AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 12, 2009

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AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 5, 2009

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 20, 2009

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 13, 2009

SENATE BILL No. 819

Introduced by Senator Yee
(Coauthors: Senators Calderon and Florez)
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Emmerson, Hayashi, Ma, and Niello)

March 10, 2009

An act to amend Sections 27, 101, 128.5, 144, 146, 149, 683, 733, 800, 801, 803, 1907, 2089.5, 2096, 2102, 2107, 2135, 2168.4, 2175, 2221, 2307, 2335, 2486, 2488, 2570.5, 2570.6, 2570.7, 2570.185, 2760.1, 3503, 3517, 3518, 3635, 3636, 3753.5, 4022.5, 4027, 4040, 4051, 4059.5, 4060, 4062, 4076, 4081, 4110, 4111, 4126.5, 4161, 4174, 4231, 4301, 4305, 4329, 4330, 4857, 4980.30, 4980.43, 4996.2, 4996.17, 4996.18, 5092, 5093, 5801, 6534, 6536, 6561, 7616, 7629, 8030.2, 8740, and 8746 of, to add Sections 2169, 2570.36, 2835.7, 4036.5, 4980.04, 4990.09, and 5094.6 to, to add and repeal Sections 5094.5 and 5094.7 of, to repeal Sections 2172, 2173, 2174, 4981, 4994.1, 4996.20, 4996.21, 5096.11, and 6761 of, and to repeal and amend Section 5094 of, the Business and Professions Code, to amend Section 8659 of the

Government Code, to amend Sections 8778.5, 11150, and 11165 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Section 14132.100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to professions and vocations~~,~~ *and* making an appropriation therefor~~, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately~~.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 819, as amended, Yee. Professions and vocations.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards and bureaus within the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Existing law requires certain boards and bureaus to disclose on the Internet information on licensees.

This bill would require the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau to disclose on the Internet information on specified licensees.

(2) Under existing law, if, upon investigation, a specified state regulatory agency has probable cause to believe that a person is advertising in a telephone directory with respect to the offering or performance of services, without being properly licensed by or registered with that agency, the agency is authorized to issue a specified citation.

This bill would add the Physical Therapy Board of California to those authorized agencies.

Existing law requires specified licensure boards to report 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, or otherwise restricted, and requires specified licensure boards to create and maintain a central file of the names of all persons who hold a license from the board, and to prescribe and promulgate written complaint forms, as specified.

This bill would also subject the California Board of Occupational Therapy to these requirements, and would subject the Acupuncture Board to the requirement to create and maintain a central file of the names of its licensees and to prescribe and promulgate written complaint forms, as specified.

(3) Existing law, the Dental Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of registered dental hygienists, registered dental hygienists in alternative practice, registered dental hygienists in extended functions, and registered dental assistants, among others. Existing law authorizes a person holding a license as a registered dental hygienist,

registered dental hygienist in alternative practice, or registered dental hygienist in extended functions as of July 1, 2009, to perform the duties of a registered dental assistant, and requires persons issued one of those licenses on or after July 1, 2009, to also receive a registered dental assistant license before performing the duties of a registered dental assistant.

This bill would instead authorize a person holding a license as a registered dental hygienist, registered dental hygienist in alternative practice, or registered dental hygienist in extended functions as of December 31, 2005, to perform the duties of a registered dental assistant, and would require persons issued one of those licenses on or after January 1, 2006, to also receive a registered dental assistant license before performing the duties of a registered dental assistant.

(4) Existing law, the Medical Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of physicians and surgeons by the Medical Board of California. The act requires each applicant for a physician and surgeon's license to meet specified training and examinations requirements, authorizes the appointment of examination commissioners, requires that examinations be conducted in English, except as specified, allows the examinations to be conducted in specified locations, requires notice of examinations to contain certain information, and requires examination records to be kept on file for a period of 2 years or more. The act authorizes a person whose certificate has been surrendered, revoked, suspended, or placed on probation, as specified, to petition for reinstatement of the certificate or modification of the penalty if specified requirements are met. Under existing law, any person who meets certain eligibility requirements, including, but not limited to, the requirement that the person is academically eminent, as defined, may apply for a special faculty permit that authorizes the holder to practice medicine, without a physician's and surgeon's certificate, within the medical school itself and certain affiliated institutions.

This bill would revise the training requirements for a physician and surgeon's license, and would delete the requirement of passage of a clinical competency examination that is applicable to certain applicants. The bill would delete the provisions related to the appointment of examination commissioners, examinations being conducted in English and examination interpreters, the location of examinations, and examination notices. The bill would also delete the requirement that the board keep examination records on file for at least 2 years, and would instead require the board to keep state examination records on file until June 2070. The bill would revise the requirements for a petition for reinstatement or modification, as specified. The bill would require the holder of a special faculty permit to meet the same continuing medical education requirements as the holder of a physician's and surgeon's certificate and would also require a special faculty permitholder to show that he or she meets these requirements at the time of permit renewal.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of podiatrists by the Board of Podiatric Medicine in the Medical Board of California. Existing law authorizes the Board of Podiatric Medicine to issue an order of nonadoption of a proposed decision or interim order of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel within 90 calendar days. Existing law requires an applicant for a certificate to practice podiatric medicine to meet specified application procedures.

This bill would instead authorize the Board of Podiatric Medicine to issue an order of nonadoption of a proposed decision or interim order of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel within 100 calendar days. The bill would revise the application procedures for a certificate to practice podiatric medicine, as specified.

(5) Existing law, the Occupational Therapy Practice Act, provides for the licensure of occupational therapists and the certification of occupational therapy assistants by the California Board of Occupational Therapy. Existing law requires an occupational therapist to document his or her evaluation, goals, treatment plan, and summary of treatment in the patient record. Existing law authorizes a limited permit to practice occupational therapy to be granted if specified education and examination requirements are met, but provides that if the person fails to qualify for or pass the first announced licensure examination, all limited permit privileges automatically cease upon due notice. Existing law requires an applicant applying for a license or certification to file with the board a written application provided by and satisfactory to the board, showing that he or she meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, successful completion of an educational program's academic requirements approved by the board and accredited by the American Occupational Therapy Association's Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE) and successful completion of a period of supervised fieldwork experience. Existing law also specifies the curriculum requirements for an education program for occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants.

This bill would require an occupational therapy assistant to document in the patient record the services provided to the patient, and would require an occupational therapist or assistant to document and sign the patient record legibly. The bill would revise the provisions related to limited permit privileges to instead provide that a person's failure to pass the licensure examination during the initial eligibility period would cause the privileges to automatically cease upon due notice. The bill would require that the applicant successfully complete the educational program's academic requirements approved by the board and accredited by ACOTE, or accredited or approved by the American Occupational Therapy Association's (AOTA) predecessor organization, or approved by AOTA's Career Mobility Program. The bill would also revise those curriculum requirements for an educational program. The bill would authorize an applicant who is a graduate of an educational program and is unable to provide evidence of having met the curriculum requirements to demonstrate passage of a specified examination as evidence of having successfully satisfied the curriculum requirements. The bill would require an applicant who completed AOTA's Career Mobility Program to demonstrate participation in the program and passage of a specified examination as evidence of having successfully satisfied the educational program and curriculum requirements. The bill would revise the supervised fieldwork experience requirement. The bill would require a licensee to report to the board violations of the Occupational Therapy Practice Act by licensees or applicants for licensure and to cooperate with the board, as specified.

(6) Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of nurses by the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law authorizes a registered nurse whose license is revoked or suspended, or who is placed on probation, to petition for reinstatement of his or her license or modification of the penalty after a specified time period.

This bill would require a petition by a registered nurse whose initial license application is subject to a disciplinary decision to be filed after a specified time period from the date upon which his or her initial license was issued.

Existing law provides for the certification and regulation of nurse practitioners and nurse-midwives by the Board of Registered Nursing and specifies requirements for qualification or certification as a nurse practitioner. Under the act, the practice of nursing is defined, in part, as providing direct and indirect patient care services, as specified, including the dispensing of drugs or devices under specified circumstances. The practice of nursing is also described as the implementation, based on observed abnormalities, of standardized procedures, defined as policies and protocols developed by specified facilities in collaboration with administrators and health professionals, including physicians and surgeons and nurses.

This bill would authorize the implementation of standardized procedures that would expand the duties of a nurse practitioner in the scope of his or her practice, as enumerated. The bill would make specified findings and declarations in that regard.

(7) Existing law, the Physician Assistant Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of physician's assistants by the Physician Assistant Committee of the Medical Board of California. Existing law authorizes the committee to grant interim approval to an applicant for licensure as a physician assistant.

This bill would delete that authority to grant interim approval and would make conforming changes.

(8) Existing law, the Naturopathic Doctors Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of naturopathic doctors by the Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine. Existing law requires licensees to obtain continuing education through specified continuing education courses. Existing law requires a licensee on inactive status to meet certain requirements in order to restore his or her license to active status, including paying a reactivation fee.

This bill would revise the standards for continuing education courses. The bill would delete the requirement that a licensee on inactive status pay a reactivation fee in order to restore his or her license to active status, and would instead require him or her to be current with all licensing fees.

(9) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of respiratory care practitioners by the Respiratory Care Board of California. Existing law authorizes the board to direct a practitioner or applicant who is found to have violated the law to pay the costs of investigation and prosecution.

This bill would also authorize the board to direct a practitioner or applicant who is found to have violated a term or condition of board probation to pay the costs for investigation and prosecution.

Existing law exempts certain healing arts practitioners from liability for specified services rendered during a state of war, state of emergency, or local emergency.

This bill would also exempt respiratory care practitioners from liability for the provision of specified services rendered during a state of war, state of emergency, or local emergency.

(10) Existing law, the Pharmacy Law, the knowing violation of which is a crime, provides for the licensure and regulation of pharmacists and pharmacies by the California State Board of Pharmacy.

Existing law authorizes a pharmacy to furnish dangerous drugs only to specified persons or entities, and subjects certain pharmacies and persons who violate the provision to specified fines.

This bill would provide that any violation of this provision by any person or entity would subject the person to the fine.

Existing law prohibits a person from acting as a wholesaler of any dangerous drug or device without a license from the board. Existing law requires a nonresident wholesaler, as defined, to be licensed prior to shipping, mailing, or delivering dangerous drugs or dangerous devices to a site located in this state.

This bill would modify that definition and would also require a nonresident wholesaler to be licensed prior to selling, brokering, or distributing dangerous drugs or devices within this state. By subjecting these nonresident wholesalers to these licensure requirements which include, among other things, payment of specified fees, the bill would increase that part of the revenue in the Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund that is continuously appropriated and would thereby make an appropriation.

Existing law requires a pharmacy or pharmacist who is in charge of or manages a pharmacy to notify the board within 30 days of termination of employment of the pharmacist-in-charge or acting as manager, and provides that a violation of this provision is grounds for disciplinary action.

This bill would instead provide that failure by a pharmacist-in-charge or a pharmacy to notify the board in writing that the pharmacist-in-charge has ceased to act as pharmacist-in-charge within 30 days constitutes grounds for disciplinary action, and would also provide that the operation of the pharmacy for more than 30 days without the supervision or management by a pharmacist-in-charge constitutes grounds for disciplinary action. The bill would revise the definition of a designated representative or designated representative-in-charge, and would define a pharmacist-in-charge.

Existing law makes a nonpharmacist owner of a pharmacy who commits acts that would subvert or tend to subvert the efforts of a pharmacist-in-charge to comply with the Pharmacy Law guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would apply this provision to any pharmacy owner.

The bill would require the board, during a declared federal, state, or local emergency, to allow for the employment of a mobile pharmacy in impacted areas under specified conditions, and would authorize the board to allow the temporary use of a mobile pharmacy when a pharmacy is destroyed or damaged under specified conditions. The bill would authorize the board, if a pharmacy fails to provide documentation substantiating continuing education requirements as part of a board investigation or audit, to cancel an active pharmacy license and issue an inactive pharmacy license, and would allow a pharmacy to reobtain an active pharmacy license if it meets specified requirements.

Because this bill would impose new requirements and prohibitions under the Pharmacy Law, the knowing violation of which would be a crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires pharmacies to provide information regarding certain controlled substances prescriptions to the Department of Justice on a weekly basis.

This bill would also require a clinic to provide this information to the Department of Justice on a weekly basis.

(11) Existing law, the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of veterinarians by the Veterinary Medical Board. Existing law prohibits the disclosure of information about an animal receiving veterinary services, the client responsible for that animal, or the veterinary care provided to an animal, except under specified circumstances, including, but not limited to, as may be required to ensure compliance with any federal, state, county, or city law or regulation.

This bill would specify that such disclosure is prohibited except as may be required to ensure compliance with the California Public Records Act.

(12) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of educational psychologists, clinical social workers, and marriage and family therapists by the Board of Behavioral Sciences. Existing law generally provides for a system of citations and fines that are applicable to healing arts licensees.

This bill would prohibit the board from publishing on the Internet final determinations of a citation and fine of $1,500 or less for more than 5 years from the date of issuance of the citation.

(13) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of accountants by the California Board of Accountancy in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law requires an applicant for the certified public accountant license to comply with certain education, examination, and experience requirements under one of 2 provisions that set forth different standards, commonly referred to as the 2 “pathways.” Existing law, under the first pathway, requires completion of a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university with completion of at least 24 semester units in accounting and 24 semester units in business related subjects, board exam passage, and 2 years of qualifying experience. Existing law, under the 2nd pathway, imposes the same educational and examination requirements as the first pathway, but also requires proof of completion of at least 150 semester units, and instead accepts one year of qualifying experience.

This bill would make the first pathway inoperative as of January 1, 2014, except in certain circumstances, and would, on and after that date, with respect to the second pathway, require the 150 units to include 10 units of ethics study, as defined, and 20 units of accounting study, as defined. The bill would create the Advisory Committee on Accounting Ethics within the jurisdiction of the board to be composed of 11 members, as specified, and would require the committee to, on or before January 1, 2012, recommend guidelines for the ethics study requirement to the board. The bill would require the board to adopt those recommendations by January 31, 2013, and would also require the board to adopt guidelines for the accounting study requirement by January 1, 2012, as specified. The bill would also require the board to, by September 1, 2010, hold a hearing on a specified report by the California Research Bureau and to, at the hearing, make recommendations on ensuring the relevancy of accountancy education to the modern practice of accounting, as specified. The bill would enact other related provisions.

Existing law allows an out-of-state accountant to engage in the practice of accountancy in this state without obtaining a certificate or license if the individual has practiced for at least 4 of the last 10 years, the individual is licensed in another state deemed substantially equivalent to this state under the 2nd pathway, or the individual’s qualifications are determined to be substantially equivalent to this state’s qualifications under the 2nd pathway. Existing law provides for the repeal of these provisions on January 1, 2011.

This bill would delete the January 1, 2011, repeal date for those provisions, thereby making them operative indefinitely.

(14) Existing law, the Professional Fiduciaries Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of professional fiduciaries by the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau until July 1, 2011. Existing law also requires applicants to provide certain boards and bureaus with a full set of fingerprints for the purpose of conducting criminal history record checks. Existing law requires licensees to file and the bureau to maintain certain information in each licensee's file, including whether the licensee has ever been removed as a fiduciary by a court for breach of trust committed intentionally, with gross negligence, in bad faith, or with reckless indifference, or demonstrated a pattern of negligent conduct, as specified.

This bill would require the bureau to disclose on the Internet information on its licensees and would require applicants to the bureau to comply with that fingerprint requirement. The bill would require licensees to file and the bureau to maintain information regarding whether the licensee has ever been removed for cause or resigned as a conservator, guardian, trustee, or personal representative, as well as various other details relating to that removal or resignation. The bill would also make a conforming change.

(15) Existing law provides a comprehensive scheme for the certification and regulation of interior designers. Under existing law, a stamp from an interior design organization certifies that an interior designer has passed a specified examination and that he or she has met certain other education or experience requirements, such as a combination of interior design education and diversified interior design experience that together total at least 8 years.

This bill would revise that provision by specifying that an interior designer may meet these requirements by having at least 8 years of interior design education, or at least 8 years of diversified interior design experience, or a combination of interior design education and diversified interior design experience that together total at least 8 years.

(16) Existing law provides for the registration of professional engineers and the licensure of land surveyors by the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. Under existing law, in determining the qualifications of an applicant for registration or licensure, a majority vote of the board is required.

This bill would delete that majority vote requirement.

(17) Existing law, the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Law, provides for the licensure and regulation of funeral establishments and directors by the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau. Under existing law,

every funeral establishment holding a funeral director's license on December 31, 1996, shall, upon application and payment of fees for renewal, be issued a funeral establishment license.

This bill would delete that provision.

(18) Existing law creates the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, with revenues in the fund to be available to provide shorthand reporting services to low-income litigants in civil cases. Existing law requires all unencumbered funds remaining in the Transcript Reimbursement Fund as of June 29, 2009, to be transferred to the Court Reporters' Fund, and repeals these provisions on January 1, 2011.

This bill would instead provide for the transfer of those unencumbered funds on January 1, 2011.

(19) Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, pursuant to which medical benefits are provided to public assistance recipients and certain other low-income persons. Existing law provides that federally qualified health center services and rural health clinic services, as defined, are covered benefits under the Medi-Cal program, to be reimbursed, to the extent that federal financial participation is obtained, to providers on a per-visit basis. For those purposes, a "visit" is defined as a face-to-face encounter between a patient of a federally qualified health center or a rural health clinic and a "physician," which is defined to include a medical doctor, osteopath, podiatrist, dentist, optometrist, and chiropractor.

This bill would instead provide that the term "physician" includes a physician and surgeon, podiatrist, dentist, optometrist, and chiropractor.

(20) This bill would incorporate additional changes to Sections 27 and 146 of the Business and Professions Code, proposed by AB 48, to be operative only if AB 48 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, and this bill is chaptered last.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Sections 101 and 149 of the Business and Professions Code, proposed by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, AB 48, and AB 1535, to be operative only if this bill and one, two, or all three other bills are chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, and this bill is chaptered last.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 800 of the Business and Professions Code, proposed by SB 820, to be operative only if both bills are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, and this bill is chaptered last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Sections 2570.5, 2570.6, 2570.7, and 7616 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and SB 821, to be operative only if SB 821 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, and this bill is chaptered last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Sections 3635 and 3636 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, to be operative only if AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, and this bill is chaptered last.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Sections 4040 and 4076 of the Business and Professions Code, proposed by SB 470, to be operative only if SB 470 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, and this bill is chaptered last.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4110 of the Business and Professions Code, proposed by AB 1071, to be operative only if AB 1071 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, and this bill is chaptered last.

(21) 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.

~~(22) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.~~

Vote: ~~⅔~~ *majority*. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

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

SECTION 1. Section 27 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

27. (a) Every entity specified in subdivision (b) shall provide on the Internet information regarding the status of every license issued by that entity in accordance with the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) and the Information Practices Act of 1977 (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1798) of Title 1.8 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code). The public

information to be provided on the Internet shall include information on suspensions and revocations of licenses issued by the entity and other related enforcement action taken by the entity relative to persons, businesses, or facilities subject to licensure or regulation by the entity. In providing information on the Internet, each entity shall comply with the Department of Consumer Affairs Guidelines for Access to Public Records. The information may not include personal information, including home telephone number, date of birth, or social security number. Each entity shall disclose a licensee's address of record. However, each entity shall allow a licensee to provide a post office box number or other alternate address, instead of his or her home address, as the address of record. This section shall not preclude an entity from also requiring a licensee, who has provided a post office box number or other alternative mailing address as his or her address of record, to provide a physical business address or residence address only for the entity's internal administrative use and not for disclosure as the licensee's address of record or disclosure on the Internet.

(b) Each of the following entities within the Department of Consumer Affairs shall comply with the requirements of this section:

(1) The Acupuncture Board shall disclose information on its licensees.

(2) The Board of Behavioral Sciences shall disclose information on its licensees, including marriage and family therapists, licensed clinical social workers, and licensed educational psychologists.

(3) The Dental Board of California shall disclose information on its licensees.

(4) The State Board of Optometry shall disclose information regarding certificates of registration to practice optometry, statements of licensure, optometric corporation registrations, branch office licenses, and fictitious name permits of its licensees.

(5) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors shall disclose information on its registrants and licensees.

(6) The Structural Pest Control Board shall disclose information on its licensees, including applicators, field representatives, and operators in the areas of fumigation, general pest and wood destroying pests and organisms, and wood roof cleaning and treatment.

(7) The Bureau of Automotive Repair shall disclose information on its licensees, including auto repair dealers, smog stations, lamp and brake stations, smog check technicians, and smog inspection certification stations.

(8) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair shall disclose information on its licensees, including major appliance repair dealers, combination dealers (electronic and appliance), electronic repair dealers, service contract sellers, and service contract administrators.

