This health care practitioner performs one or more stem cell therapies that have not yet been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration. You are encouraged to consult with your primary care physician prior to undergoing a stem cell therapy.”

(2) The information in paragraph (1) shall be communicated to the patient in all of the following ways:

(A) In a prominent display in an area visible to patients in the health care practitioner’s office and posted conspicuously in the entrance of the health care practitioner’s office. These notices shall be at least eight and one-half inches by 11 inches and written in no less than 40-point type.

(B) Prior to providing the initial stem cell therapy, a health care practitioner shall provide the patient with the notice described in paragraph (1) in writing. The notice shall be at least eight and one-half inches by 11 inches and written in no less than 40-point type.

(c) This section does not apply to a health care practitioner licensed under this division who has obtained approval for an investigational new drug or device from the FDA for the use of HCT/Ps.

(d) (1) The licensing board having jurisdiction of the health care practitioner may cite and fine the health care practitioner, not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation of this section.

(2) No citation shall be issued and no fine shall be assessed upon the first complaint against a health care practitioner who violates this section.

(3) Upon a second or subsequent violation of this section, a citation and administrative fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation may be assessed.

(e) The Medical Board of California shall indicate in its annual report, commencing with the 2018–19 annual report, all of the following with regard to licensees who provide stem cell therapies:

(1) The number of complaints received.

(2) Any disciplinary actions taken.

(3) Any administrative actions taken.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: SB 554
Author: Stone
Chapter: 242
Bill Date: June 14, 2017, Amended
Subject: Nurse Practitioners: Physician Assistants: Buprenorphine
Sponsor: Author
Position: Support

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LEGISLATION:

This bill allows nurse practitioners (NPs) and physician assistants (PAs) to administer or provide buprenorphine to a patient when done in compliance with the provisions of the federal Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act (CARA), as enacted on July 22, 2016.

ANALYSIS

This bill specifies that an NP is not prohibited from furnishing or ordering buprenorphine when done in compliance with the provisions of CARA, as enacted on July 22, 2016. This bill also specifies that a PA is not prohibited from administering or providing buprenorphine to a patient, or transmitting orally, or in writing on a patient's record or in a drug order, an order to a person who may lawfully furnish buprenorphine, when done in compliance with the provisions of CARA. Both NPs and PAs must comply with the following CARA requirements:

- The requirement that the NP or PA complete not fewer than 24 hours of initial training provided by an organization listed in sub-subclause (aa) of subclause (II) of clause (iv) of subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of section 823 of Title 21 of the United States Code, or any other organization that the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services determines is appropriate for the purposes of that sub-subclause, that addresses the following:
 - Opioid maintenance and detoxification.
 - Appropriate clinical use of all drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of opioid use disorder.
 - Initial and periodic patient assessments, including substance use monitoring.
 - Individualized treatment planning, overdose reversal, and relapse prevention.
 - Counseling and recovery support services.
 - Staffing roles and considerations.
 - Diversion control.
 - Other best practices, as identified by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.
- The alternative requirement that the NP or PA have other training or experience that the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services determines will demonstrate the ability of the NP or PA to treat and manage opiate-dependent patients.

- The requirement that the NP or PA be supervised by, or work in collaboration with, a licensed physician and surgeon.

The growing opioid abuse epidemic remains a matter of concern for the Board and it is a priority for the Board to help prevent inappropriate prescribing and misuse and abuse of opioids. This bill conforms California law to federal law enacted in 2016. Board staff has confirmed with the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) that the physician supervisor of the NP or PA must also have a waiver issued by SAMHSA to administer buprenorphine. As such, this bill will help further the Board's mission of consumer protection and the Board supports this bill.

FISCAL: None to the Board

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Newsletter article(s); and
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section.

Senate Bill No. 554

CHAPTER 242

An act to add Sections 2836.4 and 3502.1.5 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

[Approved by Governor September 11, 2017. Filed with Secretary of State September 11, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 554, Stone. Nurse practitioners: physician assistants: buprenorphine.

Existing federal law requires practitioners, as defined, who dispense narcotic drugs to individuals for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment to obtain annually a separate registration with the United States Attorney General for that purpose. Existing federal law authorizes waiver of the registration requirement for a qualifying practitioner who submits specified information to the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services. Existing federal law, the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act of 2016, defines a qualifying practitioner for these purposes to include, among other practitioners, a nurse practitioner or physician assistant who, among other requirements, has completed not fewer than 24 hours of prescribed initial training, or has other training or experience as specified, and is supervised by, or works in collaboration with, a qualifying physician, if the nurse practitioner or physician assistant is required by state law to prescribe medications for the treatment of opioid use disorder in collaboration with or under the supervision of a physician.

Existing state law, the Nursing Practice Act, establishes the Board of Registered Nursing in the Department of Consumer Affairs for the licensure and regulation of nurse practitioners. The act authorizes a nurse practitioner to furnish or order drugs or devices under specified circumstances subject to physician and surgeon supervision.

This bill would prohibit construing the Nursing Practice Act or any provision of state law from prohibiting a nurse practitioner from furnishing or ordering buprenorphine when done in compliance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act, as specified.

Existing state law, the Physician Assistant Practice Act, establishes the Physician Assistant Board within the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California for the licensure and regulation of physician assistants. The act authorizes a physician assistant, while under the supervision of a licensed physician authorized to supervise a physician assistant, 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, as specified.

This bill would prohibit construing the Physician Assistant Practice Act or any provision of state law from prohibiting a physician assistant from administering or providing buprenorphine to a patient, or transmit orally, or in writing on a patient's record or in a drug order, an order for buprenorphine to a person who may lawfully furnish buprenorphine when done in compliance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act, as specified.

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

SECTION 1. Section 2836.4 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2836.4. Neither this chapter nor any other provision of law shall be construed to prohibit a nurse practitioner from furnishing or ordering buprenorphine when done in compliance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act (Public Law 114-198), as enacted on July 22, 2016, including the following:

(a) The requirement that the nurse practitioner complete not fewer than 24 hours of initial training provided by an organization listed in sub-subclause (aa) of subclause (II) of clause (iv) of subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 823 of Title 21 of the United States Code, or any other organization that the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services determines is appropriate for the purposes of that sub-subclause, that addresses the following:

- (1) Opioid maintenance and detoxification.
- (2) Appropriate clinical use of all drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of opioid use disorder.
- (3) Initial and periodic patient assessments, including substance use monitoring.
- (4) Individualized treatment planning, overdose reversal, and relapse prevention.
- (5) Counseling and recovery support services.
- (6) Staffing roles and considerations.
- (7) Diversion control.
- (8) Other best practices, as identified by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(b) The alternative requirement that the nurse practitioner have other training or experience that the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services determines will demonstrate the ability of the nurse practitioner to treat and manage opiate-dependent patients.

(c) The requirement that the nurse practitioner be supervised by, or work in collaboration with, a licensed physician and surgeon.

SEC. 2. Section 3502.1.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

3502.1.5. Neither this chapter nor any other provision of law shall be construed to prohibit a physician assistant from administering or providing

buprenorphine to a patient, or transmitting orally, or in writing on a patient's record or in a drug order, an order to a person who may lawfully furnish buprenorphine when done in compliance with the provisions of the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act (Public Law 114-198), as enacted on July 22, 2016, including the following:

(a) The requirement that the physician assistant complete not fewer than 24 hours of initial training provided by an organization listed in sub-subclause (aa) of subclause (II) of clause (iv) of subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 823 of Title 21 of the United States Code, or any other organization that the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services determines is appropriate for the purposes of that sub-subclause, that addresses the following:

- (1) Opioid maintenance and detoxification.
- (2) Appropriate clinical use of all drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of opioid use disorder.
- (3) Initial and periodic patient assessments, including substance use monitoring.
- (4) Individualized treatment planning, overdose reversal, and relapse prevention.
- (5) Counseling and recovery support services.
- (6) Staffing roles and considerations.
- (7) Diversion control.
- (8) Other best practices, as identified by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(b) The alternative requirement that the physician assistant have other training or experience that the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services determines will demonstrate the ability of the nurse practitioner to treat and manage opiate-dependent patients.

(c) The requirement that the physician assistant be supervised by, or work in collaboration with, a licensed physician and surgeon.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: SB 796
Author: Hill
Chapter: 600
Bill Date: September 5, 2017, Amended
Subject: Uniform Standards: Naturopathic Doctors Act:
Respiratory Care Act
Sponsor: Author
Position: Support the provision related to the Uniform Standards

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LEGISLATION:

This bill contains other provisions, including extending the sunset date for the Naturopathic Medicine Committee and the Respiratory Care Board; however, the Medical Board of California (Board) only took a position on the provision related to the Uniform Standards.

ANALYSIS

This bill requires the Department of Consumer Affairs' (DCA) Substance Abuse Coordination Committee (SACC) to review the existing criteria for Uniform Standard #4, which is regarding substance testing. Specifically, Uniform Standard #4 governs all aspects of required testing, including, but not limited to, frequency of testing, randomness, method of notice to the licensee, number of hours between the provision of notice and the test, standards for specimen collectors, procedures used by specimen collectors, the permissible locations of testing, whether the collection process must be observed by the collector, backup testing requirements when the licensee is on vacation or otherwise unavailable for local testing, requirements for the laboratory that analyzes the specimens, and the required maximum timeframe from the test to the receipt of the result of the test.

This bill requires the SACC, by January 1, 2019, to review the criteria and make findings to determine whether the existing criteria for Uniform Standard #4 should be updated to reflect recent developments in testing research and technology. This bill would require the SACC to consider information from, but not limited to, the American Society of Addiction Medicine, and other sources of best practices.

The Board already adopted the Uniform Standards in 2015. However, with passage of SB 1177 from 2016, the Board is now working to develop the physician health and wellness program (PHWP). The PHWP is required to meet all the Uniform Standards. The Board supported the review of Uniform Standard #4 to reflect recent developments in testing research and technology.

FISCAL: None to the Board

IMPLEMENTATION:

- Newsletter article(s);
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section;
- Participate in the SACC's review of the Uniform Standard #4 criteria; and
- If Uniform Standard #4 is revised, the Board will need to update its Uniform Standards regulations.

Senate Bill No. 796

CHAPTER 600

An act to amend Sections 315, 2450.3, 3621, 3623, 3630, 3635, 3644, 3645, 3660, 3680, 3686, 3710, 3716, and 3772 of, and to add Sections 3635.1 and 3635.2 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

[Approved by Governor October 8, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State October 8, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 796, Hill. Uniform Standards: Naturopathic Doctors Act: Respiratory Care Practice Act.

(1) The Department of Consumer Affairs is comprised of healing arts boards that are responsible for the licensure and regulation of healing arts licensees. Under existing law, the Substance Abuse Coordination Committee is created within the department and the committee is required to formulate uniform and specific standards in specified areas that each healing arts board is required to use in dealing with substance-abusing licensees. Existing law, by January 1, 2010, requires the committee to formulate uniform and specific standards in specified areas, including standards governing all aspects of required testing, that each healing arts board is required to use in dealing with substance-abusing licensees, whether or not a board chooses to have a formal diversion program.

This bill, by January 1, 2019, would require the committee to review the existing criteria for those standards governing all aspects of required testing to determine whether the existing criteria should be updated to reflect recent developments in testing research and technology.

(2) Existing law, the Naturopathic Doctors Act, establishes the Naturopathic Medicine Committee within the Osteopathic Medical Board of California for the licensure and regulation of naturopathic doctors. Existing law requires the committee to consist of 9 members appointed by the Governor, including 2 public members. Existing law requires a public member to be a citizen of the state for at least 5 years preceding his or her appointment.

This bill would instead require 7 professional members to be appointed by the Governor, one public member to be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and one public member to be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would instead require a public member to be a resident of the state for at least 5 years preceding his or her appointment.

Existing law repeals the act on January 1, 2018. Existing law also specifies that the committee is subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on January 1, 2018.

This bill would instead repeal the act and subject the committee to legislative review on January 1, 2022.

Existing law requires an applicant for a license as a naturopathic doctor to file a written application with the committee, as specified. Existing law requires the committee to establish the amount of the fee assessed to conduct activities of the committee, including the amount of fees for applicant licensure, licensure renewal, late renewal, and childbirth certification. Existing law requires the committee to require the satisfactory completion of 60 hours of approved continuing education biennially, as specified, for licensure renewal.

This bill would remove the requirement that an application be written. The bill would specify the amount or maximum amount for each of the fees. The bill would require a licensee to retain certificates of continuing education course completion for 6 years. The bill would authorize the committee to audit licensees' continuing education records to ensure that continuing education requirements are met. The bill would specify that furnishing false or misleading information to the committee regarding continuing education constitutes unprofessional conduct.

Existing law requires the committee to approve a specified naturopathic medical education program. Existing law requires boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs to adopt rules and regulations to provide for methods of evaluating education, training, and experience obtained in the armed services, if applicable to the requirements of the business, occupation, or profession regulated, and to specify how this education, training, and experience may be used to meet the licensure requirements for the particular business, occupation, or profession regulated. Existing law also requires these boards to consult with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Military Department before adopting these rules and regulations.

This bill would require that the naturopathic medical program, pursuant to those provisions, evaluate an applicant's education, training, and experience obtained in the armed services, and provide course credit where applicable.

Existing law requires the satisfactory completion of specified hours of approved continuing education biennially in order to renew a license. Existing law requires the continuing education to meet certain requirements and to be provided by an approved continuing education provider.

This bill would additionally require the course content to pertain to the practice of naturopathic, osteopathic, or allopathic medicine. The bill would require continuing education providers to comply with certain conflict-of-interest requirements. The bill would also require these providers to submit a related annual declaration to the committee. The bill would require the committee to maintain a list of these providers meeting those requirements on its Internet Web site.

Existing law does not prevent or restrict the practice, services, or activities of a person who makes recommendations regarding or is engaged in the sale of, among other things, food or vitamins.

This bill would authorize an unlicensed person to represent that he or she “practices naturopathy” if certain requirements related to restrictions on services provided and specified disclosures and acknowledgments are met.

(3) Existing law, the Respiratory Care Practice Act, establishes the Respiratory Care Board of California for the licensure and regulation of respiratory care practitioners. Existing law specifies that the board is subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature upon repeal of the provision establishing the board. Existing law also authorizes the board to employ an executive officer. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2018.

This bill would instead repeal those provisions on January 1, 2022.

Existing law establishes the Respiratory Care Fund in the State Treasury to carry out the purposes of the act, and requires all collections from persons licensed or seeking to be licensed under the Respiratory Care Practice Act to be paid into the fund, as specified.

This bill would make the availability of the moneys in the fund contingent upon appropriation by the Legislature.

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

SECTION 1. Section 315 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

315. (a) For the purpose of determining uniform standards that will be used by healing arts boards in dealing with substance-abusing licensees, there is established in the Department of Consumer Affairs the Substance Abuse Coordination Committee. The committee shall be comprised of the executive officers of the department’s healing arts boards established pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 500), the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and a designee of the State Department of Health Care Services. The Director of Consumer Affairs shall chair the committee and may invite individuals or stakeholders who have particular expertise in the area of substance abuse to advise the committee.

(b) The committee shall be subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(c) By January 1, 2010, the committee shall formulate uniform and specific standards in each of the following areas that each healing arts board shall use in dealing with substance-abusing licensees, whether or not a board chooses to have a formal diversion program:

(1) Specific requirements for a clinical diagnostic evaluation of the licensee, including, but not limited to, required qualifications for the providers evaluating the licensee.

(2) Specific requirements for the temporary removal of the licensee from practice, in order to enable the licensee to undergo the clinical diagnostic evaluation described in paragraph (1) and any treatment recommended by

the evaluator described in paragraph (1) and approved by the board, and specific criteria that the licensee must meet before being permitted to return to practice on a full-time or part-time basis.

(3) Specific requirements that govern the ability of the licensing board to communicate with the licensee's employer about the licensee's status and condition.

(4) Standards governing all aspects of required testing, including, but not limited to, frequency of testing, randomness, method of notice to the licensee, number of hours between the provision of notice and the test, standards for specimen collectors, procedures used by specimen collectors, the permissible locations of testing, whether the collection process must be observed by the collector, backup testing requirements when the licensee is on vacation or otherwise unavailable for local testing, requirements for the laboratory that analyzes the specimens, and the required maximum timeframe from the test to the receipt of the result of the test.

(5) Standards governing all aspects of group meeting attendance requirements, including, but not limited to, required qualifications for group meeting facilitators, frequency of required meeting attendance, and methods of documenting and reporting attendance or nonattendance by licensees.

(6) Standards used in determining whether inpatient, outpatient, or other type of treatment is necessary.

(7) Worksite monitoring requirements and standards, including, but not limited to, required qualifications of worksite monitors, required methods of monitoring by worksite monitors, and required reporting by worksite monitors.

(8) Procedures to be followed when a licensee tests positive for a banned substance.

(9) Procedures to be followed when a licensee is confirmed to have ingested a banned substance.

(10) Specific consequences for major violations and minor violations. In particular, the committee shall consider the use of a "deferred prosecution" stipulation similar to the stipulation described in Section 1000 of the Penal Code, in which the licensee admits to self-abuse of drugs or alcohol and surrenders his or her license. That agreement is deferred by the agency unless or until the licensee commits a major violation, in which case it is revived and the license is surrendered.

(11) Criteria that a licensee must meet in order to petition for return to practice on a full-time basis.

(12) Criteria that a licensee must meet in order to petition for reinstatement of a full and unrestricted license.

(13) If a board uses a private-sector vendor that provides diversion services, standards for immediate reporting by the vendor to the board of any and all noncompliance with any term of the diversion contract or probation; standards for the vendor's approval process for providers or contractors that provide diversion services, including, but not limited to, specimen collectors, group meeting facilitators, and worksite monitors; standards requiring the vendor to disapprove and discontinue the use of

providers or contractors that fail to provide effective or timely diversion services; and standards for a licensee's termination from the program and referral to enforcement.

(14) If a board uses a private-sector vendor that provides diversion services, the extent to which licensee participation in that program shall be kept confidential from the public.

(15) If a board uses a private-sector vendor that provides diversion services, a schedule for external independent audits of the vendor's performance in adhering to the standards adopted by the committee.

(16) Measurable criteria and standards to determine whether each board's method of dealing with substance-abusing licensees protects patients from harm and is effective in assisting its licensees in recovering from substance abuse in the long term.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law, by January 1, 2019, the committee shall review the existing criteria for Uniform Standard #4 established pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (c). The committee's review and findings shall determine whether the existing criteria for Uniform Standard #4 should be updated to reflect recent developments in testing research and technology. The committee shall consider information from, but not limited to, the American Society of Addiction Medicine, and other sources of best practices.

SEC. 2. Section 2450.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2450.3. There is within the jurisdiction of the Osteopathic Medical Board of California a Naturopathic Medicine Committee authorized under the Naturopathic Doctors Act (Chapter 8.2 (commencing with Section 3610)). This section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the repeal of this section renders the Naturopathic Medicine Committee subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

SEC. 3. Section 3621 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3621. (a) The committee shall consist of nine members, consisting of seven professional members appointed by the Governor, one public member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and one public member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. Members of the committee shall include five members who are California licensed naturopathic doctors, two members who are California licensed physicians and surgeons, and two public members.

(b) A member of the committee shall be appointed for a four-year term. A person shall not serve as a member of the committee for more than two consecutive terms. A member shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor, or until one year from the expiration of the term for which the member was appointed, whichever first occurs. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment for unexpired terms.

(c) (1) A public member of the committee shall be a resident of this state for at least five years preceding his or her appointment.

(2) A person shall not be appointed as a public member if the person or the person's immediate family in any manner owns an interest in a college, school, or institution engaged in naturopathic education, or the person or the person's immediate family has an economic interest in naturopathy or has any other conflict of interest. "Immediate family" means the public member's spouse, parents, children, or his or her children's spouses.

(d) Each member of the committee shall receive a per diem and expenses as provided in Section 103.

(e) The committee may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the committee and vested in him or her by this chapter.

SEC. 4. Section 3623 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3623. (a) The committee shall approve a naturopathic medical education program accredited by the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education or an equivalent federally recognized accrediting body for the naturopathic medical profession that has the following minimum requirements:

(1) Admission requirements that include a minimum of three-quarters of the credits required for a bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited or preaccredited college or university or the equivalency, as determined by the council.

(2) Program requirements for its degree or diploma of a minimum of 4,100 total hours in basic and clinical sciences, naturopathic philosophy, naturopathic modalities, and naturopathic medicine. Of the total requisite hours, not less than 2,500 hours shall consist of academic instruction, and not less than 1,200 hours shall consist of supervised clinical training approved by the naturopathic medical school.

(b) A naturopathic medical education program in the United States shall offer graduate-level full-time studies and training leading to the degree of Doctor of Naturopathy or Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine. The program shall be an institution, or part of an institution of, higher education that is either accredited or is a candidate for accreditation by a regional institutional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Secretary of Education and the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education, or an equivalent federally recognized accrediting body for naturopathic doctor education.

(c) To qualify as an approved naturopathic medical school, a naturopathic medical program located in Canada or the United States shall offer a full-time, doctoral-level, naturopathic medical education program with its graduates being eligible to apply to the committee for licensure and to the North American Board of Naturopathic Examiners that administers the naturopathic licensing examination.

(d) The naturopathic medical program shall evaluate an applicant's education, training, and experience obtained in the armed services, pursuant to Section 35, and provide course credit where applicable.

SEC. 5. Section 3630 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3630. An applicant for a license as a naturopathic doctor shall file an application with the committee on a form provided by the committee that shows, to the committee's satisfaction, compliance with all of the following requirements:

(a) The applicant has not committed an act or crime that constitutes grounds for denial of a license under Section 480, and has complied with the requirements of Section 144.

(b) The applicant has received a degree in naturopathic medicine from an approved naturopathic medical school where the degree substantially meets the educational requirements in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 3623.

SEC. 6. Section 3635 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3635. (a) In addition to any other qualifications and requirements for licensure renewal, the committee shall require the satisfactory completion of 60 hours of approved continuing education biennially. This requirement is waived for the initial license renewal. The continuing education shall meet the following requirements:

(1) At least 20 hours shall be in pharmacotherapeutics.

(2) No more than 15 hours may be in naturopathic medical journals or osteopathic or allopathic medical journals, or audio or videotaped presentations, slides, programmed instruction, or computer-assisted instruction or preceptorships.

(3) No more than 20 hours may be in any single topic.

(4) No more than 15 hours of the continuing education requirements for the specialty certificate in naturopathic childbirth attendance shall apply to the 60 hours of continuing education requirement.

(5) Course content shall pertain to the practice of naturopathic, osteopathic, or allopathic medicine.

(b) The continuing education requirements of this section may be met through continuing education courses approved by the committee, the California Naturopathic Doctors Association, the American Association of Naturopathic Physicians, the California State Board of Pharmacy, the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, or other courses that meet the standards for continuing education for licensed physicians and surgeons in California. All continuing education providers shall comply with Section 3635.2. Continuing education providers shall submit an annual declaration to the committee that their educational activities satisfy the requirements described in Section 3635.2 and the committee shall maintain a list of these providers on its Internet Web site.

SEC. 7. Section 3635.1 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

3635.1. (a) A licensee shall retain certificates of continuing education course completion for six years.

(b) The committee may audit licensees' continuing education records to ensure that continuing education requirements are met.

(c) It shall be unprofessional conduct for a licensee to furnish false or misleading information to the committee regarding continuing education.

SEC. 8. Section 3635.2 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

3635.2. In addition to complying with subdivision (b) of Section 3635, the following shall apply to providers of continuing education:

(a) The content of continuing education courses and related materials shall provide balance, independence, objectivity, and scientific rigor. All patient care recommendations from continuing education courses involving clinical medicine shall be based on evidence accepted by naturopathic doctors. All scientific research used to support patient care recommendations shall conform to generally accepted standards of experimental design, data collection, and analysis.

(b) A conflict of interest is created when an individual in a position to control the content of a continuing education course, or his or her spouse or partner, has a relevant personal financial relationship within the past 12 months with a commercial entity that produces, markets, resells, or distributes health care goods or services consumed by, or used on patients that benefits the individual in any financial amount and therefore, may bias his or her opinions and teachings with respect to the content of continuing education courses. This may include receiving a salary, royalty, intellectual property rights, consulting fee, honoraria, ownership interest such as stocks, stock options or other ownership interest, excluding diversified mutual funds, or other financial benefit. Financial benefits are generally associated with roles such as employment, a management position, or an independent contractor position, including contracted research and clinical trials, consulting, speaking and teaching, membership on advisory committees or review panels, board membership, and other activities for which remuneration is received or expected.

(c) Prior to a course being presented, continuing education providers shall identify, disclose, and resolve all conflicts of interest. Individuals who fail or refuse to disclose relevant financial relationships shall not be approved as a provider of continuing education as described in subdivision (b) of Section 3635.

(d) Conflicts of interests shall be resolved by one of the following mechanisms:

(1) Altering financial relationships. Individuals may change their relationships with commercial interests, such as discontinuance of contracted services, thereby eliminating any conflict of interest related to the continuing education content.

(2) Altering control over content. An individual's control of continuing education content may be altered in several ways to remove the opportunity to affect content related to the products and services of a commercial interest. These include the following:

(A) Choose someone else to control that part of the content. If a proposed presenter or planner has a conflict of interest related to the content, someone

else who does not have a relationship to the commercial interests related to the content may present or plan that part of the content.

(B) Change the focus of the continuing education activity so that the content is not about products or services of the commercial interest that is the basis of the conflict of interest.

(C) Change the content of the individual's assignment so that it is no longer about products or services of the commercial interest. For example, an individual with a conflict of interest regarding products for treatment of a condition could address the pathophysiology or diagnosis of the condition, rather than therapeutics.

(D) Limit the content to a report without recommendations. If an individual has been funded by a commercial entity to perform research, the individual's presentation may be limited to the data and results of the research. Someone else may be assigned to address broader implications and recommendations.

(E) Limit the sources for recommendations. Rather than having a person with a conflict of interest present personal recommendations or personally select the evidence to be presented, limit the role of the person to reporting recommendations based on formal structured reviews of the literature with the inclusion and exclusion criteria stated "evidence-based."

(3) Conflict of interest may be resolved if the continuing education material is peer reviewed and both of the following are met:

(A) All the recommendations involving clinical medicine are based on evidence that is accepted within the profession of naturopathic medicine as adequate justification for indications and contraindications in the care of patients.

(B) All scientific research referred to, reported, or used in the continuing education activity in support or justification of patient care recommendations conforms to the generally accepted standards of experimental design, data collection, and analysis.

SEC. 9. Section 3644 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3644. This chapter does not prevent or restrict the practice, services, or activities of any of the following:

(a) A person licensed, certified, or otherwise recognized in this state by any other law or regulation if that person is engaged in the profession or occupation for which he or she is licensed, certified, or otherwise recognized.

(b) A person employed by the federal government in the practice of naturopathic medicine while the person is engaged in the performance of duties prescribed by laws and regulations of the United States.

(c) A person rendering aid to a family member or in an emergency, if no fee or other consideration for the service is charged, received, expected, or contemplated.

(d) (1) A person who makes recommendations regarding or is engaged in the sale of food, extracts of food, nutraceuticals, vitamins, amino acids, minerals, enzymes, botanicals and their extracts, botanical medicines, homeopathic medicines, dietary supplements, and nonprescription drugs or

other products of nature, the sale of which is not otherwise prohibited under state or federal law.

(2) An unlicensed person described in this subdivision may represent that he or she “practices naturopathy” if he or she complies with Section 2053.6. However, an unlicensed person may not use the title “naturopathic doctor” unless he or she has been issued a license by the committee.

(e) A person engaged in good faith in the practice of the religious tenets of any church or religious belief without using prescription drugs.

(f) A person acting in good faith for religious reasons as a matter of conscience or based on a personal belief, while obtaining or providing information regarding health care and the use of any product described in subdivision (d).

(g) A person who provides the following recommendations regarding the human body and its function:

(1) Nonprescription products.

(2) Natural elements such as air, heat, water, and light.

(3) Class I or class II nonprescription, approved medical devices, as defined in Section 360c of Title 21 of the United States Code.

(4) Vitamins, minerals, herbs, homeopathics, natural food products and their extracts, and nutritional supplements.

(h) A person who is licensed in another state, territory, or the District of Columbia to practice naturopathic medicine if the person is incidentally called into this state for consultation with a naturopathic doctor.

(i) A student enrolled in an approved naturopathic medical program whose services are performed pursuant to a course of instruction under the supervision of a naturopathic doctor.

SEC. 10. Section 3645 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3645. (a) This chapter permits, and does not restrict, the use of the following titles by persons who are educated and trained as any of the following:

(1) “Naturopath.”

(2) “Naturopathic practitioner.”

(3) “Traditional naturopathic practitioner.”

(b) This chapter permits, and does not restrict, the education of persons as described in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a). Those persons are not required to be licensed under this chapter.

SEC. 11. Section 3660 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3660. Except as provided in subdivision (h) of Section 3644, a person shall have a valid, unrevoked, or unsuspended license issued under this chapter to do any of the following:

(a) To claim to be a naturopathic doctor, licensed naturopathic doctor, doctor of naturopathic medicine, doctor of naturopathy, or naturopathic medical doctor.

(b) To use the professional designation “N.D.” or other titles, words, letters, or symbols with the intent to represent that he or she practices, is

authorized to practice, or is able to practice naturopathic medicine as a naturopathic doctor.

SEC. 12. Section 3680 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3680. (a) The application fee for a doctor of naturopathic medicine shall be no more than four hundred dollars (\$400).

