



Physician Assistant Committee

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 1100, Sacramento, CA 95815

Telephone: (916) 561-8780 FAX: (916) 263-2671

Website: www.pac.ca.gov Email: pacommittee@mbc.ca.gov

Meeting Notice

July 26, 2010

**Physician Assistant Committee
2005 Evergreen Street – Hearing Room 1150
Sacramento, CA 95815
9:30 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.**

AGENDA

ALL TIMES ARE APPROXIMATE AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE

1. Call to Order by Chairman (Klompus)
2. Roll Call (Forsyth)
3. Approval of Minutes of February 18, 2010 Meeting (Klompus)
4. Reports
 - a. Chair's Report (Klompus)
 - b. Executive Officer's Report (Portman)
 - c. Licensing Program Activity Report (Bronson)
 - d. Diversion Program Activity Report (Mitchell)
 - e. Enforcement Program Activity Report (Tincher)
5. Director's Report (Stiger)
6. Report from the Physician Assistant Training Program Accreditation Task Force (Byous)
7. Status Report on the Consumer Protection Enforcement Initiative (CPEI) and Implementation of Uniform Standards of SB 1441 (Portman)
8. Consideration of Regulations Regarding Implementation of Consumer Protection Initiative and Enhancements to Enforcement Program (Formerly portions of SB 1111) (Yazigi)
9. Discussion of Change from Physician Assistant Committee to Physician Assistant Board (Yazigi/Portman)
10. Consideration of Regulations Regarding Licensee Consumer Notification, as required by Business and Professions Code 138 (Yazigi/Mitchell)
11. Consideration of Amending Requirements for Licensure as a Physician Assistant under Business and Professions Code section 3519(a)(2), and California Code of Regulations Section 1399.507 re: Licensing Requirements for Medical School Graduates (Mitchell)

12. Consideration of Repeal of Business and Professions Code Article 7.5, International Medical Graduate Physician Assistants (Klompus/Mitchell)
13. Regulatory Corrections to California Code of Regulations 1399.545(e) (3) to Conform with Business and Professions Code Section 3502(D)(2) re: Minimum Percentage of Sample Medical Records that must be Signed by a Supervising Physician (Yazigi)
14. Pending Legislation of Interest to the Physician Assistant Committee (Klompus)
SB 294, SB 389, SB 1069, AB 471, AB 1310, AB 2386, AB 2699
15. Approval of Physician Assistant Training Programs by the Physician Assistant Committee (Article 3 of Division 13.8 of the California Code of Regulations) (Yazigi)
16. Report on PAC Licensee Occupational Survey Requirements of SB 139 (Mitchell)
17. Update on Changes to the Bagley Keene Open Meeting Act Government Code 11122.5 (Yazigi)
18. Agenda Items for Next Meeting (Klompus)
19. Public Comment on Items Not on the Agenda (Klompus)
20. **CLOSED SESSION:** Pursuant to Section 11126(c)(3) of the Government Code, the Committee will move into closed session to deliberate on disciplinary matters

RETURN TO OPEN SESSION

21. Adjournment (Klompus)

Note: Agenda discussion and report items are subject to action being taken on them during the meeting by the committee at its discretion. All times when stated are approximate and subject to change without prior notice at the discretion of the Committee. Agenda items may be taken out of order and total time allocated for public comment on particular issues may be limited.

Notice: The meeting is accessible to the physically disabled. A person who needs a disability-related accommodation or modification in order to participate in the meeting may make a request by contacting Lynn Forsyth at (916) 561-8785 or email LForsyth@mbc.ca.gov or send a written request to the Physician Assistant Committee, 2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 1100, Sacramento, California 95815. Providing your request at least five (5) business days before the meeting will help to ensure availability of the requested accommodation.

AGENDA ITEM 3



Physician Assistant Committee

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Website: www.pac.ca.gov Email: pacommittee@mbc.ca.gov

Meeting Minutes

February 18, 2010

Physician Assistant Committee
2005 Evergreen Street – Hearing Room 1150
Sacramento, CA 95815
9:30 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.

1. Call to Order by Chairman

Chairman Klompus called the meeting to order at 9:35 a.m.

2. Roll Call

Staff called the roll. A quorum was present.