(9) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau shall disclose information on its licensees, including cemetery brokers, cemetery salespersons, cemetery managers, crematory managers, cemetery authorities, crematories, cremated remains disposers, embalmers, funeral establishments, and funeral directors.

(10) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau shall disclose information on its licensees.

(11) The Contractors' State License Board shall disclose information on its licensees in accordance with Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3. In addition to information related to licenses as specified in subdivision (a), the board shall also disclose information provided to the board by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to Section 98.9 of the Labor Code.

(12) The Board of Psychology shall disclose information on its licensees, including psychologists, psychological assistants, and registered psychologists.

(c) "Internet" for the purposes of this section has the meaning set forth in paragraph (6) of subdivision (e) of Section 17538.

SEC. 1.5. Section 27 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

27. (a) Each entity specified in subdivision (b) shall provide on the Internet information regarding the status of every license issued by that entity in accordance with the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) and the Information Practices Act of 1977 (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1798) of Title 1.8 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code). The public information to be provided on the Internet shall include information on suspensions and revocations of licenses issued by the entity and other related enforcement action taken by the entity relative to persons, businesses, or facilities subject to licensure or regulation

by the entity. In providing information on the Internet, each entity shall comply with the Department of Consumer Affairs Guidelines for Access to Public Records. The information may not include personal information, including home telephone number, date of birth, or social security number. Each entity shall disclose a licensee's address of record. However, each entity shall allow a licensee to provide a post office box number or other alternate address, instead of his or her home address, as the address of record. This section shall not preclude an entity from also requiring a licensee, who has provided a post office box number or other alternative mailing address as his or her address of record, to provide a physical business address or residence address only for the entity's internal administrative use and not for disclosure as the licensee's address of record or disclosure on the Internet.

(b) Each of the following entities within the Department of Consumer Affairs shall comply with the requirements of this section:

(1) The Acupuncture Board shall disclose information on its licensees.

(2) The Board of Behavioral Sciences shall disclose information on its licensees, including marriage and family therapists, licensed clinical social workers, and licensed educational psychologists.

(3) The Dental Board of California shall disclose information on its licensees.

(4) The State Board of Optometry shall disclose information regarding certificates of registration to practice optometry, statements of licensure, optometric corporation registrations, branch office licenses, and fictitious name permits of its licensees.

(5) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors shall disclose information on its registrants and licensees.

(6) The Structural Pest Control Board shall disclose information on its licensees, including applicators, field representatives, and operators in the areas of fumigation, general pest and wood destroying pests and organisms, and wood roof cleaning and treatment.

(7) The Bureau of Automotive Repair shall disclose information on its licensees, including auto repair dealers, smog stations, lamp and brake stations, smog check technicians, and smog inspection certification stations.

(8) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair shall disclose information on its licensees, including major appliance repair dealers, combination dealers (electronic and appliance), electronic repair dealers, service contract sellers, and service contract administrators.

(9) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau shall disclose information on its licensees, including cemetery brokers, cemetery salespersons, cemetery managers, crematory managers, cemetery authorities, crematories, cremated remains disposers, embalmers, funeral establishments, and funeral directors.

(10) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau shall disclose information on its licensees.

(11) The Contractors' State License Board shall disclose information on its licensees in accordance with Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3. In addition to information related to licenses as specified in subdivision (a), the board shall also disclose information provided to the board by the Labor Commissioner pursuant to Section 98.9 of the Labor Code.

(12) The Board of Psychology shall disclose information on its licensees, including psychologists, psychological assistants, and registered psychologists.

(13) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education shall disclose information on private postsecondary institutions under its jurisdiction, including disclosure of notices to comply issued pursuant to Section 94935 of the Education Code.

(c) "Internet" for the purposes of this section has the meaning set forth in paragraph (6) of subdivision (e) of Section 17538.

SEC. 2. Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the Statutes of 2008, is amended to read:

101. The department is comprised of:

(a) The Dental Board of California.

(b) The Medical Board of California.

(c) The State Board of Optometry.

(d) The California State Board of Pharmacy.

(e) The Veterinary Medical Board.

(f) The California Board of Accountancy.

(g) The California Architects Board.

(h) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.

(i) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(j) The Contractors' State License Board.
(k) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education.
(*l*) The Structural Pest Control Board.
(m) The Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation.
(n) The Board of Registered Nursing.
(o) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.
(p) The State Athletic Commission.
(q) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.
(r) The State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind.
(s) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.
(t) The Court Reporters Board of California.
(u) The Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians.
(v) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.
(w) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair.
(x) The Division of Investigation.
(y) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.
(z) The State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists.
(aa) The Respiratory Care Board of California.
(ab) The Acupuncture Board.
(ac) The Board of Psychology.
(ad) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.
(ae) The Physical Therapy Board of California.
(af) The Arbitration Review Program.
(ag) The Hearing Aid Dispensers Bureau.
(ah) The Physician Assistant Committee.
(ai) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board.
(aj) The California Board of Occupational Therapy.
(ak) The Osteopathic Medical Board of California.
(a*l*) The Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine.
(am) The Dental Hygiene Committee of California.
(an) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau.
(ao) Any other boards, offices, or officers subject to its jurisdiction by law.

SEC. 2.2. Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the Statutes of 2008, is amended to read:

101. The department is comprised of:

(a) The Dental Board of California.
(b) The Medical Board of California.
(c) The State Board of Optometry.
(d) The California State Board of Pharmacy.
(e) The Veterinary Medical Board.
(f) The California Board of Accountancy.
(g) The California Architects Board.
(h) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.
(i) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.
(j) The Contractors' State License Board.
(k) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education.
(*l*) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation.
(m) The Board of Registered Nursing.
(n) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.
(o) The State Athletic Commission.
(p) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.
(q) The State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind.
(r) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.
(s) The Court Reporters Board of California.
(t) The Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians.
(u) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.
(v) The Division of Investigation.
(w) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.
(x) The Respiratory Care Board of California.
(y) The Acupuncture Board.
(z) The Board of Psychology.
(aa) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.
(ab) The Physical Therapy Board of California.
(ac) The Arbitration Review Program.
(ad) The Hearing Aid Dispensers Bureau.
(ae) The Physician Assistant Committee.
(af) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board.
(ag) The California Board of Occupational Therapy.
(ah) The Osteopathic Medical Board of California.
(ai) The Naturopathic Medicine Committee.
(aj) The Dental Hygiene Committee of California.
(ak) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau.

(a*l*) Any other boards, offices, or officers subject to its jurisdiction by law.

SEC. 2.4. Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the Statutes of 2008, is amended to read:

101. The department is comprised of:

(a) The Dental Board of California.

(b) The Medical Board of California.

(c) The State Board of Optometry.

(d) The California State Board of Pharmacy.

(e) The Veterinary Medical Board.

(f) The California Board of Accountancy.

(g) The California Architects Board.

(h) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.

(i) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(j) The Contractors' State License Board.

(k) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education.

(*l*) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation.

(m) The Board of Registered Nursing.

(n) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.

(o) The State Athletic Commission.

(p) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.

(q) The State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind.

(r) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

(s) The Court Reporters Board of California.

(t) The Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians.

(u) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.

(v) The Division of Investigation.

(w) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.

(x) The Respiratory Care Board of California.

(y) The Acupuncture Board.

(z) The Board of Psychology.

(aa) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(ab) The Physical Therapy Board of California.

(ac) The Arbitration Review Program.

(ad) The Hearing Aid Dispensers Bureau.

(ae) The Physician Assistant Committee.

(af) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board.

(ag) The California Board of Occupational Therapy.
(ah) The Osteopathic Medical Board of California.
(ai) The Naturopathic Medicine Committee.
(aj) The Dental Hygiene Committee of California.
(ak) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau.
(a*l*) Any other boards, offices, or officers subject to its jurisdiction by law.

SEC. 2.6. Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the Statutes of 2008, is amended to read:

101. The department is comprised of:
(a) The Dental Board of California.
(b) The Medical Board of California.
(c) The State Board of Optometry.
(d) The California State Board of Pharmacy.
(e) The Veterinary Medical Board.
(f) The California Board of Accountancy.
(g) The California Architects Board.
(h) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.
(i) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.
(j) The Contractors' State License Board.
(k) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education.
(*l*) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation.
(m) The Board of Registered Nursing.
(n) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.
(o) The State Athletic Commission.
(p) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.
(q) The State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind.
(r) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.
(s) The Court Reporters Board of California.
(t) The Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians.
(u) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.
(v) The Division of Investigation.
(w) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.
(x) The Respiratory Care Board of California.
(y) The Acupuncture Board.
(z) The Board of Psychology.

(aa) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.
(ab) The Physical Therapy Board of California.
(ac) The Arbitration Review Program.
(ad) The Physician Assistant Committee.
(ae) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board.
(af) The California Board of Occupational Therapy.
(ag) The Osteopathic Medical Board of California.
(ah) The Naturopathic Medicine Committee.
(ai) The Dental Hygiene Committee of California.
(aj) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau.
(ak) Any other boards, offices, or officers subject to its jurisdiction by law.

SEC. 2.8. Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the Statutes of 2008, is amended to read:

101. The department is comprised of:
(a) The Dental Board of California.
(b) The Medical Board of California.
(c) The State Board of Optometry.
(d) The California State Board of Pharmacy.
(e) The Veterinary Medical Board.
(f) The California Board of Accountancy.
(g) The California Architects Board.
(h) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.
(i) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.
(j) The Contractors' State License Board.
(k) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education.
(*l*) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation.
(m) The Board of Registered Nursing.
(n) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.
(o) The State Athletic Commission.
(p) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.
(q) The State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind.
(r) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.
(s) The Court Reporters Board of California.
(t) The Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians.
(u) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.

(v) The Division of Investigation.
(w) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.
(x) The Respiratory Care Board of California.
(y) The Acupuncture Board.
(z) The Board of Psychology.
(aa) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.
(ab) The Physical Therapy Board of California.
(ac) The Arbitration Review Program.
(ad) The Physician Assistant Committee.
(ae) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board.
(af) The California Board of Occupational Therapy.
(ag) The Osteopathic Medical Board of California.
(ah) The Naturopathic Medicine Committee.
(ai) The Dental Hygiene Committee of California.
(aj) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau.
(ak) Any other boards, offices, or officers subject to its jurisdiction by law.

SEC. 3. Section 128.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

128.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if at the end of any fiscal year, an agency within the Department of Consumer Affairs, except the agencies referred to in subdivision (b), has unencumbered funds in an amount that equals or is more than the agency's operating budget for the next two fiscal years, the agency shall reduce license or other fees, whether the license or other fees be fixed by statute or may be determined by the agency within limits fixed by statute, during the following fiscal year in an amount that will reduce any surplus funds of the agency to an amount less than the agency's operating budget for the next two fiscal years.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if at the end of any fiscal year, the California Architects Board, the Board of Behavioral Sciences, the Veterinary Medical Board, the Court Reporters Board of California, the Medical Board of California, the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians, or the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services has unencumbered funds in an amount that equals or is more than the agency's operating budget for the next two fiscal years, the agency shall reduce license or other fees, whether the license or other fees be fixed by statute or may be determined by the agency within limits fixed by statute, during the following fiscal year in an amount that will reduce any surplus funds of the agency to an amount less than the agency's operating budget for the next two fiscal years.

SEC. 4. Section 144 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

144. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of 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) Registered Veterinary Technician Committee.

(10) Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians.

(11) Respiratory Care Board of California.

(12) Hearing Aid Dispensers Advisory Commission.

(13) Physical Therapy Board of California.

(14) Physician Assistant Committee of the Medical Board of California.

(15) Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board.

(16) Medical Board of California.

(17) State Board of Optometry.

(18) Acupuncture Board.

(19) Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.

(20) Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

(21) Division of Investigation.

(22) Board of Psychology.

(23) The California Board of Occupational Therapy.

(24) Structural Pest Control Board.

(25) Contractors' State License Board.

(26) Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine.

(27) The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (24) of subdivision (b) shall become operative on July 1, 2004. The provisions of paragraph (25) of subdivision (b) shall become operative on the date on which sufficient funds are available for the Contractors' State License Board and the Department of Justice to conduct a criminal history record check pursuant to this section or on July 1, 2005, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 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) or (d) 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 subdivisions (c) and (d) 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) Sections 2052 and 2054.

(2) Section 2630.

(3) Section 2903.

(4) Section 3660.

(5) Sections 3760 and 3761.

(6) Section 4080.

(7) Section 4825.

(8) Section 4935.

(9) Section 4980.
(10) Section 4996.
(11) Section 5536.
(12) Section 6704.
(13) Section 6980.10.
(14) Section 7317.
(15) Section 7502 or 7592.
(16) Section 7520.
(17) Section 7617 or 7641.
(18) Subdivision (a) of Section 7872.
(19) Section 8016.
(20) Section 8505.
(21) Section 8725.
(22) Section 9681.
(23) Section 9840.
(24) Subdivision (c) of Section 9891.24.
(25) Section 19049.

(d) Institutions that are required to register with the Bureau for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education pursuant to Section 94931 of the Education Code.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a violation of any of the sections listed in subdivision (c) or (d), 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 the absence of which was the basis for his or her conviction.

SEC. 5.5. 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) Sections 2052 and 2054.

(2) Section 2630.

(3) Section 2903.

(4) Section 3660.

(5) Sections 3760 and 3761.

(6) Section 4080.

(7) Section 4825.

(8) Section 4935.

(9) Section 4980.

(10) Section 4996.

(11) Section 5536.

(12) Section 6704.

(13) Section 6980.10.

(14) Section 7317.

(15) Section 7502 or 7592.

(16) Section 7520.

(17) Section 7617 or 7641.

(18) Subdivision (a) of Section 7872.

(19) Section 8016.

(20) Section 8505.

(21) Section 8725.

(22) Section 9681.

(23) Section 9840.

(24) Subdivision (c) of Section 9891.24.

(25) Section 19049.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of 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 the absence of which was the basis for his or her conviction.

SEC. 6. Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

149. (a) If, upon investigation, an agency designated in subdivision (e) has probable cause to believe that a person is advertising in a telephone directory with respect to the offering or performance of services, without being properly licensed by or registered with the agency to offer or perform those services, the agency may issue a citation under Section 148 containing an order of correction that requires the violator to do both of the following:

(1) Cease the unlawful advertising.

(2) Notify the telephone company furnishing services to the violator to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(b) This action is stayed if the person to whom a citation is issued under subdivision (a) notifies the agency in writing that he or she intends to contest the citation. The agency shall afford an opportunity for a hearing, as specified in Section 125.9.

(c) If the person to whom a citation and order of correction is issued under subdivision (a) fails to comply with the order of correction after that order is final, the agency shall inform the Public Utilities Commission of the violation and the Public Utilities Commission shall require the telephone corporation furnishing services to that person to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(d) The good faith compliance by a telephone corporation with an order of the Public Utilities Commission to terminate service issued pursuant to this section shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought against the telephone corporation arising from the termination of service.

(e) Subdivision (a) shall apply to the following boards, bureaus, committees, commissions, or programs:

(1) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.

(2) The Funeral Directors and Embalmers Program.

(3) The Veterinary Medical Board.
(4) The Hearing Aid Dispensers Advisory Commission.
(5) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.
(6) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.
(7) The Respiratory Care Board of California.
(8) The Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation.
(9) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.
(10) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair.
(11) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.
(12) The Tax Preparers Program.
(13) The California Architects Board.
(14) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board.
(15) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.
(16) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.
(17) The State Board for Geologists and Geophysicists.
(18) The Structural Pest Control Board.
(19) The Acupuncture Board.
(20) The Board of Psychology.
(21) The California Board of Accountancy.
(22) The Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine.
(23) The Physical Therapy Board of California.

SEC. 6.2. Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

149. (a) If, upon investigation, an agency designated in subdivision (e) has probable cause to believe that a person is advertising in a telephone directory with respect to the offering or performance of services, without being properly licensed by or registered with the agency to offer or perform those services, the agency may issue a citation under Section 148 containing an order of correction that requires the violator to do both of the following:

(1) Cease the unlawful advertising.

(2) Notify the telephone company furnishing services to the violator to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(b) This action is stayed if the person to whom a citation is issued under subdivision (a) notifies the agency in writing that he or she intends to contest the citation. The agency shall afford an opportunity for a hearing, as specified in Section 125.9.

(c) If the person to whom a citation and order of correction is issued under subdivision (a) fails to comply with the order of correction after that order is final, the agency shall inform the Public Utilities Commission of the violation and the Public Utilities Commission shall require the telephone corporation furnishing services to that person to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(d) The good faith compliance by a telephone corporation with an order of the Public Utilities Commission to terminate service issued pursuant to this section shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought against the telephone corporation arising from the termination of service.

(e) Subdivision (a) shall apply to the following boards, bureaus, committees, commissions, or programs:

(1) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.

(2) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.

(3) The Veterinary Medical Board.

(4) The Hearing Aid Dispensers Advisory Committee.

(5) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.

(6) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(7) The Respiratory Care Board of California.

(8) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation.

(9) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

(10) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.

(11) The California Architects Board.

(12) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board.

(13) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(14) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.

(15) The Structural Pest Control Board within the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(16) The Acupuncture Board.

(17) The Board of Psychology.

(18) The California Board of Accountancy.

(19) The Naturopathic Medicine Committee.

(20) The Physical Therapy Board of California.

SEC. 6.4. Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

149. (a) If, upon investigation, an agency designated in subdivision (e) has probable cause to believe that a person is advertising in a telephone directory with respect to the offering or performance of services, without being properly licensed by or

registered with the agency to offer or perform those services, the agency may issue a citation under Section 148 containing an order of correction that requires the violator to do both of the following:

(1) Cease the unlawful advertising.

(2) Notify the telephone company furnishing services to the violator to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(b) This action is stayed if the person to whom a citation is issued under subdivision (a) notifies the agency in writing that he or she intends to contest the citation. The agency shall afford an opportunity for a hearing, as specified in Section 125.9.

(c) If the person to whom a citation and order of correction is issued under subdivision (a) fails to comply with the order of correction after that order is final, the agency shall inform the Public Utilities Commission of the violation and the Public Utilities Commission shall require the telephone corporation furnishing services to that person to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(d) The good faith compliance by a telephone corporation with an order of the Public Utilities Commission to terminate service issued pursuant to this section shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought against the telephone corporation arising from the termination of service.

(e) Subdivision (a) shall apply to the following boards, bureaus, committees, commissions, or programs:

(1) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.

(2) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.

(3) The Veterinary Medical Board.

(4) The Hearing Aid Dispensers Advisory Committee.

(5) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.

(6) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(7) The Respiratory Care Board of California.

(8) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation.

(9) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

(10) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.

(11) The California Architects Board.

(12) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board.

(13) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(14) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.

(15) The Structural Pest Control Board within the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(16) The Acupuncture Board.

(17) The Board of Psychology.

(18) The California Board of Accountancy.

(19) The Naturopathic Medicine Committee.

(20) The Physical Therapy Board of California.

(21) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education.

SEC. 6.6. Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

149. (a) If, upon investigation, an agency designated in subdivision (e) has probable cause to believe that a person is advertising in a telephone directory with respect to the offering or performance of services, without being properly licensed by or registered with the agency to offer or perform those services, the agency may issue a citation under Section 148 containing an order of correction that requires the violator to do both of the following:

(1) Cease the unlawful advertising.

(2) Notify the telephone company furnishing services to the violator to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(b) This action is stayed if the person to whom a citation is issued under subdivision (a) notifies the agency in writing that he or she intends to contest the citation. The agency shall afford an opportunity for a hearing, as specified in Section 125.9.

(c) If the person to whom a citation and order of correction is issued under subdivision (a) fails to comply with the order of correction after that order is final, the agency shall inform the Public Utilities Commission of the violation and the Public Utilities Commission shall require the telephone corporation furnishing services to that person to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(d) The good faith compliance by a telephone corporation with an order of the Public Utilities Commission to terminate service issued pursuant to this section shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought against the telephone corporation arising from the termination of service.

(e) Subdivision (a) shall apply to the following boards, bureaus, committees, commissions, or programs:

(1) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.

(2) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.

(3) The Veterinary Medical Board.

(4) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.

(5) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(6) The Respiratory Care Board of California.

(7) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation.

(8) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

(9) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.

(10) The California Architects Board.

(11) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board.

(12) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(13) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.

(14) The Structural Pest Control Board within the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(15) The Acupuncture Board.

(16) The Board of Psychology.

(17) The California Board of Accountancy.

(18) The Naturopathic Medicine Committee.

(19) The Physical Therapy Board of California.

SEC. 6.8. Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

149. (a) If, upon investigation, an agency designated in subdivision (e) has probable cause to believe that a person is advertising in a telephone directory with respect to the offering or performance of services, without being properly licensed by or registered with the agency to offer or perform those services, the agency may issue a citation under Section 148 containing an order of correction that requires the violator to do both of the following:

(1) Cease the unlawful advertising.