(b) The initial license fee shall be no more than eight hundred dollars (\$800).

(c) The renewal fee for a license shall be no more than eight hundred dollars (\$800).

(d) The late renewal fee for a license shall be no more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(e) The fee for processing fingerprint cards shall be the current fee charged by the Department of Justice.

(f) The fee for a duplicate or replacement license shall be no more than twenty-five dollars (\$25).

SEC. 13. Section 3686 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3686. This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 14. Section 3710 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3710. (a) The Respiratory Care Board of California, hereafter referred to as the board, shall enforce and administer this chapter.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed. Notwithstanding any other law, the repeal of this section renders the board subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

SEC. 15. Section 3716 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3716. (a) The board may employ an executive officer exempt from civil service and, subject to the provisions of law relating to civil service, clerical assistants and, except as provided in Section 159.5, other employees as it may deem necessary to carry out its powers and duties.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 16. Section 3772 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3772. There is established in the State Treasury the Respiratory Care Fund. All collections from persons licensed or seeking to be licensed under this chapter shall be paid by the board into the fund after the report to the Controller at the beginning of each month of the amount and source of the collections. Moneys in the fund shall be available to the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Bill Number: SB 798
Author: Hill
Chapter: 775
Bill Date: September 8, 2017, Amended
Subject: Healing Arts: Boards
Sponsor: Author
Position: Support

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT LEGISLATION:

This is the Medical Board of California's (Board) sunset bill, which includes language on a portion of the new issues from the Board's 2016 Sunset Review Report, and will extend the Board's sunset date for four years, until January 1, 2022.

There are some issues that are included in this bill that are not issues raised in the Board's Sunset Review Report, which were previously discussed and approved by the Board. This bill includes licensed midwives (LMs) in the peer review sections and the medical corporation law. This bill allows a doctor of podiatric medicine (DPM) to recommend medical cannabis. Lastly, this bill includes a one-year sunset date on the vertical enforcement and prosecution model language in existing law.

ANALYSIS:

The Board included new issues in its 2016 Sunset Review Report submitted to the Legislature December 2016. The Legislature prepared a background paper that raised 30 issues, some of them related to the new issues included in the Board's Sunset Review Report. Here are the new issues that were included in the Board's Sunset Review Report and are included in this bill:

- Allow the Board to issue a two-year license to its licensees, instead of using a physician's birth date to calculate license expiration dates – **This bill includes this language for all of the Board's licensees.**
- Change the postgraduate training requirement from one or two years to three years for all applicants, regardless of where they went to medical school. Create a postgraduate training license to allow an individual in a postgraduate training program to continue in that program without violating the law. Delete the requirement for the Board to approve international medical schools. - **This bill includes language that would require an applicant to complete three years of postgraduate training in order to be eligible for licensure. This bill includes some exceptions for applicants who have a medical degree from a combined dental and medical degree program. This bill would create a postgraduate training license with specified application**

requirements that must be obtained within 180 days after enrollment in a postgraduate training program and would be valid until 90 days after the holder has completed 36 months of postgraduate training. This bill would delete the requirement for the Board to approve international medical schools. This bill would determine that an international medical school is recognized if they are listed on the World Federation for Medical Education and the Foundation for Advancement of International Medical Education and Research World Directory of Medical Schools joint directory or the World Directory of Medical Schools.

- **Require data reporting for accredited outpatient settings and revise the adverse events that outpatient settings are required to report to the Board. - This bill now only includes language that revises the adverse events that are required to be reported to the Board in existing law to only include those that relate to outpatient settings.**
- **Amend existing law to allow the Board to require more information about the Board in a more consumer friendly manner on notice to consumers' postings. – This bill adds Business and Professions Code (BPC) Section 2026 to allow the Board to require changes and more information in the notice to consumers posting.**
- **Amend BPC Code section 805.01 to allow the Board to fine an entity up to \$50,000 per violation for failing to submit an 805.01 report to the Board, or \$100,000 per violation if it is determined that the failure to report was willful.– This bill includes this language.**
- **Require state agencies and hospital accrediting agencies to report to the Board any peer review incidents subject to 805 reporting that are found during an inspection of a health care facility or clinic. – This bill no longer includes this language due to concerns raised by the California Hospital Association.**
- **Amend existing law regarding the Health Professions Education Foundation (HPEF) to require two members to be appointed by the Board, as was previously required. –This bill includes this language.**
- **The Board recommended in its previous sunset report that the provision in existing law that requires the Board to approve non-ABMS specialty boards be deleted. The Board suggested that the law should continue to require physicians to advertise as board certified only if they have been certified by ABMS boards and any additional boards previously approved by the Board. – This bill includes this language, which is effective January 1, 2019.**
- **Make technical, clarifying changes to make it clear that the Board of Podiatric Medicine (BPM) is its own board that performs its own licensing functions. – This bill includes this language.**
- **Delete the requirement in existing law that the Board president cannot be on a**

disciplinary panel, unless there is a vacancy on the Board. – **This bill includes this language.**

- Amend existing law regarding the prompt revocation of physicians who are required to register as sex offenders, and change it to an automatic revocation to allow the revocations to be processed in a more expeditious manner. – **This bill includes this language.**
- Amend BPC Section 2225 to make it clear that invocation of the psychotherapist-patient privilege is not a barrier to the Board obtaining psychotherapy records via a subpoena upon a showing of good cause. – **This bill no longer includes this language due to concerns raised by interested parties.**
- Allow the Board to issue a cease practice order in cases where a licensee delays or does not comply with an order to undergo a physical or mental health examination. – **This bill no longer includes this language due to concerns raised by interested parties. However, the Legislature included language in this bill that states it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would authorize the Board to take swift and necessary action for a physician’s failure to comply with an order issued by the Board pursuant to BPC Section 820.**
- Amend existing law related to expert witness reports, to include additional information that the reports must include and to ensure the Board receives these reports in a timely manner. – **This bill currently includes this language. However, the Governor included a signing message that directs his staff to work with the Legislature and the Attorney General’s Office to determine what changes are needed.**
- Existing law, Government Code Section 11529 requires that if the Board pursues and obtains an Interim Suspension Order (ISO), it has 30 days to file an accusation. A petition to revoke probation is very similar to an accusation in that it is still the charging document identifying what the physician has done to violate the law. The Board is recommending an amendment to add petitions to revoke probation. – **This bill includes this language.**
- Delete outdated sections of law related to the Board’s Licensing Program. – **This bill repeals these outdated sections.**

There are some issues that are included in this bill that are not issues raised in the Board’s Sunset Review Report. They are as follows:

This bill would have repealed the existing vertical enforcement and prosecution model (VE). The Board requested amendments to keep the VE model for sexual abuse or misconduct cases; mental or physical illness cases; complaints against licensees with a prior disciplinary history, who are currently on probation, or have an accusation pending; and for any other complaints that the Board decides would benefit from the VE model. This bill was later amended to

include a one-year sunset date on VE statutes in existing law. As highlighted in the Governor's signing message, the Board will be working with the Governor's Office, legislative staff, and other interested parties on VE language during the next year.

This bill adds DPMs to the definition of "attending physician" in Health and Safety Code Section 11362.7, which would allow DPMs to recommend medical cannabis.

In response to stakeholder feedback, this bill includes LMs in the peer review reporting requirements and provisions in existing law. This bill also adds LMs to the listing of medical corporations.

This bill extends the Board's sunset date for another four years and addresses many of the new issues raised in the Board's 2016 Sunset Review Report. This bill includes language to make the legislative changes suggested by the Board to accommodate the continuing evolution of medical training and testing, to improve the efficiencies of the Board's Licensing and Enforcement Programs, and most importantly, to enhance consumer protection. The Board is supportive of this bill.

FISCAL: Minimal and absorbable fiscal impact

IMPLEMENTATION

- Strategic communications and outreach to licensees and interested parties on changes to law and effective dates, including updates to the Board's website in various areas and programs;
- Newsletter article(s), including stand-alone articles on the post-graduate training changes, the international medical school approval changes, the new adverse event reporting requirements, and the change to the expiration dates on the two-year licenses;
- Notify/train Board staff; Department of Consumer Affairs, Division of Investigation staff; and the Attorney General's Office, Health Quality Enforcement Section staff;
- Revise existing regulations on the notice to consumers posting to include the new requirements and notify physicians of this change;
- Submit BreEZe changes for the two-year license that begins July 1, 2018;
- Develop procedures for appointing two Medical Board Members to the HPEF;
- Appoint two Medical Board Members to the HPEF at the January 2018 Board Meeting;
- For the 805.01 fines, the Board will work with the California Department of Public Health to draft an all facility letter that can be distributed to health facilities; and
- For the postgraduate training changes:
 - Conduct outreach to the graduate medical education programs,
 - Develop/revise application forms, and
 - Submit needed changes to BreEZe.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OCT 13 2017

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am signing Senate Bill 798, which extends the sunset for the Medical Board of California and the Osteopathic Medical Board of California from January 1, 2018, to January 1, 2022.

Two issues were identified during the legislative process requiring further review: vertical enforcement and the exchange of expert witness reports between a doctor under investigation and the Medical Board.

I am directing my staff to work with the Legislature and the Attorney General's Office to determine what changes are needed.

Sincerely,


Edmund G. Brown Jr.



Senate Bill No. 798

CHAPTER 775

An act to amend Sections 115.6, 144, 146, 328, 651, 656, 683, 800, 803.1, 805, 805.01, 805.1, 805.5, 805.6, 810, 2001, 2008, 2020, 2054, 2082, 2087, 2111, 2112, 2143, 2168.4, 2191, 2216.3, 2220.05, 2221, 2232, 2334, 2415, 2421, 2423, 2435, 2435.2, 2445, 2450, 2454.5, 2460, 2461, 2472, 2475, 2479, 2486, 2488, 2492, 2499, 2525.2, 2529, 4170, and 4175 of, to amend and repeal Sections 2066, 2067, 2072, 2073, 2085, 2089, 2089.5, 2089.7, 2090, 2091, 2091.1, 2091.2, 2100, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2104.5, 2107, 2115, 2135.7, 2529.1, 2529.5, and 2529.6 of, to amend, repeal, and add Sections 2064, 2065, 2084, 2084.5, 2096, 2105, 2113, 2135, and 2135.5 of, to add Sections 2026, 2064.5, 2064.7, 2064.8, 2499.7, and 2566.2 to, to repeal Sections 2052.5, 2420, and 2422 of, and to repeal the heading of Chapter 5.1 (commencing with Section 2529) of Division 2 of, the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 43.7 and 43.8 of the Civil Code, to amend Sections 13401 and 13401.5 of the Corporations Code, to amend Section 1157 of the Evidence Code, to amend Section 11529 of, and to amend and repeal Section 12529.6 of, the Government Code, and to amend Sections 11362.7 and 128335 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to healing arts.

[Approved by Governor October 13, 2017. Filed with
Secretary of State October 13, 2017.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 798, Hill. Healing arts: boards.

Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, establishes the Medical Board of California for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint members to the board, as provided. Existing law authorizes the board to employ an executive director, investigators, legal counsel, medical consultants, and other assistance as specified. Existing law requires the Attorney General to act as legal counsel for the board, as specified. Existing law provides that those provisions will be repealed on January 1, 2018.

This bill would instead repeal those provisions on January 1, 2022.

Existing law requires all moneys paid to and received by the Medical Board of California to be paid into the State Treasury and credited to the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California, which, except for fine and penalty money, is a continuously appropriated fund.

This bill would make the moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature.

Existing law establishes a peer review process for certain healing arts licensees and requires peer review bodies to review licensee conduct under

specified circumstances. Existing law makes the willful failure of a peer review body to make specified reports a crime. Existing law provides that there shall be no monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages shall arise against, certain health related professional societies or its members for acts performed within the scope of the functions of peer review, as provided.

This bill would apply these provisions to licensed midwives. Because the willful failure of such a peer review body to make specified reports would be punishable as a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law prohibits the proceedings and records of organized committees of healing arts professions or of a peer review body from being subject to discovery, except as specified.

This bill would apply these provisions to the proceedings and records of committees or peer review bodies of licensed midwives, except as specified.

The Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act provides for the organization of a corporation under certain existing law for the purposes of qualifying as a professional corporation under that act and rendering professional services. The act authorizes specified healing arts practitioners to be shareholders, officers, directors, or professional employees of a designated professional corporation, subject to certain limitations relating to ownership of shares.

This bill would add licensed midwives to the lists of healing arts practitioners who may be shareholders, officers, directors, or professional employees of a medical corporation, a psychological corporation, a nursing corporation, a marriage and family therapist corporation, a licensed clinical social worker corporation, a physician assistants corporation, a chiropractic corporation, an acupuncture corporation, a naturopathic doctor corporation, a professional clinical counselor corporation, a physical therapy corporation, and a registered dental hygienist in alternative practice corporation. The bill would also add a licensed midwives corporation to the list of professional corporations, and would authorize licensed physicians and surgeons, licensed psychologists, registered nurses, licensed marriage and family therapists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed physician assistants, licensed chiropractors, licensed acupuncturists, licensed naturopathic doctors, licensed professional clinical counselors, and licensed physical therapists to be shareholders, officers, directors, or professional employees, subject to those limitations relating to ownership of shares.

Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, creates, within the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Medical Board of California consisting of 15 members. The act requires the board to elect a president from its members, and authorizes the board to appoint panels from its members for the purpose of fulfilling specified obligations. The act prohibits the president of the board from being a member of any panel unless there is a vacancy in the membership of the board.

This bill would discontinue that prohibition on the president being a member of a panel.

Existing law requires the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to establish a nonprofit public benefit corporation known as the Health Professions Education Foundation to perform various duties with respect to implementing health professions scholarship and loan programs. Existing law requires the foundation to be governed by a board consisting of 9 members appointed by the Governor, one member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and one member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules. Existing law requires the Governor to appoint the president of the board of trustees from among those members appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules. Existing law requires the members of the board to serve without compensation but requires that they be reimbursed for any actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with their duties as members of the board.

This bill would add to that governing board of the foundation 2 members appointed by the Medical Board of California. The bill would include these members in the list of members from which the Governor is required to appoint the president of the board. The bill would require the Medical Board of California to reimburse its 2 appointed members for any actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with their duties as members of the board. The bill would require the Medical Board of California to reimburse its 2 appointed foundation board members for any actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with their duties as members of the foundation board.

Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, requires the Medical Board of California to post on the Internet certain information regarding licensed physicians and surgeons.

This bill would require the board to initiate the process of adopting regulations on or before January 1, 2019, to require its licentiates and registrants to provide notice to their clients or patients that the practitioner is licensed or registered in this state by the board, that the practitioner's license can be checked, and that complaints against the practitioner can be made through the board's Internet Web site or by contacting the board.

Existing law makes it unlawful for a healing arts practitioner to disseminate or cause to be disseminated any form of public communication containing a false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive statement, claim, or image for the purpose of or likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the rendering of professional services or furnishing of products in connection with the professional practice or business for which he or she is licensed. Existing law prohibits a physician and surgeon from including a statement that he or she is certified or eligible for certification by a private or public board or parent association, including a multidisciplinary board or association, as defined, unless that board or association is one of a specified list of boards and associations, including a board or association with equivalent requirements approved by that physician and surgeon's licensing board. Existing law requires the Medical Board of California to adopt

regulations to establish and collect a reasonable fee from each board or association applying for recognition.

This bill would discontinue the Medical Board of California approval of a board or association. The bill would continue to authorize a physician and surgeon to make a statement that he or she is certified or eligible for certification by a board or association with equivalent requirements approved by that physician's and surgeon's licensing board prior to January 1, 2019.

Existing law requires each applicant for a physician's and surgeon's certificate to show by official transcript or other official evidence that he or she has successfully completed a medical curriculum meeting specified requirements.

This bill would remove these medical curriculum requirements on January 1, 2020.

Existing law, until January 1, 2020, requires an applicant to show by evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she has satisfactorily completed at least one year of postgraduate training. Existing law requires the postgraduate training to be obtained in a postgraduate training program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

This bill, beginning January 1, 2020, would instead require an applicant to show by evidence successfully to the board that he or she has satisfactorily completed at least 36 months of board-approved postgraduate training. The bill would authorize an applicant to obtain postgraduate training in a postgraduate training program approved by the College of Family Physicians of Canada. The bill would make eligible for licensure an applicant who has completed at least 36 months of board-approved postgraduate training, not less than 24 months of which was completed as a resident after receiving a medical degree from a combined dental and medical degree program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation or approved by the board.

Existing law authorizes a graduate of an approved medical school who is enrolled in a postgraduate training program approved by the board to engage in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever required as part of the program under specified conditions.

This bill, beginning January 1, 2020, would add to these conditions a requirement that the medical school graduate obtain a postgraduate training license, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to deny a postgraduate training license, as specified.

Existing law requires an applicant who is a graduate of a medical school located outside of the United States or Canada to make an application to the board prior to commencing any postgraduate training in this state. Existing law authorizes the board to deny a postgraduate training authorization letter to an applicant who is guilty of unprofessional conduct or of any cause for revocation or suspension of a license.

This bill would remove the authorization of the board to deny a postgraduate training authorization letter to an applicant for those reasons.

Existing law requires an applicant for a physician's and surgeon's certificate whose professional instruction was acquired in a country other than the United States or Canada to provide evidence satisfactory to the board of satisfactory completion of various requirements, including showing by evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she has satisfactorily completed at least 2 years of postgraduate training.

This bill would recast some of those provisions and make conforming changes to other provisions. The bill would require those applicants to show by evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she has satisfactorily completed at least 36 months of board-approved postgraduate training.

Under existing law, specified licenses, certificates, registrations, and permits issued by or under the Medical Board of California expire and become invalid at midnight on the last day of February of each even numbered year, if not renewed, as specified.

This bill would repeal this provision.

Existing law authorizes the holder of a special faculty permit to practice medicine, without a physician's and surgeon's certificate, within a medical school and certain affiliated institutions. Under existing law, a special faculty permit expires and becomes invalid at midnight on the last day of the permitholder's birth month during the 2nd year of a 2-year term, if not renewed.

The bill would instead specify that a special faculty permit expires and becomes invalid at midnight on the last day of the month in which the permit was issued during the 2nd year of a 2-year term commencing from the date of issuance, if not renewed.

The Medical Practice Act creates, within the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine. Under the act, certificates to practice podiatric medicine expire on a certain date during the 2nd year of a 2-year term if not renewed. The act authorizes a doctor of podiatric medicine who is ankle certified, as specified, to perform certain services and procedures.

This bill would instead create the California Board of Podiatric Medicine in the Department of Consumer Affairs, and would make conforming and related changes. The bill would prohibit construing the amendments made by the bill relating to podiatrists to change any rights or privileges held by podiatrists prior to enactment of the bill. The bill would discontinue the ankle certification requirement for a doctor of podiatric medicine to perform those services and procedures.

Under the act, certificates to practice podiatric medicine and registrations of spectacle lens dispensers and contact lens dispensers, among others, expire on a certain date during the 2nd year of a 2-year term if not renewed.

This bill would discontinue the requirement for the expiration of the registrations of spectacle lens dispensers and contact lens dispensers.

Existing law requires the chief of staff of a medical or professional staff or other chief executive officer, medical director, or administrator of a peer review body, as defined, and the chief executive officer or administrator of a licensed health care facility or clinic to file reports with the applicable

state licensing agency of specified health care practitioners upon the occurrence of specified events.

This bill would impose a \$100,000 fine for a willful failure to file a specified report and a \$50,000 fine for all other failures to file the report.

Existing law requires an accredited outpatient setting to report an adverse event, as defined, to the Medical Board of California no later than 5 days after the adverse event has been detected, or, if that event is an ongoing urgent or emergent threat to the welfare, health, or safety of patients, personnel, or visitors, not later than 24 hours after the adverse event has been detected.

This bill would redefine adverse event for those purposes and would require the outpatient setting to inform the patient or the party responsible for the patient of the adverse event by the time the report is made.

Existing law requires the board to promptly revoke the license of any person who has been required to register as a sex offender. Existing law authorizes certain individuals whose license was revoked under this provision to petition a specified superior court to hold a hearing within one year of the date of the petition, in order for the court to determine whether the individual no longer poses a possible risk to patients. Existing law authorizes the Attorney General and the board to present written and oral argument to the court on the merits of the petition.

This bill would instead require the board to make the revocation automatically, regardless of whether the related conviction has been appealed. The bill would require the board to notify the licensee of the license revocation and of his or her right to elect to have a hearing. The bill would authorize the holder of the physician's and surgeon's certificate to request a hearing, as specified, within 30 days of the revocation. The bill would require the revocation to cease automatically if the conviction is overturned on appeal. The bill would require the Attorney General and the board to present written and oral argument to the court on the merits of a petition to determine whether an individual who was required to register as a sex offender no longer poses a possible risk to patients.

Existing law authorizes the administrative law judge of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel to issue an interim order suspending a license or imposing license restrictions, as specified. Existing law requires the order to be dissolved if an accusation is not filed and served, as specified, within 30 days of the date on which the parties to the hearing on the order have submitted the matter.

This bill would also require the order to be dissolved if a petition to revoke probation is not filed and served, as specified, within 30 days of the date on which the parties to the hearing on the order have submitted the matter.

Existing law prohibits a party's use of expert testimony in matters brought by the Medical Board of California unless specified information, including a brief narrative statement of the general substance of the testimony that the expert is expected to give, is exchanged in written form with the counsel for the other party. Existing law requires the exchange of information to be completed at least 30 days prior to the commencement date of the hearing.

This bill would instead require the exchange of information to be completed 30 calendar days prior to the originally scheduled commencement date of the hearing, or as determined by an administrative law judge, as specified. The bill would replace the requirement that a brief narrative statement be exchanged with the requirement that a complete expert witness report, as specified, be exchanged.

Existing law establishes the Health Quality Enforcement Section within the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute proceedings against licensees and applicants within the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Board of Psychology, or any committee under the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California. Existing law requires each complaint that is referred to a district office of one of these boards for investigation to be jointly assigned to an investigator and to the deputy attorney general in the Health Quality Enforcement Section of the Department of Justice responsible for prosecuting the case if the investigation results in the filing of an accusation.

This bill, on January 1, 2019, would repeal the provision pertaining to joint assignment for investigation and prosecution.

Existing law establishes the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine within the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the Naturopathic Medicine Committee, and the Acupuncture Board for the licensure and regulation of chiropractors, physicians and surgeons, podiatrists, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, naturopathic doctors, and acupuncturists, respectively. Existing law authorizes each of those regulatory entities to discipline its licensee by placing that licensee on probation, as specified. Existing law also requires 3 of those regulatory entities, the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, to disclose to an inquiring member of the public and to post on their Internet Web sites specified information concerning licensees including revocations, suspensions, probations, and limitations on practice.

This bill would require the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, on and after July 1, 2018, to provide certain information regarding licensees on probation and licensees practicing under probationary licenses to an inquiring member of the public, on any of the regulatory entity's documents informing the public of individual probation orders and probationary licenses, and in plain view on the licensee's profile page on the regulatory entity's online license information Internet Web site.

Existing law, the Osteopathic Act, establishes the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, which issues certificates to, and regulates, osteopathic physicians and surgeons and requires that the powers and duties of the board in that regard be subject to review by the appropriate committees of the Legislature. Existing law requires that review to be performed as if those provisions were scheduled to be repealed as of January 1, 2018.

This bill would instead require that review to be performed as if those provisions were scheduled to be repealed as of January 1, 2022.

Existing law requires the Osteopathic Medical Board of California to require each licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon to demonstrate satisfaction of continuing education requirements as a condition for the renewal of a license at intervals of not less than one year nor more than 3 years. Existing law requires the board to require each licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon to complete a minimum of 150 hours of American Osteopathic Association continuing education hours during each 3-year cycle, of which 60 hours must be completed in American Osteopathic Association Category 1 continuing education hours as a condition for renewal of an active license.

This bill would instead require the board to require satisfaction of the continuing education requirements not less than one year nor more than 2 years. The bill would require each licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon to complete a minimum of 100 hours of American Osteopathic Association continuing education hours during each 2-year cycle, of which 40 hours must be completed in American Osteopathic Association Category 1 continuing education hours and the remaining 60 hours shall be either American Osteopathic Association or American Medical Association accredited.

Existing law authorizes a list of specified boards to request and receive from a local or state agency certified records of all arrests and convictions, certified records regarding probation, and any and all other documentation needed to complete an applicant or licensee investigation.

This bill would add the California Board of Podiatric Medicine and the Osteopathic Medical Board of California to that list of specified boards.

This bill would also make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

This bill would make findings and declarations regarding the authority of healing arts boards to adopt regulations, as specified, and would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would prioritize patients and protection of the public from harm by authorizing the Medical Board of California to take swift and necessary action for a physician and surgeon's continued failure to comply with a specified order.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 146 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 1706 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1706 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 2472 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 1153 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1153 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

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.

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

SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares both of the following:

(1) That healing arts boards may adopt regulations authorizing those boards to order a licensee on probation to cease practice for major violations and when the board orders a licensee to undergo a clinical diagnostic evaluation pursuant to the uniform and specific standards adopted and authorized under Section 315 of the Business and Professions Code.

(2) That an order to cease practice pursuant to the authority described in paragraph (1) is not governed by the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and does not constitute disciplinary action.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation in the 2017–2018 Regular Session that would prioritize patients and protection of the public from harm by authorizing the Medical Board of California to take swift and necessary action for a physician and surgeon’s continued failure to comply with an order issued by the board pursuant to Section 820 of the Business and Professions Code.

SEC. 2. Section 115.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

115.6. (a) A board within the department shall, after appropriate investigation, issue the following eligible temporary licenses to an applicant if he or she meets the requirements set forth in subdivision (c):

(1) Registered nurse license by the Board of Registered Nursing.

(2) Vocational nurse license issued by the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of California.

(3) Psychiatric technician license issued by the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of California.

(4) Speech-language pathologist license issued by the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board.

(5) Audiologist license issued by the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board.

(6) Veterinarian license issued by the Veterinary Medical Board.

(7) All licenses issued by the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists.

(8) All licenses issued by the Medical Board of California.

(9) All licenses issued by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(b) The board may conduct an investigation of an applicant for purposes of denying or revoking a temporary license issued pursuant to this section. This investigation may include a criminal background check.

(c) An applicant seeking a temporary license pursuant to this section shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The applicant shall supply evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who

is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders.

(2) The applicant shall hold a current, active, and unrestricted license that confers upon him or her the authority to practice, in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the profession or vocation for which he or she seeks a temporary license from the board.

(3) The applicant shall submit an application to the board that shall include a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that he or she meets all of the requirements for the temporary license and that the information submitted in the application is accurate, to the best of his or her knowledge. The application shall also include written verification from the applicant's original licensing jurisdiction stating that the applicant's license is in good standing in that jurisdiction.

(4) The applicant shall not have committed an act in any jurisdiction that would have constituted grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of the license under this code at the time the act was committed. A violation of this paragraph may be grounds for the denial or revocation of a temporary license issued by the board.

(5) The applicant shall not have been disciplined by a licensing entity in another jurisdiction and shall not be the subject of an unresolved complaint, review procedure, or disciplinary proceeding conducted by a licensing entity in another jurisdiction.

(6) The applicant shall, upon request by a board, furnish a full set of fingerprints for purposes of conducting a criminal background check.

(d) A board may adopt regulations necessary to administer this section.

(e) A temporary license issued pursuant to this section may be immediately terminated upon a finding that the temporary licenseholder failed to meet any of the requirements described in subdivision (c) or provided substantively inaccurate information that would affect his or her eligibility for temporary licensure. Upon termination of the temporary license, the board shall issue a notice of termination that shall require the temporary licenseholder to immediately cease the practice of the licensed profession upon receipt.

(f) An applicant seeking a temporary license as a civil engineer, geotechnical engineer, structural engineer, land surveyor, professional geologist, professional geophysicist, certified engineering geologist, or certified hydrogeologist pursuant to this section shall successfully pass the appropriate California-specific examination or examinations required for licensure in those respective professions by the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists.

(g) A temporary license issued pursuant to this section shall expire 12 months after issuance, upon issuance of an expedited license pursuant to Section 115.5, or upon denial of the application for expedited licensure by the board, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 3. Section 144 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

144. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, an agency designated in subdivision (b) shall require an applicant to furnish to the agency a full set of fingerprints for purposes of conducting criminal history record checks. Any agency designated in subdivision (b) may obtain and receive, at its discretion, criminal history information from the Department of Justice and the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(b) Subdivision (a) applies to the following:

- (1) California Board of Accountancy.
- (2) State Athletic Commission.
- (3) Board of Behavioral Sciences.
- (4) Court Reporters Board of California.
- (5) State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind.
- (6) California State Board of Pharmacy.
- (7) Board of Registered Nursing.
- (8) Veterinary Medical Board.
- (9) Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians.
- (10) Respiratory Care Board of California.
- (11) Physical Therapy Board of California.
- (12) Physician Assistant Committee of the Medical Board of California.
- (13) Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board.

(14) Medical Board of California.

(15) State Board of Optometry.

(16) Acupuncture Board.

(17) Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.

(18) Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

(19) Division of Investigation.

(20) Board of Psychology.

(21) California Board of Occupational Therapy.

(22) Structural Pest Control Board.

(23) Contractors' State License Board.

(24) Naturopathic Medicine Committee.

(25) Professional Fiduciaries Bureau.

(26) Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists.

(27) Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation.

(28) California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(29) Osteopathic Medical Board of California.

(c) For purposes of paragraph (26) of subdivision (b), the term "applicant" shall be limited to an initial applicant who has never been registered or licensed by the board or to an applicant for a new licensure or registration category.

SEC. 4. Section 146 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

146. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a violation of any code section listed in subdivision (c) is an infraction subject to the procedures described in Sections 19.6 and 19.7 of the Penal Code when either of the following applies:

(1) A complaint or a written notice to appear in court pursuant to Chapter 5C (commencing with Section 853.5) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code is filed in court charging the offense as an infraction unless the defendant, at the time he or she is arraigned, after being advised of his or her rights, elects to have the case proceed as a misdemeanor.

(2) The court, with the consent of the defendant and the prosecution, determines that the offense is an infraction in which event the case shall proceed as if the defendant has been arraigned on an infraction complaint.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a violation of the code sections listed in subdivision (c) if the defendant has had his or her license, registration, or certificate previously revoked or suspended.

(c) The following sections require registration, licensure, certification, or other authorization in order to engage in certain businesses or professions regulated by this code:

- (1) Section 2474.
- (2) Sections 2052 and 2054.
- (3) Section 2630.
- (4) Section 2903.
- (5) Section 3575.
- (6) Section 3660.
- (7) Sections 3760 and 3761.
- (8) Section 4080.
- (9) Section 4825.
- (10) Section 4935.
- (11) Section 4980.
- (12) Section 4989.50.
- (13) Section 4996.
- (14) Section 4999.30.
- (15) Section 5536.
- (16) Section 6704.
- (17) Section 6980.10.
- (18) Section 7317.
- (19) Section 7502 or 7592.
- (20) Section 7520.
- (21) Section 7617 or 7641.
- (22) Subdivision (a) of Section 7872.
- (23) Section 8016.
- (24) Section 8505.
- (25) Section 8725.
- (26) Section 9681.
- (27) Section 9840.
- (28) Subdivision (c) of Section 9891.24.
- (29) Section 19049.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law, a violation of any of the sections listed in subdivision (c), which is an infraction, is punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). No portion of the minimum fine may be suspended by the

court unless as a condition of that suspension the defendant is required to submit proof of a current valid license, registration, or certificate for the profession or vocation that was the basis for his or her conviction.

SEC. 4.5. Section 146 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

146. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a violation of any code section listed in subdivision (c) is an infraction subject to the procedures described in Sections 19.6 and 19.7 of the Penal Code when either of the following applies:

(1) A complaint or a written notice to appear in court pursuant to Chapter 5C (commencing with Section 853.5) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code is filed in court charging the offense as an infraction unless the defendant, at the time he or she is arraigned, after being advised of his or her rights, elects to have the case proceed as a misdemeanor.

(2) The court, with the consent of the defendant and the prosecution, determines that the offense is an infraction in which event the case shall proceed as if the defendant has been arraigned on an infraction complaint.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a violation of the code sections listed in subdivision (c) if the defendant has had his or her license, registration, or certificate previously revoked or suspended.

(c) The following sections require registration, licensure, certification, or other authorization in order to engage in certain businesses or professions regulated by this code:

- (1) Section 2474.
- (2) Sections 2052 and 2054.
- (3) Section 2570.3.
- (4) Section 2630.
- (5) Section 2903.
- (6) Section 3575.
- (7) Section 3660.
- (8) Sections 3760 and 3761.
- (9) Section 4080.
- (10) Section 4825.
- (11) Section 4935.
- (12) Section 4980.
- (13) Section 4989.50.
- (14) Section 4996.
- (15) Section 4999.30.
- (16) Section 5536.
- (17) Section 6704.
- (18) Section 6980.10.
- (19) Section 7317.
- (20) Section 7502 or 7592.
- (21) Section 7520.
- (22) Section 7617 or 7641.
- (23) Subdivision (a) of Section 7872.
- (24) Section 8016.

- (25) Section 8505.
- (26) Section 8725.
- (27) Section 9681.
- (28) Section 9840.
- (29) Subdivision (c) of Section 9891.24.
- (30) Section 19049.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law, a violation of any of the sections listed in subdivision (c), which is an infraction, is punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). No portion of the minimum fine may be suspended by the court unless as a condition of that suspension the defendant is required to submit proof of a current valid license, registration, or certificate for the profession or vocation that was the basis for his or her conviction.

SEC. 5. Section 328 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

328. (a) In order to implement the Consumer Protection Enforcement Initiative of 2010, the director, through the Division of Investigation, shall implement “Complaint Prioritization Guidelines” for boards to utilize in prioritizing their respective complaint and investigative workloads. The guidelines shall be used to determine the referral of complaints to the division and those that are retained by the health care boards for investigation.

(b) Neither the Medical Board of California nor the California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall be required to utilize the guidelines implemented pursuant to subdivision (a).

SEC. 6. Section 651 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

651. (a) It is unlawful for any person licensed under this division or under any initiative act referred to in this division to disseminate or cause to be disseminated any form of public communication containing a false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive statement, claim, or image for the purpose of or likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the rendering of professional services or furnishing of products in connection with the professional practice or business for which he or she is licensed. A “public communication” as used in this section includes, but is not limited to, communication by means of mail, television, radio, motion picture, newspaper, book, list or directory of healing arts practitioners, Internet, or other electronic communication.

(b) A false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive statement, claim, or image includes a statement or claim that does any of the following:

- (1) Contains a misrepresentation of fact.
- (2) Is likely to mislead or deceive because of a failure to disclose material facts.
- (3) (A) Is intended or is likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favorable results, including the use of any photograph or other image that does not accurately depict the results of the procedure being advertised or that has been altered in any manner from the image of the actual subject depicted in the photograph or image.

(B) Use of any photograph or other image of a model without clearly stating in a prominent location in easily readable type the fact that the photograph or image is of a model is a violation of subdivision (a). For purposes of this paragraph, a model is anyone other than an actual patient, who has undergone the procedure being advertised, of the licensee who is advertising for his or her services.

(C) Use of any photograph or other image of an actual patient that depicts or purports to depict the results of any procedure, or presents “before” and “after” views of a patient, without specifying in a prominent location in easily readable type size what procedures were performed on that patient is a violation of subdivision (a). Any “before” and “after” views (i) shall be comparable in presentation so that the results are not distorted by favorable poses, lighting, or other features of presentation, and (ii) shall contain a statement that the same “before” and “after” results may not occur for all patients.

(4) Relates to fees, other than a standard consultation fee or a range of fees for specific types of services, without fully and specifically disclosing all variables and other material factors.

(5) Contains other representations or implications that in reasonable probability will cause an ordinarily prudent person to misunderstand or be deceived.

(6) Makes a claim either of professional superiority or of performing services in a superior manner, unless that claim is relevant to the service being performed and can be substantiated with objective scientific evidence.

(7) Makes a scientific claim that cannot be substantiated by reliable, peer reviewed, published scientific studies.

(8) Includes any statement, endorsement, or testimonial that is likely to mislead or deceive because of a failure to disclose material facts.

(c) Any price advertisement shall be exact, without the use of phrases, including, but not limited to, “as low as,” “and up,” “lowest prices,” or words or phrases of similar import. Any advertisement that refers to services, or costs for services, and that uses words of comparison shall be based on verifiable data substantiating the comparison. Any person so advertising shall be prepared to provide information sufficient to establish the accuracy of that comparison. Price advertising shall not be fraudulent, deceitful, or misleading, including statements or advertisements of bait, discount, premiums, gifts, or any statements of a similar nature. In connection with price advertising, the price for each product or service shall be clearly identifiable. The price advertised for products shall include charges for any related professional services, including dispensing and fitting services, unless the advertisement specifically and clearly indicates otherwise.

(d) Any person so licensed shall not compensate or give anything of value to a representative of the press, radio, television, or other communication medium in anticipation of, or in return for, professional publicity unless the fact of compensation is made known in that publicity.

(e) Any person so licensed may not use any professional card, professional announcement card, office sign, letterhead, telephone directory listing,

medical list, medical directory listing, or a similar professional notice or device if it includes a statement or claim that is false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive within the meaning of subdivision (b).

(f) Any person so licensed who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. A bona fide mistake of fact shall be a defense to this subdivision, but only to this subdivision.

(g) Any violation of this section by a person so licensed shall constitute good cause for revocation or suspension of his or her license or other disciplinary action.

(h) Advertising by any person so licensed may include the following:

(1) A statement of the name of the practitioner.

(2) A statement of addresses and telephone numbers of the offices maintained by the practitioner.

(3) A statement of office hours regularly maintained by the practitioner.

(4) A statement of languages, other than English, fluently spoken by the practitioner or a person in the practitioner's office.

(5) (A) A statement that the practitioner is certified by a private or public board or agency or a statement that the practitioner limits his or her practice to specific fields.

(B) A statement of certification by a practitioner licensed under Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 3000) shall only include a statement that he or she is certified or eligible for certification by a private or public board or parent association recognized by that practitioner's licensing board.

(C) A physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) by the Medical Board of California may include a statement that he or she limits his or her practice to specific fields, but shall not include a statement that he or she is certified or eligible for certification by a private or public board or parent association, including, but not limited to, a multidisciplinary board or association, unless that board or association is (i) an American Board of Medical Specialties member board, (ii) a board or association with equivalent requirements approved by that physician's and surgeon's licensing board prior to January 1, 2019, or (iii) a board or association with an Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education approved postgraduate training program that provides complete training in that specialty or subspecialty. A physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) by the Medical Board of California who is certified by an organization other than a board or association referred to in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) shall not use the term "board certified" in reference to that certification, unless the physician and surgeon is also licensed under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1600) and the use of the term "board certified" in reference to that certification is in accordance with subparagraph (A). A physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) by the Medical Board of California who is certified by a board or association referred to in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) shall not use the term "board certified" unless the full name of the certifying board is also used and given comparable prominence with the term "board certified" in the statement.

For purposes of this subparagraph, a “multidisciplinary board or association” means an educational certifying body that has a psychometrically valid testing process, as determined by the Medical Board of California, for certifying medical doctors and other health care professionals that is based on the applicant’s education, training, and experience. A multidisciplinary board or association approved by the Medical Board of California prior to January 1, 2019, shall retain that approval.

For purposes of the term “board certified,” as used in this subparagraph, the terms “board” and “association” mean an organization that is an American Board of Medical Specialties member board, an organization with equivalent requirements approved by a physician’s and surgeon’s licensing board prior to January 1, 2019, or an organization with an Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education approved postgraduate training program that provides complete training in a specialty or subspecialty.

(D) A doctor of podiatric medicine licensed under Article 22 (commencing with Section 2460) of Chapter 5 by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine may include a statement that he or she is certified or eligible or qualified for certification by a private or public board or parent association, including, but not limited to, a multidisciplinary board or association, if that board or association meets one of the following requirements: (i) is approved by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education, (ii) is a board or association with equivalent requirements approved by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, or (iii) is a board or association with the Council on Podiatric Medical Education approved postgraduate training programs that provide training in podiatric medicine and podiatric surgery. A doctor of podiatric medicine licensed under Article 22 (commencing with Section 2460) of Chapter 5 by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine who is certified by a board or association referred to in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) shall not use the term “board certified” unless the full name of the certifying board is also used and given comparable prominence with the term “board certified” in the statement. A doctor of podiatric medicine licensed under Article 22 (commencing with Section 2460) of Chapter 5 by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine who is certified by an organization other than a board or association referred to in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) shall not use the term “board certified” in reference to that certification.

For purposes of this subparagraph, a “multidisciplinary board or association” means an educational certifying body that has a psychometrically valid testing process, as determined by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, for certifying doctors of podiatric medicine that is based on the applicant’s education, training, and experience. For purposes of the term “board certified,” as used in this subparagraph, the terms “board” and “association” mean an organization that is a Council on Podiatric Medical Education approved board, an organization with equivalent requirements approved by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, or an organization with a Council on Podiatric Medical Education approved

postgraduate training program that provides training in podiatric medicine and podiatric surgery.

The California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall adopt regulations to establish and collect a reasonable fee from each board or association applying for recognition pursuant to this subparagraph, to be deposited in the State Treasury in the Podiatry Fund, pursuant to Section 2499. The fee shall not exceed the cost of administering this subparagraph.

(6) A statement that the practitioner provides services under a specified private or public insurance plan or health care plan.

(7) A statement of names of schools and postgraduate clinical training programs from which the practitioner has graduated, together with the degrees received.

(8) A statement of publications authored by the practitioner.

(9) A statement of teaching positions currently or formerly held by the practitioner, together with pertinent dates.

(10) A statement of his or her affiliations with hospitals or clinics.

(11) A statement of the charges or fees for services or commodities offered by the practitioner.

(12) A statement that the practitioner regularly accepts installment payments of fees.

(13) Otherwise lawful images of a practitioner, his or her physical facilities, or of a commodity to be advertised.

(14) A statement of the manufacturer, designer, style, make, trade name, brand name, color, size, or type of commodities advertised.

(15) An advertisement of a registered dispensing optician may include statements in addition to those specified in paragraphs (1) to (14), inclusive, provided that any statement shall not violate subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (e) or any other section of this code.

(16) A statement, or statements, providing public health information encouraging preventive or corrective care.

(17) Any other item of factual information that is not false, fraudulent, misleading, or likely to deceive.

(i) Each of the healing arts boards and examining committees within Division 2 shall adopt appropriate regulations to enforce this section in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

Each of the healing arts boards and committees and examining committees within Division 2 shall, by regulation, define those efficacious services to be advertised by businesses or professions under their jurisdiction for the purpose of determining whether advertisements are false or misleading. Until a definition for that service has been issued, no advertisement for that service shall be disseminated. However, if a definition of a service has not been issued by a board or committee within 120 days of receipt of a request from a licensee, all those holding the license may advertise the service. Those boards and committees shall adopt or modify regulations defining what services may be advertised, the manner in which defined services may be advertised, and restricting advertising that would promote the

inappropriate or excessive use of health services or commodities. A board or committee shall not, by regulation, unreasonably prevent truthful, nondeceptive price or otherwise lawful forms of advertising of services or commodities, by either outright prohibition or imposition of onerous disclosure requirements. However, any member of a board or committee acting in good faith in the adoption or enforcement of any regulation shall be deemed to be acting as an agent of the state.

(j) The Attorney General shall commence legal proceedings in the appropriate forum to enjoin advertisements disseminated or about to be disseminated in violation of this section and seek other appropriate relief to enforce this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the costs of enforcing this section to the respective licensing boards or committees may be awarded against any licensee found to be in violation of any provision of this section. This shall not diminish the power of district attorneys, county counsels, or city attorneys pursuant to existing law to seek appropriate relief.

(k) A physician and surgeon licensed pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) by the Medical Board of California or a doctor of podiatric medicine licensed pursuant to Article 22 (commencing with Section 2460) of Chapter 5 by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine who knowingly and intentionally violates this section may be cited and assessed an administrative fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per event. Section 125.9 shall govern the issuance of this citation and fine except that the fine limitations prescribed in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 125.9 shall not apply to a fine under this subdivision.

SEC. 7. Section 656 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

656. Whenever any person has engaged, or is about to engage, in any acts or practices that constitute, or will constitute, a violation of this article, the superior court in and for the county wherein the acts or practices take place, or are about to take place, may issue an injunction, or other appropriate order, restraining the conduct on application of the State Board of Optometry, the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the Attorney General, or the district attorney of the county.

The proceedings under this section shall be governed by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The remedy provided for in this section shall be in addition to, and not a limitation upon, the authority provided by any other provision of this code.

SEC. 8. Section 683 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

683. (a) A board shall report, within 10 working days, to the State Department of Health Care Services the name and license number of a person whose license has been revoked, suspended, surrendered, made inactive by the licensee, or placed in another category that prohibits the licensee from practicing his or her profession. The purpose of the reporting

requirement is to prevent reimbursement by the state for Medi-Cal and Denti-Cal services provided after the cancellation of a provider's professional license.

(b) "Board," as used in this section, means the Dental Board of California, the Medical Board of California, the Board of Psychology, the State Board of Optometry, the California State Board of Pharmacy, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, the Board of Behavioral Sciences, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the California Board of Occupational Therapy.

(c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2015.

SEC. 9. Section 800 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

800. (a) The Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Board of Psychology, the Dental Board of California, the Dental Hygiene Committee of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, the Board of Registered Nursing, the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of California, the State Board of Optometry, the Veterinary Medical Board, the Board of Behavioral Sciences, the Physical Therapy Board of California, the California State Board of Pharmacy, the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board, the California Board of Occupational Therapy, the Acupuncture Board, and the Physician Assistant Board shall each separately create and maintain a central file of the names of all persons who hold a license, certificate, or similar authority from that board. Each central file shall be created and maintained to provide an individual historical record for each licensee with respect to the following information:

(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 his or her 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 licensee 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 his or her counsel or representative, shall have the right to inspect and have copies made of his or her 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 comprehensive 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. 10. Section 803.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

803.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Physician Assistant Board shall disclose to an inquiring member of the public information regarding any enforcement

actions taken against a licensee, including a former licensee, by the board or by another state or jurisdiction, including all of the following:

- (1) Temporary restraining orders issued.
- (2) Interim suspension orders issued.
- (3) Revocations, suspensions, probations, or limitations on practice ordered by the board, including those made part of a probationary order or stipulated agreement.
- (4) Public letters of reprimand issued.
- (5) Infractions, citations, or fines imposed.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, in addition to the information provided in subdivision (a), the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Physician Assistant Board shall disclose to an inquiring member of the public all of the following:

(1) Civil judgments in any amount, whether or not vacated by a settlement after entry of the judgment, that were not reversed on appeal and arbitration awards in any amount of a claim or action for damages for death or personal injury caused by the physician's and surgeon's negligence, error, or omission in practice, or by his or her rendering of unauthorized professional services.

(2) (A) All settlements in the possession, custody, or control of the board shall be disclosed for a licensee in the low-risk category if there are three or more settlements for that licensee within the last 10 years, except for settlements by a licensee regardless of the amount paid where (i) the settlement is made as a part of the settlement of a class claim, (ii) the licensee paid in settlement of the class claim the same amount as the other licensees in the same class or similarly situated licensees in the same class, and (iii) the settlement was paid in the context of a case where the complaint that alleged class liability on behalf of the licensee also alleged a products liability class action cause of action. All settlements in the possession, custody, or control of the board shall be disclosed for a licensee in the high-risk category if there are four or more settlements for that licensee within the last 10 years except for settlements by a licensee regardless of the amount paid where (i) the settlement is made as a part of the settlement of a class claim, (ii) the licensee paid in settlement of the class claim the same amount as the other licensees in the same class or similarly situated licensees in the same class, and (iii) the settlement was paid in the context of a case where the complaint that alleged class liability on behalf of the licensee also alleged a products liability class action cause of action. Classification of a licensee in either a "high-risk category" or a "low-risk category" depends upon the specialty or subspecialty practiced by the licensee and the designation assigned to that specialty or subspecialty by the Medical Board of California, as described in subdivision (f). For the purposes of this paragraph, "settlement" means a settlement of an action described in paragraph (1) entered into by the licensee on or after January 1, 2003, in an amount of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) or more.

(B) The board shall not disclose the actual dollar amount of a settlement but shall put the number and amount of the settlement in context by doing the following:

(i) Comparing the settlement amount to the experience of other licensees within the same specialty or subspecialty, indicating if it is below average, average, or above average for the most recent 10-year period.

(ii) Reporting the number of years the licensee has been in practice.

(iii) Reporting the total number of licensees in that specialty or subspecialty, the number of those who have entered into a settlement agreement, and the percentage that number represents of the total number of licensees in the specialty or subspecialty.

(3) Current American Board of Medical Specialties certification or board equivalent as certified by the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, or the California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(4) Approved postgraduate training.

(5) Status of the license of a licensee. By January 1, 2004, the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and the California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall adopt regulations defining the status of a licensee. The board shall employ this definition when disclosing the status of a licensee pursuant to Section 2027.

(6) Any summaries of hospital disciplinary actions that result in the termination or revocation of a licensee's staff privileges for medical disciplinary cause or reason, unless a court finds, in a final judgment, that the peer review resulting in the disciplinary action was conducted in bad faith and the licensee notifies the board of that finding. In addition, any exculpatory or explanatory statements submitted by the licensee electronically pursuant to subdivision (f) of that section shall be disclosed. For purposes of this paragraph, "peer review" has the same meaning as defined in Section 805.

(c) Notwithstanding any other law, the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Physician Assistant Board shall disclose to an inquiring member of the public information received regarding felony convictions of a physician and surgeon or doctor of podiatric medicine.

(d) The Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Physician Assistant Board may formulate appropriate disclaimers or explanatory statements to be included with any information released, and may by regulation establish categories of information that need not be disclosed to an inquiring member of the public because that information is unreliable or not sufficiently related to the licensee's professional practice. The Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Physician Assistant Board shall include the following statement when disclosing information concerning a settlement:

“Some studies have shown that there is no significant correlation between malpractice history and a doctor’s competence. At the same time, the State of California believes that consumers should have access to malpractice information. In these profiles, the State of California has given you information about both the malpractice settlement history for the doctor’s specialty and the doctor’s history of settlement payments only if in the last 10 years, the doctor, if in a low-risk specialty, has three or more settlements or the doctor, if in a high-risk specialty, has four or more settlements. The State of California has excluded some class action lawsuits because those cases are commonly related to systems issues such as product liability, rather than questions of individual professional competence and because they are brought on a class basis where the economic incentive for settlement is great. The State of California has placed payment amounts into three statistical categories: below average, average, and above average compared to others in the doctor’s specialty. To make the best health care decisions, you should view this information in perspective. You could miss an opportunity for high-quality care by selecting a doctor based solely on malpractice history.

When considering malpractice data, please keep in mind:

Malpractice histories tend to vary by specialty. Some specialties are more likely than others to be the subject of litigation. This report compares doctors only to the members of their specialty, not to all doctors, in order to make an individual doctor’s history more meaningful.

This report reflects data only for settlements made on or after January 1, 2003. Moreover, it includes information concerning those settlements for a 10-year period only. Therefore, you should know that a doctor may have made settlements in the 10 years immediately preceding January 1, 2003, that are not included in this report. After January 1, 2013, for doctors practicing less than 10 years, the data covers their total years of practice. You should take into account the effective date of settlement disclosure as well as how long the doctor has been in practice when considering malpractice averages.

The incident causing the malpractice claim may have happened years before a payment is finally made. Sometimes, it takes a long time for a malpractice lawsuit to settle. Some doctors work primarily with high-risk patients. These doctors may have malpractice settlement histories that are higher than average because they specialize in cases or patients who are at very high risk for problems.

Settlement of a claim may occur for a variety of reasons that do not necessarily reflect negatively on the professional competence or conduct of the doctor. A payment in settlement of a medical malpractice action or claim should not be construed as creating a presumption that medical malpractice has occurred.

You may wish to discuss information in this report and the general issue of malpractice with your doctor.”

(e) The Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Physician Assistant Board shall, by regulation, develop standard terminology that accurately describes the different types of disciplinary filings and actions to take against a licensee as described in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (a). In providing the public with information about a licensee via the Internet pursuant to Section 2027, the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Physician Assistant Board shall not use the terms “enforcement,” “discipline,” or similar language implying a sanction unless the physician and surgeon has been the subject of one of the actions described in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (a).

(f) The Medical Board of California shall adopt regulations no later than July 1, 2003, designating each specialty and subspecialty practice area as either high risk or low risk. In promulgating these regulations, the board shall consult with commercial underwriters of medical malpractice insurance companies, health care systems that self-insure physicians and surgeons, and representatives of the California medical specialty societies. The board shall utilize the carriers’ statewide data to establish the two risk categories and the averages required by subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b). Prior to issuing regulations, the board shall convene public meetings with the medical malpractice carriers, self-insurers, and specialty representatives.

(g) The Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the Physician Assistant Board shall provide each licensee, including a former licensee under subdivision (a), with a copy of the text of any proposed public disclosure authorized by this section prior to release of the disclosure to the public. The licensee shall have 10 working days from the date the board provides the copy of the proposed public disclosure to propose corrections of factual inaccuracies. Nothing in this section shall prevent the board from disclosing information to the public prior to the expiration of the 10-day period.

(h) Pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), the specialty or subspecialty information required by this section shall group physicians by specialty board recognized pursuant to paragraph (5) of subdivision (h) of Section 651 unless a different grouping would be more valid and the board, in its statement of reasons for its regulations, explains why the validity of the grouping would be more valid.

SEC. 11. Section 805 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

805. (a) As used in this section, the following terms have the following definitions:

(1) (A) “Peer review” means both of the following:

(i) A process in which a peer review body reviews the basic qualifications, staff privileges, employment, medical outcomes, or professional conduct

of licentiates to make recommendations for quality improvement and education, if necessary, in order to do either or both of the following:

(I) Determine whether a licentiate may practice or continue to practice in a health care facility, clinic, or other setting providing medical services, and, if so, to determine the parameters of that practice.

(II) Assess and improve the quality of care rendered in a health care facility, clinic, or other setting providing medical services.

(ii) Any other activities of a peer review body as specified in subparagraph (B).

(B) “Peer review body” includes:

(i) A medical or professional staff of any health care facility or clinic licensed under Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200) of the Health and Safety Code or of a facility certified to participate in the federal Medicare program as an ambulatory surgical center.

(ii) A health care service plan licensed under Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code or a disability insurer that contracts with licentiates to provide services at alternative rates of payment pursuant to Section 10133 of the Insurance Code.

(iii) Any medical, psychological, marriage and family therapy, social work, professional clinical counselor, dental, midwifery, or podiatric professional society having as members at least 25 percent of the eligible licentiates in the area in which it functions (which must include at least one county), which is not organized for profit and which has been determined to be exempt from taxes pursuant to Section 23701 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(iv) A committee organized by any entity consisting of or employing more than 25 licentiates of the same class that functions for the purpose of reviewing the quality of professional care provided by members or employees of that entity.

(2) “Licentiate” means a physician and surgeon, doctor of podiatric medicine, clinical psychologist, marriage and family therapist, clinical social worker, professional clinical counselor, dentist, licensed midwife, or physician assistant. “Licentiate” also includes a person authorized to practice medicine pursuant to Section 2113 or 2168.

(3) “Agency” means the relevant state licensing agency having regulatory jurisdiction over the licentiates listed in paragraph (2).

(4) “Staff privileges” means any arrangement under which a licentiate is allowed to practice in or provide care for patients in a health facility. Those arrangements shall include, but are 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.

(5) “Denial or termination of staff privileges, membership, or employment” includes failure or refusal to renew a contract or to renew,

extend, or reestablish any staff privileges, if the action is based on medical disciplinary cause or reason.

(6) “Medical disciplinary cause or reason” means that aspect of a licentiate’s competence or professional conduct that is reasonably likely to be detrimental to patient safety or to the delivery of patient care.

(7) “805 report” means the written report required under subdivision (b).

(b) 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 shall file an 805 report with the relevant agency within 15 days after the effective date on which any of the following occur as a result of an action of a peer review body:

(1) A licentiate’s application for staff privileges or membership is denied or rejected for a medical disciplinary cause or reason.

(2) A licentiate’s membership, staff privileges, or employment is terminated or revoked for a medical disciplinary cause or reason.

(3) Restrictions are imposed, or voluntarily accepted, on staff privileges, membership, or employment for a cumulative total of 30 days or more for any 12-month period, for a medical disciplinary cause or reason.

(c) If a licentiate takes any action listed in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) after receiving notice of a pending investigation initiated for a medical disciplinary cause or reason or after receiving notice that his or her application for membership or staff privileges is denied or will be denied for a medical disciplinary cause or reason, 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 where the licentiate is employed or has staff privileges or membership or where the licentiate applied for staff privileges or membership, or sought the renewal thereof, shall file an 805 report with the relevant agency within 15 days after the licentiate takes the action.

(1) Resigns or takes a leave of absence from membership, staff privileges, or employment.

(2) Withdraws or abandons his or her application for staff privileges or membership.

(3) Withdraws or abandons his or her request for renewal of staff privileges or membership.

(d) For purposes of filing an 805 report, the signature of at least one of the individuals indicated in subdivision (b) or (c) on the completed form shall constitute compliance with the requirement to file the report.

(e) An 805 report shall also be filed within 15 days following the imposition of summary suspension of staff privileges, membership, or employment, if the summary suspension remains in effect for a period in excess of 14 days.

(f) A copy of the 805 report, and a notice advising the licentiate of his or her right to submit additional statements or other information, electronically or otherwise, pursuant to Section 800, shall be sent by the

peer review body to the licentiate named in the report. The notice shall also advise the licentiate that information submitted electronically will be publicly disclosed to those who request the information.

The information to be reported in an 805 report shall include the name and license number of the licentiate involved, a description of the facts and circumstances of the medical disciplinary cause or reason, and any other relevant information deemed appropriate by the reporter.

A supplemental report shall also be made within 30 days following the date the licentiate is deemed to have satisfied any terms, conditions, or sanctions imposed as disciplinary action by the reporting peer review body. In performing its dissemination functions required by Section 805.5, the agency shall include a copy of a supplemental report, if any, whenever it furnishes a copy of the original 805 report.

If another peer review body is required to file an 805 report, a health care service plan is not required to file a separate report with respect to action attributable to the same medical disciplinary cause or reason. If the Medical Board of California or a licensing agency of another state revokes or suspends, without a stay, the license of a physician and surgeon, a peer review body is not required to file an 805 report when it takes an action as a result of the revocation or suspension. If the California Board of Podiatric Medicine or a licensing agency of another state revokes or suspends, without a stay, the license of a doctor of podiatric medicine, a peer review body is not required to file an 805 report when it takes an action as a result of the revocation or suspension.