(2) Notify the telephone company furnishing services to the violator to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(b) This action is stayed if the person to whom a citation is issued under subdivision (a) notifies the agency in writing that he or she intends to contest the citation. The agency shall afford an opportunity for a hearing, as specified in Section 125.9.

(c) If the person to whom a citation and order of correction is issued under subdivision (a) fails to comply with the order of correction after that order is final, the agency shall inform the Public Utilities Commission of the violation and the Public Utilities Commission shall require the telephone corporation furnishing services to that person to disconnect the telephone service furnished to any telephone number contained in the unlawful advertising.

(d) The good faith compliance by a telephone corporation with an order of the Public Utilities Commission to terminate service issued pursuant to this section shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action brought against the telephone corporation arising from the termination of service.

(e) Subdivision (a) shall apply to the following boards, bureaus, committees, commissions, or programs:

(1) The Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology.

(2) The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau.

(3) The Veterinary Medical Board.

(4) The Landscape Architects Technical Committee.

(5) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.

(6) The Respiratory Care Board of California.

(7) The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation.

(8) The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

(9) The Bureau of Automotive Repair.

(10) The California Architects Board.

(11) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board.

(12) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

(13) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.

(14) The Structural Pest Control Board within the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(15) The Acupuncture Board.

(16) The Board of Psychology.

(17) The California Board of Accountancy.

(18) The Naturopathic Medicine Committee.

(19) The Physical Therapy Board of California.

(20) The Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education.

SEC. 7. 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, and the California Board of Occupational Therapy.

SEC. 8. Section 733 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

733. (a) No licentiate shall obstruct a patient in obtaining a prescription drug or device that has been legally prescribed or ordered for that patient. A violation of this section constitutes unprofessional conduct by the licentiate and shall subject the licentiate to disciplinary or administrative action by his or her licensing agency.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a licentiate shall dispense drugs and devices, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 4024, pursuant to a lawful order or prescription unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(1) Based solely on the licentiate's professional training and judgment, dispensing pursuant to the order or the prescription is contrary to law, or the licentiate determines that the prescribed drug or device would cause a harmful drug interaction or would otherwise adversely affect the patient's medical condition.

(2) The prescription drug or device is not in stock. If an order, other than an order described in Section 4019, or prescription cannot be dispensed because the drug or device is not in stock, the licentiate shall take one of the following actions:

(A) Immediately notify the patient and arrange for the drug or device to be delivered to the site or directly to the patient in a timely manner.

(B) Promptly transfer the prescription to another pharmacy known to stock the prescription drug or device that is near enough to the site from which the prescription or order is transferred, to ensure the patient has timely access to the drug or device.

(C) Return the prescription to the patient and refer the patient. The licentiate shall make a reasonable effort to refer the patient to a pharmacy that stocks the prescription drug or device that is near enough to the referring site to ensure that the patient has timely access to the drug or device.

(3) The licentiate refuses on ethical, moral, or religious grounds to dispense a drug or device pursuant to an order or prescription. A licentiate may decline to dispense a prescription drug or device on this basis only if the licentiate has previously notified his or her employer, in writing, of the drug or class of drugs to which he or she objects, and the licentiate's employer can, without creating undue hardship, provide a reasonable accommodation of the licentiate's objection. The licentiate's employer shall establish protocols that ensure that the patient has timely access to the prescribed drug or device despite the licentiate's refusal to dispense the prescription or order. For purposes of this section, "reasonable accommodation" and "undue hardship" shall have the same meaning as applied to those terms pursuant to subdivision (*l*) of Section 12940 of the Government Code.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "prescription drug or device" has the same meaning as the definition in Section 4022.

(d) The provisions of this section shall apply to the drug therapy described in Section 4052.3.

(e) This section imposes no duty on a licentiate to dispense a drug or device pursuant to a prescription or order without payment for the drug or device, including payment directly by the patient or through a third-party payer accepted by the licentiate or payment of any required copayment by the patient.

(f) The notice to consumers required by Section 4122 shall include a statement that describes patients' rights relative to the requirements of this section.

SEC. 9. Section 800 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

800. (a) The Medical Board of California, the Board of Psychology, the Dental Board 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, 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 Board, the California Board of Occupational Therapy, and the Acupuncture 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.

(b) 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.

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.

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) 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.

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.

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.

These disclosures shall effect no change in the confidential status of these records.

SEC. 9.5. Section 800 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

800. (a) The Medical Board of California, the Board of Psychology, the Dental Board 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, 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 Board, the California Board of Occupational Therapy, and the Acupuncture 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 licentiate pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 805. If a court finds, in a final judgment, that the peer review resulting in the 805 report was conducted in bad faith and the licensee who is the subject of the report notifies the board of that finding, the board shall include that finding in the central file. For purposes of this paragraph, "peer review" has the same meaning as defined in Section 805.

(5) Information reported pursuant to Section 805.01, including any explanatory or exculpatory information submitted by the licensee pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 805.01.

(b) 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.

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.

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) 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.

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.

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.

These disclosures shall effect no change in the confidential status of these records.

SEC. 10. Section 801 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

801. (a) Except as provided in Section 801.01 and subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) of this section, every insurer providing professional liability insurance to a person who holds a license, certificate, or similar authority from or under any agency mentioned in subdivision (a) of Section 800 shall send a complete report to that agency as to any settlement or arbitration award over three thousand dollars ($3,000) of a claim or action for damages for death or personal injury caused by that person's negligence, error, or omission in practice, or by his or her rendering of unauthorized professional services. The report shall be sent within 30 days after the written settlement agreement has been reduced to writing and signed by all parties thereto or within 30 days after service of the arbitration award on the parties.

(b) Every insurer providing professional liability insurance to a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 4980) or Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 4990) shall send a complete report to the Board of Behavioral Sciences as to any settlement or arbitration award over ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of a claim or action for damages for death or personal injury caused by that person's negligence, error, or omission in practice, or by his or her rendering of unauthorized professional services. The report shall be sent within 30 days after the written settlement agreement has been reduced to writing and signed by all parties thereto or within 30 days after service of the arbitration award on the parties.

(c) Every insurer providing professional liability insurance to a dentist licensed pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1600) shall send a complete report to the Dental Board of California as to any settlement or arbitration award over ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of a claim or action for damages for death or personal injury caused by that person's negligence, error, or omission in practice, or rendering of unauthorized professional services. The report shall be sent within 30 days after the written settlement agreement has been reduced to writing and signed by all parties thereto or within 30 days after service of the arbitration award on the parties.

(d) Every insurer providing liability insurance to a veterinarian licensed pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 4800) shall send a complete report to the Veterinary Medical Board of any settlement or arbitration award over ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of a claim or action for damages for death or injury caused by that person's negligence, error, or omission in practice, or rendering of unauthorized professional service. The report shall be sent within 30 days after the written settlement agreement has been reduced to writing and signed by all parties thereto or within 30 days after service of the arbitration award on the parties.

(e) The insurer shall notify the claimant, or if the claimant is represented by counsel, the insurer shall notify the claimant's attorney, that the report required by subdivision (a), (b), or (c) has been sent to the agency. If the attorney has not received this notice within 45 days after the settlement was reduced to writing and signed by all of the parties, the arbitration award was served on the parties, or the date of entry of the civil judgment, the attorney shall make the report to the agency.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no insurer shall enter into a settlement without the written consent of the insured, except that this prohibition shall not void any settlement entered into without that written consent. The requirement of written consent shall only be waived by both the insured and the insurer. This section shall only apply to a settlement on a policy of insurance executed or renewed on or after January 1, 1971.

SEC. 11. Section 803 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

803. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), within 10 days after a judgment by a court of this state that a person who holds a license, certificate, or other similar authority from the Board of Behavioral Sciences or from an agency mentioned in subdivision (a) of Section 800 (except a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1200)) has committed a crime, or is liable for any death or personal injury resulting in a judgment for an amount in excess of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) caused by his or her negligence, error or omission in practice, or his or her rendering unauthorized professional services, the clerk of the court that rendered the judgment shall report that fact to the agency that issued the license, certificate, or other similar authority.

(b) For purposes of a physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician and surgeon, or doctor of podiatric medicine, who is liable for any death or personal injury resulting in a judgment of any amount caused by his or her negligence, error or omission in practice, or his or her rendering unauthorized professional services, the clerk of the court that rendered the judgment shall report that fact to the agency that issued the license.

SEC. 11.5. Section 1907 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

1907. The following functions may be performed by a registered dental hygienist, in addition to those authorized pursuant to Sections 1908 to 1914, inclusive:

(a) All functions that may be performed by a registered dental assistant.

(b) All persons holding a license as a registered dental hygienist, registered dental hygienist in alternative practice, or registered dental hygienist in extended functions as of December 31, 2005, are authorized to perform the duties of a registered dental assistant specified in this chapter. All persons issued a license as a registered dental hygienist, registered dental hygienist in alternative practice, or registered dental hygienist in extended functions on or after January 1, 2006, shall qualify for and receive a registered dental assistant license prior to performance of the duties of a registered dental assistant specified in this chapter.

SEC. 12. 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, 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.

SEC. 13. Section 2096 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2096. 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 satisfactorily completed at least one year of postgraduate training, which includes at least four months of general medicine, 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).

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.

SEC. 14. Section 2102 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2102. Any 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 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) Pass 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.

Nothing in this section prohibits the board from disapproving any 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).

SEC. 15. 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.

SEC. 16. 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.

SEC. 17. 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 permitholder's birth month during the second year of a two-year term, 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. 18. Section 2169 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2169. A person who holds a special faculty permit shall meet the continuing medical education requirements set forth in Article 10 (commencing with Section 2190).

SEC. 19. Section 2172 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 20. Section 2173 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 21. Section 2174 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 22. Section 2175 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2175. State examination records shall be kept on file by the board until June 1, 2070. Examinees shall be known and designated by number only, and the name attached to the number shall be kept secret until the examinee is sent notification of the results of the examinations.

SEC. 23. 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; or, 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. 24. Section 2307 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2307. (a) A person whose certificate has been surrendered while under investigation or while charges are pending or whose certificate has been revoked or suspended or placed on probation, may petition the board for reinstatement or modification of penalty, including modification or termination of probation.

(b) The person may file the petition after a period of not less than the following minimum periods have elapsed from the effective date of the surrender of the certificate or the decision ordering that disciplinary action:

(1) At least three years for reinstatement of a license surrendered or revoked for unprofessional conduct, except that the board may, for good cause shown, specify in a revocation order that a petition for reinstatement may be filed after two years.

(2) At least two years for early termination of probation of three years or more.

(3) At least one year for modification of a condition, or reinstatement of a license surrendered or revoked for mental or physical illness, or termination of probation of less than three years.

(c) The petition shall state any facts as may be required by the board. The petition shall be accompanied by at least two verified recommendations from physicians and surgeons licensed in any state who have personal knowledge of the activities of the petitioner since the disciplinary penalty was imposed.

(d) The petition may be heard by a panel of the board. 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 or the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, as applicable, which shall be acted upon in accordance with Section 2335.

(e) The panel of the board or the administrative law judge hearing the petition may consider all activities of the petitioner since the disciplinary action was taken, the offense for which the petitioner was disciplined, the petitioner's activities during the time the certificate was in good standing, and the petitioner's rehabilitative efforts, general reputation for truth, and professional ability. The hearing may be continued from time to time as the administrative law judge designated in Section 11371 of the Government Code finds necessary.

(f) The administrative law judge designated in Section 11371 of the Government Code reinstating a certificate or modifying a penalty may recommend the imposition of any terms and conditions deemed necessary.

(g) No petition shall be considered while the petitioner is under sentence for any criminal offense, including any period during which the petitioner is on court-imposed probation or parole. No petition shall be considered while there is an accusation or petition to revoke probation pending against the person. The board may deny without a hearing or argument any petition filed pursuant to this section within a period of two years from the effective date of the prior decision following a hearing under this section.

(h) This section is applicable to and may be carried out with regard to licensees of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine. In lieu of two verified recommendations from physicians and surgeons, the petition shall be accompanied by at least two verified recommendations from doctors of podiatric medicine licensed in any state who have personal knowledge of the activities of the petitioner since the date the disciplinary penalty was imposed.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to alter Sections 822 and 823.

SEC. 25. Section 2335 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2335. (a) All proposed decisions and interim orders of the Medical Quality Hearing Panel designated in Section 11371 of the Government Code shall be transmitted to the executive director of the board, or the executive director of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine as to the licensees of that board, within 48 hours of filing.

(b) All interim orders shall be final when filed.

(c) A proposed decision shall be acted upon by the board or by any panel appointed pursuant to Section 2008 or by the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, as the case may be, in accordance with Section 11517 of the Government Code, except that all of the following shall apply to proceedings against licensees under this chapter:

(1) When considering a proposed decision, the board or panel and the California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall give great weight to the findings of fact of the administrative law judge, except to the extent those findings of fact are controverted by new evidence.

(2) The board's staff or the staff of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall poll the members of the board or panel or of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine by written mail ballot concerning the proposed decision. The mail ballot shall be sent within 10 calendar days of receipt of the proposed decision, and shall poll each member on whether the member votes to approve the decision, to approve the decision with an altered

penalty, to refer the case back to the administrative law judge for the taking of additional evidence, to defer final decision pending discussion of the case by the panel or board as a whole, or to nonadopt the decision. No party to the proceeding, including employees of the agency that filed the accusation, and no person who has a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the proceeding or who presided at a previous stage of the decision, may communicate directly or indirectly, upon the merits of a contested matter while the proceeding is pending, with any member of the panel or board, without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication. The votes of a majority of the board or of the panel, and a majority of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, are required to approve the decision with an altered penalty, to refer the case back to the administrative law judge for the taking of further evidence, or to nonadopt the decision. The votes of two members of the panel or board are required to defer final decision pending discussion of the case by the panel or board as a whole. If there is a vote by the specified number to defer final decision pending discussion of the case by the panel or board as a whole, provision shall be made for that discussion before the 100-day period specified in paragraph (3) expires, but in no event shall that 100-day period be extended.

(3) If a majority of the board or of the panel, or a majority of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine vote to do so, the board or the panel or the California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall issue an order of nonadoption of a proposed decision within 100 calendar days of the date it is received by the board. If the board or the panel or the California Board of Podiatric Medicine does not refer the case back to the administrative law judge for the taking of additional evidence or issue an order of nonadoption within 100 calendar days, the decision shall be final and subject to review under Section 2337. Members of the board or of any panel or of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine who review a proposed decision or other matter and vote by mail as provided in paragraph (2) shall return their votes by mail to the board within 30 days from receipt of the proposed decision or other matter.

(4) The board or the panel or the California Board of Podiatric Medicine shall afford the parties the opportunity to present oral argument before deciding a case after nonadoption of the administrative law judge's decision.

(5) A vote of a majority of the board or of a panel, or a majority of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, are required to increase the penalty from that contained in the proposed administrative law judge's decision. No member of the board or panel or of the California Board of Podiatric Medicine may vote to increase the penalty except after reading the entire record and personally hearing any additional oral argument and evidence presented to the panel or board.

SEC. 26. Section 2486 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2486. The Medical Board of California shall issue, upon the recommendation of the board, 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. 27. Section 2488 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2488. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Medical Board of California shall issue, upon the recommendation of the board, 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. 28. Section 2570.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.5. (a) A limited permit may be granted to any person who has completed the education and experience requirements of this chapter.

(b) A person who meets the qualifications to be admitted to the examination for licensure or certification under this chapter and is waiting to take the examination or awaiting the announcement of the results of the examination, according to the application requirements for a limited permit, may practice as an occupational therapist or as an occupational therapy assistant under the direction and appropriate supervision of an occupational therapist duly licensed under this chapter. If that person fails to pass the examination during the initial eligibility period, all privileges under this section shall automatically cease upon due notice to the applicant of that failure and may not be renewed.

(c) A limited permit shall be subject to other requirements set forth in rules adopted by the board.

SEC. 28.5. Section 2570.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.5. (a) A limited permit may be granted to any person who has completed the education and experience requirements of this chapter.

(b) A person who meets the qualifications to be admitted to the examination for licensure under this chapter and is waiting to take the examination or awaiting the announcement of the results of the examination, according to the application requirements for a limited permit, may practice as an occupational therapist or as an occupational therapy assistant under the direction and appropriate supervision of an occupational therapist duly licensed under this chapter. If that person fails to pass the examination during the initial eligibility period, all privileges under this section shall automatically cease upon due notice to the applicant of that failure and may not be renewed.

(c) A limited permit shall be subject to other requirements set forth in rules adopted by the board.

SEC. 29. Section 2570.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.6. An applicant applying for a license as an occupational therapist or certification as an occupational therapy assistant shall file with the board a written application provided by the board, showing to the satisfaction of the board that he or she meets all of the following requirements:

(a) That the applicant is in good standing and has not committed acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of a license under Section 480.

(b) (1) That the applicant has successfully completed the academic requirements of an educational program for occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants that is approved by the board and accredited by the American Occupational Therapy Association's Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE), or accredited or approved by the American Occupational Therapy Association's (AOTA) predecessor organization, or approved by AOTA's Career Mobility Program.

(2) The curriculum of an educational program for occupational therapists shall contain the content required by the ACOTE accreditation standards, or as approved by AOTA's predecessor organization, or as approved by AOTA's Career Mobility Program, including all of the following subjects:

(A) Biological, behavioral, and health sciences.

(B) Structure and function of the human body, including anatomy, kinesiology, physiology, and the neurosciences.

(C) Human development throughout the lifespan.

(D) Human behavior in the context of sociocultural systems.

(E) Etiology, clinical course, management, and prognosis of disease processes and traumatic injuries, and the effects of those conditions on human functioning.

(F) Occupational therapy theory, practice, and processes.

(3) The curriculum of an educational program for occupational therapy assistants shall contain the content required by the ACOTE accreditation standards, or as approved or accredited by AOTA's predecessor organization, including all of the following subjects:

(A) Biological, behavioral, and health sciences.

(B) Structure and function of the normal human body.

(C) Human development.

(D) Conditions commonly referred to occupational therapists.

(E) Occupational therapy principles and skills.

(c) (1) For an applicant who is a graduate of an occupational therapy or occupational therapy assistant educational program who is unable to provide evidence of having met the requirements of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (b), he or she may demonstrate passage of the examination administered by the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy, the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board, or the American Occupational Therapy Association, as evidence of having successfully satisfied the requirements of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (b).

(2) For an applicant who completed AOTA's Career Mobility Program, he or she shall demonstrate participation in the program and passage of the examination administered by the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy, the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board, or the American Occupational Therapy Association, as evidence of having successfully satisfied the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b).

(d) That the applicant has successfully completed a period of supervised fieldwork experience approved by the board and arranged by a recognized educational institution where he or she met the academic requirements of subdivision (b) or (c) or arranged by a nationally recognized professional association. The fieldwork requirements for applicants applying for licensure as an occupational therapist or certification as an occupational therapy assistant shall be consistent with the requirements of the ACOTE accreditation standards, or AOTA's predecessor organization, or AOTA's Career Mobility Program, that were in effect when the applicant completed his or her educational program.

(e) That the applicant has passed an examination as provided in Section 2570.7.

(f) That the applicant, at the time of application, is a person over 18 years of age, is not addicted to alcohol or any controlled substance, and has not committed acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of licensure or certification under Section 480.

SEC. 29.5. Section 2570.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.6. An applicant applying for a license as an occupational therapist as an occupational therapy assistant shall file with the board a written application provided by the board, showing to the satisfaction of the board that he or she meets all of the following requirements:

(a) That the applicant is in good standing and has not committed acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of a license under Section 480.

(b) (1) That the applicant has successfully completed the academic requirements of an educational program for occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants that is approved by the board and accredited by the American Occupational Therapy Association's Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education (ACOTE), or accredited or approved by the American Occupational Therapy Association's (AOTA) predecessor organization, or approved by AOTA's Career Mobility Program.

(2) The curriculum of an educational program for occupational therapists shall contain the content required by the ACOTE accreditation standards, or as approved by AOTA's predecessor organization, or as approved by AOTA's Career Mobility Program, including all of the following subjects:

(A) Biological, behavioral, and health sciences.

(B) Structure and function of the human body, including anatomy, kinesiology, physiology, and the neurosciences.

(C) Human development throughout the lifespan.

(D) Human behavior in the context of sociocultural systems.

(E) Etiology, clinical course, management, and prognosis of disease processes and traumatic injuries, and the effects of those conditions on human functioning.

(F) Occupational therapy theory, practice, and processes.