(g) The reporting required by this section shall not act as a waiver of confidentiality of medical records and committee reports. The information reported or disclosed shall be kept confidential except as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 800 and Sections 803.1 and 2027, provided that a copy of the report containing the information required by this section may be disclosed as required by Section 805.5 with respect to reports received on or after January 1, 1976.

(h) The Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and the Dental Board of California shall disclose reports as required by Section 805.5.

(i) An 805 report shall be maintained electronically by an agency for dissemination purposes for a period of three years after receipt.

(j) No person shall incur any civil or criminal liability as the result of making any report required by this section.

(k) A willful failure to file an 805 report by any person who is designated or otherwise required by law to file an 805 report is punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per violation. 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 an 805 report 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 an 805 report is a licensed doctor of podiatric medicine, the action or proceeding shall be brought by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine. 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 licentiate. 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.

(l) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (k), any failure by the administrator of any peer review body, the chief executive officer or administrator of any health care facility, or any person who is designated or otherwise required by law to file an 805 report, shall be punishable by a fine that under no circumstances shall exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per violation. 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 an 805 report 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 an 805 report is a licensed doctor of podiatric medicine, the action or proceeding shall be brought by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine. 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 the administrator of any peer review body, the chief executive officer or administrator of any health care facility, or any person who is designated or otherwise required by law to file an 805 report exercised due diligence despite the failure to file or whether they knew or should have known that an 805 report would not be filed; and whether there has been a prior failure to file an 805 report. The amount of the fine imposed may also differ based on whether a health care facility is a small or rural hospital as defined in Section 124840 of the Health and Safety Code.

(m) A health care service plan licensed under Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code or a disability insurer that negotiates and enters into a contract with licentiates to provide services at alternative rates of payment pursuant to Section 10133 of the Insurance Code, when determining participation with the plan or insurer, shall evaluate, on a case-by-case basis, licentiates who are the subject of an 805 report, and not automatically exclude or deselect these licentiates.

SEC. 12. Section 805.01 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

805.01. (a) As used in this section, the following terms have the following definitions:

(1) “Agency” has the same meaning as defined in Section 805.

(2) “Formal investigation” means an investigation performed by a peer review body based on an allegation that any of the acts listed in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (b) occurred.

(3) “Licentiate” has the same meaning as defined in Section 805.

(4) “Peer review body” has the same meaning as defined in Section 805.

(b) 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 shall file a report with the relevant agency within 15 days after a peer review body makes a final decision or recommendation regarding the disciplinary action, as specified in subdivision (b) of Section 805, resulting in a final proposed action to be taken against a licentiate based on the peer review body’s determination, following formal investigation of the licentiate, that any of the acts listed in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, may have occurred, regardless of whether a hearing is held pursuant to Section 809.2. The licentiate shall receive a notice of the proposed action as set forth in Section 809.1, which shall also include a notice advising the licentiate of the right to submit additional explanatory or exculpatory statements electronically or otherwise.

(1) Incompetence, or gross or repeated deviation from the standard of care involving death or serious bodily injury to one or more patients, to the extent or in such a manner as to be dangerous or injurious to any person or to the public. This paragraph shall not be construed to affect or require the imposition of immediate suspension pursuant to Section 809.5.

(2) The use of, or prescribing for or administering to himself or herself, any controlled substance; or the use of any dangerous drug, as defined in Section 4022, or of alcoholic beverages, to the extent or in such a manner as to be dangerous or injurious to the licentiate, any other person, or the public, or to the extent that such use impairs the ability of the licentiate to practice safely.

(3) Repeated acts of clearly excessive prescribing, furnishing, or administering of controlled substances or repeated acts of prescribing, dispensing, or furnishing of controlled substances without a good faith effort prior examination of the patient and medical reason therefor. However, in no event shall a physician and surgeon prescribing, furnishing, or administering controlled substances for intractable pain, consistent with lawful prescribing, be reported for excessive prescribing and prompt review of the applicability of these provisions shall be made in any complaint that may implicate these provisions.

(4) Sexual misconduct with one or more patients during a course of treatment or an examination.

(c) The relevant agency shall be entitled to inspect and copy the following documents in the record of any formal investigation required to be reported pursuant to subdivision (b):

(1) Any statement of charges.

(2) Any document, medical chart, or exhibit.

(3) Any opinions, findings, or conclusions.

(4) Any certified copy of medical records, as permitted by other applicable law.

(d) The report provided pursuant to subdivision (b) and the information disclosed pursuant to subdivision (c) shall be kept confidential and shall not be subject to discovery, except that the information may be reviewed as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 800 and may be disclosed in any subsequent disciplinary hearing conducted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(e) The report required under this section shall be in addition to any report required under Section 805.

(f) A peer review body shall not be required to make a report pursuant to this section if that body does not make a final decision or recommendation regarding the disciplinary action to be taken against a licentiate based on the body's determination that any of the acts listed in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (b) may have occurred.

(g) A willful failure to file a report pursuant to this section by any person who is designated or otherwise required by law to file a report is punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per violation. 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 who filed or should have filed the report. If the person who is designated or otherwise required to file a report is a licensed physician and surgeon, the action or proceeding shall be brought by the Medical Board of California. The fine shall be paid to that agency. A violation of this subdivision may constitute unprofessional conduct by the licentiate. 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.

(h) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (g), any failure by the administrator of any peer review body, the chief executive officer or administrator of any health care facility, or any person who is designated or otherwise required by law to file a report pursuant to this section, shall be punishable by a fine that under no circumstances shall exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per violation. 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 who filed or should have filed the report. If the person who is designated or otherwise required to file a report is a licensed physician and surgeon, the action or proceeding shall be brought by the Medical Board of California. The fine shall be paid to that agency. 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 (i) whether the failure to file caused harm to a patient or created a risk to patient safety, (ii) whether the administrator of any peer review body, the chief executive officer or administrator of any health care facility, or any person who is designated or otherwise required by law to file a report exercised

due diligence despite the failure to file or whether they knew or should have known that a report would not be filed, and (3) whether there has been a prior failure to file a report. The amount of the fine imposed may also differ based on whether a health care facility is a small or rural hospital as defined in Section 124840 of the Health and Safety Code.

SEC. 13. Section 805.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

805.1. (a) The Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and the Dental Board of California shall be entitled to inspect and copy the following documents in the record of any disciplinary proceeding resulting in action that is required to be reported pursuant to Section 805:

- (1) Any statement of charges.
- (2) Any document, medical chart, or exhibits in evidence.
- (3) Any opinion, findings, or conclusions.
- (4) Any certified copy of medical records, as permitted by other applicable law.

(b) The information so disclosed shall be kept confidential and not subject to discovery, in accordance with Section 800, except that it may be reviewed, as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 800, and may be disclosed in any subsequent disciplinary hearing conducted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

SEC. 14. Section 805.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

805.5. (a) Prior to granting or renewing staff privileges for any physician and surgeon, psychologist, podiatrist, or dentist, any health facility licensed pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200) of the Health and Safety Code, any health care service plan or medical care foundation, the medical staff of the institution, a facility certified to participate in the federal Medicare Program as an ambulatory surgical center, or an outpatient setting accredited pursuant to Section 1248.1 of the Health and Safety Code shall request a report from the Medical Board of California, the Board of Psychology, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, or the Dental Board of California to determine if any report has been made pursuant to Section 805 indicating that the applying physician and surgeon, psychologist, podiatrist, or dentist has been denied staff privileges, been removed from a medical staff, or had his or her staff privileges restricted as provided in Section 805. The request shall include the name and California license number of the physician and surgeon, psychologist, podiatrist, or dentist. Furnishing of a copy of the 805 report shall not cause the 805 report to be a public record.

(b) Upon a request made by, or on behalf of, an institution described in subdivision (a) or its medical staff the board shall furnish a copy of any report made pursuant to Section 805 as well as any additional exculpatory or explanatory information submitted electronically to the board by the licensee pursuant to subdivision (f) of that section. However, the board shall

not send a copy of a report (1) if the denial, removal, or restriction was imposed solely because of the failure to complete medical records, (2) if the board has found the information reported is without merit, (3) if a court finds, in a final judgment, that the peer review, as defined in Section 805, resulting in the report was conducted in bad faith and the licensee who is the subject of the report notifies the board of that finding, or (4) if a period of three years has elapsed since the report was submitted. This three-year period shall be tolled during any period the licensee has obtained a judicial order precluding disclosure of the report, unless the board is finally and permanently precluded by judicial order from disclosing the report. If a request is received by the board while the board is subject to a judicial order limiting or precluding disclosure, the board shall provide a disclosure to any qualified requesting party as soon as practicable after the judicial order is no longer in force.

If the board fails to advise the institution within 30 working days following its request for a report required by this section, the institution may grant or renew staff privileges for the physician and surgeon, psychologist, podiatrist, or dentist.

(c) Any institution described in subdivision (a) or its medical staff that violates subdivision (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) nor more than one thousand two hundred dollars (\$1,200).

SEC. 15. Section 805.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

805.6. (a) The Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and the Dental Board of California shall establish a system of electronic notification that is either initiated by the board or can be accessed by qualified subscribers, and that is designed to achieve early notification to qualified recipients of the existence of new reports that are filed pursuant to Section 805.

(b) The State Department of Health Care Services shall notify the appropriate licensing agency of any reporting violations pursuant to Section 805.

(c) The Department of Managed Health Care shall notify the appropriate licensing agency of any reporting violations pursuant to Section 805.

SEC. 16. Section 810 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

810. (a) It shall constitute unprofessional conduct and grounds for disciplinary action, including suspension or revocation of a license or certificate, for a health care professional to do any of the following in connection with his or her professional activities:

(1) Knowingly present or cause to be presented any false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss under a contract of insurance.

(2) Knowingly prepare, make, or subscribe any writing, with intent to present or use the same, or to allow it to be presented or used in support of any false or fraudulent claim.

(b) It shall constitute cause for revocation or suspension of a license or certificate for a health care professional to engage in any conduct prohibited under Section 1871.4 of the Insurance Code or Section 549 or 550 of the Penal Code.

(c) (1) It shall constitute cause for automatic suspension of a license or certificate issued pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1600), Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000), Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 2900), Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 3000), or Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000), or pursuant to the Chiropractic Act or the Osteopathic Act, if a licensee or certificate holder has been convicted of any felony involving fraud committed by the licensee or certificate holder in conjunction with providing benefits covered by worker's compensation insurance, or has been convicted of any felony involving Medi-Cal fraud committed by the licensee or certificate holder in conjunction with the Medi-Cal program, including the Denti-Cal element of the Medi-Cal program, pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 14000), or Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 14200), of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The board shall convene a disciplinary hearing to determine whether or not the license or certificate shall be suspended, revoked, or some other disposition shall be considered, including, but not limited to, revocation with the opportunity to petition for reinstatement, suspension, or other limitations on the license or certificate as the board deems appropriate.

(2) It shall constitute cause for automatic suspension and for revocation of a license or certificate issued pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1600), Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000), Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 2900), Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 3000), or Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000), or pursuant to the Chiropractic Act or the Osteopathic Act, if a licensee or certificate holder has more than one conviction of any felony arising out of separate prosecutions involving fraud committed by the licensee or certificate holder in conjunction with providing benefits covered by worker's compensation insurance, or in conjunction with the Medi-Cal program, including the Denti-Cal element of the Medi-Cal program pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 14000), or Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 14200), of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The board shall convene a disciplinary hearing to revoke the license or certificate and an order of revocation shall be issued unless the board finds mitigating circumstances to order some other disposition.

(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that paragraph (2) apply to a licensee or certificate holder who has one or more convictions prior to January 1, 2004, as provided in this subdivision.

(4) Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a board from suspending or revoking a license or certificate pursuant to any other provision of law.

(5) "Board," as used in this subdivision, means the Dental Board of California, the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Board of Psychology, the State Board of Optometry, the

California State Board of Pharmacy, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, and the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

(6) “More than one conviction,” as used in this subdivision, means that the licensee or certificate holder has one or more convictions prior to January 1, 2004, and at least one conviction on or after that date, or the licensee or certificate holder has two or more convictions on or after January 1, 2004. However, a licensee or certificate holder who has one or more convictions prior to January 1, 2004, but who has no convictions and is currently licensed or holds a certificate after that date, does not have “more than one conviction” for the purposes of this subdivision.

(d) As used in this section, health care professional means any person licensed or certified pursuant to this division, or licensed pursuant to the Osteopathic Initiative Act, or the Chiropractic Initiative Act.

SEC. 17. Section 2001 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2001. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a Medical Board of California that consists of 15 members, 7 of whom shall be public members.

(b) The Governor shall appoint 13 members to the board, subject to confirmation by the Senate, 5 of whom shall be public members. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each appoint a public member.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed. Notwithstanding any other law, the repeal of this section renders the board subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

SEC. 18. Section 2008 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2008. The board may appoint panels from its members for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations established in subdivision (c) of Section 2004. Any panel appointed under this section shall at no time be comprised of less than four members and the number of public members assigned to the panel shall not exceed the number of licensed physician and surgeon members assigned to the panel. Each panel shall annually elect a chair and a vice chair.

SEC. 19. Section 2020 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2020. (a) The board, by and with the approval of the director, may employ an executive director exempt from the provisions of the Civil Service Act and may also employ investigators, legal counsel, medical consultants, and other assistance as it may deem necessary to carry this chapter into effect. The board may fix the compensation to be paid for services subject to the provisions of applicable state laws and regulations and may incur other expenses as it may deem necessary. Investigators employed by the board shall be provided special training in investigating medical practice activities.

(b) The Attorney General shall act as legal counsel for the board for any judicial and administrative proceedings and his or her services shall be a charge against it.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2022, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 20. Section 2026 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2026. The board shall initiate the process of adopting regulations on or before January 1, 2019, to require its licentiates and registrants to provide notice to their clients or patients that the practitioner is licensed or registered in this state by the board, that the practitioner's license can be checked, and that complaints against the practitioner can be made through the board's Internet Web site or by contacting the board.

SEC. 21. Section 2052.5 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 22. Section 2054 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2054. (a) Any person who uses in any sign, business card, or letterhead, or, in an advertisement, the words "doctor" or "physician," the letters or prefix "Dr.," the initials "M.D.," or any other terms or letters indicating or implying that he or she is a physician and surgeon, physician, surgeon, or practitioner under the terms of this or any other law, or that he or she is entitled to practice hereunder, or who represents or holds himself or herself out as a physician and surgeon, physician, surgeon, or practitioner under the terms of this or any other law, without having at the time of so doing a valid, unrevoked, and unsuspended certificate as a physician and surgeon under this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any of the following persons may use the words "doctor" or "physician," the letters or prefix "Dr.," or the initials "M.D.":

(1) A graduate of a medical school approved or recognized by the board while enrolled in a postgraduate training program approved by the board.

(2) A graduate of a medical school who does not have a certificate as a physician and surgeon under this chapter if he or she meets all of the following requirements:

(A) If issued a license to practice medicine in any jurisdiction, has not had that license revoked or suspended by that jurisdiction.

(B) Does not otherwise hold himself or herself out as a physician and surgeon entitled to practice medicine in this state except to the extent authorized by this chapter.

(C) Does not engage in any of the acts prohibited by Section 2060.

(3) A person authorized to practice medicine under Section 2111 or 2113 subject to the limitations set forth in those sections.

SEC. 23. Section 2064 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2064. (a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a regularly matriculated student undertaking a course of professional instruction in an

approved medical school, or to prevent a foreign medical student who is enrolled in an approved medical school or clinical training program in this state, or to prevent students enrolled in a program of supervised clinical training under the direction of an approved medical school pursuant to Section 2104, from engaging in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever prescribed as a part of his or her course of study.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 24. Section 2064 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2064. (a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a regularly matriculated student undertaking a course of professional instruction in an approved medical school, or to prevent a foreign medical student who is enrolled in an approved medical school or clinical training program in this state, from engaging in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever prescribed as a part of his or her course of study.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 25. Section 2064.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2064.5. (a) Within 180 days after enrollment in a board-approved postgraduate training program pursuant to Section 2065, medical school graduates shall obtain a physician's and surgeon's postgraduate training license. To be considered for a postgraduate training license, the applicant shall submit the application forms and primary source documents required by the board, shall successfully pass all required licensing examinations, shall pay the reduced licensing fee, and shall not have committed any act that would be grounds for denial.

(1) Each application submitted pursuant to this section shall be made upon a form provided by the board, and each application form shall contain a legal verification to be signed by the applicant verifying under penalty of perjury that the information provided by the applicant is true and correct and that any information in supporting documents provided by the applicant is true and correct.

(2) Each application shall include the following:

(A) A diploma issued by a board-approved medical school. The requirements of the school shall not have been less than those required under this chapter at the time the diploma was granted or by any preceding medical practice act at the time that the diploma was granted. In lieu of a diploma, the applicant may submit evidence satisfactory to the board of having possessed the same.

(B) An official transcript or other official evidence satisfactory to the board showing each approved medical school in which a resident course of professional instruction was pursued covering the minimum requirements for certification as a physician and surgeon, and that a diploma and degree were granted by the school.

(C) Other information concerning the professional instruction and preliminary education of the applicant as the board may require.

(D) An affidavit showing to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant is the person named in each diploma and transcript that he or she submits, that he or she is the lawful holder thereof, and that the diploma or transcript was procured in the regular course of professional instruction and examination without fraud or misrepresentation.

(E) Either fingerprint cards or a copy of a completed Live Scan form from the applicant in order to establish the identity of the applicant and in order to determine whether the applicant has a record of any criminal convictions in this state or in any other jurisdiction, including foreign countries. The information obtained as a result of the fingerprinting of the applicant shall be used in accordance with Section 11105 of the Penal Code, and to determine whether the applicant is subject to denial of licensure under the provisions of Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) and Section 2221 of this code.

(F) If the medical school graduate graduated from a foreign medical school approved by the board pursuant to Section 2084, an official Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) Certification Status Report confirming the graduate is ECFMG certified.

(b) The physician's and surgeon's postgraduate training license shall be valid until 90 days after the holder has successfully completed 36 months of board-approved postgraduate training. The physician's and surgeon's postgraduate training licensee may engage in the practice of medicine only in connection with his or her duties as an intern or resident physician in a board-approved program, including its affiliated sites, or under those conditions as are approved in writing and maintained in the postgraduate training licensee's file by the director of his or her program.

(c) The postgraduate training licensee may engage in the practice of medicine in locations authorized by subdivision (b), and as permitted by the Medical Practice Act and other applicable statutes and regulations, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Diagnose and treat patients.

(2) Prescribe medications without a cosigner, including prescriptions for controlled substances, if the training licensee has the appropriate Drug Enforcement Agency registration/permit and is registered with the Department of Justice CURES program.

(3) Sign birth certificates without a cosigner.

(4) Sign death certificates without a cosigner.

(d) The postgraduate training licensee may be disciplined by the board at any time for any of the grounds that would subject the holder of a physician's and surgeon's certificate to discipline.

(e) If the medical school graduate fails to obtain a postgraduate training license within 180 days after enrollment in a board-approved postgraduate training program or if the board denies his or her application for a postgraduate training license, all privileges and exemptions under this section shall automatically cease.

(f) Each medical school graduate enrolled in a board-approved postgraduate training program on January 1, 2020, shall apply for and obtain

a postgraduate training license by June 30, 2020, in order to continue in postgraduate training pursuant to Section 2065.

(g) Each medical school graduate who was issued a postgraduate training authorization letter by the board prior to January 1, 2020, and is enrolled in a board-approved postgraduate training program by April 30, 2025, will be issued a postgraduate training license automatically by June 30, 2020, or by June 30 of the year following initial enrollment into a board-approved postgraduate training program, whichever is earlier, upon proof of enrollment in the postgraduate training program.

(h) The board shall confidentially destroy the file of each medical school graduate who was issued a postgraduate training authorization letter by the board prior to January 1, 2020, who did not enroll in a postgraduate training program by April 30, 2025.

(i) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 26. Section 2064.7 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2064.7. (a) The board may deny a postgraduate training license to an applicant guilty of unprofessional conduct or of any cause that would subject a licensee to revocation or suspension of his or her license. The board, in its sole discretion, may issue a probationary postgraduate training license to an applicant subject to terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, any of the following conditions of probation:

(1) Limitations on practice.

(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) Abstention from the use of alcohol or drugs.

(6) Restrictions against engaging in certain types of medical practice.

(7) Compliance with all provisions of this chapter.

(8) Payment of the cost of probation monitoring.

(b) The decision placing the applicant on probation shall be disclosed to an inquiring member of the public indefinitely and shall be posted on the board's Internet Web site for the period of probation.

(c) The board may modify or terminate the terms and conditions imposed on the probationary postgraduate training license after one year upon receipt of a petition from the postgraduate training 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.

(d) The board shall deny a postgraduate training license to an applicant who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 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.

(e) An applicant shall not be eligible to reapply for a postgraduate training license for a minimum of three years from the effective date of the denial

of his or her application, except that the board may, in its discretion and for good cause demonstrated, permit reapplication after not less than one year has elapsed from the effective date of the denial.

(f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 27. Section 2064.8 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2064.8. (a) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 2064.7, the board may issue a postgraduate training license to an applicant who has committed minor violations that the board deems, in its discretion, do not merit the denial of a postgraduate training license or require probationary status under Section 2064.7, and may concurrently issue a public letter of reprimand. The public reprimand may include a requirement that the licensee complete relevant educational courses approved by the board.

(b) A public letter of reprimand issued concurrently with a postgraduate training license shall be purged three years from the date of issuance.

(c) A public letter of reprimand issued pursuant to this section shall be disclosed to an inquiring member of the public and shall be posted on the board's Internet Web site until purged consistent with this section.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the board's authority to issue an unrestricted postgraduate training license.

(e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 28. Section 2065 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2065. (a) Unless otherwise provided by law, no postgraduate trainee, intern, resident, postdoctoral fellow, or instructor may engage in the practice of medicine, or receive compensation therefor, or offer to engage in the practice of medicine unless he or she holds a valid, unrevoked, and unsuspended physician's and surgeon's certificate issued by the board. However, a graduate of an approved medical school, who is registered with the board and who is enrolled in a postgraduate training program approved by the board, may engage in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever required as a part of the program under the following conditions:

(1) A graduate enrolled in an approved first-year postgraduate training program may so engage in the practice of medicine for a period not to exceed one year whenever and wherever required as a part of the training program, and may receive compensation for that practice.

(2) A graduate who has completed the first year of postgraduate training may, in an approved residency or fellowship, engage in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever required as part of that residency or fellowship, and may receive compensation for that practice. The resident or fellow shall qualify for, take, and pass the next succeeding written examination for licensure, or shall qualify for and receive a physician's and surgeon's certificate by one of the other methods specified in this chapter. If the resident or fellow fails to receive a license to practice medicine under this chapter within one year from the commencement of the residency or fellowship or if the board denies his or her application for licensure, all privileges and exemptions under this section shall automatically cease.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 29. Section 2065 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2065. (a) Unless otherwise provided by law, no postgraduate trainee, intern, resident, postdoctoral fellow, or instructor may engage in the practice of medicine, or receive compensation therefor, or offer to engage in the practice of medicine unless he or she holds a valid, unrevoked, and unsuspended physician's and surgeon's certificate issued by the board. However, a graduate of an approved medical school may engage in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever required as a part of a postgraduate training program under the following conditions:

(1) The medical school graduate has taken and passed the board-approved medical licensing examinations required to qualify the applicant to participate in an approved postgraduate training program.

(2) If the medical school graduate graduated from a foreign medical school approved by the board pursuant to Section 2084, the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) has submitted an official ECFMG Certification Status Report directly to the board confirming the graduate is ECFMG certified.

(3) The medical school graduate is enrolled in a postgraduate training program approved by the board.

(4) The board-approved postgraduate training program has submitted the required board-approved form to the board documenting the medical school graduate is enrolled in an approved postgraduate training program.

(5) The medical school graduate obtains a physician's and surgeon's postgraduate training license in accordance with Section 2064.5.

(b) A medical school graduate enrolled in an approved first-year postgraduate training program in accordance with this section may engage in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever required as a part of the training program, and may receive compensation for that practice not to exceed 12 months.

(c) A graduate who has completed the first year of postgraduate training may, in an approved residency or fellowship, engage in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever required as part of that residency or fellowship, and may receive compensation for that practice not to exceed 27 months. The resident or fellow shall qualify for, take, and pass the next succeeding written examination for licensure. If the resident or fellow fails to receive a license to practice medicine under this chapter within 27 months from the commencement of the residency or fellowship or if the board denies his or her application for licensure, all privileges and exemptions under this section shall automatically cease.

(d) All approved postgraduate training the medical school graduate has successfully completed in the United States or Canada shall count toward the 39-month license exemption.

(e) A medical school graduate from a medical school approved by the board shall have successfully completed a minimum of 36 months of

approved postgraduate training with at least 24 consecutive months in the same program, to be eligible for a California physician's and surgeon's certificate.

(f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 30. Section 2066 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2066. (a) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a foreign medical graduate from engaging in the practice of medicine whenever and wherever required as a part of a clinical service program under the following conditions:

(1) The clinical service is in a postgraduate training program approved by the Division of Licensing.

(2) The graduate is registered with the division for the clinical service.

(b) A graduate may engage in the practice of medicine under this section until the receipt of his or her physician and surgeon's certificate. If the graduate fails to pass the examination and receive a certificate by the completion of the graduate's third year of postgraduate training or if the division denies his or her application for licensure, all privileges and exemptions under this section shall automatically cease.

(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude a foreign medical graduate from engaging in the practice of medicine under any other exemption contained in this chapter.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 31. Section 2067 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2067. (a) An applicant for a physician's and surgeon's certificate who is found by the Division of Licensing to be deficient in the education and clinical instruction required by Sections 2089 and 2089.5 or who is required pursuant to Section 2185 to complete additional medical instruction may engage in the practice of medicine in this state in any setting approved by the Division of Licensing for the period of time prescribed by the Division of Licensing.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 32. Section 2072 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2072. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of the State Civil Service Act, any person who is licensed to practice medicine in any other state, who meets the requirements for application set forth in this chapter and who registers with and is approved by the Division of Licensing, may be appointed to the medical staff within a state institution and, under the supervision of a physician and surgeon licensed in this state, may engage in the practice of medicine on persons under the jurisdiction of any state institution. Qualified physicians and surgeons licensed in this state shall not be recruited pursuant to this section.

(b) No person appointed pursuant to this section shall be employed in any state institution for a period in excess of two years from the date the person was first employed, and the appointment shall not be extended beyond the two-year period. At the end of the two-year period, the physician shall have been issued a physician's and surgeon's certificate by the board in order to continue employment. Until the physician has obtained a physician's and surgeon's certificate from the board, he or she shall not engage in the practice of medicine in this state except to the extent expressly permitted herein.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 33. Section 2073 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2073. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who is licensed to practice medicine in any other state who meets the requirements for application set forth in this chapter, and who registers with and is approved by the Division of Licensing, may be employed on the resident medical staff within a county general hospital and, under the supervision of a physician and surgeon licensed in this state, may engage in the practice of medicine on persons within the county institution. Employment pursuant to this section is authorized only when an adequate number of qualified resident physicians cannot be recruited from intern staffs in this state.

(b) No person appointed pursuant to this section shall be employed in any county general hospital for a period in excess of two years from the date the person was first employed, and the employment shall not be extended beyond the two-year period. At the end of the two-year period, the physician shall have been issued a physician's and surgeon's certificate by the board in order to continue as a member of the resident staff. Until the physician has obtained a physician's and surgeon's certificate from the board, he or she shall not engage in the practice of medicine in this state except to the extent expressly permitted herein.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 34. Section 2082 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2082. Each application shall include the following:

(a) A diploma issued by an approved medical school. The requirements of the school shall have been at the time of granting the diploma in no degree less than those required under this chapter or by any preceding medical practice act at the time that the diploma was granted. In lieu of a diploma, the applicant may submit evidence satisfactory to the board of having possessed the same.

(b) An official transcript or other official evidence satisfactory to the board showing each approved medical school in which a resident course of professional instruction was pursued covering the minimum requirements for certification as a physician and surgeon, and that a diploma and degree were granted by the school.

(c) Other information concerning the professional instruction and preliminary education of the applicant as the board may require.

(d) Proof of passage of the written examinations as provided under Article 9 (commencing with Section 2170) with a score acceptable to the board.

(e) Proof of satisfactory completion of the postgraduate training required under Section 2096 on a form approved by the board.

(f) An affidavit showing to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant is the person named in each diploma and transcript that he or she submits, that he or she is the lawful holder thereof, and that the diploma or transcript was procured in the regular course of professional instruction and examination without fraud or misrepresentation.

(g) Either fingerprint cards or a copy of a completed Live Scan form from the applicant in order to establish the identity of the applicant and in order to determine whether the applicant has a record of any criminal convictions in this state or in any other jurisdiction, including foreign countries. The information obtained as a result of the fingerprinting of the applicant shall be used in accordance with Section 11105 of the Penal Code, and to determine whether the applicant is subject to denial of licensure under the provisions of Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) and Section 2221.

(h) Beginning January 1, 2020, if the applicant attended a foreign medical school approved by the board pursuant to Section 2084, an official Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) Certification Status Report submitted by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates confirming the graduate is ECFMG certified.

(i) Beginning January 1, 2020, if the applicant attended a foreign medical school approved by the board pursuant to Section 2084, official evidence satisfactory to the board of completion of all formal requirements of the medical school for graduation, except the applicant shall not be required to have completed an internship or social service or be admitted or licensed to practice medicine in the country in which the professional instruction was completed.

SEC. 35. Section 2084 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2084. (a) The Division of Licensing may approve every school which substantially complies with the requirements of this chapter for resident courses of professional instruction. Graduates of medical schools approved under this section shall be deemed to meet the requirements of Section 2089. Medical schools accredited by a national accrediting agency approved by the division and recognized by the United States Department of Education shall be deemed approved by the division under this section. Nothing in this chapter prohibits the division from considering the quality of the resident courses of professional instruction required for certification as a physician and surgeon.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 36. Section 2084 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2084. (a) Medical schools accredited by a national accrediting agency approved by the board and recognized by the United States Department of Education shall be deemed approved by the board.

(b) The board shall determine a foreign medical school to be a recognized medical school if the foreign medical school meets any of the following requirements:

(1) The foreign medical school has been evaluated by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) or one of the ECFMG-authorized foreign medical school accreditation agencies and deemed to meet the minimum requirements substantially equivalent to the requirements of medical schools accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools, or the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation.

(2) The foreign medical school is listed on the World Federation for Medical Education (WFME) and the Foundation for Advancement of International Medical Education and Research (FAIMER) World Directory of Medical Schools joint directory or the World Directory of Medical Schools.

(3) The foreign medical school had been previously approved by the board. The prior approval shall only be valid for a maximum of seven years from the date of enactment of this section.

(c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 37. Section 2084.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2084.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a medical school or medical school program accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools, or the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation shall be deemed to meet the requirements of Sections 2089 and 2089.5.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 38. Section 2084.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2084.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a medical school or medical school program accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools, or the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation shall be deemed to meet the requirements of Section 2084.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 39. Section 2085 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2085. (a) Notwithstanding Section 2084, a graduate of an approved medical school located in the United States or Canada who has graduated from a special medical school program that does not substantially meet the requirements of Section 2089 with respect to any aspect of curriculum length

or content may be approved by the Division of Licensing if the division determines that the applicant has otherwise received adequate instruction in the subjects listed in subdivision (b) of Section 2089.

“Adequate instruction” means the applicant has received instruction adequate to prepare the applicant to engage in the practice of medicine in the United States. This definition applies to the sufficiency of instruction of the following courses:

- (1) Anatomy, including gross anatomy, embryology, histology, and neuroanatomy.
- (2) Bacteriology and immunology.
- (3) Biochemistry.
- (4) Pathology.
- (5) Pharmacology.
- (6) Physiology.

The division may require an applicant under this section to undertake additional education to bring up to standard, instruction in the subjects listed in subdivision (b) of Section 2089 as a condition of issuing a physician and surgeon’s certificate. In approving an applicant under this section, the division may take into account the applicant’s total relevant academic experience, including performance on standardized national examinations.

(b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) or Sections 2084 and 2089, an applicant who is a graduate of an approved medical school located in the United States or Canada who has graduated from a special medical school program that does not substantially meet the requirements of Section 2089 with respect to any aspect of curriculum length or content shall be presumed to meet the requirements of Sections 2084 and 2089 if the special medical school program has been reviewed and approved by a national accrediting agency approved by the division and recognized by the United States Department of Education.

(2) This presumption may be overcome upon a finding by the division that the medical education received by the applicant is not the educational equivalent of the medical education received by graduates of medical schools approved pursuant to subdivision (a) or Section 2084. In making its finding, the division shall consider, at a minimum, the applicant’s total academic and medical training experience prior to, and following, as well as during, medical school, the applicant’s performance on standardized national examinations, including the National Board Examinations, the applicant’s achievements as a house staff officer, and the number of years of postgraduate medical training completed by the applicant.

(3) An applicant under this subdivision who (A) has satisfactorily completed at least two years of postgraduate clinical training approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or the Coordinating Council of Medical Education of the Canadian Medical Association and whose postgraduate training has included at least one year of clinical contact with patients and (B) has achieved a passing score on the written examination required for licensure, satisfies the requirements of Sections 2084 and 2089. For purposes of this subdivision, an applicant who

has satisfactorily completed at least two years of approved postgraduate clinical training on or before July 1, 1987, shall not be required to have at least one year of clinical contact with patients.

(4) Applicants under this subdivision who apply after satisfactorily completing one year of approved postgraduate training shall have their applications reviewed by the division and shall be informed by the division either that satisfactory completion of a second year of approved postgraduate training will result in their being deemed to meet the requirements of Sections 2084 and 2089, or informed of any deficiencies in their qualifications or documentation and the specific remediation, if any, required by the division to meet the requirements of Sections 2084 and 2089. Upon satisfactory completion of the specified remediation, the division shall promptly issue a license to the applicant.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 40. Section 2087 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2087. If any applicant for licensure is rejected by the board, then the applicant may commence an action in the superior court as provided in Section 2019 against the board to compel it to issue the applicant a certificate or for any other appropriate relief. If the applicant is denied a certificate on the grounds of unprofessional conduct, the provisions of Article 12 (commencing with Section 2220) shall apply. In such an action the court shall proceed under Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that the court may not exercise an independent judgment on the evidence. The action shall be speedily determined by the court and shall take precedence over all matters pending therein except criminal cases, applications for injunction, or other matters to which special precedence may be given by law.

SEC. 41. Section 2089 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2089. (a) Each applicant for a physician's and surgeon's certificate shall show by official transcript or other official evidence satisfactory to the Division of Licensing that he or she has successfully completed a medical curriculum extending over a period of at least four academic years, or 32 months of actual instruction, in a medical school or schools located in the United States or Canada approved by the division, or in a medical school or schools located outside the United States or Canada which otherwise meets the requirements of this section. The total number of hours of all courses shall consist of a minimum of 4,000 hours. At least 80 percent of actual attendance shall be required. If an applicant has matriculated in more than one medical school, the applicant must have matriculated in the medical school awarding the degree of doctor of medicine or its equivalent for at least the last full academic year of medical education received prior to the granting of the degree.

(b) The curriculum for all applicants shall provide for adequate instruction in the following subjects:

Alcoholism and other chemical substance dependency, detection and treatment.

Anatomy, including embryology, histology, and neuroanatomy.

Anesthesia.

Biochemistry.

Child abuse detection and treatment.

Dermatology.

Geriatric medicine.

Human sexuality.

Medicine, including pediatrics.

Neurology.

Obstetrics and gynecology.

Ophthalmology.

Otolaryngology.

Pain management and end-of-life care.

Pathology, bacteriology, and immunology.

Pharmacology.

Physical medicine.

Physiology.

Preventive medicine, including nutrition.

Psychiatry.

Radiology, including radiation safety.

Spousal or partner abuse detection and treatment.

Surgery, including orthopedic surgery.

Therapeutics.

Tropical medicine.

Urology.

(c) The requirement that an applicant successfully complete a medical curriculum that provides instruction in pain management and end-of-life care shall only apply to a person entering medical school on or after June 1, 2000.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 42. Section 2089.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2089.5. (a) Clinical instruction in the subjects listed in subdivision (b) of Section 2089 shall meet the requirements of this section and shall be considered adequate if the requirements of subdivision (a) of Section 2089 and the requirements of this section are satisfied.

(b) Instruction in the clinical courses shall total a minimum of 72 weeks in length.

(c) Instruction in the core clinical courses of surgery, medicine, family medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, and psychiatry shall total a minimum of 40 weeks in length with a minimum of eight weeks instruction in surgery, eight weeks in medicine, six weeks in pediatrics, six weeks in obstetrics and gynecology, a minimum of four weeks in family medicine, and four weeks in psychiatry.

(d) Of the instruction required by subdivision (b), including all of the instruction required by subdivision (c), 54 weeks shall be performed in a hospital that sponsors the instruction and shall meet one of the following:

(1) Is a formal part of the medical school or school of osteopathic medicine.

(2) Has a residency program, approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC), in family practice or in the clinical area of the instruction for which credit is being sought.

(3) Is formally affiliated with an approved medical school or school of osteopathic medicine located in the United States or Canada. If the affiliation is limited in nature, credit shall be given only in the subject areas covered by the affiliation agreement.

(4) Is formally affiliated with a medical school or a school of osteopathic medicine located outside the United States or Canada.

(e) If the institution, specified in subdivision (d), is formally affiliated with a medical school or a school of osteopathic medicine located outside the United States or Canada, it shall meet the following:

(1) The formal affiliation shall be documented by a written contract detailing the relationship between the medical school, or a school of osteopathic medicine, and hospital and the responsibilities of each.

(2) The school and hospital shall provide to the board a description of the clinical program. The description shall be in sufficient detail to enable the board to determine whether or not the program provides students an adequate medical education. The board shall approve the program if it determines that the program provides an adequate medical education. If the board does not approve the program, it shall provide its reasons for disapproval to the school and hospital in writing specifying its findings about each aspect of the program that it considers to be deficient and the changes required to obtain approval.

(3) The hospital, if located in the United States, shall be accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, or the American Osteopathic Association's Healthcare Facilities Accreditation Program, and if located in another country, shall be accredited in accordance with the law of that country.

(4) The clinical instruction shall be supervised by a full-time director of medical education, and the head of the department for each core clinical course shall hold a full-time faculty appointment of the medical school or school of osteopathic medicine and shall be board certified or eligible, or have an equivalent credential in that specialty area appropriate to the country in which the hospital is located.

(5) The clinical instruction shall be conducted pursuant to a written program of instruction provided by the school.

(6) The school shall supervise the implementation of the program on a regular basis, documenting the level and extent of its supervision.

(7) The hospital-based faculty shall evaluate each student on a regular basis and shall document the completion of each aspect of the program for each student.

(8) The hospital shall ensure a minimum daily census adequate to meet the instructional needs of the number of students enrolled in each course area of clinical instruction, but not less than 15 patients in each course area of clinical instruction.

(9) The board, in reviewing the application of a foreign medical graduate, may require the applicant to submit a description of the clinical program, if the board has not previously approved the program, and may require the applicant to submit documentation to demonstrate that the applicant's clinical training met the requirements of this subdivision.

(10) The medical school or school of osteopathic medicine shall bear the reasonable cost of any site inspection by the board or its agents necessary to determine whether the clinical program offered is in compliance with this subdivision.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 43. Section 2089.7 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2089.7. (a) The requirement of four weeks of clinical course instruction in family medicine shall apply only to those applicants for licensure who graduate from medical school or a school of osteopathic medicine after May 1, 1998.

(b) This section shall become operative on June 30, 1999.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 44. Section 2090 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2090. (a) "Human sexuality" as used in Sections 2089 and 2191 means the study of a human being as a sexual being and how he or she functions with respect thereto.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 45. Section 2091 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2091. (a) The requirement that instruction in child abuse detection and treatment be provided shall apply only to applicants who matriculate on or after September 1, 1979.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 46. Section 2091.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2091.1. (a) The requirement that instruction in alcoholism and other chemical substance dependency be provided applies only to applicants who matriculate on or after September 1, 1985.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 47. Section 2091.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2091.2. (a) The requirements that instruction in spousal or partner abuse detection and treatment be provided shall apply only to applicants who matriculate on or after September 1, 1994. The requirement for coursework in spousal or partner abuse detection and treatment shall be satisfied by, and the board shall accept in satisfaction of the requirement, a certification from the chief academic officer of the educational institution from which the applicant graduated that the required coursework is included within the institution's required curriculum for graduation.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 48. Section 2096 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2096. (a) In addition to other requirements of this chapter, before a physician's and surgeon's license may be issued, each applicant, including an applicant applying pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 2100), except as provided in subdivision (b), shall show by evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she has satisfactorily completed at least one year of postgraduate training.

(b) An applicant applying pursuant to Section 2102 shall show by evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she has satisfactorily completed at least two years of postgraduate training.

(c) The postgraduate training required by this section shall include at least four months of general medicine and shall be obtained in a postgraduate training program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC).

(d) The amendments made to this section at the 1987 portion of the 1987-88 session of the Legislature shall not apply to applicants who completed their one year of postgraduate training on or before July 1, 1990.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 49. Section 2096 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2096. (a) In addition to other requirements of this chapter, before a physician's and surgeon's license may be issued, each applicant, including an applicant applying pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 2100), shall show by evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she has successfully completed at least 36 months of board-approved postgraduate training.

(b) The postgraduate training required by this section shall include at least four months of general medicine and shall be obtained in a postgraduate training program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate

Medical Education (ACGME), the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC), or the College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC).

(c) An applicant who has completed at least 36 months of board-approved postgraduate training, not less than 24 months of which was completed as a resident after receiving a medical degree from a combined dental and medical degree program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation (CODA) or approved by the board, shall be eligible for licensure.

(d) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 50. Section 2100 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2100. (a) The provisions of this article shall apply to all applications of graduates of medical schools located outside the United States or Canada. Such applicants shall otherwise comply with the provisions of this chapter, except where such provisions are in conflict with or inconsistent with the provisions of this article.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 51. Section 2102 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2102. An applicant whose professional instruction was acquired in a country other than the United States or Canada shall provide evidence satisfactory to the board of compliance with the following requirements to be issued a physician's and surgeon's certificate:

(a) Completion in a medical school or schools of a resident course of professional instruction equivalent to that required by Section 2089 and issuance to the applicant of a document acceptable to the board that shows final and successful completion of the course. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to require the board to evaluate for equivalency any coursework obtained at a medical school disapproved by the board pursuant to this section.

(b) Certification by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates, or its equivalent, as determined by the board. This subdivision shall apply to all applicants who are subject to this section and who have not taken and passed the written examination specified in subdivision (d) prior to June 1, 1986.

(c) Satisfactory completion of the postgraduate training required under subdivision (b) of Section 2096. An applicant shall be required to have substantially completed the professional instruction required in subdivision (a) and shall be required to make application to the board and have passed steps 1 and 2 of the written examination relating to biomedical and clinical sciences prior to commencing any postgraduate training in this state. In its discretion, the board may authorize an applicant who is deficient in any education or clinical instruction required by Sections 2089 and 2089.5 to make up any deficiencies as a part of his or her postgraduate training program, but that remedial training shall be in addition to the postgraduate training required for licensure.

(d) Passage of the written examination as provided under Article 9 (commencing with Section 2170). An applicant shall be required to meet the requirements specified in subdivision (b) prior to being admitted to the written examination required by this subdivision.

(e) Nothing in this section prohibits the board from disapproving a foreign medical school or from denying an application if, in the opinion of the board, the professional instruction provided by the medical school or the instruction received by the applicant is not equivalent to that required in Article 4 (commencing with Section 2080).

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 52. Section 2103 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2103. An applicant shall be eligible for a physician's and surgeon's certificate if he or she has completed the following requirements:

(a) Submitted official evidence satisfactory to the board of completion of a resident course or professional instruction equivalent to that required in Section 2089 in a medical school located outside the United States or Canada. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to require the board to evaluate for equivalency any coursework obtained at a medical school disapproved by the board pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 2080).

(b) Submitted official evidence satisfactory to the board of completion of all formal requirements of the medical school for graduation, except the applicant shall not be required to have completed an internship or social service or be admitted or licensed to practice medicine in the country in which the professional instruction was completed.

(c) Attained a score satisfactory to an approved medical school on a qualifying examination acceptable to the board.

(d) Successfully completed one academic year of supervised clinical training in a program approved by the board pursuant to Section 2104. The board shall also recognize as compliance with this subdivision the successful completion of a one-year supervised clinical medical internship operated by a medical school pursuant to Chapter 85 of the Statutes of 1972 and as amended by Chapter 888 of the Statutes of 1973 as the equivalent of the year of supervised clinical training required by this section.

(1) Training received in the academic year of supervised clinical training approved pursuant to Section 2104 shall be considered as part of the total academic curriculum for purposes of meeting the requirements of Sections 2089 and 2089.5.

(2) An applicant who has passed the basic science and English language examinations required for certification by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates may present evidence of those passing scores along with a certificate of completion of one academic year of supervised clinical training in a program approved by the board pursuant to Section 2104 in satisfaction of the formal certification requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 2102.

(e) Satisfactorily completed the postgraduate training required under Section 2096.

(f) Passed the written examination required for certification as a physician and surgeon under this chapter.

(g) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 53. Section 2104 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2104. (a) The Division of Licensing shall approve programs of supervised clinical training in hospitals for the purpose of providing basic clinical training to students who are graduates of foreign medical schools or have completed all the formal requirements for graduation except for internship or social service and who intend to apply for licensure as a physician and surgeon pursuant to Section 2103. Such programs shall be under the direction of approved medical schools.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 54. Section 2104.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2104.5. (a) The board, in consultation with various medical schools located in California, the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, and executive directors and medical directors of nonprofit community health centers, hospital administrators, and medical directors with experience hiring graduates of the Fifth Pathway Program or foreign medical school graduates shall study methods to reactivate the Fifth Pathway Program in medical schools located in this state. The executive directors and medical directors of nonprofit community health centers, the hospital administrators, and the medical directors should serve or work with underserved populations or in facilities located in medically underserved communities or in health professional shortage areas. The board shall submit a report to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2003, that shall include options for the Legislature to consider in order to facilitate the establishment of one or more Fifth Pathway Programs in medical schools located in California. The study shall focus on whether the Fifth Pathway Program can address the needs of areas where a shortage of providers exists, communities with a non-English speaking population in need of medical providers who speak their native language and understand their culture, and whether it can provide greater provider stability in these communities.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 55. Section 2105 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2105. (a) No hospital licensed by this state, or operated by the state or a political subdivision thereof, or which receives state financial assistance, directly or indirectly, shall require an individual who at the time of his or her enrollment in a medical school outside the United States is a citizen of the United States, to satisfy any requirements other than those contained in

subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of Section 2103 prior to commencing the postgraduate training required by subdivision (f) which are not required for graduates of approved medical schools located in the United States or Canada.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 56. Section 2105 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2105. (a) No hospital licensed by this state, or operated by the state or a political subdivision thereof, or which receives state financial assistance, directly or indirectly, shall require an individual who at the time of his or her enrollment in a medical school outside the United States is a citizen of the United States, to satisfy any requirements other than those contained in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 2065 prior to commencing the postgraduate training which are not required for graduates of approved medical schools located in the United States or Canada.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 57. Section 2107 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2107. (a) The Legislature intends that the board shall have the authority to substitute postgraduate education and training to remedy deficiencies in an applicant's medical school education and training. The Legislature further intends that applicants who substantially completed their clinical training shall be granted that substitute credit if their postgraduate education took place in an accredited program.

(b) To meet the requirements for licensure set forth in Sections 2089 and 2089.5, the board may require an applicant under this article to successfully complete additional education and training. In determining the content and duration of the required additional education and training, the board shall consider the applicant's medical education and performance on standardized national examinations, and may substitute approved postgraduate training in lieu of specified undergraduate requirements. Postgraduate training substituted for undergraduate training shall be in addition to the postgraduate training required by Sections 2102 and 2103.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 58. Section 2111 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2111. (a) Physicians who are not citizens but who meet the requirements of subdivision (b) and who seek postgraduate study in an approved medical school may, after receipt of an appointment from the dean of the California medical school and application to and approval by the board, be permitted to participate in the professional activities of the department or division in the medical school to which they are appointed. The physician shall be under the direction of the head of the department to which he or she is appointed, supervised by the staff of the medical school's medical center, and known for these purposes as a "visiting fellow." The visiting fellow

shall wear a visible name tag containing the title “visiting fellow” when he or she provides clinical services.

(b) (1) Application for approval shall be made on a form prescribed by the division and shall be accompanied by a fee fixed by the board in an amount necessary to recover the actual application processing costs of the program. The application shall show that the person does not immediately qualify for a physician’s and surgeon’s certificate under this chapter and that the person has completed at least three years of postgraduate basic residency requirements. The application shall include a written statement of the recruitment procedures followed by the medical school before offering the appointment to the applicant.

(2) Approval shall be granted only for appointment to one medical school, and no physician shall be granted more than one approval for the same period of time.

(3) Approval may be granted for a maximum of three years and shall be renewed annually. The medical school shall submit a request for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, which shall be accompanied by a renewal fee fixed by the board in an amount necessary to recover the actual application processing costs of the program.

(c) Except to the extent authorized by this section, the visiting fellow may not engage in the practice of medicine. Neither the visiting fellow nor the medical school may assess any charge for the medical services provided by the visiting fellow, and the visiting fellow may not receive any other compensation therefor.

(d) The time spent under appointment in a medical school pursuant to this section may not be used to meet the requirements for licensure.

(e) The board shall notify both the visiting fellow and the dean of the appointing medical school of any complaint made about the visiting fellow.

The board may terminate its approval of an appointment for any act that would be grounds for discipline if done by a licensee. The board shall provide both the visiting fellow and the dean of the medical school with a written notice of termination including the basis for that termination. The visiting fellow may, within 30 days after the date of the notice of termination, file a written appeal to the board. The appeal shall include any documentation the visiting fellow wishes to present to the board.

(f) Nothing in this section shall preclude any United States citizen who has received his or her medical degree from a medical school located in a foreign country and recognized by the board from participating in any program established pursuant to this section.

SEC. 59. Section 2112 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2112. (a) Physicians who are not citizens and who seek postgraduate study, may, after application to and approval by the board, be permitted to participate in a fellowship program in a specialty or subspecialty field, providing the fellowship program is given in a hospital in this state which is approved by the Joint Commission and providing the service is satisfactory to the board. Such physicians shall at all times be under the direction and

supervision of a licensed, board-certified physician and surgeon who is recognized as a clearly outstanding specialist in the field in which the foreign fellow is to be trained. The supervisor, as part of the application process, shall submit his or her curriculum vitae and a protocol of the fellowship program to be completed by the foreign fellow. Approval of the program and supervisor is for a period of one year, but may be renewed annually upon application to and approval by the board. The approval may not be renewed more than four times. The board may determine a fee, based on the cost of operating this program, which shall be paid by the applicant at the time the application is filed.

(b) Except to the extent authorized by this section, no such visiting physician may engage in the practice of medicine or receive compensation therefor. The time spent under appointment in a medical school pursuant to this section may not be used to meet the requirements for licensure.

(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude any United States citizen who has received his or her medical degree from a medical school located in a foreign country from participating in any program established pursuant to this section.

SEC. 60. Section 2113 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2113. (a) Any person who does not immediately qualify for a physician's and surgeon's certificate under this chapter and who is offered by the dean of an approved medical school in this state a full-time faculty position may, after application to and approval by the board, be granted a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of medicine only to the extent that the practice is incident to and a necessary part of his or her duties as approved by the board in connection with the faculty position. A certificate of registration does not authorize a registrant to admit patients to a nursing or a skilled or assisted living facility unless that facility is formally affiliated with the sponsoring medical school. A clinical fellowship shall not be submitted as a faculty service appointment.

(b) Application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form prescribed by the board and shall be accompanied by a registration fee fixed by the board in an amount necessary to recover the actual application processing costs of the program. To qualify for the certificate, an applicant shall submit all of the following:

(1) If the applicant is a graduate of a medical school other than in the United States or Canada, documentary evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she has been licensed to practice medicine and surgery for not less than four years in another state or country whose requirements for licensure are satisfactory to the board, or has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the United States for at least four years in approved facilities, or has completed a combination of that licensure and training.

(2) If the applicant is a graduate of an approved medical school in the United States or Canada, documentary evidence that he or she has completed a resident course of professional instruction as required in Section 2089.

(3) Written certification by the head of the department in which the applicant is to be appointed of all of the following:

(A) The applicant will be under his or her direction.

(B) The applicant will not be permitted to practice medicine unless incident to and a necessary part of his or her duties as approved by the board in subdivision (a).

(C) The applicant will be accountable to the medical school's department chair or division chief for the specialty in which the applicant will practice.

(D) The applicant will be proctored in the same manner as other new faculty members, including, as appropriate, review by the medical staff of the school's medical center.

(E) The applicant will not be appointed to a supervisory position at the level of a medical school department chair or division chief.

(4) Demonstration by the dean of the medical school that the applicant has the requisite qualifications to assume the position to which he or she is to be appointed and that shall include a written statement of the recruitment procedures followed by the medical school before offering the faculty position to the applicant.

(c) A certificate of registration shall be issued only for a faculty position at one approved medical school, and no person shall be issued more than one certificate of registration for the same period of time.

(d) (1) A certificate of registration is valid for one year from its date of issuance and may be renewed twice.

A request for renewal shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the board and shall be accompanied by a renewal fee fixed by the board in an amount necessary to recover the actual application processing costs of the program.

(2) The dean of the medical school may request renewal of the registration by submitting a plan at the beginning of the third year of the registrant's appointment demonstrating the registrant's continued progress toward licensure and, if the registrant is a graduate of a medical school other than in the United States or Canada, that the registrant has been issued a certificate by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates. The board may, in its discretion, extend the registration for a two-year period to facilitate the registrant's completion of the licensure process.

(e) If the registrant is a graduate of a medical school other than in the United States or Canada, he or she shall meet the requirements of Section 2102 or 2135, as appropriate, in order to obtain a physician's and surgeon's certificate. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board may accept clinical practice in an appointment pursuant to this section as qualifying time to meet the postgraduate training requirements in Section 2102, and in its discretion, waive the examination and the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates certification requirements specified in Section 2102 in the event the registrant applies for a physician's and surgeon's certificate. As a condition to waiving any examination or the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates certification requirement, the board, in its discretion, may require an applicant to pass a

clinical competency examination approved by the board. The board shall not waive any examination for an applicant who has not completed at least one year in the faculty position.

(f) Except to the extent authorized by this section, the registrant shall not engage in the practice of medicine, bill individually for medical services provided by the registrant, or receive compensation therefor, unless he or she is issued a physician's and surgeon's certificate.

(g) When providing clinical services, the registrant shall wear a visible name tag containing the title "visiting professor" or "visiting faculty member," as appropriate, and the institution at which the services are provided shall obtain a signed statement from each patient to whom the registrant provides services acknowledging that the patient understands that the services are provided by a person who does not hold a physician's and surgeon's certificate but who is qualified to participate in a special program as a visiting professor or faculty member.

(h) The board shall notify both the registrant and the dean of the medical school of a complaint made about the registrant. The board may terminate a registration for any act that would be grounds for discipline if done by a licensee. The board shall provide both the registrant and the dean of the medical school with written notice of the termination and the basis for that termination. The registrant may, within 30 days after the date of the notice of termination, file a written appeal to the board. The appeal shall include any documentation the registrant wishes to present to the board.

(i) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 61. Section 2113 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2113. (a) Any person who does not immediately qualify for a physician's and surgeon's certificate under this chapter and who is offered by the dean of an approved medical school in this state a full-time faculty position may, after application to and approval by the board, be granted a certificate of registration to engage in the practice of medicine only to the extent that the practice is incident to and a necessary part of his or her duties as approved by the board in connection with the faculty position. A certificate of registration does not authorize a registrant to admit patients to a nursing or a skilled or assisted living facility unless that facility is formally affiliated with the sponsoring medical school. A clinical fellowship shall not be submitted as a faculty service appointment.

(b) Application for a certificate of registration shall be made on a form prescribed by the board and shall be accompanied by a registration fee fixed by the board in an amount necessary to recover the actual application processing costs of the program. To qualify for the certificate, an applicant shall submit all of the following:

(1) If the applicant is a graduate of a medical school other than in the United States or Canada, documentary evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she has been licensed to practice medicine and surgery for not less than four years in another state or country whose requirements for

licensure are satisfactory to the board, or has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the United States for at least four years in approved facilities, or has completed a combination of that licensure and training.

(2) If the applicant is a graduate of a medical school in the United States or Canada, documentary evidence that the medical school is approved by the board.

(3) Written certification by the head of the department in which the applicant is to be appointed of all of the following:

(A) The applicant will be under his or her direction.

(B) The applicant will not be permitted to practice medicine unless incident to and a necessary part of his or her duties as approved by the board in subdivision (a).

(C) The applicant will be accountable to the medical school's department chair or division chief for the specialty in which the applicant will practice.

(D) The applicant will be proctored in the same manner as other new faculty members, including, as appropriate, review by the medical staff of the school's medical center.

(E) The applicant will not be appointed to a supervisory position at the level of a medical school department chair or division chief.

(4) Demonstration by the dean of the medical school that the applicant has the requisite qualifications to assume the position to which he or she is to be appointed and that shall include a written statement of the recruitment procedures followed by the medical school before offering the faculty position to the applicant.

(c) A certificate of registration shall be issued only for a faculty position at one approved medical school, and no person shall be issued more than one certificate of registration for the same period of time.

(d) (1) A certificate of registration is valid for one year from its date of issuance and may be renewed twice.

A request for renewal shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the board and shall be accompanied by a renewal fee fixed by the board in an amount necessary to recover the actual application processing costs of the program.

(2) The dean of the medical school may request renewal of the registration by submitting a plan at the beginning of the third year of the registrant's appointment demonstrating the registrant's continued progress toward licensure and, if the registrant is a graduate of a medical school other than in the United States or Canada, that the registrant has been issued a certificate by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates. The board may, in its discretion, extend the registration for a two-year period to facilitate the registrant's completion of the licensure process.

(e) If the registrant is a graduate of a medical school other than in the United States or Canada, he or she shall meet the requirements of Section 2065 or 2135, as appropriate, in order to obtain a physician's and surgeon's certificate. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board may, in its discretion, waive the examination and the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates certification requirements specified in paragraph

(3) of subdivision (a) of Section 2065 in the event the registrant applies for a physician's and surgeon's certificate. As a condition to waiving any examination or the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates certification requirement, the board in its discretion, may require an applicant to pass a clinical competency examination approved by the board. The board shall not waive any examination for an applicant who has not completed at least one year in the faculty position.