(3) The curriculum of an educational program for occupational therapy assistants shall contain the content required by the ACOTE accreditation standards, or as approved or accredited by AOTA's predecessor organization, including all of the following subjects:

(A) Biological, behavioral, and health sciences.

(B) Structure and function of the normal human body.

(C) Human development.

(D) Conditions commonly referred to occupational therapists.

(E) Occupational therapy principles and skills.

(c) (1) For an applicant who is a graduate of an occupational therapy or occupational therapy assistant educational program who is unable to provide evidence of having met the requirements of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (b), he or she may demonstrate passage of the examination administered by the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy, the American

Occupational Therapy Certification Board, or the American Occupational Therapy Association, as evidence of having successfully satisfied the requirements of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (b).

(2) For an applicant who completed AOTA's Career Mobility Program, he or she shall demonstrate participation in the program and passage of the examination administered by the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy, the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board, or the American Occupational Therapy Association, as evidence of having successfully satisfied the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b).

(d) That the applicant has successfully completed a period of supervised fieldwork experience approved by the board and arranged by a recognized educational institution where he or she met the academic requirements of subdivision (b) or (c) or arranged by a nationally recognized professional association. The fieldwork requirements for applicants applying for licensure as an occupational therapist or certification as an occupational therapy assistant shall be consistent with the requirements of the ACOTE accreditation standards, or AOTA's predecessor organization, or AOTA's Career Mobility Program, that were in effect when the applicant completed his or her educational program.

(e) That the applicant has passed an examination as provided in Section 2570.7.

(f) That the applicant, at the time of application, is a person over 18 years of age, is not addicted to alcohol or any controlled substance, and has not committed acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of licensure under Section 480.

SEC. 30. Section 2570.7 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.7. (a) An applicant who has satisfied the requirements of Section 2570.6 may apply for examination for licensure or certification in a manner prescribed by the board. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, an applicant who fails an examination may apply for reexamination.

(b) Each applicant for licensure or certification shall successfully complete the entry level certification examination for occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants approved by the board, such as the examination administered by the National Board for

Certification in Occupational Therapy, the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board, or the American Occupational Therapy Association. The examination shall be appropriately validated. Each applicant shall be examined by written examination to test his or her knowledge of the basic and clinical sciences relating to occupational therapy, occupational therapy techniques and methods, and any other subjects that the board may require to determine the applicant's fitness to practice under this chapter.

(c) Applicants for licensure or certification shall be examined at a time and place and under that supervision as the board may require.

SEC. 30.5. Section 2570.7 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.7. (a) An applicant who has satisfied the requirements of Section 2570.6 may apply for examination for licensure in a manner prescribed by the board. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, an applicant who fails an examination may apply for reexamination.

(b) Each applicant for licensure shall successfully complete the entry level certification examination for occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants, such as the examination administered by the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy, the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board, or the American Occupational Therapy Association. The examination shall be appropriately validated. Each applicant shall be examined by written examination to test his or her knowledge of the basic and clinical sciences relating to occupational therapy, occupational therapy techniques and methods, and any other subjects that the board may require to determine the applicant's fitness to practice under this chapter.

(c) Applicants for licensure shall be examined at a time and place and under that supervision as the board may require.

SEC. 31. Section 2570.185 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.185. (a) An occupational therapist shall document his or her evaluation, goals, treatment plan, and summary of treatment in the patient record.

(b) An occupational therapy assistant shall document the services provided in the patient record.

(c) Occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants shall document and sign the patient record legibly.

(d) Patient records shall be maintained for a period of no less than seven years following the discharge of the patient, except that the records of unemancipated minors shall be maintained at least one year after the minor has reached the age of 18 years, and not in any case less than seven years.

SEC. 32. Section 2570.36 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2570.36. If a licensee has knowledge that an applicant or licensee may be in violation of, or has violated, any of the statutes or regulations administered by the board, the licensee shall report this information to the board in writing and shall cooperate with the board in providing information or assistance as may be required.

SEC. 33. Section 2760.1 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2760.1. (a) A registered nurse whose license has been revoked or suspended or who has been placed on probation may petition the board for reinstatement or modification of penalty, including reduction or termination of probation, after a period not less than the following minimum periods has elapsed from the effective date of the decision ordering that disciplinary action, or if the order of the board or any portion of it is stayed by the board itself or by the superior court, from the date the disciplinary action is actually implemented in its entirety, or for a registered nurse whose initial license application is subject to a disciplinary decision, from the date the initial license was issued:

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, at least three years for reinstatement of a license that was revoked, except that the board may, in its sole discretion, specify in its order a lesser period of time provided that the period shall be not less than one year.

(2) At least two years for early termination of a probation period of three years or more.

(3) At least one year for modification of a condition, or reinstatement of a license revoked for mental or physical illness, or termination of probation of less than three years.

(b) The board shall give notice to the Attorney General of the filing of the petition. The petitioner and the Attorney General shall be given timely notice by letter of the time and place of the hearing on the petition, and an opportunity to present both oral and documentary evidence and argument to the board. The petitioner shall at all times have the burden of proof to establish by clear and convincing evidence that he or she is entitled to the relief sought in the petition.

(c) The hearing may be continued from time to time as the board deems appropriate.

(d) The board itself shall hear the petition and the administrative law judge shall prepare a written decision setting forth the reasons supporting the decision.

(e) The board may grant or deny the petition, or may impose any terms and conditions that it reasonably deems appropriate as a condition of reinstatement or reduction of penalty.

(f) The petitioner shall provide a current set of fingerprints accompanied by the necessary fingerprinting fee.

(g) No petition shall be considered while the petitioner is under sentence for any criminal offense, including any period during which the petitioner is on court-imposed probation or parole, or subject to an order of registration pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code. No petition shall be considered while there is an accusation or petition to revoke probation pending against the petitioner.

(h) Except in those cases where the petitioner has been disciplined pursuant to Section 822, the board may in its discretion deny without hearing or argument any petition that is filed pursuant to this section within a period of two years from the effective date of a prior decision following a hearing under this section.

SEC. 34. Section 2835.7 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

2835.7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in addition to any other practices that meet the general criteria set forth in statute or regulation for inclusion in standardized procedures developed through collaboration among administrators and health professionals, including physicians and surgeons and nurses, pursuant to Section 2725, standardized procedures may be implemented that authorize a nurse practitioner to do any of the following:

(1) Order durable medical equipment, subject to any limitations set forth in the standardized procedures. Notwithstanding that

authority, nothing in this paragraph shall operate to limit the ability of a third-party payer to require prior approval.

(2) After performance of a physical examination by the nurse practitioner and collaboration with a physician and surgeon, certify disability pursuant to Section 2708 of the Unemployment Insurance Code.

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

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the validity of any standardized procedures in effect prior to the enactment of this section or those adopted subsequent to enactment.

SEC. 35. Section 3503 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3503. No person other than one who has been licensed to practice as a physician assistant shall practice as a physician assistant or in a similar capacity to a physician and surgeon or podiatrist or hold himself or herself out as a "physician assistant," or shall use any other term indicating or implying that he or she is a physician assistant.

SEC. 36. Section 3517 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3517. The committee shall require a written examination of physician assistants in the manner and under the rules and regulations as it shall prescribe, but the examination shall be conducted in that manner as to ensure that the identity of each applicant taking the examination will be unknown to all of the examiners until all examination papers have been graded. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, or by regulation, no physician assistant applicant shall receive approval under this chapter without first successfully passing an examination given under the direction of the committee.

Examinations for licensure as a physician assistant may be required by the committee under a uniform examination system, and for that purpose the committee may make those arrangements with organizations furnishing examination material as may, in its discretion, be desirable. The committee shall, however, establish a passing score for each examination. The licensure examination for physician assistants shall be held by the committee at least once a year with such additional examinations as the committee deems necessary. The time and place of examination shall be fixed by the committee.

SEC. 37. Section 3518 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3518. The committee shall keep current, two separate registers, one for approved supervising physicians and one for licensed physician's assistants, by specialty if applicable. These registers shall show the name of each licensee, his or her last known address of record, and the date of his or her licensure or approval. Any interested person is entitled to obtain a copy of the register in accordance with the Information Practices Act of 1977 (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1798) of Title 1.8 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code) upon application to the committee together with a sum as may be fixed by the committee, which amount shall not exceed the cost of this list so furnished.

SEC. 38. 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 bureau 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.

(b) The continuing education requirements of this section may be met through continuing education courses approved by the bureau, 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.

SEC. 38.5. 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.

(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.

SEC. 39. Section 3636 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3636. (a) Upon a written request, the bureau may grant inactive status to a naturopathic doctor who is in good standing and who meets the requirements of Section 462.

(b) A person whose license is in inactive status may not engage in any activity for which a license is required under this chapter.

(c) A person whose license is in inactive status shall be exempt from continuing education requirements while his or her license is in that status.

(d) To restore a license to active status, a person whose license is in inactive status must fulfill continuing education requirements for the two-year period prior to reactivation, and be current with all licensing fees as determined by the bureau.

SEC. 39.5. Section 3636 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3636. (a) Upon a written request, the committee may grant inactive status to a naturopathic doctor who is in good standing and who meets the requirements of Section 462.

(b) A person whose license is in inactive status may not engage in any activity for which a license is required under this chapter.

(c) A person whose license is in inactive status shall be exempt from continuing education requirements while his or her license is in that status.

(d) To restore a license to active status, a person whose license is in inactive status must fulfill continuing education requirements for the two-year period prior to reactivation, and be current with all licensing fees as determined by the committee.

SEC. 40. Section 3753.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3753.5. (a) In any order issued in resolution of a disciplinary proceeding before the board, the board or the administrative law judge may direct any practitioner or applicant found to have committed a violation or violations of law or any term and condition of board probation to pay to the board a sum not to exceed the costs of the investigation and prosecution of the case. A certified copy of the actual costs, or a good faith estimate of costs where actual costs are not available, signed by the official custodian of the record or his or her designated representative shall be prima facie evidence of the actual costs of the investigation and prosecution of the case.

(b) The costs shall be assessed by the administrative law judge and shall not be increased by the board; however, the costs may be imposed or increased by the board if it does not adopt the proposed decision of the case.

Where an order for recovery of costs is made and timely payment is not made as directed in the board's decision the board may enforce the order for repayment in any appropriate court. This right of enforcement shall be in addition to any other rights the board may have as to any practitioner directed to pay costs.

(c) In any action for recovery of costs, proof of the board's decision shall be conclusive proof of the validity of the order of payment and the terms for payment.

(d) (1) The board shall not renew or reinstate the license of any licensee who has failed to pay all of the costs ordered under this section.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the board may, in its discretion, conditionally renew, for a maximum of one year, the license of any licensee who demonstrates financial hardship, through documentation satisfactory to the board, and who enters into a formal agreement with the board to reimburse the board within that one-year period for those unpaid costs.

SEC. 41. Section 4022.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4022.5. (a) "Designated representative" means an individual to whom a license has been granted pursuant to Section 4053. A pharmacist fulfilling the duties of Section 4053 shall not be required to obtain a license as a designated representative.

(b) "Designated representative-in-charge" means a designated representative or a pharmacist proposed by a wholesaler or veterinary food-animal drug retailer and approved by the board as the supervisor or manager responsible for ensuring the wholesaler's or veterinary food-animal drug retailer's compliance with all state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to practice in the applicable license category.

SEC. 42. Section 4027 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4027. (a) As used in this chapter, the terms "skilled nursing facility," "intermediate care facility," and other references to health facilities shall be construed with respect to the definitions contained in Article 1 (commencing with Section 1250) of Chapter 2 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) As used in Section 4052.1, "licensed health care facility" means a facility licensed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 1250) of Chapter 2 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code or a facility, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, operated by a health care service plan licensed pursuant to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) As used in Section 4052.2, "health care facility" means a facility, other than a facility licensed under Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200) of the Health and Safety Code, that is owned or operated by a health care service plan licensed pursuant to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of the Health and Safety Code, or by an organization under common ownership or control of the health care service plan; "licensed home health agency" means a private or public organization licensed by the State Department of Public Health pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 1725) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code, as further defined in Section 1727 of the Health and Safety Code; and "licensed clinic" means a clinic licensed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 1200) of Chapter 1 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(d) "Licensed health care facility" or "facility," as used in Section 4065, means a health facility licensed pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 1250) of Chapter 2 of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code or a facility that is owned or operated by a health care service plan licensed pursuant to Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code or by an organization under common ownership or control with the health care service plan.

SEC. 43. Section 4036.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

4036.5. "Pharmacist-in-charge" means a pharmacist proposed by a pharmacy and approved by the board as the supervisor or manager responsible for ensuring the pharmacy's compliance with all state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to the practice of pharmacy.

SEC. 44. Section 4040 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4040. (a) "Prescription" means an oral, written, or electronic transmission order that is both of the following:

(1) Given individually for the person or persons for whom ordered that includes all of the following:

(A) The name or names and address of the patient or patients.

(B) The name and quantity of the drug or device prescribed and the directions for use.

(C) The date of issue.

(D) Either rubber stamped, typed, or printed by hand or typeset, the name, address, and telephone number of the prescriber, his or her license classification, and his or her federal registry number, if a controlled substance is prescribed.

(E) A legible, clear notice of the condition for which the drug is being prescribed, if requested by the patient or patients.

(F) If in writing, signed by the prescriber issuing the order, or the certified nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or naturopathic doctor who issues a drug order pursuant to Section 2746.51, 2836.1, 3502.1, or 3640.5, respectively, or the pharmacist who issues a drug order pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2.

(2) Issued by a physician, dentist, optometrist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.7 or, if a drug order is issued pursuant to Section 2746.51, 2836.1, 3502.1, or 3460.5, by a certified nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or naturopathic doctor licensed in this state, or pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2 by a pharmacist licensed in this state.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a written order of the prescriber for a dangerous drug, except for any Schedule II controlled substance, that contains at least the name and signature of the prescriber, the name and address of the patient in a manner consistent with paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 11164 of the Health and Safety Code, the name and quantity of the drug prescribed, directions for use, and the date of issue may be treated as a prescription by the dispensing pharmacist as long as any additional information required by subdivision (a) is readily retrievable in the pharmacy. In the event of a conflict between this subdivision and Section 11164 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 11164 of the Health and Safety Code shall prevail.

(c) "Electronic transmission prescription" includes both image and data prescriptions. "Electronic image transmission prescription" means any prescription order for which a facsimile of the order is received by a pharmacy from a licensed prescriber. "Electronic data transmission prescription" means any prescription order, other than an electronic image transmission prescription, that is electronically transmitted from a licensed prescriber to a pharmacy.

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

(e) Nothing in the amendments made to this section (formerly Section 4036) at the 1969 Regular Session of the Legislature shall be construed as expanding or limiting the right that a chiropractor, while acting within the scope of his or her license, may have to prescribe a device.

SEC. 44.5. Section 4040 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4040. (a) "Prescription" means an oral, written, or electronic transmission order that is both of the following:

(1) Given individually for the person or persons for whom ordered that includes all of the following:

(A) The name or names and address of the patient or patients.

(B) The name and quantity of the drug or device prescribed and the directions for use.

(C) The date of issue.

(D) Either rubber stamped, typed, or printed by hand or typeset, the name, address, and telephone number of the prescriber, his or her license classification, and his or her federal registry number, if a controlled substance is prescribed.

(E) A legible, clear notice of the condition or purpose for which the drug is being prescribed, if requested by the patient or patients.

(F) If in writing, signed by the prescriber issuing the order, or the certified nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or naturopathic doctor who issues a drug order pursuant to Section 2746.51, 2836.1, 3502.1, or 3640.5, respectively, or the pharmacist who issues a drug order pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2.

(2) Issued by a physician, dentist, optometrist, podiatrist, veterinarian, or naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.7 or, if a drug order is issued pursuant to Section 2746.51, 2836.1, 3502.1, or 3460.5, by a certified nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, or naturopathic doctor licensed in this state, or pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2 by a pharmacist licensed in this state.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a written order of the prescriber for a dangerous drug, except for any Schedule II controlled substance, that contains at least the name and signature of the prescriber, the name and address of the patient in a manner consistent with paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 11164 of the Health and Safety Code, the name and quantity of the drug prescribed, directions for use, and the date of issue may be treated as a prescription by the dispensing pharmacist as long as any additional information required by subdivision (a) is readily retrievable in the pharmacy. In the event of a conflict between this subdivision and Section 11164 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 11164 of the Health and Safety Code shall prevail.

(c) "Electronic transmission prescription" includes both image and data prescriptions. "Electronic image transmission prescription" means any prescription order for which a facsimile of the order is received by a pharmacy from a licensed prescriber. "Electronic data transmission prescription" means any prescription order, other than an electronic image transmission prescription, that is electronically transmitted from a licensed prescriber to a pharmacy.

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

(e) Nothing in the amendments made to this section (formerly Section 4036) at the 1969 Regular Session of the Legislature shall be construed as expanding or limiting the right that a chiropractor, while acting within the scope of his or her license, may have to prescribe a device.

SEC. 45. Section 4051 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4051. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture, compound, furnish, sell, or dispense any dangerous drug or dangerous device, or to dispense or compound any prescription pursuant to Section 4040 of a prescriber unless he or she is a pharmacist under this chapter.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a pharmacist may authorize the initiation of a prescription, pursuant to Section 4052.1, 4052.2, or 4052.3, and otherwise provide clinical advice or information or patient consultation if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The clinical advice or information or patient consultation is provided to a health care professional or to a patient.

(2) The pharmacist has access to prescription, patient profile, or other relevant medical information for purposes of patient and clinical consultation and advice.

(3) Access to the information described in paragraph (2) is secure from unauthorized access and use.

SEC. 46. Section 4059.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4059.5. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, dangerous drugs or dangerous devices may only be ordered by an entity licensed by the board and shall be delivered to the licensed premises and signed for and received by a pharmacist. Where a licensee is permitted to operate through a designated representative, the designated representative shall sign for and receive the delivery.

(b) A dangerous drug or dangerous device transferred, sold, or delivered to a person within this state shall be transferred, sold, or delivered only to an entity licensed by the board, to a manufacturer, or to an ultimate user or the ultimate user's agent.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), deliveries to a hospital pharmacy may be made to a central receiving location within the hospital. However, the dangerous drugs or dangerous devices shall be delivered to the licensed pharmacy premises within one working day following receipt by the hospital, and the pharmacist on duty at that time shall immediately inventory the dangerous drugs or dangerous devices.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a dangerous drug or dangerous device may be ordered by and provided to a manufacturer, physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, veterinarian, naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.7, or laboratory, or a physical therapist acting within the scope of his or her license. A person or entity receiving delivery of a dangerous drug or dangerous device, or a duly authorized representative of the person or entity, shall sign for the receipt of the dangerous drug or dangerous device.

(e) A dangerous drug or dangerous device shall not be transferred, sold, or delivered to a person outside this state, whether foreign or domestic, unless the transferor, seller, or deliverer does so in compliance with the laws of this state and of the United States and of the state or country to which the dangerous drugs or dangerous devices are to be transferred, sold, or delivered. Compliance with the laws of this state and the United States and of the state or country to which the dangerous drugs or dangerous devices are to be delivered shall include, but not be limited to, determining that the recipient of the dangerous drugs or dangerous devices is authorized by law to receive the dangerous drugs or dangerous devices.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a pharmacy may take delivery of dangerous drugs and dangerous devices when the pharmacy is closed and no pharmacist is on duty if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) The drugs are placed in a secure storage facility in the same building as the pharmacy.

(2) Only the pharmacist-in-charge or a pharmacist designated by the pharmacist-in-charge has access to the secure storage facility after dangerous drugs or dangerous devices have been delivered.

(3) The secure storage facility has a means of indicating whether it has been entered after dangerous drugs or dangerous devices have been delivered.

(4) The pharmacy maintains written policies and procedures for the delivery of dangerous drugs and dangerous devices to a secure storage facility.

(5) The agent delivering dangerous drugs and dangerous devices pursuant to this subdivision leaves documents indicating the name and amount of each dangerous drug or dangerous device delivered in the secure storage facility.

The pharmacy shall be responsible for the dangerous drugs and dangerous devices delivered to the secure storage facility. The pharmacy shall also be responsible for obtaining and maintaining records relating to the delivery of dangerous drugs and dangerous devices to a secure storage facility.

SEC. 47. Section 4060 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4060. No person shall possess any controlled substance, except that furnished to a person upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, veterinarian, or naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.7, or furnished pursuant to a drug order issued by a certified nurse-midwife pursuant to Section 2746.51, a nurse practitioner pursuant to Section 2836.1, a physician assistant pursuant to Section 3502.1, a naturopathic doctor pursuant to Section 3640.5, or a pharmacist pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2. This section shall not apply to the possession of any controlled substance by a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacy, pharmacist, physician, podiatrist, dentist, optometrist, veterinarian, naturopathic doctor, certified nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant, when in stock in containers correctly labeled with the name and address of the supplier or producer.