(f) Except to the extent authorized by this section, the registrant shall not engage in the practice of medicine, bill individually for medical services provided by the registrant, or receive compensation therefor, unless he or she is issued a physician's and surgeon's certificate.

(g) When providing clinical services, the registrant shall wear a visible name tag containing the title "visiting professor" or "visiting faculty member," as appropriate, and the institution at which the services are provided shall obtain a signed statement from each patient to whom the registrant provides services acknowledging that the patient understands that the services are provided by a person who does not hold a physician's and surgeon's certificate but who is qualified to participate in a special program as a visiting professor or faculty member.

(h) The board shall notify both the registrant and the dean of the medical school of a complaint made about the registrant. The board may terminate a registration for any act that would be grounds for discipline if done by a licensee. The board shall provide both the registrant and the dean of the medical school with written notice of the termination and the basis for that termination. The registrant may, within 30 days after the date of the notice of termination, file a written appeal to the board. The appeal shall include any documentation the registrant wishes to present to the board.

(i) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 62. Section 2115 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2115. (a) Physicians who are not citizens and who seek postgraduate study may, after application to and approval by the Division of Licensing, be permitted to participate in a fellowship program in a specialty or subspecialty field, providing the fellowship program is given in a clinic or hospital in a medically underserved area of this state that is licensed by the State Department of Health Services or is exempt from licensure pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code, and providing service is satisfactory to the division. These physicians shall at all times be under the direction and supervision of a licensed, board certified physician and surgeon who has an appointment with a medical school in California and is a specialist in the field in which the fellow is to be trained. The supervisor, as part of the application process, shall submit his or her curriculum vitae and a protocol of the fellowship program to be completed by the foreign fellow. Approval of the program and supervisor is for a period of one year, but may be renewed annually upon application to and approval by the division. The approval may not be renewed more than four times. The division may determine a fee, based on the cost of operating this

program, which shall be paid by the applicant at the time the application is filed.

(b) Except to the extent authorized by this section, no visiting physician may engage in the practice of medicine or receive compensation therefor. The time spent under appointment in a clinic pursuant to this section may not be used to meet the requirements for licensure under Section 2102.

(c) Nothing in this section shall preclude any United States citizen who has received his or her medical degree from a medical school located in a foreign country from participating in any program established pursuant to this section.

(d) For purposes of this section, a medically underserved area means a federally designated Medically Underserved Area, a federally designated Health Professional Shortage Area, and any other clinic or hospital determined by the board to be medically underserved. Clinics or hospitals determined by the board pursuant to this subdivision shall be reported to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 63. Section 2135 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2135. The board shall issue a physician and surgeon's certificate to an applicant who meets all of the following requirements:

(a) The applicant holds an unlimited license as a physician and surgeon in another state or states, or in a Canadian province or Canadian provinces, which was issued upon:

(1) Successful completion of a resident course of professional instruction leading to a degree of medical doctor equivalent to that specified in Section 2089. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to require the board to evaluate for equivalency any coursework obtained at a medical school disapproved by the board pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 2080).

(2) Taking and passing a written examination that is recognized by the board to be equivalent in content to that administered in California.

(b) The applicant has held an unrestricted license to practice medicine, in a state or states, in a Canadian province or Canadian provinces, or as a member of the active military, United States Public Health Services, or other federal program, for a period of at least four years. Any time spent by the applicant in an approved postgraduate training program or clinical fellowship acceptable to the board shall not be included in the calculation of this four-year period.

(c) The board determines that no disciplinary action has been taken against the applicant by any medical licensing authority and that the applicant has not been the subject of adverse judgments or settlements resulting from the practice of medicine that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of negligence or incompetence.

(d) The applicant (1) has satisfactorily completed at least one year of approved postgraduate training and is certified by a specialty board approved

by the American Board of Medical Specialties or approved by the board pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 651; (2) has satisfactorily completed at least two years of approved postgraduate training; or (3) has satisfactorily completed at least one year of approved postgraduate training and takes and passes the clinical competency written examination.

(e) The applicant has not committed any acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of a certificate under Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) or Article 12 (commencing with Section 2220).

(f) Any application received from an applicant who has held an unrestricted license to practice medicine, in a state or states, or Canadian province or Canadian provinces, or as a member of the active military, United States Public Health Services, or other federal program for four or more years shall be reviewed and processed pursuant to this section. Any time spent by the applicant in an approved postgraduate training program or clinical fellowship acceptable to the board shall not be included in the calculation of this four-year period. This subdivision does not apply to applications that may be reviewed and processed pursuant to Section 2151.

(g) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 64. Section 2135 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2135. The board shall issue a physician and surgeon's certificate to an applicant who meets all of the following requirements:

(a) The applicant holds an unlimited license as a physician and surgeon in another state or states, or in a Canadian province or Canadian provinces, which was issued upon:

(1) Successful completion of a resident course of professional instruction leading to a degree of medical doctor from a board-approved medical school pursuant to Section 2084.

(2) Taking and passing a written examination that is recognized by the board to be equivalent in content to that administered in California.

(b) The applicant has held an unrestricted license to practice medicine, in a state or states, in a Canadian province or Canadian provinces, or as a member of the active military, United States Public Health Services, or other federal program, for a period of at least four years. Any time spent by the applicant in an approved postgraduate training program or clinical fellowship acceptable to the board shall not be included in the calculation of this four-year period.

(c) The board determines that no disciplinary action has been taken against the applicant by any medical licensing authority and that the applicant has not been the subject of adverse judgments or settlements resulting from the practice of medicine that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of negligence or incompetence.

(d) The applicant has satisfactorily completed at least one year of approved postgraduate training and is certified by a specialty board approved by the American Board of Medical Specialties or approved by the board pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 651.

(e) The applicant has not committed any acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of a certificate under Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) or Article 12 (commencing with Section 2220).

(f) Any application received from an applicant who has held an unrestricted license to practice medicine, in a state or states, or Canadian province or Canadian provinces, or as a member of the active military, United States Public Health Services, or other federal program for four or more years shall be reviewed and processed pursuant to this section. Any time spent by the applicant in an approved postgraduate training program or clinical fellowship acceptable to the board shall not be included in the calculation of this four-year period. This subdivision does not apply to applications that may be reviewed and processed pursuant to Section 2151.

(g) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 65. Section 2135.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2135.5. Upon review and recommendation, the Division of Licensing may determine that an applicant for a physician's and surgeon's certificate has satisfied the medical curriculum requirements of Section 2089, the clinical instruction requirements of Sections 2089.5 and 2089.7, and the examination requirements of Section 2170 if the applicant meets all of the following criteria:

(a) He or she holds an unlimited and unrestricted license as a physician and surgeon in another state and has held that license continuously for a minimum of four years prior to the date of application.

(b) He or she is certified by a specialty board that is a member board of the American Board of Medical Specialties.

(c) He or she is not subject to denial of licensure under Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) or Article 12 (commencing with Section 2220).

(d) He or she has not graduated from a medical school that has been disapproved by the division or that does not provide a resident course of instruction.

(e) He or she has graduated from a medical school recognized by the division. If the applicant graduated from a medical school that the division recognized after the date of the applicant's graduation, the division may evaluate the applicant under its regulations.

(f) He or she has not been the subject of a disciplinary action by a medical licensing authority or of an adverse judgment or settlement resulting from the practice of medicine that, as determined by the division, constitutes a pattern of negligence or incompetence.

(g) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 66. Section 2135.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2135.5. Upon review and recommendation, the board may determine that an applicant for a physician's and surgeon's certificate has satisfied the medical education requirements of Sections 2084 and 2135 and the

examination requirements of Section 2170 if the applicant meets all of the following criteria:

(a) He or she holds an unlimited and unrestricted license as a physician and surgeon in another state and has held that license continuously for a minimum of four years prior to the date of application.

(b) He or she is certified by a specialty board that is a member board of the American Board of Medical Specialties.

(c) He or she is not subject to denial of licensure under Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) or Article 12 (commencing with Section 2220).

(d) He or she has not been the subject of a disciplinary action by a medical licensing authority or of an adverse judgment or settlement resulting from the practice of medicine that, as determined by the board, constitutes a pattern of negligence or incompetence.

(e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2020.

SEC. 67. Section 2135.7 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2135.7. (a) Upon review and recommendation, the board may determine that an applicant for a physician and surgeon's certificate who acquired his or her medical education or a portion thereof at a foreign medical school that is not recognized or has been previously disapproved by the board is eligible for a physician and surgeon's certificate if the applicant meets all of the following criteria:

(1) Has successfully completed a resident course of medical education leading to a degree of medical doctor equivalent to that specified in Sections 2089 to 2091.2, inclusive.

(2) (A) (i) For an applicant who acquired any part of his or her medical education from an unrecognized foreign medical school, he or she holds an unlimited and unrestricted license as a physician and surgeon in another state, a federal territory, or a Canadian province and has held that license and continuously practiced for a minimum of 10 years prior to the date of application.

(ii) For an applicant who acquired any part of his or her professional instruction from a foreign medical school that was disapproved by the board at the time he or she attended the school, he or she holds an unlimited and unrestricted license as a physician and surgeon in another state, a federal territory, or a Canadian province and has held that license and continuously practiced for a minimum of 12 years prior to the date of application.

(B) For the purposes of clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A), the board may combine the period of time that the applicant has held an unlimited and unrestricted license in other states, federal territories, or Canadian provinces and continuously practiced therein, but each applicant under this section shall have a minimum of two years continuous licensure and practice in a single state, federal territory, or Canadian province. For purposes of this paragraph, continuous licensure and practice includes any postgraduate training after 24 months in a postgraduate training program that is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME)

or postgraduate training completed in Canada that is accredited by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC).

(3) Is certified by a specialty board that is a member board of the American Board of Medical Specialties.

(4) Has successfully taken and passed the examinations described in Article 9 (commencing with Section 2170).

(5) Has not been the subject of a disciplinary action by a medical licensing authority or of adverse judgments or settlements resulting from the practice of medicine that the board determines constitutes a pattern of negligence or incompetence.

(6) Has successfully completed three years of approved postgraduate training. The postgraduate training required by this paragraph shall have been obtained in a postgraduate training program accredited by the ACGME or postgraduate training completed in Canada that is accredited by the RCPSC.

(7) Is not subject to denial of licensure under Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) or Article 12 (commencing with Section 2220).

(8) Has not held a healing arts license and been the subject of disciplinary action by a healing arts board of this state or by another state, federal territory, or Canadian province.

(b) The board may adopt regulations to establish procedures for accepting transcripts, diplomas, and other supporting information and records when the originals are not available due to circumstances outside the applicant's control. The board may also adopt regulations authorizing the substitution of additional specialty board certifications for years of practice or licensure when considering the certification for a physician and surgeon pursuant to this section.

(c) This section shall not apply to a person seeking to participate in a program described in Section 2072, 2073, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2115, or 2168, or seeking to engage in postgraduate training in this state.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2020, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 68. Section 2143 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2143. An applicant for a reciprocity certificate need not have completed the postgraduate training required in Section 2096 prior to the issuance of a license in another state, if the applicant complies with the requirements of Section 2096 before application is made to the board for a reciprocity certificate.

SEC. 69. Section 2168.4 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2168.4. (a) A special faculty permit expires and becomes invalid at midnight on the last day of the month in which the permit was issued during the second year of a two-year term commencing from the date of issuance, if not renewed.

(b) A person who holds a special faculty permit shall show at the time of license renewal that he or she continues to meet the eligibility criteria set

forth in Section 2168.1. After the first renewal of a special faculty permit, the permitholder shall not be required to hold a full-time faculty position, and may instead be employed part-time in a position that otherwise meets the requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 2168.1.

(c) A person who holds a special faculty permit shall show at the time of license renewal that he or she meets the continuing medical education requirements of Article 10 (commencing with Section 2190).

(d) In addition to the requirements set forth above, a special faculty permit shall be renewed in accordance with Article 19 (commencing with Section 2420) in the same manner as a physician's and surgeon's certificate.

(e) Those fees applicable to a physician's and surgeon's certificate shall also apply to a special faculty permit and shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California.

SEC. 70. Section 2191 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2191. (a) In determining its continuing education requirements, the board shall consider including a course in human sexuality, defined as the study of a human being as a sexual being and how he or she functions with respect thereto, and nutrition to be taken by those licensees whose practices may require knowledge in those areas.

(b) The board shall consider including a course in child abuse detection and treatment to be taken by those licensees whose practices are of a nature that there is a likelihood of contact with abused or neglected children.

(c) The board shall consider including a course in acupuncture to be taken by those licensees whose practices may require knowledge in the area of acupuncture and whose education has not included instruction in acupuncture.

(d) The board shall encourage every physician and surgeon to take nutrition as part of his or her continuing education, particularly a physician and surgeon involved in primary care.

(e) The board shall consider including a course in elder abuse detection and treatment to be taken by those licensees whose practices are of a nature that there is a likelihood of contact with abused or neglected persons 65 years of age and older.

(f) In determining its continuing education requirements, the board shall consider including a course in the early detection and treatment of substance abusing pregnant women to be taken by those licensees whose practices are of a nature that there is a likelihood of contact with these women.

(g) In determining its continuing education requirements, the board shall consider including a course in the special care needs of drug addicted infants to be taken by those licensees whose practices are of a nature that there is a likelihood of contact with these infants.

(h) In determining its continuing education requirements, the board shall consider including a course providing training and guidelines on how to routinely screen for signs exhibited by abused women, particularly for physicians and surgeons in emergency, surgical, primary care, pediatric,

prenatal, and mental health settings. In the event the board establishes a requirement for continuing education coursework in spousal or partner abuse detection or treatment, that requirement shall be met by each licensee within no more than four years from the date the requirement is imposed.

(i) In determining its continuing education requirements, the board shall consider including a course in the special care needs of individuals and their families facing end-of-life issues, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) Pain and symptom management.
- (2) The psycho-social dynamics of death.
- (3) Dying and bereavement.
- (4) Hospice care.

(j) In determining its continuing education requirements, the board shall give its highest priority to considering a course on pain management.

(k) In determining its continuing education requirements, the board shall consider including a course in geriatric care for emergency room physicians and surgeons.

SEC. 71. Section 2216.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2216.3. (a) An outpatient setting accredited pursuant to Section 1248.1 of the Health and Safety Code shall report an adverse event to the board no later than five days after the adverse event has been detected, or, if that event is an ongoing urgent or emergent threat to the welfare, health, or safety of patients, personnel, or visitors, not later than 24 hours after the adverse event has been detected. Disclosure of individually identifiable patient information shall be consistent with applicable law.

(b) For the purposes of this section, “adverse event” includes any of the following:

(1) Surgical or other invasive procedures, including the following:

(A) Surgical or other invasive procedure performed on a wrong body part that is inconsistent with the documented informed consent for that patient. A reportable event under this subparagraph does not include a situation requiring prompt action that occurs in the course of surgery or a situation that is so urgent as to preclude obtaining informed consent.

(B) Surgical or other invasive procedure performed on the wrong patient.

(C) The wrong surgical or other invasive procedure performed on a patient, which is a procedure performed on a patient that is inconsistent with the documented informed consent for that patient. A reportable event under this subparagraph does not include a situation requiring prompt action that occurs in the course of surgery, or a situation that is so urgent as to preclude the obtaining of informed consent.

(D) Retention of a foreign object in a patient after surgery or other procedure, excluding objects intentionally implanted as part of a planned intervention and objects present prior to surgery that are intentionally retained.

(E) Death of a patient during or up to 24 hours after admittance of a patient to an outpatient setting that follows induction of anesthesia after

surgery of a normal, healthy patient who has no organic, physiologic, biochemical, or psychiatric disturbance and for whom the pathologic processes for which the operation is to be performed are localized and do not entail a systemic disturbance.

(F) Transfer of a patient to a hospital or emergency center for medical treatment for a period exceeding 24 hours following a scheduled procedure outside of a general acute care hospital, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) Product or device events, including the following:

(A) Patient death or serious disability associated with the use of a contaminated drug, device, or biologic provided by the outpatient setting when the contamination is the result of generally detectable contaminants in the drug, device, or biologic, regardless of the source of the contamination or the product.

(B) Patient death or serious disability associated with the use or function of a device in patient care in which the device is used or functions other than as intended. For purposes of this subparagraph, “device” includes, but is not limited to, a catheter, drain, or other specialized tube, infusion pump, or ventilator.

(C) Patient death or serious disability associated with intravascular air embolism that occurs while being cared for in an outpatient setting, excluding deaths associated with neurosurgical procedures known to present a high risk of intravascular air embolism.

(3) Patient protection events, including the following:

(A) A minor discharged to the wrong person.

(B) A patient suicide or attempted suicide resulting in serious disability while being cared for in an outpatient setting due to patient actions after admission to the outpatient setting.

(4) Care management events, including the following:

(A) A patient death or serious disability associated with a medication error, including, but not limited to, an error involving the wrong drug, the wrong dose, the wrong patient, the wrong time, the wrong rate, the wrong preparation, or the wrong route of administration, excluding reasonable differences in clinical judgment on drug selection and dose.

(B) A patient death or serious disability associated with a hemolytic reaction due to the administration of ABO-incompatible blood or blood products.

(C) Patient death or serious disability directly related to hypoglycemia, the onset of which occurs while the patient is being cared for in an outpatient setting.

(D) A patient death or serious disability due to spinal manipulative therapy performed at the outpatient setting.

(5) Environmental events, including the following:

(A) A patient death or serious disability associated with an electric shock while being cared for in an outpatient setting, excluding events involving planned treatments, such as electric countershock.

(B) Any incident in which a line designated for oxygen or other gas to be delivered to a patient contains the wrong gas or is contaminated by a toxic substance.

(C) A patient death or serious disability associated with a burn incurred from any source while being cared for in an outpatient setting.

(D) A patient death associated with a fall while being cared for in an outpatient setting.

(E) A patient death or serious disability associated with the use of restraints or bed rails while being cared for in an outpatient setting.

(6) Criminal events, including the following:

(A) Any instance of care ordered by or provided by someone impersonating a physician, nurse, pharmacist, or other licensed health care provider.

(B) The abduction of a patient of any age.

(C) The sexual assault on a patient within or on the grounds of an outpatient setting.

(D) The death or significant injury of a patient or staff member resulting from a physical assault that occurs within or on the grounds of an outpatient setting.

(7) An adverse event or series of adverse events that cause the death or serious disability of a patient, personnel, or visitor.

(c) The outpatient setting shall inform the patient or the party responsible for the patient of the adverse event by the time the report is made.

(d) “Serious disability” means a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of an individual, or the loss of bodily function, if the impairment or loss lasts more than seven days or is still present at the time of discharge from an inpatient health care facility, or the loss of a body part.

(e) “Surgical or other invasive procedures” are defined for the purposes of this section as operative procedures in which skin or mucous membranes and connective tissue are incised or an instrument is introduced through a natural body orifice. They include all procedures described by the codes in the surgery section of the Current Procedural Terminology.

SEC. 72. Section 2220.05 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2220.05. (a) In order to ensure that its resources are maximized for the protection of the public, the Medical Board of California and the California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall prioritize their investigative and prosecutorial resources to ensure that physicians and surgeons and doctors of podiatric medicine representing the greatest threat of harm are identified and disciplined expeditiously. Cases involving any of the following allegations shall be handled on a priority basis, as follows, with the highest priority being given to cases in the first paragraph:

(1) Gross negligence, incompetence, or repeated negligent acts that involve death or serious bodily injury to one or more patients, such that the physician and surgeon or the doctor of podiatric medicine represents a danger to the public.

(2) Drug or alcohol abuse by a physician and surgeon or a doctor of podiatric medicine involving death or serious bodily injury to a patient.

(3) Repeated acts of clearly excessive prescribing, furnishing, or administering of controlled substances, or repeated acts of prescribing, dispensing, or furnishing of controlled substances without a good faith prior examination of the patient and medical reason therefor. However, in no event shall a physician and surgeon prescribing, furnishing, or administering controlled substances for intractable pain consistent with lawful prescribing, including, but not limited to, Sections 725, 2241.5, and 2241.6 of this code and Sections 11159.2 and 124961 of the Health and Safety Code, be prosecuted for excessive prescribing and prompt review of the applicability of these provisions shall be made in any complaint that may implicate these provisions.

(4) Repeated acts of clearly excessive recommending of cannabis to patients for medical purposes, or repeated acts of recommending cannabis to patients for medical purposes without a good faith prior examination of the patient and a medical reason for the recommendation.

(5) Sexual misconduct with one or more patients during a course of treatment or an examination.

(6) Practicing medicine while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

(7) Repeated acts of clearly excessive prescribing, furnishing, or administering psychotropic medications to a minor without a good faith prior examination of the patient and medical reason therefor.

(b) The board may by regulation prioritize cases involving an allegation of conduct that is not described in subdivision (a). Those cases prioritized by regulation shall not be assigned a priority equal to or higher than the priorities established in subdivision (a).

(c) The Medical Board of California shall indicate in its annual report mandated by Section 2312 the number of temporary restraining orders, interim suspension orders, and disciplinary actions that are taken in each priority category specified in subdivisions (a) and (b).

SEC. 73. 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 his or her 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 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 his or her application, except that the board may, in its discretion and for good cause demonstrated, permit reapplication after not less than one year has elapsed from the effective date of the denial.

SEC. 74. Section 2232 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2232. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (c), (d), and (e), the board shall automatically revoke the license of any person who, at any time after January 1, 1947, has been required to register as a sex offender pursuant to the provisions of Section 290 of the Penal Code, regardless of whether the related conviction has been appealed. The board shall notify the licensee of the license revocation and of his or her right to elect to have a hearing as provided in subdivision (b).

(b) Upon revocation of the physician's and surgeon's certificate, the holder of the certificate may request a hearing within 30 days of the revocation. The proceeding shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(c) This section shall not apply to a person 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) (1) Five years after the effective date of the revocation and three years after successful discharge from parole, probation, or both parole and probation if under simultaneous supervision, an individual who after January 1, 1947, and prior to January 1, 2005, was subject to subdivision (a), may petition the superior court, in the county in which the individual has resided for, at minimum, five years prior to filing the petition, to hold a hearing within one year of the date of the petition, in order for the court to determine whether the individual no longer poses a possible risk to patients. The individual shall provide notice of the petition to the Attorney General and to the board at the time of its filing. The Attorney General and the board shall present written and oral argument to the court on the merits of the petition.

(2) If the court finds that the individual no longer poses a possible risk to patients, and there are no other underlying reasons for which the board pursued disciplinary action, the court shall order, in writing, the board to reinstate the individual's license within 180 days of the date of the order. The board may issue a probationary license to a person subject to this paragraph subject to terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, any of the conditions of probation specified in Section 2221.

(3) If the court finds that the individual continues to pose a possible risk to patients, the court shall deny relief. The court's decision shall be binding on the individual and the board, and the individual shall be prohibited from filing a subsequent petition under this section based on the same conviction.

(e) This section shall not apply to a person who has been relieved under Section 290.5 of the Penal Code of his or her duty to register as a sex offender, or whose duty to register has otherwise been formally terminated under California law.

(f) If the related conviction of the certificate holder is overturned on appeal, the revocation ordered pursuant to this section shall automatically cease. Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit the board from pursuing disciplinary action based on any cause other than the overturned conviction.

(g) The other provisions of this article setting forth a procedure for the revocation of a physician's and surgeon's certificate shall not apply to proceedings conducted pursuant to this section.

SEC. 75. Section 2334 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2334. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to the use of expert testimony in matters brought by the Medical Board of California, no expert testimony shall be permitted by any party unless the following information is exchanged in written form with counsel for the other party, as ordered by the Office of Administrative Hearings:

(1) A curriculum vitae setting forth the qualifications of the expert.

(2) A complete expert witness report, which must include the following:

(A) A complete statement of all opinions the expert will express and the bases and reasons for each opinion.

(B) The facts or data considered by the expert in forming the opinions.

(C) Any exhibits that will be used to summarize or support the opinions.

(3) A representation that the expert has agreed to testify at the hearing.

(4) A statement of the expert's hourly and daily fee for providing testimony and for consulting with the party who retained his or her services.

(b) The exchange of the information described in subdivision (a) shall be completed 30 calendar days prior to the originally scheduled commencement date of the hearing, or as determined by an administrative law judge when Section 11529 of the Government Code applies.

(c) The Office of Administrative Hearings may adopt regulations governing the required exchange of the information described in this section.

SEC. 76. Section 2415 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2415. (a) Any physician and surgeon or any doctor of podiatric medicine, as the case may be, who as a sole proprietor, or in a partnership, group, or professional corporation, desires to practice under any name that would otherwise be a violation of Section 2285 may practice under that name if the proprietor, partnership, group, or corporation obtains and maintains in current status a fictitious-name permit issued by the Division of Licensing, or, in the case of doctors of podiatric medicine, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, under the provisions of this section.

(b) The division or the board shall issue a fictitious-name permit authorizing the holder thereof to use the name specified in the permit in connection with his, her, or its practice if the division or the board finds to its satisfaction that:

(1) The applicant or applicants or shareholders of the professional corporation hold valid and current licenses as physicians and surgeons or doctors of podiatric medicine, as the case may be.

(2) The professional practice of the applicant or applicants is wholly owned and entirely controlled by the applicant or applicants.

(3) The name under which the applicant or applicants propose to practice is not deceptive, misleading, or confusing.

(c) Each permit shall be accompanied by a notice that shall be displayed in a location readily visible to patients and staff. The notice shall be displayed at each place of business identified in the permit.

(d) This section shall not apply to licensees who contract with, are employed by, or are on the staff of, any clinic licensed by the State Department of Health Care Services under Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1200) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code or any medical school approved by the division or a faculty practice plan connected with that medical school.

(e) Fictitious-name permits issued under this section shall be subject to Article 19 (commencing with Section 2421) pertaining to renewal of licenses.

(f) The division or the board may revoke or suspend any permit issued if it finds that the holder or holders of the permit are not in compliance with the provisions of this section or any regulations adopted pursuant to this section. A proceeding to revoke or suspend a fictitious-name permit shall be conducted in accordance with Section 2230.

(g) A fictitious-name permit issued to any licensee in a sole practice is automatically revoked in the event the licensee's certificate to practice medicine or podiatric medicine is revoked.

(h) The division or the board may delegate to the executive director, or to another official of the board, its authority to review and approve applications for fictitious-name permits and to issue those permits.

(i) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall administer and enforce this section as to doctors of podiatric medicine and shall adopt and administer regulations specifying appropriate podiatric medical name designations.

SEC. 77. Section 2420 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 78. Section 2421 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2421. As used in this article, the terms:

- (a) “License” includes “certificate,” “permit,” and “registration.”
- (b) “Licensee” includes the holder of a license.
- (c) “Licensing authority” means the board, which has jurisdiction over a particular licensee.

SEC. 79. Section 2422 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 80. Section 2423 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2423. (a) All physician and surgeon’s certificates, and certificates to practice midwifery, research psychoanalyst registrations, polysomnographic trainee, technician, and technologist registrations, and fictitious-name permits shall expire at 12 midnight on the last day of the month in which the license was issued during the second year of a two-year term commencing from the date of issuance beginning July 1, 2018.

(b) To renew an unexpired license, the licensee shall, on or before the dates on which it would otherwise expire, apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the licensing authority and pay the prescribed renewal fee.

SEC. 81. Section 2435 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2435. The following fees apply to the licensure of physicians and surgeons:

(a) Each applicant for a certificate based upon a national board diplomate certificate, each applicant for a certificate based on reciprocity, and each applicant for a certificate based upon written examination, shall pay a nonrefundable application and processing fee, as set forth in subdivision (b), at the time the application is filed.

(b) The application and processing fee shall be fixed by the board by May 1 of each year, to become effective on July 1 of that year. The fee shall be fixed at an amount necessary to recover the actual costs of the licensing program as projected for the fiscal year commencing on the date the fees become effective.

(c) Each applicant who qualifies for a certificate, as a condition precedent to its issuance, in addition to other fees required herein, shall pay an initial license fee, if any, in an amount fixed by the board consistent with this section. The initial license fee shall not exceed seven hundred ninety dollars (\$790). An applicant enrolled in an approved postgraduate training program shall be required to pay only 50 percent of the initial license fee.

(d) The biennial renewal fee shall be fixed by the board consistent with this section and shall not exceed seven hundred ninety dollars (\$790).

(e) Notwithstanding Section 163.5, the delinquency fee shall be 10 percent of the biennial renewal fee.

(f) The duplicate certificate and endorsement fees shall each be fifty dollars (\$50), and the certification and letter of good standing fees shall each be ten dollars (\$10).

(g) It is the intent of the Legislature that, in setting fees pursuant to this section, the board shall seek to maintain a reserve in the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California in an amount not less than two nor more than four months' operating expenditures.

(h) Not later than January 1, 2012, the Office of State Audits and Evaluations within the Department of Finance shall commence a preliminary review of the board's financial status, including, but not limited to, its projections related to expenses, revenues, and reserves, and the impact of the loan from the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California to the General Fund made pursuant to the Budget Act of 2008. The office shall make the results of this review available upon request by June 1, 2012. This review shall be funded from the existing resources of the office during the 2011–12 fiscal year.

SEC. 82. Section 2435.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2435.2. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if Article 14 (commencing with Section 2340) becomes inoperative or the diversion program described in that article is discontinued, the board shall reduce the amount of the following fees:

(1) The initial license fee, as described in subdivision (c) of Section 2435.

(2) The biennial renewal fee, as described in subdivision (d) of Section 2435.