Nothing in this section authorizes a certified nurse-midwife, a nurse practitioner, a physician assistant, or a naturopathic doctor, to order his or her own stock of dangerous drugs and devices.

SEC. 48. Section 4062 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4062. (a) Notwithstanding Section 4059 or any other provision of law, a pharmacist may, in good faith, furnish a dangerous drug or dangerous device in reasonable quantities without a prescription during a federal, state, or local emergency, to further the health and safety of the public. A record containing the date, name, and address of the person to whom the drug or device is furnished, and the name, strength, and quantity of the drug or device furnished shall be maintained. The pharmacist shall communicate this information to the patient's attending physician as soon as possible. Notwithstanding Section 4060 or any other provision of law, a person may possess a dangerous drug or dangerous device furnished without prescription pursuant to this section.

(b) During a declared federal, state, or local emergency, the board may waive application of any provisions of this chapter or the regulations adopted pursuant to it if, in the board's opinion, the waiver will aid in the protection of public health or the provision of patient care.

(c) During a declared federal, state, or local emergency, the board shall allow for the employment of a mobile pharmacy in impacted areas in order to ensure the continuity of patient care, if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The mobile pharmacy shares common ownership with at least one currently licensed pharmacy in good standing.

(2) The mobile pharmacy retains records of dispensing, as required by subdivision (a).

(3) A licensed pharmacist is on the premises and the mobile pharmacy is under the control and management of a pharmacist while the drugs are being dispensed.

(4) Reasonable security measures are taken to safeguard the drug supply maintained in the mobile pharmacy.

(5) The mobile pharmacy is located within the declared emergency area or affected areas.

(6) The mobile pharmacy ceases the provision of services within 48 hours following the termination of the declared emergency.

SEC. 49. Section 4076 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4076. (a) A pharmacist shall not dispense any prescription except in a container that meets the requirements of state and federal law and is correctly labeled with all of the following:

(1) Except where the prescriber or the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy, procedure, or protocol pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2 orders otherwise, either the manufacturer's trade name of the drug or the generic name and the name of the manufacturer. Commonly used abbreviations may be used. Preparations containing two or more active ingredients may be identified by the manufacturer's trade name or the commonly used name or the principal active ingredients.

(2) The directions for the use of the drug.

(3) The name of the patient or patients.

(4) The name of the prescriber or, if applicable, the name of the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy, procedure, or protocol pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2.

(5) The date of issue.

(6) The name and address of the pharmacy, and prescription number or other means of identifying the prescription.

(7) The strength of the drug or drugs dispensed.

(8) The quantity of the drug or drugs dispensed.

(9) The expiration date of the effectiveness of the drug dispensed.

(10) The condition for which the drug was prescribed if requested by the patient and the condition is indicated on the prescription.

(11) (A) Commencing January 1, 2006, the physical description of the dispensed medication, including its color, shape, and any identification code that appears on the tablets or capsules, except as follows:

(i) Prescriptions dispensed by a veterinarian.

(ii) An exemption from the requirements of this paragraph shall be granted to a new drug for the first 120 days that the drug is on the market and for the 90 days during which the national reference file has no description on file.

(iii) Dispensed medications for which no physical description exists in any commercially available database.

(B) This paragraph applies to outpatient pharmacies only.

(C) The information required by this paragraph may be printed on an auxiliary label that is affixed to the prescription container.

(D) This paragraph shall not become operative if the board, prior to January 1, 2006, adopts regulations that mandate the same labeling requirements set forth in this paragraph.

(b) If a pharmacist dispenses a prescribed drug by means of a unit dose medication system, as defined by administrative regulation, for a patient in a skilled nursing, intermediate care, or other health care facility, the requirements of this section will be satisfied if the unit dose medication system contains the aforementioned information or the information is otherwise readily available at the time of drug administration.

(c) If a pharmacist dispenses a dangerous drug or device in a facility licensed pursuant to Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, it is not necessary to include on individual unit dose containers for a specific patient, the name of the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy, procedure, or protocol pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2.

(d) If a pharmacist dispenses a prescription drug for use in a facility licensed pursuant to Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, it is not necessary to include the information required in paragraph (11) of subdivision (a) when the prescription drug is administered to a patient by a person licensed under the Medical Practice Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000)), the Nursing Practice Act (Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 2700)), or the Vocational Nursing Practice Act (Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 2840)), who is acting within his or her scope of practice.

SEC. 49.5. Section 4076 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4076. (a) A pharmacist shall not dispense any prescription except in a container that meets the requirements of state and federal law and is correctly labeled with all of the following:

(1) Except where the prescriber or the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy, procedure, or protocol pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2 orders otherwise, either the manufacturer's trade name of the drug or the generic name and the name of the manufacturer. Commonly used abbreviations may be used. Preparations containing two or more active ingredients may be identified by the manufacturer's trade name or the commonly used name or the principal active ingredients.

(2) The directions for the use of the drug.

(3) The name of the patient or patients.

(4) The name of the prescriber or, if applicable, the name of the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor

who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy, procedure, or protocol pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2.

(5) The date of issue.

(6) The name and address of the pharmacy, and prescription number or other means of identifying the prescription.

(7) The strength of the drug or drugs dispensed.

(8) The quantity of the drug or drugs dispensed.

(9) The expiration date of the effectiveness of the drug dispensed.

(10) The condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or purpose is indicated on the prescription.

(11) (A) Commencing January 1, 2006, the physical description of the dispensed medication, including its color, shape, and any identification code that appears on the tablets or capsules, except as follows:

(i) Prescriptions dispensed by a veterinarian.

(ii) An exemption from the requirements of this paragraph shall be granted to a new drug for the first 120 days that the drug is on the market and for the 90 days during which the national reference file has no description on file.

(iii) Dispensed medications for which no physical description exists in any commercially available database.

(B) This paragraph applies to outpatient pharmacies only.

(C) The information required by this paragraph may be printed on an auxiliary label that is affixed to the prescription container.

(D) This paragraph shall not become operative if the board, prior to January 1, 2006, adopts regulations that mandate the same labeling requirements set forth in this paragraph.

(b) If a pharmacist dispenses a prescribed drug by means of a unit dose medication system, as defined by administrative regulation, for a patient in a skilled nursing, intermediate care, or other health care facility, the requirements of this section will be satisfied if the unit dose medication system contains the aforementioned information or the information is otherwise readily available at the time of drug administration.

(c) If a pharmacist dispenses a dangerous drug or device in a facility licensed pursuant to Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, it is not necessary to include on individual unit dose containers for a specific patient, the name of the certified nurse-midwife who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 2746.51, the nurse practitioner who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure described in Section 2836.1, or protocol, the physician assistant who functions pursuant to Section 3502.1, the naturopathic doctor who functions pursuant to a standardized procedure or protocol described in Section 3640.5, or the pharmacist who functions pursuant to a policy, procedure, or protocol pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2.

(d) If a pharmacist dispenses a prescription drug for use in a facility licensed pursuant to Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, it is not necessary to include the information required in paragraph (11) of subdivision (a) when the prescription drug is administered to a patient by a person licensed under the Medical Practice Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000)), the Nursing Practice Act (Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 2700)), or the Vocational Nursing Practice Act (Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 2840)), who is acting within his or her scope of practice.

SEC. 50. Section 4081 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4081. (a) All records of manufacture and of sale, acquisition, or disposition of dangerous drugs or dangerous devices shall be at all times during business hours open to inspection by authorized officers of the law, and shall be preserved for at least three years from the date of making. A current inventory shall be kept by every manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacy, veterinary food-animal drug retailer, physician, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, laboratory, clinic, hospital, institution, or establishment holding a currently valid and unrevoked certificate, license, permit, registration, or exemption under Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200) of the Health and Safety Code or under Part 4 (commencing with Section 16000) of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code who maintains a stock of dangerous drugs or dangerous devices.

(b) The owner, officer, and partner of a pharmacy, wholesaler, or veterinary food-animal drug retailer shall be jointly responsible, with the pharmacist-in-charge or designated representative-in-charge, for maintaining the records and inventory described in this section.

(c) The pharmacist-in-charge or designated representative-in-charge shall not be criminally responsible for acts of the owner, officer, partner, or employee that violate this section and of which the pharmacist-in-charge or designated representative-in-charge had no knowledge, or in which he or she did not knowingly participate.

SEC. 51. Section 4110 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4110. (a) No person shall conduct a pharmacy in the State of California unless he or she has obtained a license from the board. A license shall be required for each pharmacy owned or operated by a specific person. A separate license shall be required for each of the premises of any person operating a pharmacy in more than one location. The license shall be renewed annually. The board may, by regulation, determine the circumstances under which a license may be transferred.

(b) The board may, at its discretion, issue a temporary permit, when the ownership of a pharmacy is transferred from one person to another, upon the conditions and for any periods of time as the board determines to be in the public interest. A temporary permit fee shall be established by the board at an amount not to exceed the annual fee for renewal of a permit to conduct a pharmacy. When needed to protect public safety, a temporary permit may be issued for a period not to exceed 180 days, and may be issued subject to terms and conditions the board deems necessary. If the board determines a temporary permit was issued by mistake or denies the application for a permanent license or registration, the temporary license or registration shall terminate upon either personal service of the notice of termination upon the permitholder or service by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the permitholder's address of record with the board, whichever comes first. Neither for purposes of retaining a temporary permit nor for purposes of any disciplinary or license denial proceeding before the board shall the temporary permitholder be deemed to have a vested property right or interest in the permit.

(c) The board may allow the temporary use of a mobile pharmacy when a pharmacy is destroyed or damaged, the mobile pharmacy is necessary to protect the health and safety of the public, and the following conditions are met:

(1) The mobile pharmacy shall provide services only on or immediately contiguous to the site of the damaged or destroyed pharmacy.

(2) The mobile pharmacy is under the control and management of the pharmacist-in-charge of the pharmacy that was destroyed or damaged.

(3) A licensed pharmacist is on the premises while drugs are being dispensed.

(4) Reasonable security measures are taken to safeguard the drug supply maintained in the mobile pharmacy.

(5) The pharmacy operating the mobile pharmacy provides the board with records of the destruction of, or damage to, the pharmacy and an expected restoration date.

(6) Within three calendar days of restoration of the pharmacy services, the board is provided with notice of the restoration of the permanent pharmacy.

(7) The mobile pharmacy is not operated for more than 48 hours following the restoration of the permanent pharmacy.

SEC. 51.5. Section 4110 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4110. (a) No person shall conduct a pharmacy in the State of California unless he or she has obtained a license from the board. A license shall be required for each pharmacy owned or operated by a specific person. A separate license shall be required for each of the premises of any person operating a pharmacy in more than one location. The license shall be renewed annually. The board may, by regulation, determine the circumstances under which a license may be transferred.

(b) The board may, at its discretion, issue a temporary permit, when the ownership of a pharmacy is transferred from one person to another, upon the conditions and for any periods of time as the board determines to be in the public interest. A temporary permit fee shall be required in an amount established by the board as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 4400. When needed to protect public safety, a temporary permit may be issued for a period not to exceed 180 days, and may be issued subject to terms and conditions the board deems necessary. If the board determines a temporary permit was issued by mistake or denies the application for a permanent license or registration, the temporary license or registration shall terminate upon either personal service of the notice of termination upon the permitholder or service by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the permitholder's address of record with the board, whichever comes first. Neither for purposes of retaining a temporary permit nor for purposes of any disciplinary or license denial proceeding before the board shall the temporary permitholder be deemed to have a vested property right or interest in the permit.

(c) The board may allow the temporary use of a mobile pharmacy when a pharmacy is destroyed or damaged, the mobile pharmacy is necessary to protect the health and safety of the public, and the following conditions are met:

(1) The mobile pharmacy shall provide services only on or immediately contiguous to the site of the damaged or destroyed pharmacy.

(2) The mobile pharmacy is under the control and management of the pharmacist-in-charge of the pharmacy that was destroyed or damaged.

(3) A licensed pharmacist is on the premises while drugs are being dispensed.

(4) Reasonable security measures are taken to safeguard the drug supply maintained in the mobile pharmacy.

(5) The pharmacy operating the mobile pharmacy provides the board with records of the destruction of, or damage to, the pharmacy and an expected restoration date.

(6) Within three calendar days of restoration of the pharmacy services, the board is provided with notice of the restoration of the permanent pharmacy.

(7) The mobile pharmacy is not operated for more than 48 hours following the restoration of the permanent pharmacy.

SEC. 52. Section 4111 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4111. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b), (d), or (e), the board shall not issue or renew a license to conduct a pharmacy to any of the following:

(1) A person or persons authorized to prescribe or write a prescription, as specified in Section 4040, in the State of California.

(2) A person or persons with whom a person or persons specified in paragraph (1) shares a community or other financial interest in the permit sought.

(3) Any corporation that is controlled by, or in which 10 percent or more of the stock is owned by a person or persons prohibited from pharmacy ownership by paragraph (1) or (2).

(b) Subdivision (a) shall not preclude the issuance of a permit for an inpatient hospital pharmacy to the owner of the hospital in which it is located.

(c) The board may require any information the board deems is reasonably necessary for the enforcement of this section.

(d) Subdivision (a) shall not preclude the issuance of a new or renewal license for a pharmacy to be owned or owned and operated by a person licensed on or before August 1, 1981, under the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code) and qualified on or before August 1, 1981, under subsection (d) of Section 1310 of Title XIII of the federal Public Health Service Act, as amended, whose ownership includes persons defined pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a).

(e) Subdivision (a) shall not preclude the issuance of a new or renewal license for a pharmacy to be owned or owned and operated by a pharmacist authorized to issue a drug order pursuant to either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2.

SEC. 53. Section 4126.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4126.5. (a) A pharmacy may furnish dangerous drugs only to the following:

(1) A wholesaler owned or under common control by the wholesaler from whom the dangerous drug was acquired.

(2) The pharmaceutical manufacturer from whom the dangerous drug was acquired.

(3) A licensed wholesaler acting as a reverse distributor.

(4) Another pharmacy or wholesaler to alleviate a temporary shortage of a dangerous drug that could result in the denial of health care. A pharmacy furnishing dangerous drugs pursuant to this paragraph may only furnish a quantity sufficient to alleviate the temporary shortage.

(5) A patient or to another pharmacy pursuant to a prescription or as otherwise authorized by law.

(6) A health care provider that is not a pharmacy but that is authorized to purchase dangerous drugs.

(7) To another pharmacy under common control.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a violation of this section may subject the person or persons who committed the violation to a fine not to exceed the amount specified in Section 125.9 for each occurrence pursuant to a citation issued by the board.

(c) Amounts due from any person under this section on or after January 1, 2005, shall be offset as provided under Section 12419.5 of the Government Code. Amounts received by the board under this section shall be deposited into the Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund.

(d) For purposes of this section, "common control" means the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of another person whether by ownership, by voting rights, by contract, or by other means.

SEC. 54. Section 4161 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4161. (a) A person located outside this state that (1) ships, sells, mails, or delivers dangerous drugs or dangerous devices into this state or (2) sells, brokers, or distributes dangerous drugs or devices within this state shall be considered a nonresident wholesaler.

(b) A nonresident wholesaler shall be licensed by the board prior to shipping, selling, mailing, or delivering dangerous drugs or dangerous devices to a site located in this state or selling, brokering, or distributing dangerous drugs or devices within this state.

(c) A separate license shall be required for each place of business owned or operated by a nonresident wholesaler from or through which dangerous drugs or dangerous devices are shipped, sold, mailed, or delivered to a site located in this state or sold, brokered, or distributed within this state. A license shall be renewed annually and shall not be transferable.

(d) The following information shall be reported, in writing, to the board at the time of initial application for licensure by a nonresident wholesaler, on renewal of a nonresident wholesaler license, or within 30 days of a change in that information:

(1) Its agent for service of process in this state.

(2) Its principal corporate officers, as specified by the board, if any.

(3) Its general partners, as specified by the board, if any.

(4) Its owners if the applicant is not a corporation or partnership.

(e) A report containing the information in subdivision (d) shall be made within 30 days of any change of ownership, office, corporate officer, or partner.

(f) A nonresident wholesaler shall comply with all directions and requests for information from the regulatory or licensing agency of the state in which it is licensed, as well as with all requests for information made by the board.

(g) A nonresident wholesaler shall maintain records of dangerous drugs and dangerous devices sold, traded, or transferred to persons in this state or within this state, so that the records are in a readily retrievable form.

(h) A nonresident wholesaler shall at all times maintain a valid, unexpired license, permit, or registration to conduct the business of the wholesaler in compliance with the laws of the state in which it is a resident. An application for a nonresident wholesaler license in this state shall include a license verification from the licensing authority in the applicant's state of residence.

(i) The board may not issue or renew a nonresident wholesaler license until the nonresident wholesaler identifies a designated representative-in-charge and notifies the board in writing of the identity and license number of the designated representative-in-charge.

(j) The designated representative-in-charge shall be responsible for the nonresident wholesaler's compliance with state and federal laws governing wholesalers. A nonresident wholesaler shall identify and notify the board of a new designated representative-in-charge within 30 days of the date that the prior designated representative-in-charge ceases to be the designated representative-in-charge.

(k) The board may issue a temporary license, upon conditions and for periods of time as the board determines to be in the public interest. A temporary license fee shall be five hundred fifty dollars ($550) or another amount established by the board not to exceed the annual fee for renewal of a license to compound injectable sterile drug products. When needed to protect public safety, a temporary license may be issued for a period not to exceed 180 days, subject to terms and conditions that the board deems necessary. If the board determines that a temporary license was issued by mistake or denies the application for a permanent license, the temporary license shall terminate upon either personal service of the notice of termination upon the licenseholder or service by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the licenseholder's address of record with the board, whichever occurs first. Neither for purposes of retaining a temporary license, nor for purposes of any disciplinary or license denial proceeding before the board, shall the temporary licenseholder be deemed to have a vested property right or interest in the license.

(*l*) The registration fee shall be the fee specified in subdivision (f) of Section 4400.

SEC. 55. Section 4174 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4174. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a pharmacist may dispense drugs or devices upon the drug order of a nurse practitioner functioning pursuant to Section 2836.1 or a certified nurse-midwife functioning pursuant to Section 2746.51, a drug order of a physician assistant functioning pursuant to Section 3502.1 or a naturopathic doctor functioning pursuant to Section 3640.5, or the order of a pharmacist acting under Section 4052.1, 4052.2, or 4052.3.

SEC. 56. Section 4231 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4231. (a) The board shall not renew a pharmacist license unless the applicant submits proof satisfactory to the board that he or she has successfully completed 30 hours of approved courses of continuing pharmacy education during the two years preceding the application for renewal.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the board shall not require completion of continuing education for the first renewal of a pharmacist license.

(c) If an applicant for renewal of a pharmacist license submits the renewal application and payment of the renewal fee but does not submit proof satisfactory to the board that the licensee has completed 30 hours of continuing pharmacy education, the board shall not renew the license and shall issue the applicant an inactive pharmacist license. A licensee with an inactive pharmacist license issued pursuant to this section may obtain an active pharmacist license by paying the renewal fees due and submitting satisfactory proof to the board that the licensee has completed 30 hours of continuing pharmacy education.

(d) If, as part of an investigation or audit conducted by the board, a pharmacist fails to provide documentation substantiating the completion of continuing education as required in subdivision (a), the board shall cancel the active pharmacist license and issue an inactive pharmacist license in its place. A licensee with an inactive pharmacist license issued pursuant to this section may obtain an active pharmacist license by paying the renewal fees due and submitting satisfactory proof to the board that the licensee has completed 30 hours of continuing pharmacy education.

SEC. 57. Section 4301 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4301. The board shall take action against any holder of a license who is guilty of unprofessional conduct or whose license has been procured by fraud or misrepresentation or issued by mistake. Unprofessional conduct shall include, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(a) Gross immorality.

(b) Incompetence.

(c) Gross negligence.

(d) The clearly excessive furnishing of controlled substances in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 11153 of the Health and Safety Code.

(e) The clearly excessive furnishing of controlled substances in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 11153.5 of the Health and Safety Code. Factors to be considered in determining whether the furnishing of controlled substances is clearly excessive shall include, but not be limited to, the amount of controlled substances furnished, the previous ordering pattern of the customer (including size and frequency of orders), the type and size of the customer, and where and to whom the customer distributes its product.

(f) The commission of any act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or corruption, whether the act is committed in the course of relations as a licensee or otherwise, and whether the act is a felony or misdemeanor or not.

(g) Knowingly making or signing any certificate or other document that falsely represents the existence or nonexistence of a state of facts.

(h) The administering to oneself, of any controlled substance, or the use of any dangerous drug or of alcoholic beverages to the extent or in a manner as to be dangerous or injurious to oneself, to a person 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 to conduct with safety to the public the practice authorized by the license.