(b) The amount of the reductions made pursuant to subdivision (a) shall equal the board's cost of operating the diversion program.

(c) The board shall not make the reductions described in subdivision (a) if a diversion program is established by statute and requires the board to fund it in whole or in part from licensure fees.

SEC. 83. Section 2445 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2445. All moneys paid to and received by the board shall be paid into the State Treasury and shall be credited to the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California. Those moneys shall be reported at the beginning of each month, for the month preceding, to the Controller.

Moneys in the contingent fund shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the use of the board and from it shall be paid all salaries and all other expenses necessarily incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter.

If there is any surplus in these receipts after the board's salaries and expenses are paid, such surplus shall be applied solely to expenses incurred under the provisions of this chapter. No surplus in these receipts shall be deposited in or transferred to the General Fund.

SEC. 84. Section 2450 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2450. There is a Board of Osteopathic Examiners of the State of California, established by the Osteopathic Act, which shall be known as the Osteopathic Medical Board of California which enforces this chapter relating to persons holding or applying for physician's and surgeon's certificates

issued by the Osteopathic Medical Board of California under the Osteopathic Act.

Persons who elect to practice using the term of suffix “M.D.,” as provided in Section 2275, shall not be subject to this article, and the Medical Board of California shall enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to persons who made the election.

Notwithstanding any other law, the powers and duties of the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, as set forth in this article and under the Osteopathic Act, shall be subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. The review shall be performed as if this chapter were scheduled to be repealed as of January 1, 2022.

SEC. 85. Section 2454.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2454.5. In order to ensure the continuing competence of licensed osteopathic physicians and surgeons, the board shall adopt and administer standards for the continuing education of those licensees. The board shall require each licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon to demonstrate satisfaction of the continuing education requirements as a condition for the renewal of a license at intervals of not less than one year nor more than two years. Commencing January 1, 2018, the board shall require each licensed osteopathic physician and surgeon to complete a minimum of 100 hours of American Osteopathic Association continuing education hours during each two-year cycle, of which 40 hours shall be completed in American Osteopathic Association Category 1 continuing education hours and the remaining 60 hours shall be either American Osteopathic Association or American Medical Association accredited as a condition for renewal of an active license.

For purposes of this section, “American Osteopathic Association Category 1” means continuing education activities and programs approved for Category 1 credit by the Committee on Continuing Medical Education of the American Osteopathic Association.

SEC. 86. Section 2460 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2460. (a) There is created in the Department of Consumer Affairs the California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2021, and as of that date is repealed. Notwithstanding any other law, the repeal of this section renders the California Board of Podiatric Medicine subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

(c) The amendments made by the act adding this subdivision relating to podiatrists shall not be construed to change any rights or privileges held by podiatrists prior to the enactment of the act.

SEC. 87. Section 2461 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2461. As used in this article:

(a) “Board” means the California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(b) “Podiatric licensing authority” refers to any officer, board, commission, committee, or department of another state that may issue a license to practice podiatric medicine.

SEC. 88. Section 2472 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2472. (a) The certificate to practice podiatric medicine authorizes the holder to practice podiatric medicine.

(b) As used in this chapter, “podiatric medicine” means the diagnosis, medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, and electrical treatment of the human foot, including the ankle and tendons that insert into the foot and the nonsurgical treatment of the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot.

(c) A doctor of podiatric medicine may not administer an anesthetic other than local. If an anesthetic other than local is required for any procedure, the anesthetic shall be administered by another licensed health care practitioner who is authorized to administer the required anesthetic within the scope of his or her practice.

(d) (1) A doctor of podiatric medicine may do the following:

(A) Perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle pursuant to subdivision (e).

(B) Perform services under the direct supervision of a physician and surgeon, as an assistant at surgery, in surgical procedures that are otherwise beyond the scope of practice of a doctor of podiatric medicine.

(C) Perform a partial amputation of the foot no further proximal than the Chopart’s joint.

(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit a doctor of podiatric medicine to function as a primary surgeon for any procedure beyond his or her scope of practice.

(e) A doctor of podiatric medicine may perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle only in the following locations:

(1) A licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) A licensed surgical clinic, as defined in Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the surgical clinic.

(3) An ambulatory surgical center that is certified to participate in the Medicare program under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the surgical center.

(4) A freestanding physical plant housing outpatient services of a licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute

care hospital described in paragraph (1). For purposes of this section, a “freestanding physical plant” means any building that is not physically attached to a building where inpatient services are provided.

(5) An outpatient setting accredited pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 1248.1 of the Health and Safety Code.

SEC. 88.5. Section 2472 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2472. (a) The certificate to practice podiatric medicine authorizes the holder to practice podiatric medicine.

(b) As used in this chapter, “podiatric medicine” means the diagnosis, medical, surgical, mechanical, manipulative, and electrical treatment of the human foot, including the ankle and tendons that insert into the foot and the nonsurgical treatment of the muscles and tendons of the leg governing the functions of the foot.

(c) A doctor of podiatric medicine shall not administer an anesthetic other than local. If an anesthetic other than local is required for any procedure, the anesthetic shall be administered by another licensed health care practitioner who is authorized to administer the required anesthetic within the scope of his or her practice.

(d) (1) A doctor of podiatric medicine may do the following:

(A) Perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle pursuant to subdivision (e).

(B) Perform services under the direct supervision of a physician and surgeon, as an assistant at surgery, in surgical procedures that are otherwise beyond the scope of practice of a doctor of podiatric medicine.

(C) Perform a partial amputation of the foot no further proximal than the Chopart’s joint.

(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit a doctor of podiatric medicine to function as a primary surgeon for any procedure beyond his or her scope of practice.

(e) A doctor of podiatric medicine may perform surgical treatment of the ankle and tendons at the level of the ankle only in the following locations:

(1) A licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) A licensed surgical clinic, as defined in Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the surgical clinic.

(3) An ambulatory surgical center that is certified to participate in the Medicare program under Title XVIII (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1395 et seq.) of the federal Social Security Act, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1) and meets all the protocols of the surgical center.

(4) A freestanding physical plant housing outpatient services of a licensed general acute care hospital, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and

Safety Code, if the doctor of podiatric medicine has surgical privileges, including the privilege to perform surgery on the ankle, in a general acute care hospital described in paragraph (1). For purposes of this section, a “freestanding physical plant” means any building that is not physically attached to a building where inpatient services are provided.

(5) An outpatient setting accredited pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 1248.1 of the Health and Safety Code.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a doctor of podiatric medicine with training or experience in wound care may treat ulcers resulting from local and systemic etiologies on the leg no further proximal than the tibial tubercle.

SEC. 89. Section 2475 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2475. Unless otherwise provided by law, no postgraduate trainee, intern, resident postdoctoral fellow, or instructor may engage in the practice of podiatric medicine, or receive compensation therefor, or offer to engage in the practice of podiatric medicine unless he or she holds a valid, unrevoked, and unsuspended certificate to practice podiatric medicine issued by the board. However, a graduate of an approved college or school of podiatric medicine upon whom the degree doctor of podiatric medicine has been conferred, who is issued a resident’s license, which may be renewed annually for up to eight years for this purpose by the board, and who is enrolled in a postgraduate training program approved by the board, may engage in the practice of podiatric medicine whenever and wherever required as a part of that program and may receive compensation for that practice under the following conditions:

(a) A graduate with a resident’s license in an approved internship, residency, or fellowship program may participate in training rotations outside the scope of podiatric medicine, under the supervision of a physician and surgeon who holds a medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy degree wherever and whenever required as a part of the training program, and may receive compensation for that practice. If the graduate fails to receive a license to practice podiatric medicine under this chapter within three years from the commencement of the postgraduate training, all privileges and exemptions under this section shall automatically cease.

(b) Hospitals functioning as a part of the teaching program of an approved college or school of podiatric medicine in this state may exchange instructors or resident or assistant resident doctors of podiatric medicine with another approved college or school of podiatric medicine not located in this state, or those hospitals may appoint a graduate of an approved school as such a resident for purposes of postgraduate training. Those instructors and residents may practice and be compensated as provided in this section, but that practice and compensation shall be for a period not to exceed two years.

SEC. 90. Section 2479 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2479. The board shall issue a certificate to practice podiatric medicine to each applicant who meets the requirements of this chapter. Every applicant for a certificate to practice podiatric medicine shall comply with the

provisions of Article 4 (commencing with Section 2080) which are not specifically applicable to applicants for a physician's and surgeon's certificate, in addition to the provisions of this article.

SEC. 91. Section 2486 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2486. The board shall issue a certificate to practice podiatric medicine if the applicant has submitted directly to the board from the credentialing organizations verification that he or she meets all of the following requirements:

(a) The applicant has graduated from an approved school or college of podiatric medicine and meets the requirements of Section 2483.

(b) The applicant, within the past 10 years, has passed parts I, II, and III of the examination administered by the National Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners of the United States or has passed a written examination that is recognized by the board to be the equivalent in content to the examination administered by the National Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners of the United States.

(c) The applicant has satisfactorily completed the postgraduate training required by Section 2484.

(d) The applicant has passed within the past 10 years any oral and practical examination that may be required of all applicants by the board to ascertain clinical competence.

(e) The applicant has committed no acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of a certificate under Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475).

(f) The board determines that no disciplinary action has been taken against the applicant by any podiatric licensing authority and that the applicant has not been the subject of adverse judgments or settlements resulting from the practice of podiatric medicine that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of negligence or incompetence.

(g) A disciplinary databank report regarding the applicant is received by the board from the Federation of Podiatric Medical Boards.

SEC. 92. Section 2488 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2488. The board shall issue a certificate to practice podiatric medicine by credentialing if the applicant has submitted directly to the board from the credentialing organizations verification that he or she is licensed as a doctor of podiatric medicine in any other state and meets all of the following requirements:

(a) The applicant has graduated from an approved school or college of podiatric medicine.

(b) The applicant, within the past 10 years, has passed either part III of the examination administered by the National Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners of the United States or a written examination that is recognized by the board to be the equivalent in content to the examination administered by the National Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners of the United States.

(c) The applicant has satisfactorily completed a postgraduate training program approved by the Council on Podiatric Medical Education.

(d) The applicant, within the past 10 years, has passed any oral and practical examination that may be required of all applicants by the board to ascertain clinical competence.

(e) The applicant has committed no acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of a certificate under Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475).

(f) The board determines that no disciplinary action has been taken against the applicant by any podiatric licensing authority and that the applicant has not been the subject of adverse judgments or settlements resulting from the practice of podiatric medicine that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of negligence or incompetence.

(g) A disciplinary databank report regarding the applicant is received by the board from the Federation of Podiatric Medical Boards.

SEC. 93. Section 2492 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2492. (a) The board shall examine every applicant for a certificate to practice podiatric medicine to ensure a minimum of entry-level competence at the time and place designated by the board in its discretion, but at least twice a year.

(b) Unless the applicant meets the requirements of Section 2486, applicants shall be required to have taken and passed the examination administered by the National Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners.

(c) The board may appoint qualified persons to give the whole or any portion of any examination as provided in this article, who shall be designated as examination commissioners. The board may fix the compensation of those persons subject to the provisions of applicable state laws and regulations.

(d) The provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 2170) shall apply to examinations administered by the board except where those provisions are in conflict with or inconsistent with the provisions of this article.

SEC. 94. Section 2499 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2499. There is in the State Treasury the Board of Podiatric Medicine Fund. Notwithstanding Section 2445, the board shall report to the Controller at the beginning of each calendar month for the month preceding the amount and source of all revenue received by it on behalf of the board, pursuant to this chapter, and shall pay the entire amount thereof to the Treasurer for deposit into the fund. All revenue received by the board and the division from fees authorized to be charged relating to the practice of podiatric medicine shall be deposited in the fund as provided in this section, and shall be available, upon appropriation of the Legislature, to carry out the provisions of this chapter relating to the regulation of the practice of podiatric medicine.

SEC. 95. Section 2499.7 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2499.7. (a) Certificates to practice podiatric medicine shall expire at midnight on the last day of the birth month of the licensee during the second year of a two-year term.

(b) To renew an unexpired certificate, the licensee, on or before the date on which the certificate would otherwise expire, shall apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the board and pay the prescribed renewal fee.

SEC. 96. Section 2525.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2525.2. An individual who possesses a license in good standing to practice medicine or osteopathy issued by the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, or the Osteopathic Medical Board of California shall not recommend medical cannabis to a patient, unless that person is the patient's attending physician, as defined by subdivision (a) of Section 11362.7 of the Health and Safety Code.

SEC. 97. The heading of Chapter 5.1 (commencing with Section 2529) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 98. Section 2529 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2529. (a) Graduates of the Southern California Psychoanalytic Institute, the Los Angeles Psychoanalytic Society and Institute, the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute, the San Diego Psychoanalytic Center, or institutes deemed equivalent by the Medical Board of California who have completed clinical training in psychoanalysis may engage in psychoanalysis as an adjunct to teaching, training, or research and hold themselves out to the public as psychoanalysts, and students in those institutes may engage in psychoanalysis under supervision, if the students and graduates do not hold themselves out to the public by any title or description of services incorporating the words "psychological," "psychologist," "psychology," "psychometrists," "psychometrics," or "psychometry," or that they do not state or imply that they are licensed to practice psychology.

(b) Those students and graduates seeking to engage in psychoanalysis under this chapter shall register with the Medical Board of California, presenting evidence of their student or graduate status. The board may suspend or revoke the exemption of those persons for unprofessional conduct as defined in Sections 726, 2234, 2235, and 2529.1

SEC. 99. Section 2529.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2529.1. (a) The use of any controlled substance or the use of any of the dangerous drugs specified in Section 4022, or of alcoholic beverages, to the extent, or in such a manner as to be dangerous or injurious to the registrant, or to any other person or to the public, or to the extent that this use impairs the ability of the registrant to practice safely or more than one misdemeanor or any felony conviction involving the use, consumption, or self-administration of any of the substances referred to in this section, or

any combination thereof, constitutes unprofessional conduct. The record of the conviction is conclusive evidence of this unprofessional conduct.

(b) A plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this section. The board may order discipline of the registrant in accordance with Section 2227 or may order the denial of the registration when the time for appeal has elapsed or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal or when an order granting probation is made suspending imposition of sentence, irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing this person to withdraw his or her plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty, or setting aside the verdict of guilty, or dismissing the accusation, complaint, information, or indictment.

(c) This section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2019, and shall be repealed as of that date.

SEC. 100. Section 2529.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2529.5. (a) Each person to whom registration is granted under the provisions of this chapter shall pay into the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California a fee to be fixed by the Medical Board of California at a sum not in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100).

(b) The registration shall expire after two years. The registration may be renewed biennially at a fee to be fixed by the board at a sum not in excess of fifty dollars (\$50). Students seeking to renew their registration shall present to the board evidence of their continuing student status.

(c) The money in the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California shall be used for the administration of this chapter.

(d) This section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2019, and shall be repealed as of that date.

SEC. 101. Section 2529.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2529.6. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), the board shall revoke the registration of any person who has been required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code for conduct that occurred on or after January 1, 2017.

(b) This section shall not apply to a person 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.

(c) This section shall not apply to a person who has been relieved under Section 290.5 of the Penal Code of his or her duty to register as a sex offender, or whose duty to register has otherwise been formally terminated under California law.

(d) A proceeding to revoke a registration pursuant to this section 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.

(e) This section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2019, and shall be repealed as of that date.

SEC. 102. Section 2566.2 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2566.2. Every registration issued to a dispensing optician, contact lens dispenser, and spectacle lens dispenser shall expire 24 months after the initial date of issuance or renewal. To renew an unexpired registration, the registrant shall, before the time at which the license would otherwise expire, apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, and pay the renewal fee prescribed by this chapter.

SEC. 103. Section 4170 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4170. (a) No prescriber shall dispense drugs or dangerous devices to patients in his or her office or place of practice unless all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The dangerous drugs or dangerous devices are dispensed to the prescriber's own patient, and the drugs or dangerous devices are not furnished by a nurse or physician attendant.

(2) The dangerous drugs or dangerous devices are necessary in the treatment of the condition for which the prescriber is attending the patient.

(3) The prescriber does not keep a pharmacy, open shop, or drugstore, advertised or otherwise, for the retailing of dangerous drugs, dangerous devices, or poisons.

(4) The prescriber fulfills all of the labeling requirements imposed upon pharmacists by Section 4076, all of the recordkeeping requirements of this chapter, and all of the packaging requirements of good pharmaceutical practice, including the use of childproof containers.

(5) The prescriber does not use a dispensing device unless he or she personally owns the device and the contents of the device, and personally dispenses the dangerous drugs or dangerous devices to the patient packaged, labeled, and recorded in accordance with paragraph (4).

(6) The prescriber, prior to dispensing, offers to give a written prescription to the patient that the patient may elect to have filled by the prescriber or by any pharmacy.

(7) The prescriber provides the patient with written disclosure that the patient has a choice between obtaining the prescription from the dispensing prescriber or obtaining the prescription at a pharmacy of the patient's choice.

(8) A certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, a nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, a physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, or a naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant to Section 3640.5, may hand to a patient of the supervising physician and surgeon a properly labeled prescription drug prepackaged by a physician and surgeon, a manufacturer as defined in this chapter, or a pharmacist.

(b) The Medical Board of California, the State Board of Optometry, the Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine, the Dental Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the Board of Registered Nursing, the Veterinary Medical Board,

and the Physician Assistant Committee shall have authority with the California State Board of Pharmacy to ensure compliance with this section, and those boards are specifically charged with the enforcement of this chapter with respect to their respective licensees.

(c) “Prescriber,” as used in this section, means a person, who holds a physician’s and surgeon’s certificate, a license to practice optometry, a license to practice naturopathic medicine, a license to practice dentistry, a license to practice veterinary medicine, or a certificate to practice podiatry, and who is duly registered by the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the State Board of Optometry, the Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine, the Dental Board of California, the Veterinary Medical Board, or the California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

SEC. 104. Section 4175 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4175. (a) The California State Board of Pharmacy shall promptly forward to the appropriate licensing entity, including the Medical Board of California, the Veterinary Medical Board, the Dental Board of California, the State Board of Optometry, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the Board of Registered Nursing, the Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine, or the Physician Assistant Committee, all complaints received related to dangerous drugs or dangerous devices dispensed by a prescriber, certified nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, naturopathic doctor, or physician assistant pursuant to Section 4170.

(b) All complaints involving serious bodily injury due to dangerous drugs or dangerous devices dispensed by prescribers, certified nurse-midwives, nurse practitioners, naturopathic doctors, or physician assistants pursuant to Section 4170 shall be handled by the Medical Board of California, the Dental Board of California, the State Board of Optometry, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine, the Board of Registered Nursing, the Veterinary Medical Board, or the Physician Assistant Committee as a case of greatest potential harm to a patient.

SEC. 105. Section 43.7 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

43.7. (a) There shall be no monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages shall arise against, any member of a duly appointed mental health professional quality assurance committee that is established in compliance with Section 14725 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, for any act or proceeding undertaken or performed within the scope of the functions of the committee which is formed to review and evaluate the adequacy, appropriateness, or effectiveness of the care and treatment planned for, or provided to, mental health patients in order to improve quality of care by mental health professionals if the committee member acts without malice, has made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter as to which he or she acts, and acts in reasonable belief that the action taken by him or her is warranted by the facts known to him or her after the reasonable effort to obtain facts.

(b) There shall be no monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages shall arise against, any professional society, any member of a duly appointed committee of a medical specialty society, or any member of a duly appointed member of a committee of a professional staff of a licensed hospital (provided the professional staff operates pursuant to written bylaws that have been approved by the governing board of the hospital), for any act or proceeding undertaken or performed within the scope of the functions of the committee which is formed to maintain the professional standards of the society established by its bylaws, or any member of any peer review committee whose purpose is to review the quality of medical, dental, dietetic, chiropractic, optometric, acupuncture, psychotherapy, midwifery, or veterinary services rendered by physicians and surgeons, dentists, dental hygienists, podiatrists, registered dietitians, chiropractors, optometrists, acupuncturists, veterinarians, marriage and family therapists, professional clinical counselors, licensed midwives, or psychologists, which committee is composed chiefly of physicians and surgeons, dentists, dental hygienists, podiatrists, registered dietitians, chiropractors, optometrists, acupuncturists, veterinarians, marriage and family therapists, professional clinical counselors, licensed midwives or psychologists for any act or proceeding undertaken or performed in reviewing the quality of medical, dental, dietetic, chiropractic, optometric, acupuncture, psychotherapy, midwifery, or veterinary services rendered by physicians and surgeons, dentists, dental hygienists, podiatrists, registered dietitians, chiropractors, optometrists, acupuncturists, veterinarians, marriage and family therapists, professional clinical counselors, midwifery, or psychologists or any member of the governing board of a hospital in reviewing the quality of medical services rendered by members of the staff if the professional society, committee, or board member acts without malice, has made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter as to which he, she, or it acts, and acts in reasonable belief that the action taken by him, her, or it is warranted by the facts known to him, her, or it after the reasonable effort to obtain facts. “Professional society” includes legal, medical, psychological, dental, dental hygiene, dietetic, accounting, optometric, acupuncture, podiatric, pharmaceutical, chiropractic, physical therapist, veterinary, licensed marriage and family therapy, licensed clinical social work, licensed professional clinical counselor, and engineering organizations having as members at least 25 percent of the eligible persons or licentiates in the geographic area served by the particular society. However, if the society has fewer than 100 members, it shall have as members at least a majority of the eligible persons or licentiates in the geographic area served by the particular society.

“Medical specialty society” means an organization having as members at least 25 percent of the eligible physicians and surgeons within a given professionally recognized medical specialty in the geographic area served by the particular society.

(c) This section does not affect the official immunity of an officer or employee of a public corporation.

(d) There shall be no monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages shall arise against, any physician and surgeon, podiatrist, or chiropractor who is a member of an underwriting committee of an interindemnity or reciprocal or interinsurance exchange or mutual company for any act or proceeding undertaken or performed in evaluating physicians and surgeons, podiatrists, or chiropractors for the writing of professional liability insurance, or any act or proceeding undertaken or performed in evaluating physicians and surgeons for the writing of an interindemnity, reciprocal, or interinsurance contract as specified in Section 1280.7 of the Insurance Code, if the evaluating physician and surgeon, podiatrist, or chiropractor acts without malice, has made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter as to which he or she acts, and acts in reasonable belief that the action taken by him or her is warranted by the facts known to him or her after the reasonable effort to obtain the facts.

(e) This section shall not be construed to confer immunity from liability on any quality assurance committee established in compliance with Section 14725 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or hospital. In any case in which, but for the enactment of the preceding provisions of this section, a cause of action would arise against a quality assurance committee established in compliance with Section 14725 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or hospital, the cause of action shall exist as if the preceding provisions of this section had not been enacted.

SEC. 106. Section 43.8 of the Civil Code is amended to read:

43.8. (a) In addition to the privilege afforded by Section 47, there shall be no monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages shall arise against, any person on account of the communication of information in the possession of that person to any hospital, hospital medical staff, veterinary hospital staff, professional society, medical, dental, podiatric, psychology, marriage and family therapy, professional clinical counselor, midwifery, or veterinary school, professional licensing board or division, committee or panel of a licensing board, the Senior Assistant Attorney General of the Health Quality Enforcement Section appointed under Section 12529 of the Government Code, peer review committee, quality assurance committees established in compliance with Sections 4070 and 5624 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or underwriting committee described in Section 43.7 when the communication is intended to aid in the evaluation of the qualifications, fitness, character, or insurability of a practitioner of the healing or veterinary arts.

(b) The immunities afforded by this section and by Section 43.7 shall not affect the availability of any absolute privilege that may be afforded by Section 47.

(c) Nothing in this section is intended in any way to affect the California Supreme Court's decision in *Hassan v. Mercy American River Hospital* (2003) 31 Cal.4th 709, holding that subdivision (a) provides a qualified privilege.

SEC. 107. Section 13401 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

13401. As used in this part:

(a) “Professional services” means any type of professional services that may be lawfully rendered only pursuant to a license, certification, or registration authorized by the Business and Professions Code, the Chiropractic Act, or the Osteopathic Act.

(b) “Professional corporation” means a corporation organized under the General Corporation Law or pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 13406 that is engaged in rendering professional services in a single profession, except as otherwise authorized in Section 13401.5, pursuant to a certificate of registration issued by the governmental agency regulating the profession as herein provided and that in its practice or business designates itself as a professional or other corporation as may be required by statute. However, any professional corporation or foreign professional corporation rendering professional services by persons duly licensed by the Medical Board of California or any examining committee under the jurisdiction of the board, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the Dental Board of California, the Dental Hygiene Committee of California, the California State Board of Pharmacy, the Veterinary Medical Board, the California Architects Board, the Court Reporters Board of California, the Board of Behavioral Sciences, the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board, the Board of Registered Nursing, or the State Board of Optometry shall not be required to obtain a certificate of registration in order to render those professional services.

(c) “Foreign professional corporation” means a corporation organized under the laws of a state of the United States other than this state that is engaged in a profession of a type for which there is authorization in the Business and Professions Code for the performance of professional services by a foreign professional corporation.

(d) “Licensed person” means any natural person who is duly licensed under the provisions of the Business and Professions Code, the Chiropractic Act, or the Osteopathic Act to render the same professional services as are or will be rendered by the professional corporation or foreign professional corporation of which he or she is, or intends to become, an officer, director, shareholder, or employee.

(e) “Disqualified person” means a licensed person who for any reason becomes legally disqualified (temporarily or permanently) to render the professional services that the particular professional corporation or foreign professional corporation of which he or she is an officer, director, shareholder, or employee is or was rendering.

SEC. 108. Section 13401.5 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

13401.5. Notwithstanding subdivision (d) of Section 13401 and any other provision of law, the following licensed persons may be shareholders, officers, directors, or professional employees of the professional corporations designated in this section so long as the sum of all shares owned by those licensed persons does not exceed 49 percent of the total number of shares of the professional corporation so designated herein, and so long as the number of those licensed persons owning shares in the professional

corporation so designated herein does not exceed the number of persons licensed by the governmental agency regulating the designated professional corporation. This section does not limit employment by a professional corporation designated in this section to only those licensed professionals listed under each subdivision. Any person duly licensed under Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) of the Business and Professions Code, the Chiropractic Act, or the Osteopathic Act may be employed to render professional services by a professional corporation designated in this section.

- (a) Medical corporation.
 - (1) Licensed doctors of podiatric medicine.
 - (2) Licensed psychologists.
 - (3) Registered nurses.
 - (4) Licensed optometrists.
 - (5) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
 - (6) Licensed clinical social workers.
 - (7) Licensed physician assistants.
 - (8) Licensed chiropractors.
 - (9) Licensed acupuncturists.
 - (10) Naturopathic doctors.
 - (11) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
 - (12) Licensed physical therapists.
 - (13) Licensed pharmacists.
 - (14) Licensed midwives.
- (b) Podiatric medical corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Licensed psychologists.
 - (3) Registered nurses.
 - (4) Licensed optometrists.
 - (5) Licensed chiropractors.
 - (6) Licensed acupuncturists.
 - (7) Naturopathic doctors.
 - (8) Licensed physical therapists.
- (c) Psychological corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Licensed doctors of podiatric medicine.
 - (3) Registered nurses.
 - (4) Licensed optometrists.
 - (5) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
 - (6) Licensed clinical social workers.
 - (7) Licensed chiropractors.
 - (8) Licensed acupuncturists.
 - (9) Naturopathic doctors.
 - (10) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
 - (11) Licensed midwives.
- (d) Speech-language pathology corporation.
 - (1) Licensed audiologists.
- (e) Audiology corporation.

- (1) Licensed speech-language pathologists.
- (f) Nursing corporation.
- (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
- (2) Licensed doctors of podiatric medicine.
- (3) Licensed psychologists.
- (4) Licensed optometrists.
- (5) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
- (6) Licensed clinical social workers.
- (7) Licensed physician assistants.
- (8) Licensed chiropractors.
- (9) Licensed acupuncturists.
- (10) Naturopathic doctors.
- (11) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
- (12) Licensed midwives.
- (g) Marriage and family therapist corporation.
- (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
- (2) Licensed psychologists.
- (3) Licensed clinical social workers.
- (4) Registered nurses.
- (5) Licensed chiropractors.
- (6) Licensed acupuncturists.
- (7) Naturopathic doctors.
- (8) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
- (9) Licensed midwives.
- (h) Licensed clinical social worker corporation.
- (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
- (2) Licensed psychologists.
- (3) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
- (4) Registered nurses.
- (5) Licensed chiropractors.
- (6) Licensed acupuncturists.
- (7) Naturopathic doctors.
- (8) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
- (i) Physician assistants corporation.
- (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
- (2) Registered nurses.
- (3) Licensed acupuncturists.
- (4) Naturopathic doctors.
- (5) Licensed midwives.
- (j) Optometric corporation.
- (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
- (2) Licensed doctors of podiatric medicine.
- (3) Licensed psychologists.
- (4) Registered nurses.
- (5) Licensed chiropractors.
- (6) Licensed acupuncturists.
- (7) Naturopathic doctors.

- (k) Chiropractic corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Licensed doctors of podiatric medicine.
 - (3) Licensed psychologists.
 - (4) Registered nurses.
 - (5) Licensed optometrists.
 - (6) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
 - (7) Licensed clinical social workers.
 - (8) Licensed acupuncturists.
 - (9) Naturopathic doctors.
 - (10) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
 - (11) Licensed midwives.
- (l) Acupuncture corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Licensed doctors of podiatric medicine.
 - (3) Licensed psychologists.
 - (4) Registered nurses.
 - (5) Licensed optometrists.
 - (6) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
 - (7) Licensed clinical social workers.
 - (8) Licensed physician assistants.
 - (9) Licensed chiropractors.
 - (10) Naturopathic doctors.
 - (11) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
 - (12) Licensed midwives.
- (m) Naturopathic doctor corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Licensed psychologists.
 - (3) Registered nurses.
 - (4) Licensed physician assistants.
 - (5) Licensed chiropractors.
 - (6) Licensed acupuncturists.
 - (7) Licensed physical therapists.
 - (8) Licensed doctors of podiatric medicine.
 - (9) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
 - (10) Licensed clinical social workers.
 - (11) Licensed optometrists.
 - (12) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
 - (13) Licensed midwives.
- (n) Dental corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Dental assistants.
 - (3) Registered dental assistants.
 - (4) Registered dental assistants in extended functions.
 - (5) Registered dental hygienists.
 - (6) Registered dental hygienists in extended functions.
 - (7) Registered dental hygienists in alternative practice.

- (o) Professional clinical counselor corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Licensed psychologists.
 - (3) Licensed clinical social workers.
 - (4) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
 - (5) Registered nurses.
 - (6) Licensed chiropractors.
 - (7) Licensed acupuncturists.
 - (8) Naturopathic doctors.
 - (9) Licensed midwives.
- (p) Physical therapy corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Licensed doctors of podiatric medicine.
 - (3) Licensed acupuncturists.
 - (4) Naturopathic doctors.
 - (5) Licensed occupational therapists.
 - (6) Licensed speech-language therapists.
 - (7) Licensed audiologists.
 - (8) Registered nurses.
 - (9) Licensed psychologists.
 - (10) Licensed physician assistants.
 - (11) Licensed midwives.
- (q) Registered dental hygienist in alternative practice corporation.
 - (1) Registered dental assistants.
 - (2) Licensed dentists.
 - (3) Registered dental hygienists.
 - (4) Registered dental hygienists in extended functions.
- (r) Licensed midwifery corporation.
 - (1) Licensed physicians and surgeons.
 - (2) Licensed psychologists.
 - (3) Registered nurses.
 - (4) Licensed marriage and family therapists.
 - (5) Licensed clinical social workers.
 - (6) Licensed physician assistants.
 - (7) Licensed chiropractors.
 - (8) Licensed acupuncturists.
 - (9) Licensed naturopathic doctors.
 - (10) Licensed professional clinical counselors.
 - (11) Licensed physical therapists.

SEC. 109. Section 1157 of the Evidence Code is amended to read:

1157. (a) Neither the proceedings nor the records of organized committees of medical, medical-dental, podiatric, registered dietitian, psychological, marriage and family therapist, licensed clinical social worker, professional clinical counselor, pharmacist, or veterinary staffs in hospitals, or of a peer review body, as defined in Section 805 of the Business and Professions Code, having the responsibility of evaluation and improvement of the quality of care rendered in the hospital, or for that peer review body,

or medical or dental review or dental hygienist review or chiropractic review or podiatric review or registered dietitian review or pharmacist review or veterinary review or acupuncturist review or licensed midwife review committees of local medical, dental, dental hygienist, podiatric, dietetic, pharmacist, veterinary, acupuncture, or chiropractic societies, marriage and family therapist, licensed clinical social worker, professional clinical counselor, or psychological review committees of state or local marriage and family therapist, state or local licensed clinical social worker, state or local licensed professional clinical counselor, or state or local psychological associations or societies or licensed midwife associations or societies having the responsibility of evaluation and improvement of the quality of care, shall be subject to discovery.

(b) Except as hereinafter provided, a person in attendance at a meeting of any of the committees described in subdivision (a) shall not be required to testify as to what transpired at that meeting.

(c) The prohibition relating to discovery or testimony does not apply to the statements made by a person in attendance at a meeting of any of the committees described in subdivision (a) if that person is a party to an action or proceeding the subject matter of which was reviewed at that meeting, to a person requesting hospital staff privileges, or in an action against an insurance carrier alleging bad faith by the carrier in refusing to accept a settlement offer within the policy limits.

(d) The prohibitions in this section do not apply to medical, dental, dental hygienist, podiatric, dietetic, psychological, marriage and family therapist, licensed clinical social worker, professional clinical counselor, pharmacist, veterinary, acupuncture, midwifery, or chiropractic society committees that exceed 10 percent of the membership of the society, nor to any of those committees if a person serves upon the committee when his or her own conduct or practice is being reviewed.

(e) The amendments made to this section by Chapter 1081 of the Statutes of 1983, or at the 1985 portion of the 1985–86 Regular Session of the Legislature, at the 1990 portion of the 1989–90 Regular Session of the Legislature, at the 2000 portion of the 1999–2000 Regular Session of the Legislature, at the 2011 portion of the 2011–12 Regular Session of the Legislature, or at the 2015 portion of the 2015–16 Regular Session of the Legislature, do not exclude the discovery or use of relevant evidence in a criminal action.

SEC. 110. Section 11529 of the Government Code is amended to read:

11529. (a) The administrative law judge of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel established pursuant to Section 11371 may issue an interim order suspending a license, imposing drug testing, continuing education, supervision of procedures, limitations on the authority to prescribe, furnish, administer, or dispense controlled substances, or other license restrictions. Interim orders may be issued only if the affidavits in support of the petition show that the licensee has engaged in, or is about to engage in, acts or omissions constituting a violation of the Medical Practice Act or the appropriate practice act governing each allied health profession, or is unable

to practice safely due to a mental or physical condition, and that permitting the licensee to continue to engage in the profession for which the license was issued will endanger the public health, safety, or welfare. The failure to comply with an order issued pursuant to Section 820 of the Business and Professions Code may constitute grounds to issue an interim suspension order under this section.

(b) All orders authorized by this section shall be issued only after a hearing conducted pursuant to subdivision (d), unless it appears from the facts shown by affidavit that serious injury would result to the public before the matter can be heard on notice. Except as provided in subdivision (c), the licensee shall receive at least 15 days' prior notice of the hearing, which notice shall include affidavits and all other information in support of the order.

(c) If an interim order is issued without notice, the administrative law judge who issued the order without notice shall cause the licensee to be notified of the order, including affidavits and all other information in support of the order by a 24-hour delivery service. That notice shall also include the date of the hearing on the order, which shall be conducted in accordance with the requirement of subdivision (d), not later than 20 days from the date of issuance. The order shall be dissolved unless the requirements of subdivision (a) are satisfied.

(d) For the purposes of the hearing conducted pursuant to this section, the licentiate shall, at a minimum, have the following rights:

- (1) To be represented by counsel.
- (2) To have a record made of the proceedings, copies of which may be obtained by the licentiate upon payment of any reasonable charges associated with the record.
- (3) To present written evidence in the form of relevant declarations, affidavits, and documents.

The discretion of the administrative law judge to permit testimony at the hearing conducted pursuant to this section shall be identical to the discretion of a superior court judge to permit testimony at a hearing conducted pursuant to Section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- (4) To present oral argument.

(e) Consistent with the burden and standards of proof applicable to a preliminary injunction entered under Section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the administrative law judge shall grant the interim order if, in the exercise of discretion, the administrative law judge concludes that:

- (1) There is a reasonable probability that the petitioner will prevail in the underlying action.
- (2) The likelihood of injury to the public in not issuing the order outweighs the likelihood of injury to the licensee in issuing the order.

(f) In all cases in which an interim order is issued, and an accusation or petition to revoke probation is not filed and served pursuant to Sections 11503 and 11505 within 30 days of the date on which the parties to the hearing on the interim order have submitted the matter, the order shall be dissolved.

Upon service of the accusation or petition to revoke probation the licensee shall have, in addition to the rights granted by this section, all of the rights and privileges available as specified in this chapter. If the licensee requests a hearing on the accusation, the board shall provide the licensee with a hearing within 30 days of the request, unless the licensee stipulates to a later hearing, and a decision within 15 days of the date the decision is received from the administrative law judge, or the board shall nullify the interim order previously issued, unless good cause can be shown by the Division of Medical Quality for a delay.

(g) If an interim order is issued, a written decision shall be prepared within 15 days of the hearing, by the administrative law judge, including findings of fact and a conclusion articulating the connection between the evidence produced at the hearing and the decision reached.

(h) Notwithstanding the fact that interim orders issued pursuant to this section are not issued after a hearing as otherwise required by this chapter, interim orders so issued shall be subject to judicial review pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The relief that may be ordered shall be limited to a stay of the interim order. Interim orders issued pursuant to this section are final interim orders and, if not dissolved pursuant to subdivision (c) or (f), may only be challenged administratively at the hearing on the accusation.

(i) The interim order provided for by this section shall be:

(1) In addition to, and not a limitation on, the authority to seek injunctive relief provided for in the Business and Professions Code.

(2) A limitation on the emergency decision procedure provided in Article 13 (commencing with Section 11460.10) of Chapter 4.5.

SEC. 111. Section 12529.6 of the Government Code is amended to read:

12529.6. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the Medical Board of California, by ensuring the quality and safety of medical care, performs one of the most critical functions of state government. Because of the critical importance of the board's public health and safety function, the complexity of cases involving alleged misconduct by physicians and surgeons, and the evidentiary burden in the board's disciplinary cases, the Legislature finds and declares that using a vertical enforcement and prosecution model for those investigations is in the best interests of the people of California.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, as of January 1, 2006, each complaint that is referred to a district office of the board for investigation shall be simultaneously and jointly assigned to an investigator and to the deputy attorney general in the Health Quality Enforcement Section responsible for prosecuting the case if the investigation results in the filing of an accusation. The joint assignment of the investigator and the deputy attorney general shall exist for the duration of the disciplinary matter. During the assignment, the investigator so assigned shall, under the direction but not the supervision of the deputy attorney general, be responsible for obtaining the evidence required to permit the Attorney General to advise the board on legal matters such as whether the board should file a formal

accusation, dismiss the complaint for a lack of evidence required to meet the applicable burden of proof, or take other appropriate legal action.

(c) The Medical Board of California, the Department of Consumer Affairs, and the Office of the Attorney General shall, if necessary, enter into an interagency agreement to implement this section.

(d) This section does not affect the requirements of Section 12529.5 as applied to the Medical Board of California where complaints that have not been assigned to a field office for investigation are concerned.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature to enhance the vertical enforcement and prosecution model as set forth in subdivision (a). The Medical Board of California shall do all of the following:

(1) Increase its computer capabilities and compatibilities with the Health Quality Enforcement Section in order to share case information.

(2) Establish and implement a plan to locate its enforcement staff and the staff of the Health Quality Enforcement Section in the same offices, as appropriate, in order to carry out the intent of the vertical enforcement and prosecution model.

(3) Establish and implement a plan to assist in team building between its enforcement staff and the staff of the Health Quality Enforcement Section in order to ensure a common and consistent knowledge base.

(f) This section shall remain in effect until January 1, 2019, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 112. Section 11362.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11362.7. For purposes of this article, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) “Attending physician” means an individual who possesses a license in good standing to practice medicine, podiatry, or osteopathy issued by the Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, or the Osteopathic Medical Board of California and who has taken responsibility for an aspect of the medical care, treatment, diagnosis, counseling, or referral of a patient and who has conducted a medical examination of that patient before recording in the patient’s medical record the physician’s assessment of whether the patient has a serious medical condition and whether the medical use of cannabis is appropriate.

(b) “Department” means the State Department of Public Health.

(c) “Person with an identification card” means an individual who is a qualified patient who has applied for and received a valid identification card pursuant to this article.

(d) “Primary caregiver” means the individual, designated by a qualified patient, who has consistently assumed responsibility for the housing, health, or safety of that patient, and may include any of the following:

(1) In a case in which a qualified patient or person with an identification card receives medical care or supportive services, or both, from a clinic licensed pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1200) of Division 2, a health care facility licensed pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2, a residential care facility for persons with

chronic life-threatening illness licensed pursuant to Chapter 3.01 (commencing with Section 1568.01) of Division 2, a residential care facility for the elderly licensed pursuant to Chapter 3.2 (commencing with Section 1569) of Division 2, a hospice, or a home health agency licensed pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 1725) of Division 2, the owner or operator, or no more than three employees who are designated by the owner or operator, of the clinic, facility, hospice, or home health agency, if designated as a primary caregiver by that qualified patient or person with an identification card.

(2) An individual who has been designated as a primary caregiver by more than one qualified patient or person with an identification card, if every qualified patient or person with an identification card who has designated that individual as a primary caregiver resides in the same city or county as the primary caregiver.

(3) An individual who has been designated as a primary caregiver by a qualified patient or person with an identification card who resides in a city or county other than that of the primary caregiver, if the individual has not been designated as a primary caregiver by any other qualified patient or person with an identification card.

(e) A primary caregiver shall be at least 18 years of age, unless the primary caregiver is the parent of a minor child who is a qualified patient or a person with an identification card or the primary caregiver is a person otherwise entitled to make medical decisions under state law pursuant to Section 6922, 7002, 7050, or 7120 of the Family Code.

(f) “Qualified patient” means a person who is entitled to the protections of Section 11362.5, but who does not have an identification card issued pursuant to this article.

(g) “Identification card” means a document issued by the department that identifies a person authorized to engage in the medical use of cannabis and the person’s designated primary caregiver, if any.

(h) “Serious medical condition” means all of the following medical conditions:

- (1) Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).
- (2) Anorexia.
- (3) Arthritis.
- (4) Cachexia.
- (5) Cancer.
- (6) Chronic pain.
- (7) Glaucoma.
- (8) Migraine.
- (9) Persistent muscle spasms, including, but not limited to, spasms associated with multiple sclerosis.
- (10) Seizures, including, but not limited to, seizures associated with epilepsy.
- (11) Severe nausea.
- (12) Any other chronic or persistent medical symptom that either:

(A) Substantially limits the ability of the person to conduct one or more major life activities as defined in the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336).

(B) If not alleviated, may cause serious harm to the patient’s safety or physical or mental health.

(i) “Written documentation” means accurate reproductions of those portions of a patient’s medical records that have been created by the attending physician, that contain the information required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 11362.715, and that the patient may submit as part of an application for an identification card.

SEC. 113. Section 128335 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

128335. (a) The office shall establish a nonprofit public benefit corporation, to be known as the Health Professions Education Foundation, that shall be governed by a board consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor, one member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, one member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and two members appointed by the Medical Board of California. The members of the foundation board appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and Senate Committee on Rules may include representatives of minority groups which are underrepresented in the health professions, persons employed as health professionals, and other appropriate members of health or related professions. All persons considered for appointment shall have an interest in health programs, an interest in health educational opportunities for underrepresented groups, and the ability and desire to solicit funds for the purposes of this article as determined by the appointing power. The chairperson of the commission shall also be a nonvoting, ex officio member of the board.

(b) The Governor shall appoint the president of the board of trustees from among those members appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Senate Committee on Rules, and the Medical Board of California.

(c) The director, after consultation with the president of the board, may appoint a council of advisers comprised of up to nine members. The council shall advise the director and the board on technical matters and programmatic issues related to the Health Professions Education Foundation Program.

(d) Members of the board and members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for any actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with their duties as members of the board or the council. The Medical Board of California shall reimburse the members it appointed to the foundation board for any actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with their duties as members of the foundation board.

(e) The foundation shall be subject to the Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law (Part 2 (commencing with Section 5110) of Division 2 of Title 2 of the Corporations Code), except that if there is a conflict with this article and the Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law (Part 2

(commencing with Section 5110) of Division 2 of Title 2 of the Corporations Code), this article shall prevail.

(f) This section shall become operative January 1, 2016.

SEC. 114. (a) Section 4.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 146 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and Assembly Bill 1706. That section shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 146 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Assembly Bill 1706, in which case Section 4 of this bill shall not become operative.

(b) Section 88.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 2472 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and Assembly Bill 1153. That section shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2018, (2) each bill amends Section 2472 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after Assembly Bill 1153, in which case Section 88 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 115. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B 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 XIII B of the California Constitution.

SEC. 116. The repeal of the heading of Chapter 5.1 (commencing with Section 2529) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code contained in Section 97 of this act shall not become operative until January 1, 2019.

MBC TRACKER II BILLS**10/17/2017**

BILL	AUTHOR	TITLE	STATUS	AMENDED
AB 12	Cooley	State Government: Administrative Regulations: Review	2-year Bill	
AB 64	Bonta	Cannabis: Licensure and Regulation	2-year Bill	06/27/17
AB 77	Fong	Regulations: Effective Dates and Legislative Review	2-year Bill	02/07/17
AB 110	Ting	Cannabis: Medicinal and Adult Use	2-year Bill	06/12/17
AB 154	Levine	Prisoners: Mental Health Treatment	Vetoed	07/13/17
AB 168	Eggman	Employers: Salary Information	Chaptered, #688	09/08/17
AB 183	Lackey	Bill of Rights for State Excluded Employees	2-year Bill	05/25/17
AB 186	Eggman	Controlled Substances: Safer Drug Consumption Program	2-year Bill	09/08/17
AB 207	Arambula	California State University: Doctor of Medicine Degrees	2-year Bill	02/22/17
AB 208	Eggman	Deferred Entry of Judgment: Pretrial Diversion	Chaptered, #778	03/08/17
AB 224	Thurmond	Dentistry: Anesthesia and Sedation	2-year Bill	05/30/17
AB 242	Arambula	Certificates of Death: Veterans	Chaptered, #222	07/03/17
AB 244	Cervantes	Maternal Mental Health	2-year Bill	03/21/17
AB 247	Garcia, C.	Public Health: Childhood Lead Poisoning: Lead Advisory Taskforce	Vetoed	07/11/17
AB 251	Bonta	Health and Care Facilities: Dialysis Clinics	2-year Bill	06/29/17
AB 254	Thurmond	Local Educational Agency Behavioral Health Pilot Program	2-year Bill	06/28/17
AB 259	Gipson	Medical Cannabis and Nonmedical Marijuana	2-year Bill	03/28/17
AB 263	Rodriguez	Emergency Medical Services Workers	2-year Bill	06/21/17
AB 265	Wood	Prescription Drugs: Prohibition on Price Discount	Chaptered, #611	09/07/17
AB 340	Arambula	Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment Program	Chaptered, #700	09/07/17
AB 389	Salas	Cannabis: Consumer Guide	2-year Bill	07/05/17
AB 395	Bocanegra	Substance Use Treatment Providers	Chaptered, #223	07/06/17
AB 401	Aguiar-Curry	Pharmacy: Remote Dispensing Site Pharmacy: Telepharmacy	Chaptered, #548	09/07/17
AB 422	Arambula	California State University: Doctor of Nursing Practice Degree	Chaptered, #702	
AB 444	Ting	Medical Waste: Home Generated Medical Waste	2-year Bill	04/18/17

MBC TRACKER II BILLS**10/17/2017**

BILL	AUTHOR	TITLE	STATUS	AMENDED
AB 447	Gray	Medi-Cal: Covered Benefits: Continuous Glucose Monitors	Vetoed	07/10/17
AB 451	Arambula	Health Facilities: Emergency Services and Care	2-year Bill	07/05/17
AB 470	Arambula	Medi-Cal: Specialty Mental Health Services: Performance Outcome Reports	Chaptered, #550	09/01/17
AB 492	Grayson	Advertising and Solicitations: Government Documents	Chaptered, #293	08/24/17
AB 508	Santiago	Health Care Practitioners: Student Loans	Chaptered, #195	
AB 514	Salas	Medical Waste: Pharmaceuticals	2-year Bill	04/17/17
AB 547	Chavez	California Prompt Payment Act: Disabled Veteran Businesses	Vetoed	05/26/17
AB 613	Nazarian	Healing Arts: Clinical Laboratories	2-year Bill	08/29/17
AB 632	Acosta	Small Business Procurement and Contract Act	2-year Bill	03/21/17
AB 635	Harper	Department of Consumer Affairs	2-year Bill	
AB 650	Dahle	Director of Technology: State Baseline Security Controls	2-year Bill	
AB 654	Maienschein	Pediatric Home Health Care	2-year Bill	03/13/17
AB 677	Chiu	Data Collection: Sexual Orientation	Chaptered, #744	09/01/17
AB 703	Flora	Professions and Vocations: Licenses: Fee Waivers	2-year Bill	
AB 710	Wood	Department of Consumer Affairs: Boards: Meetings	2-year Bill	04/27/17
AB 720	Eggman	Inmates: Psychiatric Medication: Informed Consent	Chaptered, #347	09/07/17
AB 728	Waldron	Health Care Coverage: Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy	2-year Bill	04/19/17
AB 750	Gallagher	Criminal Law: Competency: Department of State Hospitals	2-year Bill	03/30/17
AB 767	Quirk-Silva	Master Business License Act	2-year Bill	05/03/17
AB 820	Gipson	Emergency Medical Services Authority: Task Force	2-year Bill	03/23/17
AB 826	Brough	Professions and Vocations	2-year Bill	
AB 827	Rubio	Department of Consumer Affairs: Task Force: Foreign-Trained Professionals	2-year Bill	04/03/17
AB 835	Dababneh	Consumer Affairs: Licenses: Prohibited Acts	2-year Bill	03/27/17
AB 876	Acosta	State Agency Databases	2-year Bill	
AB 893	Garcia, E.	Public Health: Graduate Medical Education	2-year Bill	05/11/17

MBC TRACKER II BILLS
10/17/2017

BILL	AUTHOR	TITLE	STATUS	AMENDED
AB 937	Eggman	Health Care Decisions: Order of Priority	2-year Bill	05/03/17
AB 963	Gipson	Taxation: Marijuana	2-year Bill	05/30/17
AB 966	Chau	Public Health: Medication Assistance	2-year Bill	
AB 1003	Bloom	Healthy California Fund	2-year Bill	04/19/17
AB 1005	Calderon	Professions and Vocations: Fines: Relief	2-year Bill	05/02/17
AB 1022	Irwin	Information Technology: Recovery Plans: Inventory	Chaptered, #790	09/06/17
AB 1074	Maienschein	Health Care Coverage: Pervasive Developmental Disorder/Autism	Chaptered, #385	08/24/17
AB 1098	McCarty	Child Death Investigations: Review Teams	2-year Bill	05/26/17
AB 1153	Low	Podiatry	Chaptered, #793	09/06/17
AB 1188	Nazarian	Health Professions Development: Loan Repayment	Chaptered, #557	05/26/17
AB 1190	Obernolte	Department of Consumer Affairs: BreZE System	Vetoed	06/13/17
AB 1315	Mullin	Mental Health: Early Psychosis Detection and Intervention	Chaptered, #414	09/01/17
AB 1316	Quirk	Public Health: Childhood Lead Poisoning: Prevention	Chaptered, #507	09/01/17
AB 1349	Daly	Diabetes: Strategy for Awareness and Prevention	2-year Bill	03/30/17
AB 1353	Waldron	Health Care Coverage: Prescription Drugs: Continuity of Care	2-year Bill	03/23/17
AB 1372	Levine	Crisis Stabilization Units: Psychiatric Patients	2-year Bill	06/13/17
AB 1386	Waldron	Genomic Cancer Testing Information	Chaptered, #693	09/01/17
AB 1411	Garcia, C.	Health Care Facilities: Rehabilitation Innovation Centers	Chaptered, #386	08/21/17
AB 1456	Low	Professional Licensure	Chaptered, #151	06/19/17
AB 1466	Patterson	Patient Records	2-year Bill	
AB 1485	Rubio	California Health and Human Services Agency	2-year Bill	03/20/17
AB 1539	Chen	Mental Health	2-year Bill	04/04/17
AB 1643	Bonta	Health Care for All Commission	2-year Bill	03/28/17
AB 1658	Frazier	State Agencies: Accountability	2-year Bill	03/21/17
AB 1685	Maienschein	Children's Mental Health	2-year Bill	

MBC TRACKER II BILLS
10/17/2017

BILL	AUTHOR	TITLE	STATUS	AMENDED
AB 1726	Comm. on Health	Vital Records: Confidentiality	Chaptered, #215	07/06/17
ACR 11	Baker	Cervical Cancer Screening and Awareness Month	Chaptered, #12	02/21/17
HR 6	Burke	Relative to Women's Reproductive Health	Adopted	
SB 17	Hernandez	Health Care: Prescription Drug Costs	Chaptered, #603	09/05/17
SB 21	Hill	Law Enforcement Agencies: Surveillance: Policies	2-year Bill	08/21/17
SB 22	Hill	Firearms: Law Enforcement Agencies: Accounting	2-year Bill	03/28/17
SB 23	Portantino	Public Health: Umbilical Cord Blood Collection	2-year Bill	04/17/17
SB 27	Morrell	Professions and Vocations: Licenses: Military Service	2-year Bill	04/17/17
SB 31	Lara	California Religious Freedom Act: State Agencies	Chaptered, #826	09/08/17
SB 32	Moorlach	Public Employees Pension Reform Act of 2018	2-year Bill	03/02/17
SB 43	Hill	Antimicrobial-Resistant Infection: Reporting	2-year Bill	04/05/17
SB 48	Comm. on Budget	State Public Employee Benefits	Chaptered, #3	01/30/17
SB 76	Nielsen	Excluded Employees: Arbitration	2-year Bill	06/29/17
SB 94	Comm. on Budget	Cannabis: Medicinal and Adult Use	Chaptered, #27	06/09/17
SB 133	Hernandez	Health Care Coverage: Continuity of Care	Chaptered, #481	09/12/17
SB 162	Allen	Cannabis: Marketing	2-year Bill	08/21/17
SB 172	Portantino	Health Care Coverage: Fertility Preservation	2-year Bill	05/01/17
SB 191	Beall	Pupil Health: Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Svcs.	2-year Bill	03/28/17
SB 198	Galgiani	Hearing Aid Dispensers: Cerumen Management: Tympanometry	2-year Bill	04/17/17
SB 199	Hernandez	The California Health Care Cost, Quality, and Equity Atlas	2-year Bill	03/30/17
SB 200	Morrell	Public Employees' Retirement Benefits: Final Compensation	2-year Bill	
SB 212	Jackson	Medical Waste	2-year Bill	
SB 220	Pan	Medi-Cal Children's Health Advisory Panel	Chaptered, #280	03/20/17
SB 221	Wiener	Health Care Coverage: Lipodystrophy Syndrome	2-year Bill	
SB 223	Atkins	Health Care Language Assistance Services	Chaptered, #771	09/05/17

MBC TRACKER II BILLS
10/17/2017

BILL	AUTHOR	TITLE	STATUS	AMENDED
SB 227	Monning	Vocational Nurse: Feeding Tube Services	2-year Bill	
SB 244	Lara	Privacy: Agencies: Personal Information	2-year Bill	09/08/17
SB 294	Hernandez	Hospices: Palliative Care	Chaptered, #515	09/07/17
SB 345	Bradford	Law Enforcement Agencies: Public Records	Vetoed	09/05/17
SB 350	Galgiani	Incarcerated Persons: Health Records	2-year Bill	04/25/17
SB 374	Newman	Health Insurance: Discriminatory Practices: Mental Health	Chaptered, #162	06/12/17
SB 392	Bates	Dentistry: Report: Access to Care: Pediatric Dental Patients	2-year Bill	05/26/17
SB 399	Portantino	Health Care Coverage: Pervasive Developmental Disorder/Autism	2-year Bill	04/17/17
SB 432	Pan	Emergency Medical Services	Chaptered, #426	09/08/17
SB 454	Moorlach	Public Employees' Health Benefits	2-year Bill	04/06/17
SB 456	Pan	Medi-Cal Managed Care: FQHCs and Rural Health Clinics	2-year Bill	06/19/17
SB 487	Pan	Practice of Medicine: Hospitals	2-year Bill	
SB 489	Bradford	Workers' Compensation: Change of Physician	Chaptered, #240	07/05/17
SB 501	Glazer	Dentistry: Anesthesia and Sedation: Report	2-year Bill	05/01/17
SB 510	Stone	Pharmacies: Compounding	Chaptered, #649	
SB 538	Monning	Hospital Contracts	2-year Bill	05/26/17
SB 555	Morrell	Regulations: 5-year Review and Report	2-year Bill	
SB 562	Lara	The Healthy California Act	2-year Bill	05/26/17
SB 572	Stone	Healing Arts Licensees: Violations: Grace Period	2-year Bill	03/27/17
SB 575	Leyva	Patient Access to Health Records	Chaptered, #626	09/07/17
SB 648	Mendoza	Health and Care Facilities: Private Referral Agencies	2-year Bill	04/27/17
SB 657	Bates	California Public Records Act: Reverse Public Records Actions	2-year Bill	
SB 728	Newman	State Public Employees: Sick Leave: Veterans	Chaptered, #596	07/06/17
SB 762	Hernandez	Healing Arts Licensee: License Activation Fee: Waiver	2-year Bill	04/17/17
SB 783	Pan	State Employment: Unused Leave Buy-Back	2-year Bill	

MBC TRACKER II BILLS

10/17/2017

BILL	AUTHOR	TITLE	STATUS	AMENDED
SCA 8	Moorlach	Public Employee Retirement Benefits	2-year Bill	
SCA 10	Moorlach	Public Employee Retirement Benefits	2-year Bill	
SCR 18	Berryhill	Donate Life/DMV Partnership Month	Chaptered, #39	03/21/17
SCR 27	Gaines	Prostate Cancer Awareness Month	Chaptered, #138	
SR 12	Atkins	Relative to Women's Reproductive Health	Adopted	
SR 26	Hernandez	Relative to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act	Adopted	03/09/17