(i) Except as otherwise authorized by law, knowingly selling, furnishing, giving away, or administering, or offering to sell, furnish, give away, or administer, any controlled substance to an addict.

(j) The violation of any of the statutes of this state, of any other state, or of the United States regulating controlled substances and dangerous drugs.

(k) The conviction of more than one misdemeanor or any felony involving the use, consumption, or self-administration of any dangerous drug or alcoholic beverage, or any combination of those substances.

(*l*) The conviction of a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, and duties of a licensee under this chapter. The record of conviction of a violation of Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 801) of Title 21 of the United States Code regulating controlled substances or of a violation of the statutes of this state regulating controlled substances or dangerous drugs shall be conclusive evidence of unprofessional conduct. In all other cases, the record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence only of the fact that the conviction occurred. The board may inquire into the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime, in order to fix the degree of discipline or, in the case of a conviction not involving controlled substances or dangerous drugs, to determine if the conviction is of an offense substantially related to the qualifications, functions, and duties of a licensee under this chapter. 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 provision. The board may take action 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 the imposition of sentence, irrespective of a subsequent order under Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing the 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, information, or indictment.

(m) The cash compromise of a charge of violation of Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 801) of Title 21 of the United States Code regulating controlled substances or of Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 14000) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code relating to the Medi-Cal program. The record of the compromise is conclusive evidence of unprofessional conduct.

(n) The revocation, suspension, or other discipline by another state of a license to practice pharmacy, operate a pharmacy, or do any other act for which a license is required by this chapter.

(o) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting in or abetting the violation of or conspiring to violate any provision or term of this chapter or of the applicable federal and state laws and regulations governing pharmacy, including regulations established by the board or by any other state or federal regulatory agency.

(p) Actions or conduct that would have warranted denial of a license.

(q) Engaging in any conduct that subverts or attempts to subvert an investigation of the board.

(r) The selling, trading, transferring, or furnishing of drugs obtained pursuant to Section 256b of Title 42 of the United States Code to any person a licensee knows or reasonably should have known, not to be a patient of a covered entity, as defined in paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 256b of Title 42 of the United States Code.

(s) The clearly excessive furnishing of dangerous drugs by a wholesaler to a pharmacy that primarily or solely dispenses prescription drugs to patients of long-term care facilities. Factors to be considered in determining whether the furnishing of dangerous drugs is clearly excessive shall include, but not be limited to, the amount of dangerous drugs furnished to a pharmacy that primarily or solely dispenses prescription drugs to patients of long-term care facilities, the previous ordering pattern of the pharmacy, and the general patient population to whom the pharmacy distributes the dangerous drugs. That a wholesaler has established, and employs, a tracking system that complies with the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 4164 shall be considered in determining whether there has been a violation of this subdivision. This provision shall not be interpreted to require a wholesaler to obtain personal medical information or be authorized to permit a wholesaler to have access to personal medical information except as otherwise authorized by Section 56 and following of the Civil Code. For purposes of this section, "long-term care facility" shall have the same meaning given the term in Section 1418 of the Health and Safety Code.

SEC. 58. Section 4305 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4305. (a) Failure by any pharmacist to notify the board in writing that he or she has ceased to act as the pharmacist-in-charge of a pharmacy, or by any pharmacy to notify the board in writing that a pharmacist-in-charge is no longer acting in that capacity, within the 30-day period specified in Sections 4101 and 4113 shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

(b) Operation of a pharmacy for more than 30 days without supervision or management by a pharmacist-in-charge shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

(c) Any person who has obtained a license to conduct a pharmacy, who willfully fails to timely notify the board that the pharmacist-in-charge of the pharmacy has ceased to act in that capacity, and who continues to permit the compounding or dispensing of prescriptions, or the furnishing of drugs or poisons, in his or her pharmacy, except by a pharmacist subject to the supervision and management of a responsible pharmacist-in-charge, shall be subject to summary suspension or revocation of his or her license to conduct a pharmacy.

SEC. 59. Section 4329 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4329. Any nonpharmacist who takes charge of or acts as supervisor, manager, or pharmacist-in-charge of any pharmacy, or who compounds or dispenses a prescription or furnishes dangerous drugs except as otherwise provided in this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 60. Section 4330 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4330. (a) Any person who has obtained a license to conduct a pharmacy, who fails to place in charge of the pharmacy a pharmacist, or any person, who by himself or herself, or by any other person, permits the compounding or dispensing of prescriptions, or the furnishing of dangerous drugs, in his or her pharmacy, except by a pharmacist, or as otherwise provided in this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Any pharmacy owner who commits any act that would subvert or tend to subvert the efforts of the pharmacist-in-charge to comply with the laws governing the operation of the pharmacy is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 61. Section 4857 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4857. (a) A veterinarian licensed under the provisions of this chapter shall not disclose any information concerning an animal receiving veterinary services, the client responsible for the animal receiving veterinary services, or the veterinary care provided to an animal, except under any one of the following circumstances:

(1) Upon written or witnessed oral authorization by knowing and informed consent of the client responsible for the animal receiving services or an authorized agent of the client.

(2) Upon authorization received by electronic transmission when originated by the client responsible for the animal receiving services or an authorized agent of the client.

(3) In response to a valid court order or subpoena.

(4) As may be required to ensure compliance with any federal, state, county, or city law or regulation, including, but not limited to, the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code).

(5) Nothing in this section is intended to prevent the sharing of veterinary medical information between veterinarians or facilities for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment of the animal who is the subject of the medical records.

(6) As otherwise provided in this section.

(b) This section shall not apply to the extent that the client responsible for an animal or an authorized agent of the client responsible for the animal has filed or caused to be filed a civil or criminal complaint that places the veterinarian's care and treatment of the animal or the nature and extent of the injuries to the animal at issue, or when the veterinarian is acting to comply with federal, state, county, or city laws or regulations.

(c) A veterinarian shall be subject to the criminal penalties set forth in Section 4831 or any other provision of this code for a violation of this section. In addition, any veterinarian who negligently releases confidential information shall be liable in a civil action for any damages caused by the release of that information.

(d) Nothing in this section is intended to prevent the sharing of veterinary medical information between veterinarians and peace officers, humane society officers, or animal control officers who are acting to protect the welfare of animals.

SEC. 62. Section 4980.04 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

4980.04. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Marriage and Family Therapist Act.

SEC. 63. Section 4980.30 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4980.30. Except as otherwise provided herein, a person desiring to practice and to advertise the performance of marriage and family therapy services shall apply to the board for a license, pay the license fee required by this chapter, and obtain a license from the board.

SEC. 64. Section 4981 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 65. Section 4990.09 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

4990.09. The board shall not publish on the Internet the final determination of a citation and fine of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) or less issued against a licensee or registrant pursuant to Section 125.9 for a period of time in excess of five years from the date of issuance of the citation.

SEC. 66. Section 4994.1 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 67. Section 4996.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4996.2. Each applicant shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the board that he or she complies with all of the following requirements:

(a) Is at least 21 years of age.

(b) Has received a master's degree from an accredited school of social work.

(c) Has had two years of supervised post-master's degree experience, as specified in Section 4996.23.

(d) Has not committed any crimes or acts constituting grounds for denial of licensure under Section 480. The board shall not issue a registration or license to any person who has been convicted of any crime in this or another state or in a territory of the United States that involves sexual abuse of children or who is required to register pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code or the equivalent in another state or territory.

(e) Has completed adequate instruction and training in the subject of alcoholism and other chemical substance dependency. This requirement applies only to applicants who matriculate on or after January 1, 1986.

(f) Has completed instruction and training in spousal or partner abuse assessment, detection, and intervention. This requirement applies to an applicant who began graduate training during the period commencing on January 1, 1995, and ending on December 31, 2003. An applicant who began graduate training on or after January 1, 2004, shall complete a minimum of 15 contact hours of coursework in spousal or partner abuse assessment, detection, and intervention strategies, including knowledge of community resources, cultural factors, and same gender abuse dynamics. Coursework required under this subdivision may be satisfactory if taken either in fulfillment of other educational requirements for licensure or in a separate course. This requirement for coursework 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.

(g) Has completed a minimum of 10 contact hours of training or coursework in human sexuality as specified in Section 1807 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations. This training or coursework may be satisfactory if taken either in fulfillment of other educational requirements for licensure or in a separate course.

(h) Has completed a minimum of seven contact hours of training or coursework in child abuse assessment and reporting as specified in Section 1807.2 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations. This training or coursework may be satisfactory if taken either in fulfillment of other educational requirements for licensure or in a separate course.

SEC. 68. Section 4996.17 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4996.17. (a) Experience gained outside of California shall be accepted toward the licensure requirements if it is substantially the equivalent of the requirements of this chapter.

(b) The board may issue a license to any person who, at the time of application, holds a valid active clinical social work license issued by a board of clinical social work examiners or corresponding authority of any state, if the person passes the board administered licensing examinations as specified in Section 4996.1 and pays the required fees. Issuance of the license is conditioned upon all of the following:

(1) The applicant has supervised experience that is substantially the equivalent of that required by this chapter. If the applicant has less than 3,200 hours of qualifying supervised experience, time actively licensed as a clinical social worker shall be accepted at a rate of 100 hours per month up to a maximum of 1,200 hours.

(2) Completion of the following coursework or training in or out of this state:

(A) A minimum of seven contact hours of training or coursework in child abuse assessment and reporting as specified in Section 28, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(B) A minimum of 10 contact hours of training or coursework in human sexuality as specified in Section 25, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(C) A minimum of 15 contact hours of training or coursework in alcoholism and other chemical substance dependency, as specified by regulation.

(D) A minimum of 15 contact hours of coursework or training in spousal or partner abuse assessment, detection, and intervention strategies.

(3) The applicant's license is not suspended, revoked, restricted, sanctioned, or voluntarily surrendered in any state.

(4) The applicant is not currently under investigation in any other state, and has not been charged with an offense for any act substantially related to the practice of social work by any public agency, entered into any consent agreement or been subject to an administrative decision that contains conditions placed by an agency upon an applicant's professional conduct or practice, including any voluntary surrender of license, or been the subject

of an adverse judgment resulting from the practice of social work that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of incompetence or negligence.

(5) The applicant shall provide a certification from each state where he or she holds a license pertaining to licensure, disciplinary action, and complaints pending.

(6) The applicant is not subject to denial of licensure under Section 480, 4992.3, 4992.35, or 4992.36.

(c) The board may issue a license to any person who, at the time of application, has held a valid, active clinical social work license for a minimum of four years, issued by a board of clinical social work examiners or a corresponding authority of any state, if the person passes the board administered licensing examinations as specified in Section 4996.1 and pays the required fees. Issuance of the license is conditioned upon all of the following:

(1) Completion of the following coursework or training in or out of state:

(A) A minimum of seven contact hours of training or coursework in child abuse assessment and reporting as specified in Section 28, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(B) A minimum of 10 contact hours of training or coursework in human sexuality as specified in Section 25, and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(C) A minimum of 15 contact hours of training or coursework in alcoholism and other chemical substance dependency, as specified by regulation.

(D) A minimum of 15 contact hours of coursework or training in spousal or partner abuse assessment, detection, and intervention strategies.

(2) The applicant has been licensed as a clinical social worker continuously for a minimum of four years prior to the date of application.

(3) The applicant's license is not suspended, revoked, restricted, sanctioned, or voluntarily surrendered in any state.

(4) The applicant is not currently under investigation in any other state, and has not been charged with an offense for any act substantially related to the practice of social work by any public agency, entered into any consent agreement or been subject to an administrative decision that contains conditions placed by an agency upon an applicant's professional conduct or practice,

including any voluntary surrender of license, or been the subject of an adverse judgment resulting from the practice of social work that the board determines constitutes evidence of a pattern of incompetence or negligence.

(5) The applicant provides a certification from each state where he or she holds a license pertaining to licensure, disciplinary action, and complaints pending.

(6) The applicant is not subject to denial of licensure under Section 480, 4992.3, 4992.35, or 4992.36.

SEC. 69. Section 4996.18 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4996.18. (a) A person who wishes to be credited with experience toward licensure requirements shall register with the board as an associate clinical social worker prior to obtaining that experience. The application shall be made on a form prescribed by the board.

(b) An applicant for registration shall satisfy the following requirements:

(1) Possess a master's degree from an accredited school or department of social work.

(2) Have committed no crimes or acts constituting grounds for denial of licensure under Section 480.

(c) An applicant who possesses a master's degree from a school or department of social work that is a candidate for accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Social Work Education shall be eligible, and shall be required, to register as an associate clinical social worker in order to gain experience toward licensure if the applicant has not committed any crimes or acts that constitute grounds for denial of licensure under Section 480. That applicant shall not, however, be eligible for examination until the school or department of social work has received accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Social Work Education.

(d) Any experience obtained under the supervision of a spouse or relative by blood or marriage shall not be credited toward the required hours of supervised experience. Any experience obtained under the supervision of a supervisor with whom the applicant has a personal relationship that undermines the authority or effectiveness of the supervision shall not be credited toward the required hours of supervised experience.

(e) An applicant who possesses a master's degree from an accredited school or department of social work shall be able to apply experience the applicant obtained during the time the accredited school or department was in candidacy status by the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Social Work Education toward the licensure requirements, if the experience meets the requirements of Section 4996.23. This subdivision shall apply retroactively to persons who possess a master's degree from an accredited school or department of social work and who obtained experience during the time the accredited school or department was in candidacy status by the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Social Work Education.

(f) An applicant for registration or licensure trained in an educational institution outside the United States shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board that he or she possesses a master's of social work degree that is equivalent to a master's degree issued from a school or department of social work that is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of the Council on Social Work Education. These applicants shall provide the board with a comprehensive evaluation of the degree and shall provide any other documentation the board deems necessary. The board has the authority to make the final determination as to whether a degree meets all requirements, including, but not limited to, course requirements regardless of evaluation or accreditation.

(g) A registrant shall not provide clinical social work services to the public for a fee, monetary or otherwise, except as an employee.

(h) A registrant shall inform each client or patient prior to performing any professional services that he or she is unlicensed and is under the supervision of a licensed professional.

SEC. 70. Section 4996.20 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 71. Section 4996.21 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 72. Section 5092 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5092. (a) To qualify for the certified public accountant license, an applicant who is applying under this section shall meet the education, examination, and experience requirements specified in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d), or otherwise prescribed pursuant to this article. The board may adopt regulations as necessary to implement this section.

(b) An applicant for the certified public accountant license shall present satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university, meeting, at a minimum, the standards described in Section 5094, the total educational program to include a minimum of 24 semester units in accounting subjects and 24 semester units in business related subjects. This evidence shall be provided prior to admission to the examination for the certified public accountant license, except that an applicant who applied, qualified, and sat for at least two subjects of the examination for the certified public accountant license before May 15, 2002, may provide this evidence at the time of application for licensure.

(c) An applicant for the certified public accountant license shall pass an examination prescribed by the board pursuant to this article.

(d) The applicant shall show, to the satisfaction of the board, that the applicant has had two years of qualifying experience. This experience may include providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills. To be qualifying under this section, experience shall have been performed in accordance with applicable professional standards. Experience in public accounting shall be completed under the supervision or in the employ of a person licensed or otherwise having comparable authority under the laws of any state or country to engage in the practice of public accountancy. Experience in private or governmental accounting or auditing shall be completed under the supervision of an individual licensed by a state to engage in the practice of public accountancy.

(e) This section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2014, but shall become or remain operative if either the educational requirements in ethics study and accounting study established by subdivision (b) of Section 5094, Section 5094.5, and Section 5094.6 are reduced or eliminated or if the practice privilege requirements of Sections 5096 to 5096.15, inclusive, are amended or repealed.

SEC. 73. Section 5093 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5093. (a) To qualify for the certified public accountant license, an applicant who is applying under this section shall meet the education, examination, and experience requirements specified in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d), or otherwise prescribed pursuant to this article. The board may adopt regulations as necessary to implement this section.

(b) (1) An applicant for admission to the certified public accountant examination under the provisions of this section shall present satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a degree-granting university, college, or other institution of learning accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency included in a list of these agencies published by the United States Secretary of Education under the requirements of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1001, et seq.), or meeting, at a minimum, the standards described in subdivision (c) of Section 5094. The total educational program shall include a minimum of 24 semester units in accounting subjects and 24 semester units in business related subjects. This evidence shall be provided at the time of application for admission to the examination, except that an applicant who applied, qualified, and sat for at least two subjects of the examination for the certified public accountant license before May 15, 2002, may provide this evidence at the time of application for licensure.

(2) An applicant for issuance of the certified public accountant license under the provisions of this section shall present satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed at least 150 semester units of college education including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university, meeting, at a minimum, the standards described in Section 5094, the total educational program to include the units described in subdivision (b) of Section 5094 and a minimum of 24 semester units in accounting subjects and 24 semester units in business related subjects. This evidence shall be presented at the time of application for the certified public accountant license. Nothing herein shall be deemed inconsistent with Section 5094 or 5094.6.

(c) An applicant for the certified public accountant license shall pass an examination prescribed by the board.

(d) The applicant shall show, to the satisfaction of the board, that the applicant has had one year of qualifying experience. This experience may include providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax or consulting skills. To be qualifying under this section, experience shall have been performed in accordance with applicable professional standards. Experience in public accounting shall be completed under the supervision or in the employ of a person licensed or otherwise having comparable authority under the laws of any state or country to engage in the practice of public accountancy. Experience in private or governmental accounting or auditing shall be completed under the supervision of an individual licensed by a state to engage in the practice of public accountancy.

(e) Applicants completing education at a college or university located outside of this state, meeting, at a minimum, the standards described in Section 5094, shall be deemed to meet the educational requirements of this section if the board determines that the education is substantially equivalent to the standards of education specified under this chapter.

SEC. 74. Section 5094 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 12 of Chapter 1079 of the Statutes of 2002, is repealed.

SEC. 75. Section 5094 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 13 of Chapter 1079 of the Statutes of 2002, is amended to read:

5094. (a) In order for education to be qualifying, it shall meet the standards described in subdivision (b) or (c) of this section.

(b) At a minimum, education must be from a degree-granting university, college, or other institution of learning accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency included in a list of these agencies published by the United States Secretary of Education under the requirements of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1001, et seq.) and, after January 1, 2014, shall also, at minimum, include 10 units of ethics study consistent with the regulations promulgated pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 5094.6 and 20 units of accounting study consistent with the regulations promulgated under subdivision (c) of Section 5094.6. The Accounting Education Advisory Committee established under Section 5094.5 may determine that a course or a portion of a course satisfies the ethics study requirement. Nothing herein shall be deemed inconsistent with prevailing academic practice regarding the completion of units.

(c) Education from a college, university, or other institution of learning located outside the United States may be qualifying provided it is deemed by the board to be equivalent to education obtained under subdivision (b). The board may require an applicant to submit documentation of his or her education to a credential evaluation service approved by the board for evaluation and to cause the results of this evaluation to be reported to the board in order to assess educational equivalency.

(d) The board shall adopt regulations specifying the criteria and procedures for approval of credential evaluation services. These regulations shall, at a minimum, require that the credential evaluation service (1) furnish evaluations directly to the board, (2) furnish evaluations written in English, (3) be a member of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admission Officers, the National Association of Foreign Student Affairs, or the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services, (4) be used by accredited colleges and universities, (5) be reevaluated by the board every five years, (6) maintain a complete set of reference materials as specified by the board, (7) base evaluations only upon authentic, original transcripts and degrees and have a written procedure for identifying fraudulent transcripts, (8) include in the evaluation report, for each degree held by the applicant, the equivalent degree offered in the United States, the date the degree was granted, the institution granting the degree, an English translation of the course titles, and the semester unit equivalence for each of the courses, (9) have an appeal procedure for applicants, and (10) furnish the board with information concerning the credential evaluation service that includes biographical information on evaluators and translators, three letters of references from public or private agencies, statistical information on the number of applications processed annually for the past five years, and any additional information the board may require in order to ascertain that the credential evaluation service meets the standards set forth in this subdivision and in any regulations adopted by the board.

SEC. 76. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that if California is to require an additional 30 hours of education of its accountancy students as a substitute for one year of accountancy experience, that education must be relevant to the practice of accountancy and must include ethical education for the protection of consumers.

SEC. 77. Section 5094.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

5094.5. (a) There is hereby created within the jurisdiction of the board the Advisory Committee on Accounting Ethics Curriculum. For purposes of this section, "committee" means the advisory committee established under this section.

(b) The committee shall consist of the following 11 members:

(1) One member appointed by the California Public Employees Retirement System.

(2) Two members appointed by the Regents of the University of California. These members shall be professors of business ethics or accounting who have published works on the desirability and potential contents of accounting ethics education.

(3) Two members appointed by the California State University Board of Trustees. These members shall be professors of business ethics or accounting who have published works on the desirability and potential contents of accounting ethics education.

(4) Two members representing the California Community Colleges appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. These members shall be instructors of business ethics or accounting.

(5) The Senate Committee on Rules, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the board shall each appoint one member. The members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall be from organized labor or consumer advocacy organizations.

(6) The Governor shall appoint one California certified public accountant in public practice from a list provided by the California Society of Certified Public Accountants.

(c) The term of a member of the committee shall be at the pleasure of the appointing authority.

(d) The committee shall be subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(e) (1) This section shall become inoperative on the later of the following:

(A) January 1, 2014.

(B) The day following the date on which the committee issues the final report required under subdivision (b) of Section 5094.6.

(2) This section shall be repealed on the later of the following:

(A) January 1, 2014.

(B) January 1 following the date described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

SEC. 78. Section 5094.6 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

5094.6. (a) No later than June 1, 2012, the committee shall recommend to the board ethics study guidelines consisting of no less than 10 semester units to be included as a part of the education required under Section 5093. Ethics study may consist of academic courses, portions of courses, or independent study offered by degree-granting universities, colleges, or other institutions of learning accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency. Nothing herein shall be deemed inconsistent with prevailing academic practice regarding completion of units.

(b) No later than January 31, 2013, the board shall adopt, by regulation, the ethics study recommendations made by the committee pursuant to subdivision (a) without substantive changes. The committee shall issue a report during the public comment period and, no later than 30 days after the regulations are final, shall offer an opinion as to whether the regulations will implement its recommendations.

(c) The board shall, no later than January 1, 2012, by regulation, adopt guidelines for accounting study to be included as part of the education required under Section 5093. In promulgating these regulations, the board shall consider the views of the Accounting Education Advisory Committee established under Section 5094.7.

(d) No later than September 1, 2010, the board shall hold a hearing on the report by the California Research Bureau regarding the Uniform Accountancy Act's 150-hour rule. At the hearing, the board shall make recommendations, based on that report, to the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for ensuring the relevancy of accountancy education to the modern practice of accounting and shall approve a plan for the board to seek the adoption of those recommendations and any others the board may recommend related to enforcement and Internet disclosure.

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

(1) Except as provided in subdivision (c), "committee" means the Advisory Committee on Accounting Ethics Curriculum established under Section 5094.5.

(2) "Ethics study guidelines" means the guidelines for the study of ethics adopted for California by the committee and the board consisting of a program of learning that provides students with a framework of ethical reasoning, professional values, and attitudes for exercising professional skepticism and other behavior that is in the best interest of the investing and consuming public and the profession. At minimum, it includes academic work or independent study and shall include a foundation for ethical reasoning and the core values of integrity, objectivity, and independence consistent with the International Education Standards-4 of the International Accountants Education Standards Board, the International Federation of Accountants Code of Ethics, and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Conduct.

(3) "Accounting study" means independent study or other academic work in accounting, business, ethics, business law, or other academic work relevant to accounting and business, so as to enhance the competency of students as practitioners.

SEC. 79. Section 5094.7 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

5094.7. (a) There is hereby created within the jurisdiction of the board an Accounting Education Advisory Committee for the purposes of subdivision (c) of Section 5094.6. The members of this committee shall be appointed by the board and shall be experts in accounting education. The committee shall be subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2012, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 80. Section 5096.11 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 81. Section 5801 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5801. A certified interior designer may obtain a stamp from an interior design organization that shall include a number that uniquely identifies and bears the name of that certified interior designer. The stamp certifies that the interior designer has provided the interior design organization with evidence of passage of an interior design examination approved by that interior design organization and any of the following:

(a) He or she is a graduate of a four- or five-year accredited interior design degree program, and has two years of diversified interior design experience.

(b) He or she has completed a three-year accredited interior design certificate program, and has completed three years of diversified interior design experience.

(c) He or she has completed a two-year accredited interior design program and has completed four years of diversified interior design experience.

(d) He or she has at least eight years of interior design education, or at least eight years of diversified interior design experience, or a combination of interior design education and diversified interior design experience that together total at least eight years.

SEC. 82. Section 6534 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6534. (a) The bureau shall maintain the following information in each licensee's file, shall make this information available to a court for any purpose, including the determination of the appropriateness of appointing or continuing the appointment of, or removing, the licensee as a conservator, guardian, trustee, or personal representative, and shall otherwise keep this information confidential, except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section:

(1) The names of the licensee's current conservatees or wards and the trusts or estates currently administered by the licensee.

(2) The aggregate dollar value of all assets currently under the licensee's supervision as a professional fiduciary.

(3) The licensee's current addresses and telephone numbers for his or her place of business and place of residence.

(4) Whether the licensee has ever been removed for cause as a conservator, guardian, trustee, or personal representative or has ever resigned as a conservator, guardian, trustee, or personal representative in a specific case, the circumstances causing that

removal or resignation, and the case names, court locations, and case numbers associated with the removal or resignation.

(5) The case names, court locations, and case numbers of all conservatorship, guardianship, or trust or other estate administration cases that are closed for which the licensee served as the conservator, guardian, trustee, or personal representative.

(6) Information regarding any discipline imposed upon the licensee by the bureau.

(7) Whether the licensee has filed for bankruptcy or held a controlling financial interest in a business that filed for bankruptcy in the last 10 years.

(b) The bureau shall make the information in paragraphs (2), (4), (6), and (7) of subdivision (a) available to the public.

(c) The bureau shall also publish information regarding licensees on the Internet as specified in Section 27. The information shall include, but shall not be limited to, information regarding license status and the information specified under subdivision (b).

SEC. 83. Section 6536 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6536. The bureau shall review all applications for licensure and may investigate an applicant's qualifications for licensure. The bureau shall approve those applications that meet the requirements for licensure, but shall not issue a license to any applicant who meets any of the following criteria:

(a) Does not meet the qualifications for licensure under this chapter.

(b) Has been convicted of a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a fiduciary.

(c) Has engaged in fraud or deceit in applying for a license under this chapter.

(d) Has engaged in dishonesty, fraud, or gross negligence in performing the functions or duties of a fiduciary, including engaging in such conduct prior to January 1, 2009.

(e) Has been removed as a fiduciary by a court for breach of trust committed intentionally, with gross negligence, in bad faith, or with reckless indifference, or has demonstrated a pattern of negligent conduct, including a removal prior to January 1, 2009, and all appeals have been taken, or the time to file an appeal has expired.

SEC. 84. Section 6561 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6561. (a) A licensee shall initially, and annually thereafter, file with the bureau a statement under penalty of perjury containing the following:

(1) Her or his business address, telephone number, and facsimile number.

(2) Whether or not he or she has been removed as a conservator, guardian, trustee, or personal representative for cause. The licensee may file an additional statement of the issues and facts pertaining to the case.

(3) The case names, court locations, and case numbers for all matters where the licensee has been appointed by the court.

(4) Whether he or she has been found by a court to have breached a fiduciary duty.

(5) Whether he or she has resigned or settled a matter in which a complaint has been filed, along with the case number and a statement of the issues and facts pertaining to the allegations.

(6) Any licenses or professional certificates held by the licensee.

(7) Any ownership or beneficial interests in any businesses or other enterprises held by the licensee or by a family member that receives or has received payments from a client of the licensee.

(8) Whether the licensee has filed for bankruptcy or held a controlling financial interest in a business that filed for bankruptcy in the last ten years.

(9) The name of any persons or entities that have an interest in the licensee's professional fiduciary business.

(10) Whether the licensee has been convicted of a crime.

(b) The statement by the licensee required by this section may be filed electronically with the bureau, in a form approved by the bureau. However, any additional statement filed under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) shall be filed in writing.

SEC. 85. Section 6761 of the Business and Professions Code is repealed.

SEC. 86. Section 7616 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7616. (a) A licensed funeral establishment is a place of business conducted in a building or separate portion of a building having a specific street address or location and devoted exclusively to those activities as are incident, convenient, or related to the preparation and arrangements, financial and otherwise, for the funeral, transportation, burial or other disposition of human remains and including, but not limited to, either of the following:

(1) A suitable room for the storage of human remains.

(2) A preparation room equipped with a sanitary flooring and necessary drainage and ventilation and containing necessary instruments and supplies for the preparation, sanitation, or embalming of human remains for burial or transportation.

(b) Licensed funeral establishments under common ownership or by contractual agreement within close geographical proximity of each other shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) if at least one of the establishments has a room described in those paragraphs.

(c) Except as provided in Section 7609, and except accredited embalming schools and colleges engaged in teaching students the art of embalming, no person shall operate or maintain or hold himself or herself out as operating or maintaining any of the facilities specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), unless he or she is licensed as a funeral director.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a funeral establishment to conduct its business or financial transactions at the same location as its preparation or storage of human remains.

(e) Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to render unlawful the conduct of any ambulance service from the same premises as those on which a licensed funeral establishment is conducted, including the maintenance in connection with the funeral establishment of garages for the ambulances and living quarters for ambulance drivers.

SEC. 86.5. Section 7616 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7616. (a) A licensed funeral establishment is a place of business conducted in a building or separate portion of a building having a specific street address or location and devoted exclusively to those activities as are incident, convenient, or related to the preparation and arrangements, financial and otherwise, for the funeral, transportation, burial or other disposition of human remains and including, but not limited to, either of the following:

(1) A suitable room for the storage of human remains.

(2) A preparation room equipped with a sanitary flooring and necessary drainage and ventilation and containing necessary

instruments and supplies for the preparation, sanitation, or embalming of human remains for burial or transportation.

(b) Licensed funeral establishments under common ownership or by contractual agreement within close geographical proximity of each other shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) if at least one of the establishments has a room described in those paragraphs.

(c) Except as provided in Section 7609, and except accredited mortuary science programs engaged in teaching students the art of embalming, no person shall operate or maintain or hold himself or herself out as operating or maintaining any of the facilities specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), unless he or she is licensed as a funeral director.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a funeral establishment to conduct its business or financial transactions at the same location as its preparation or storage of human remains.

(e) Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to render unlawful the conduct of any ambulance service from the same premises as those on which a licensed funeral establishment is conducted, including the maintenance in connection with the funeral establishment of garages for the ambulances and living quarters for ambulance drivers.

SEC. 87. Section 7629 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7629. No funeral establishment shall be conducted or held forth as being conducted or advertised as being conducted under any name which might tend to mislead the public or which would be sufficiently like the name of any other licensed funeral establishment so as to constitute an unfair method of competition.

Any funeral director desiring to change the name appearing on his or her license may do so by applying to the bureau and paying the fee fixed by this chapter.

SEC. 88. Section 8030.2 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

8030.2. (a) To provide shorthand reporting services to low-income litigants in civil cases, who are unable to otherwise afford those services, funds generated by fees received by the board pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 8031 in excess of funds needed to support the board's operating budget for the fiscal year in which a transfer described below is made shall be used by the board for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Transcript Reimbursement Fund. The Transcript Reimbursement Fund shall be established by a transfer of funds from the Court Reporters' Fund in the amount of three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) at the beginning of each fiscal year. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, a transfer to the Transcript Reimbursement Fund in excess of the fund balance established at the beginning of each fiscal year shall not be made by the board if the transfer will result in the reduction of the balance of the Court Reporters' Fund to an amount less than six months' operating budget.

(b) All moneys held in the Court Reporters' Fund on the effective date of this section in excess of the board's operating budget for the 1996–97 fiscal year shall be used as provided in subdivision (a).

(c) Refunds and unexpended funds that are anticipated to remain in the Transcript Reimbursement Fund at the end of the fiscal year shall be considered by the board in establishing the fee assessment pursuant to Section 8031 so that the assessment shall maintain the level of funding for the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, as specified in subdivision (a), in the following fiscal year.

(d) The Transcript Reimbursement Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, moneys in the Transcript Reimbursement Fund are continuously appropriated for the purposes of this chapter.

(e) Applicants who have been reimbursed pursuant to this chapter for services provided to litigants and who are awarded court costs or attorneys' fees by judgment or by settlement agreement shall refund the full amount of that reimbursement to the fund within 90 days of receipt of the award or settlement.

(f) Subject to the limitations of this chapter, the board shall maintain the fund at a level that is sufficient to pay all qualified claims. To accomplish this objective, the board shall utilize all refunds, unexpended funds, fees, and any other moneys received by the board.

(g) Notwithstanding Section 16346 of the Government Code, all unencumbered funds remaining in the Transcript Reimbursement Fund as of January 1, 2011, shall be transferred to the Court Reporters' Fund.

(h) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2011, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2011, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 89. Section 8740 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

8740. (a) An application for each division of the examination for a license as a land surveyor shall be made to the board on the form prescribed by it, with all statements therein made under oath, and shall be accompanied by the application fee fixed by this chapter.

(b) The board may authorize an organization specified by the board pursuant to Section 8745 to receive directly from applicants payment of the examination fees charged by that organization as payment for examination materials and services.

SEC. 90. Section 8746 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

8746. An applicant failing on examination, upon the payment of another application fee, may be examined again.

SEC. 91. Section 8659 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8659. Any physician or surgeon (whether licensed in this state or any other state), hospital, pharmacist, respiratory care practitioner, nurse, or dentist who renders services during any state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency at the express or implied request of any responsible state or local official or agency shall have no liability for any injury sustained by any person by reason of those services, regardless of how or under what circumstances or by what cause those injuries are sustained; provided, however, that the immunity herein granted shall not apply in the event of a willful act or omission.

SEC. 92. Section 8778.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

8778.5. Each special care trust fund established pursuant to this article shall be administered in compliance with the following requirements:

(a) (1) The board of trustees shall honor a written request of revocation by the trustor within 30 days upon receipt of the written request.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the board of trustees upon revocation of a special care trust may assess a revocation fee

on the earned income of the trust only, the amount of which shall not exceed 10 percent of the trust corpus, as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 2370 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.

(3) If, prior to or upon the death of the beneficiary of a revocable special care trust, the cemetery authority is unable to perform the services of the special care trust fund agreement, the board of trustees shall pay the entire trust corpus and all earned income to the beneficiary or trustor, or the legal representative of either the beneficiary or trustor, without the imposition of a revocation fee.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (d) of Section 2370 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations, the board of trustees may charge an annual fee for administering a revocable special care trust fund, which may be recovered by administrative withdrawals from current trust income, but the total administrative withdrawals in any year shall not exceed 4 percent of the trust balance.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 8785, any person, partnership, or corporation who violates this section shall be subject to disciplinary action as provided in Article 6 (commencing with Section 9725) of Chapter 19 of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, or by a civil fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500), or by both, as determined by the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau and shall not be guilty of a crime.

SEC. 93. Section 11150 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11150. No person other than a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, or naturopathic doctor acting pursuant to Section 3640.7 of the Business and Professions Code, or pharmacist acting within the scope of a project authorized under Article 1 (commencing with Section 128125) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 107 or within the scope of either Section 4052.1 or 4052.2 of the Business and Professions Code, a registered nurse acting within the scope of a project authorized under Article 1 (commencing with Section 128125) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 107, a certified nurse-midwife acting within the scope of Section 2746.51 of the Business and Professions Code, a nurse practitioner acting within the scope of Section 2836.1 of the Business and Professions Code, a physician assistant acting within the scope of a project authorized under Article 1 (commencing with Section 128125) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 107 or

Section 3502.1 of the Business and Professions Code, a naturopathic doctor acting within the scope of Section 3640.5 of the Business and Professions Code, or an optometrist acting within the scope of Section 3041 of the Business and Professions Code, or an out-of-state prescriber acting pursuant to Section 4005 of the Business and Professions Code shall write or issue a prescription.

SEC. 94. Section 11165 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11165. (a) To assist law enforcement and regulatory agencies in their efforts to control the diversion and resultant abuse of Schedule II, Schedule III, and Schedule IV controlled substances, and for statistical analysis, education, and research, the Department of Justice shall, contingent upon the availability of adequate funds from the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California, the Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund, the State Dentistry Fund, the Board of Registered Nursing Fund, and the Osteopathic Medical Board of California Contingent Fund, 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 all practitioners authorized to prescribe or dispense these controlled substances.

(b) The reporting of Schedule III and Schedule IV controlled substance prescriptions to CURES shall be contingent upon the availability of adequate funds from the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice may seek and use grant funds to pay the costs incurred from the reporting of controlled substance prescriptions to CURES. Funds shall not be appropriated from the Contingent Fund of the Medical Board of California, the Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund, the State Dentistry Fund, the Board of Registered Nursing Fund, the Naturopathic Doctor’s Fund, or the Osteopathic Medical Board of California Contingent Fund to pay the costs of reporting Schedule III and Schedule IV controlled substance prescriptions to CURES.

(c) CURES shall operate under existing provisions of law to safeguard the privacy and confidentiality of patients. Data obtained from CURES shall only be provided to appropriate state, local, and federal persons or public agencies for disciplinary, civil, or criminal purposes and to other agencies or entities, as determined by the Department of Justice, for the purpose of educating practitioners and others in lieu of disciplinary, civil, or criminal actions. Data may be provided to public or private entities, as approved by the Department of Justice, for educational, peer review, statistical, or research purposes, provided that patient information, including any information that may identify the patient, is not compromised. Further, data disclosed to any individual or agency as described in this subdivision shall not be disclosed, sold, or transferred to any third party.

(d) For each prescription for a Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV controlled substance, the dispensing pharmacy or clinic shall provide the following information to the Department of Justice on a weekly basis and in a format specified by the Department of Justice:

(1) Full name, address, and the telephone number of the ultimate user or research subject, or contact information as determined by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and the gender, and date of birth of the ultimate user.

(2) The prescriber's category of licensure and license number; federal controlled substance registration number; and the state medical license number of any prescriber using the federal controlled substance registration number of a government-exempt facility.

(3) Pharmacy prescription number, license number, and federal controlled substance registration number.

(4) NDC (National Drug Code) number of the controlled substance dispensed.

(5) Quantity of the controlled substance dispensed.

(6) ICD-9 (diagnosis code), if available.

(7) Number of refills ordered.

(8) Whether the drug was dispensed as a refill of a prescription or as a first-time request.

(9) Date of origin of the prescription.

(10) Date of dispensing of the prescription.

(e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2005.

SEC. 95. Section 14132.100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

14132.100. (a) The federally qualified health center services described in Section 1396d(a)(2)(C) of Title 42 of the United States Code are covered benefits.

(b) The rural health clinic services described in Section 1396d(a)(2)(B) of Title 42 of the United States Code are covered benefits.

(c) Federally qualified health center services and rural health clinic services shall be reimbursed on a per-visit basis in accordance with the definition of “visit” set forth in subdivision (g).

(d) Effective October 1, 2004, and on each October 1, thereafter, until no longer required by federal law, federally qualified health center (FQHC) and rural health clinic (RHC) per-visit rates shall be increased by the Medicare Economic Index applicable to primary care services in the manner provided for in Section 1396a(bb)(3)(A) of Title 42 of the United States Code. Prior to January 1, 2004, FQHC and RHC per-visit rates shall be adjusted by the Medicare Economic Index in accordance with the methodology set forth in the state plan in effect on October 1, 2001.

(e) (1) An FQHC or RHC may apply for an adjustment to its per-visit rate based on a change in the scope of services provided by the FQHC or RHC. Rate changes based on a change in the scope of services provided by an FQHC or RHC shall be evaluated in accordance with Medicare reasonable cost principles, as set forth in Part 413 (commencing with Section 413.1) of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor.

(2) Subject to the conditions set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of paragraph (3), a change in scope of service means any of the following:

(A) The addition of a new FQHC or RHC service that is not incorporated in the baseline prospective payment system (PPS) rate, or a deletion of an FQHC or RHC service that is incorporated in the baseline PPS rate.

(B) A change in service due to amended regulatory requirements or rules.

(C) A change in service resulting from relocating or remodeling an FQHC or RHC.

(D) A change in types of services due to a change in applicable technology and medical practice utilized by the center or clinic.

(E) An increase in service intensity attributable to changes in the types of patients served, including, but not limited to, populations with HIV or AIDS, or other chronic diseases, or homeless, elderly, migrant, or other special populations.

(F) Any changes in any of the services described in subdivision (a) or (b), or in the provider mix of an FQHC or RHC or one of its sites.

(G) Changes in operating costs attributable to capital expenditures associated with a modification of the scope of any of the services described in subdivision (a) or (b), including new or expanded service facilities, regulatory compliance, or changes in technology or medical practices at the center or clinic.

(H) Indirect medical education adjustments and a direct graduate medical education payment that reflects the costs of providing teaching services to interns and residents.

(I) Any changes in the scope of a project approved by the federal Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA).

(3) No change in costs shall, in and of itself, be considered a scope-of-service change unless all of the following apply:

(A) The increase or decrease in cost is attributable to an increase or decrease in the scope of services defined in subdivisions (a) and (b), as applicable.

(B) The cost is allowable under Medicare reasonable cost principles set forth in Part 413 (commencing with Section 413) of Subchapter B of Chapter 4 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor.

(C) The change in the scope of services is a change in the type, intensity, duration, or amount of services, or any combination thereof.

(D) The net change in the FQHC's or RHC's rate equals or exceeds 1.75 percent for the affected FQHC or RHC site. For FQHCs and RHCs that filed consolidated cost reports for multiple sites to establish the initial prospective payment reimbursement rate, the 1.75-percent threshold shall be applied to the average per-visit rate of all sites for the purposes of calculating the cost associated with a scope-of-service change. "Net change" means the per-visit rate change attributable to the cumulative effect of all increases and decreases for a particular fiscal year.

(4) An FQHC or RHC may submit requests for scope-of-service changes once per fiscal year, only within 90 days following the beginning of the FQHC's or RHC's fiscal year. Any approved increase or decrease in the provider's rate shall be retroactive to

the beginning of the FQHC's or RHC's fiscal year in which the request is submitted.

(5) An FQHC or RHC shall submit a scope-of-service rate change request within 90 days of the beginning of any FQHC or RHC fiscal year occurring after the effective date of this section, if, during the FQHC's or RHC's prior fiscal year, the FQHC or RHC experienced a decrease in the scope of services provided that the FQHC or RHC either knew or should have known would have resulted in a significantly lower per-visit rate. If an FQHC or RHC discontinues providing onsite pharmacy or dental services, it shall submit a scope-of-service rate change request within 90 days of the beginning of the following fiscal year. The rate change shall be effective as provided for in paragraph (4). As used in this paragraph, "significantly lower" means an average per-visit rate decrease in excess of 2.5 percent.

(6) Notwithstanding paragraph (4), if the approved scope-of-service change or changes were initially implemented on or after the first day of an FQHC's or RHC's fiscal year ending in calendar year 2001, but before the adoption and issuance of written instructions for applying for a scope-of-service change, the adjusted reimbursement rate for that scope-of-service change shall be made retroactive to the date the scope-of-service change was initially implemented. Scope-of-service changes under this paragraph shall be required to be submitted within the later of 150 days after the adoption and issuance of the written instructions by the department, or 150 days after the end of the FQHC's or RHC's fiscal year ending in 2003.

(7) All references in this subdivision to "fiscal year" shall be construed to be references to the fiscal year of the individual FQHC or RHC, as the case may be.

(f) (1) An FQHC or RHC may request a supplemental payment if extraordinary circumstances beyond the control of the FQHC or RHC occur after December 31, 2001, and PPS payments are insufficient due to these extraordinary circumstances. Supplemental payments arising from extraordinary circumstances under this subdivision shall be solely and exclusively within the discretion of the department and shall not be subject to subdivision (*l*). These supplemental payments shall be determined separately from the scope-of-service adjustments described in subdivision (e). Extraordinary circumstances include, but are not limited to, acts of nature, changes in applicable requirements in the Health and Safety Code, changes in applicable licensure requirements, and changes in applicable rules or regulations. Mere inflation of costs alone, absent extraordinary circumstances, shall not be grounds for supplemental payment. If an FQHC's or RHC's PPS rate is sufficient to cover its overall costs, including those associated with the extraordinary circumstances, then a supplemental payment is not warranted.

(2) The department shall accept requests for supplemental payment at any time throughout the prospective payment rate year.

(3) Requests for supplemental payments shall be submitted in writing to the department and shall set forth the reasons for the request. Each request shall be accompanied by sufficient documentation to enable the department to act upon the request. Documentation shall include the data necessary to demonstrate that the circumstances for which supplemental payment is requested meet the requirements set forth in this section. Documentation shall include all of the following:

(A) A presentation of data to demonstrate reasons for the FQHC's or RHC's request for a supplemental payment.

(B) Documentation showing the cost implications. The cost impact shall be material and significant, two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) or 1 percent of a facility's total costs, whichever is less.

(4) A request shall be submitted for each affected year.

(5) Amounts granted for supplemental payment requests shall be paid as lump-sum amounts for those years and not as revised PPS rates, and shall be repaid by the FQHC or RHC to the extent that it is not expended for the specified purposes.

(6) The department shall notify the provider of the department's discretionary decision in writing.

(g) (1) An FQHC or RHC "visit" means a face-to-face encounter between an FQHC or RHC patient and a physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, clinical psychologist, licensed clinical social worker, or a visiting nurse. For purposes of this section, "physician" shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services' Medicare Rural Health Clinic and Federally Qualified Health Center Manual (Publication 27), or its successor, only to the extent that it defines the professionals whose services are reimbursable on a per-visit basis and not as to the types of services that these professionals may render during these visits and shall include a physician and surgeon, podiatrist, dentist, optometrist, and chiropractor. A visit shall also include a face-to-face encounter between an FQHC or RHC patient and a comprehensive perinatal services practitioner, as defined in Section 51179.1 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, providing comprehensive perinatal services, a four-hour day of attendance at an adult day health care center, and any other provider identified in the state plan's definition of an FQHC or RHC visit.

(2) (A) A visit shall also include a face-to-face encounter between an FQHC or RHC patient and a dental hygienist or a dental hygienist in alternative practice.

(B) Notwithstanding subdivision (e), an FQHC or RHC that currently includes the cost of the services of a dental hygienist in alternative practice for the purposes of establishing its FQHC or RHC rate shall apply for an adjustment to its per-visit rate, and, after the rate adjustment has been approved by the department, shall bill these services as a separate visit. However, multiple encounters with dental professionals that take place on the same day shall constitute a single visit. The department shall develop the appropriate forms to determine which FQHC's or RHC rates shall be adjusted and to facilitate the calculation of the adjusted rates. An FQHC's or RHC's application for, or the department's approval of, a rate adjustment pursuant to this subparagraph shall not constitute a change in scope of service within the meaning of subdivision (e). An FQHC or RHC that applies for an adjustment to its rate pursuant to this subparagraph may continue to bill for all other FQHC or RHC visits at its existing per-visit rate, subject to reconciliation, until the rate adjustment for visits between an FQHC or RHC patient and a dental hygienist or a dental hygienist in alternative practice has been approved. Any approved increase or decrease in the provider's rate shall be made within six months after the date of receipt of the department's rate adjustment forms pursuant to this subparagraph and shall be retroactive to the beginning of the fiscal year in which the FQHC or RHC submits the request, but in no case shall the effective date be earlier than January 1, 2008.

(C) An FQHC or RHC that does not provide dental hygienist or dental hygienist in alternative practice services, and later elects to add these services, shall process the addition of these services as a change in scope of service pursuant to subdivision (e).

(h) If FQHC or RHC services are partially reimbursed by a third-party payer, such as a managed care entity (as defined in Section 1396u-2(a)(1)(B) of Title 42 of the United States Code), the Medicare Program, or the Child Health and Disability Prevention (CHDP) program, the department shall reimburse an FQHC or RHC for the difference between its per-visit PPS rate and receipts from other plans or programs on a contract-by-contract basis and not in the aggregate, and may not include managed care financial incentive payments that are required by federal law to be excluded from the calculation.

(i) (1) An entity that first qualifies as an FQHC or RHC in the year 2001 or later, a newly licensed facility at a new location added to an existing FQHC or RHC, and any entity that is an existing FQHC or RHC that is relocated to a new site shall each have its reimbursement rate established in accordance with one of the following methods, as selected by the FQHC or RHC:

(A) The rate may be calculated on a per-visit basis in an amount that is equal to the average of the per-visit rates of three comparable FQHCs or RHCs located in the same or adjacent area with a similar caseload.

(B) In the absence of three comparable FQHCs or RHCs with a similar caseload, the rate may be calculated on a per-visit basis in an amount that is equal to the average of the per-visit rates of three comparable FQHCs or RHCs located in the same or an adjacent service area, or in a reasonably similar geographic area with respect to relevant social, health care, and economic characteristics.

(C) At a new entity's one-time election, the department shall establish a reimbursement rate, calculated on a per-visit basis, that is equal to 100 percent of the projected allowable costs to the FQHC or RHC of furnishing FQHC or RHC services during the first 12 months of operation as an FQHC or RHC. After the first 12-month period, the projected per-visit rate shall be increased by the Medicare Economic Index then in effect. The projected allowable costs for the first 12 months shall be cost settled and the prospective payment reimbursement rate shall be adjusted based on actual and allowable cost per visit.

(D) The department may adopt any further and additional methods of setting reimbursement rates for newly qualified FQHCs or RHCs as are consistent with Section 1396a(bb)(4) of Title 42 of the United States Code.

(2) In order for an FQHC or RHC to establish the comparability of its caseload for purposes of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1), the department shall require that the FQHC or RHC submit its most recent annual utilization report as submitted to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, unless the FQHC or RHC was not required to file an annual utilization report. FQHCs or RHCs that have experienced changes in their services or caseload subsequent to the filing of the annual utilization report may submit to the department a completed report in the format applicable to the prior calendar year. FQHCs or RHCs that have not previously submitted an annual utilization report shall submit to the department a completed report in the format applicable to the prior calendar year. The FQHC or RHC shall not be required to submit the annual utilization report for the comparable FQHCs or RHCs to the department, but shall be required to identify the comparable FQHCs or RHCs.

(3) The rate for any newly qualified entity set forth under this subdivision shall be effective retroactively to the later of the date that the entity was first qualified by the applicable federal agency as an FQHC or RHC, the date a new facility at a new location was added to an existing FQHC or RHC, or the date on which an existing FQHC or RHC was relocated to a new site. The FQHC or RHC shall be permitted to continue billing for Medi-Cal covered benefits on a fee-for-service basis until it is informed of its enrollment as an FQHC or RHC, and the department shall reconcile the difference between the fee-for-service payments and the FQHC's or RHC's prospective payment rate at that time.

(j) Visits occurring at an intermittent clinic site, as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code, of an existing FQHC or RHC, or in a mobile unit as defined by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1765.105 of the Health and Safety Code, shall be billed by and reimbursed at the same rate as the FQHC or RHC establishing the intermittent clinic site or the mobile unit, subject to the right of the FQHC or RHC to request a scope-of-service adjustment to the rate.

(k) An FQHC or RHC may elect to have pharmacy or dental services reimbursed on a fee-for-service basis, utilizing the current fee schedules established for those services. These costs shall be adjusted out of the FQHC's or RHC's clinic base rate as scope-of-service changes. An FQHC or RHC that reverses its election under this subdivision shall revert to its prior rate, subject to an increase to account for all MEI increases occurring during the intervening time period, and subject to any increase or decrease associated with applicable scope-of-services adjustments as provided in subdivision (e).

(*l*) FQHCs and RHCs may appeal a grievance or complaint concerning ratesetting, scope-of-service changes, and settlement of cost report audits, in the manner prescribed by Section 14171. The rights and remedies provided under this subdivision are cumulative to the rights and remedies available under all other provisions of law of this state.

(m) The department shall, by no later than March 30, 2008, promptly seek all necessary federal approvals in order to implement this section, including any amendments to the state plan. To the extent that any element or requirement of this section is not approved, the department shall submit a request to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for any waivers that would be necessary to implement this section.

(n) The department shall implement this section only to the extent that federal financial participation is obtained.

SEC. 96. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following with respect to Section 2835.7 of the Business and Professions Code, as added by Section 34 of this act:

(a) Nurse practitioners are registered nurses who have a graduate education and clinical training, and who provide a wide range of services and care.

(b) Under current law, nurse practitioners have the same statutory authority to provide services and care as do registered nurses. However, the law allows those registered nurses who the Board of Registered Nursing has determined meet the standards for a nurse practitioner to provide care and services beyond those specified in statute for registered nurses where those services are performed pursuant to standardized procedures and protocols developed through collaboration among administrators and health professionals, including physicians and surgeons, in the organized health care system in which a nurse practitioner practices.

(c) The Legislature reiterates its intention to allow each organized health care system in which a nurse practitioner practices to define those services nurse practitioners may perform in standardized procedures developed pursuant to Section 2725 of the Business and Professions Code.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Legislature finds that there may be some ambiguity in current law regarding what services and functions to be performed by nurse practitioners may be included in standardized procedures and protocols.

(e) Therefore, to remove this ambiguity, the Legislature hereby clarifies that standardized procedures and protocols may include the specified services and functions set forth in this act so that health care entities may allow nurse practitioners to engage in those activities if the entities choose to do so, and that third-party payers understand that those services and functions can be performed by nurse practitioners if they are included in an entity's standardized procedures and protocols.

SEC. 97. Section 1.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 27 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and AB 48. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, ~~but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) each bill amends Section 27 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted ~~after AB 48, in which case Section 27 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 1 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 48, at which time Section 1.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *after AB 48, in which case Section 1 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 98. (a) Section 2.2 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) both bills amend Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code~~, and (3)~~ *(3) AB 48 and AB 1535 are not enacted or as enacted do not amend that section, and (4)* this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, in which case Section 101 of the Business and Professions

Code~~,~~ as amended ~~by Section 2 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, at which time Section 2.2 of this bill shall become operative and shall remain operative until the date specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (d), if applicable. If subdivision (b), (c), and (d) do not apply, Section 2.2 of this bill shall remain operative and Section 2.4, 2.6, and 2.8 of this bill shall not become operative.~~ *by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 2.2 of this bill shall become operative, and Sections 2, 2.4, 2.6, and 2.8 of this bill shall not become operative.*

(b) Section 2.4 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by this bill, AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, and AB 48. It shall only become operative if (1) all three bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, ~~but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) all three bills amend Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code, (3) AB 1535 is not enacted or as enacted does not amend that section, and (4) this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session and AB 48, in which case Section 101 of the Business and Professions ~~Code, as amended by Section 2.2 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 48, at which time Section 2.4 of this bill shall become operative and Sections 2.6 and 2.8 of this~~ *Code as amended by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 2.4 of this bill shall become operative, and Sections 2, 2.2, 2.6, and 2.8 of this* bill shall not become operative.

(c) Section 2.6 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by this bill, AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, and AB 1535. It shall only become operative if (1) all three bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, ~~but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) all three bills amend Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code, (3) AB 48 is not enacted or as enacted does not amend that section, and (4) this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session and AB 1535, in which case Section 101 of the Business and Professions ~~Code, as amended by Section 2.2 of this bill, shall remain operative~~

~~only until the operative date of AB 1535, at which time Section 2.6 of this bill shall become operative and Sections 2.4 and 2.8 of~~ *Code as amended by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 2.6 of this bill shall become operative, and Sections 2, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.8 of* this bill shall not become operative.

(d) Section 2.8 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by this bill, AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, AB 48, and AB 1535. It shall only become operative if (1) all four bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, ~~but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) all four bills amend Section 101 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, AB 48, and AB 1535, in which case Section 101 of the Business ~~and Professions Code, as amended by Section 2.2 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 48 and AB 1535, at which time Section 2.8 of this bill shall become operative and Sections 2.4 and 2.6 of this bill shall not become operative.~~ *and Professions Code as amended by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 2.8 of this bill shall become operative, and Sections 2, 2.2, 2.4, and 2.6 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 99. Section 5.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 146 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and AB 48. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, ~~but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) each bill amends Section 146 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill ~~is enacted after AB 48, in which case Section 146 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 5 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 48, at which time Section 5.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *is enacted after AB 48, in which case Section 5 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 100. (a) Section 6.2 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary

Session. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) both bills amend Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code~~, and (3)~~ *(3) AB 48 and AB 1535 are not enacted or as enacted do not amend that section, and (4)* this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, in which case Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code~~,~~ as amended ~~by Section 6 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, at which time Section 6.2 of this bill shall become operative and shall remain operative until the date specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (d) if applicable. If subdivisions (b), (c), and (d) do not apply, Section 6.2 of this bill shall remain operative and Sections 6.4, 6.6, and 6.8 of this bill shall not become operative.~~ *by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 6.2 of this bill shall become operative, and Sections 6, 6.4, 6.6, and 6.8 of this bill shall not become operative.*

(b) Section 6.4 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by this bill, AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, and AB 48. It shall only become operative if (1) all three bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) all three bills amend Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code, (3) AB 1535 is not enacted or as enacted does not amend that section, and (4) this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, and AB 48, in which case Section 149 of the Business and Professions ~~Code, as amended by Section 6.2 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 48, at which time Section 6.4 of this bill shall become operative and Sections 6.6 and 6.8 of this~~ *Code as amended by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 6.4 of this bill shall become operative, and Sections 6, 6.2, 6.6, and 6.8 of this* bill shall not become operative.

(c) Section 6.6 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by this bill, AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, and AB 1535. It shall only become operative if (1) all three bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) all three bills amend Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code, (3) AB 48 is not enacted or as enacted does not amend that section, and (4) this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session and AB 1535, in which case Section 149 of the Business and Professions ~~Code, as amended by Section 6.2 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 1535, at which time Section 6.6 of this bill shall become operative and Sections 6.4 and 6.8 of~~ *Code as amended by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 6.6 of this bill shall become operative, and Sections 6, 6.2, 6.4, and 6.8 of* this bill shall not become operative.

(d) Section 6.8 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by this bill, AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, AB 48, and AB 1535. It shall only become operative if (1) all four bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) all four bills amend Section 149 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, AB 48, and AB 1535, in which case Section 149 of the Business ~~and Professions Code, as amended by Section 6.2 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 48 and AB 1535, at which time Section 6.8 of this bill shall become operative and Sections 6.4 and 6.6 of this bill shall not become operative.~~ *and Professions Code as amended by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 6.8 of this bill shall become operative, and Sections 6, 6.2, 6.4, and 6.6 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 101. Section 9.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 800 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and SB 820. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) each bill amends Section 800 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill ~~is enacted after SB 820, in which case Section 800 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 9 of this bill, shall~~

~~remain operative only until the operative date of SB 820, at which time Section 9.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *is enacted after SB 820, in which case Section 9 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 102. Section 28.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 2570.5 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and SB 821. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) both bills amend Section 2570.5 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this ~~bill is enacted after SB 821, in which case Section 2570.5 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 28 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of SB 821, at which time Section 28.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *bill is enacted after SB 821, in which case Section 28 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 103. Section 29.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 2570.6 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and SB 821. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) both bills amend Section 2570.6 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this ~~bill is enacted after SB 821, in which case Section 2570.6 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 29 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of SB 821, at which time Section 29.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *bill is enacted after SB 821, in which case Section 29 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 104. Section 30.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 2570.7 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and SB 821. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) each bill amends Section 2570.7 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this ~~bill is enacted after SB 821, in which case Section 2570.7 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 30 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of SB 821, at which time Section 30.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *bill is enacted after SB 821, in which case Section 30 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 105. Section 38.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 3635 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, ~~but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) both bills amend Section 3635 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, in which case Section 3635 of the Business and Professions Code~~, as amended by Section 38 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, at which time Section 38.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *as amended by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 38.5 of this bill shall become operative, and Section 38 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 106. Section 39.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 3636 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, ~~but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) both bills amend Section 3636 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, in which case Section 3636 of the Business and Professions Code~~, as amended by Section 39 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, at which time Section 39.5 of this bill shall~~ *as amended by AB 20 of the 2009–10 Fourth Extraordinary Session, shall remain operative only until the operative date of this bill, at which time Section 39.5 of this bill shall become operative, and Section 39 of this bill shall not* become operative.

SEC. 107. Section 44.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 4040 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and SB 470. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010, ~~but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) each bill amends Section 4040 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this ~~bill is enacted after SB 470, in which case Section 4040 of the~~

~~Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 44 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of SB 470, at which time Section 44.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *bill is enacted after SB 470, in which case Section 44 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 108. Section 49.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 4076 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and SB 470. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) each bill amends Section 4076 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this ~~bill is enacted after SB 470, in which case Section 4076 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 49 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of SB 470, at which time Section 49.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *bill is enacted after SB 470, in which case Section 49 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 109. Section 51.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 4110 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and AB 1071. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) each bill amends Section 4110 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this ~~bill is enacted after AB 1071, in which case Section 4110 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 51 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of AB 1071, at which time Section 51.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *bill is enacted after AB 1071, in which case Section 51 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 110. Section 86.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 7616 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by both this bill and SB 821. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2010~~, but this bill becomes operative first,~~ (2) each bill amends Section 7616 of the Business and Professions Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after SB 821, in which case ~~Section 7616 of the Business and Professions Code, as amended by Section 86 of this bill, shall remain operative only until the operative date of SB 821, at which time Section 86.5 of this bill shall become operative.~~ *Section 86 of this bill shall not become operative.*

SEC. 111. 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. 112. 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 Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:~~

~~In order to enable various regulatory boards in the Department of Consumer Affairs to better carry out their licensing and enforcement functions and for these boards to provide better protection to the people of the State of California as soon as practically possible, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.~~

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