Committee Members Present: Steve Klompus, PA
Rosslynn Byous, PA
Cristina Gomez-Vidal Diaz
Reginald Low, M.D.
Shaquawn D. Schasa
Steven Stumpf, Ph.D.
Shelia Young

Staff Present: Elberta Portman, Executive Officer
Claire Yazigi, Staff Counsel, Dept. of Consumer Affairs
Glenn Mitchell, Regulation and Lead Licensing Analyst
Lynn Forsyth, Staff Services Analyst

Committee Member Shelia Young arrived at 10:15 a.m.

3. Approval of Minutes of November 5, 2009 Meeting

The November 5, 2009 minutes were approved with the following amendment:

“Staff called the roll. A full quorum was present at 9:50 a.m. with the arrival of Committee Member Steven Stumpf, Ph.D.
(m/Low, s/Stumpf, c/all)”

4. Reports

- a. Staff Counsel Claire Yazigi read a statement from Laura Freedman, Staff Counsel, regarding her departure as the Committee's counsel.

Chairman Klompus introduced Linda Whitney, Interim Executive Director of the Medical Board of California. Ms. Whitney was appointed as Interim Executive Director to replace Barbara Johnson who has accepted a position in the private sector. Ms. Whitney has worked for the Medical Board since 1994 in a variety of capacities, including administrative management, and most recently, as Chief of Legislation. Ms. Whitney spoke briefly and offered her support to the Committee.

- b. Executive Officer's Report

Ms. Portman reported that all boards/committees within the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) were asked to revert 5% from the personnel services line item to offset the budget deficiencies. Ms. Portman stated that in this fiscal year the .5 MST Limited Term (LT) position was not filled, and in the 2010/2011 we are looking at alternatives to meet the reversion.

Ms. Portman reported that all Executive Officers within the Department are reviewing their enforcement procedures and policies to improve and enhance processing of complaints and actions. Ms. Portman reported that the PAC has already made several enforcement enhancements including checking applicants for prior unlicensed activity and clearing applicants through the National Practitioner Data Base to determine if disciplinary action has been taken against healing arts licenses in other states.

Ms. Portman also reported on several enhancements made to the PAC application forms. The changes include adding specific questions regarding prior criminal convictions and requiring the applicant to sign and initial a statement that all information is true. Additionally, the PA training program certificate page has been enhanced to require the training programs to disclose student disciplinary actions if taken.

Ms. Portman reported that SB 1441 required the creation of uniform standards to deal with substance-abusing licensees. Some of the standards will be implemented through additional legislation, and others will be implemented through the regulatory rulemaking process. Standards that do not require legislative or regulatory changes will be implemented immediately, such as an increase in the minimum random body fluid test threshold, and requiring all probation drug tests to be observed. Participants in the Committee's diversion program have always been subject to observed drug testing. Ms. Portman stated that staff will work with legal counsel to develop regulatory packages to fully implement the standards established by SB 1441.

- c. Licensing Program - activity report

Between October 1, 2009 and February 1, 2010, 228 licenses were issued. As of February 1, 2010, 7,495 licenses are renewed and current, and there are a total of 157 California approved training programs.

d. Diversion Program - activity report

As of January 1, 2010, the Diversion Program has 20 participants, 7 voluntary participants and 13 Committee referrals. There have been 90 participants since program implementation in 1990.

e. Enforcement Program - activity report

Between July 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009 there were 64 pending complaints, 34 pending investigations, 40 current probationers and 24 pending cases at the Office of the Attorney General

5a. **10:00 AM - Hearing**

Petition for reinstatement of physician assistant license - Harry Murray

5b. **11:00 AM - Hearing**

Petition for early termination of probation - Tuan Le

CLOSED SESSION: Pursuant to Section 11126(c)(3) of the Government Code, the Committee moved into closed session to deliberate the petition for reinstatement and petition for termination of probation.

CLOSED SESSION: Pursuant to Section 11126(c)(3) of the Government Code, the Committee moved into closed session to deliberate on disciplinary matters.

6. **1:00 PM Regulations Public Hearing**

Amend Section 1399.557 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations. This proposal would require that licensees mandated to participate in the Diversion Program as a condition of probation pay the full amount of the monthly participation fee charged by the contractor. Licensees voluntarily enrolled in the program would be required to pay 75% of the monthly participation fee charged by the contractor. Participation fees would be paid directly to the contractor.

The regulatory hearing was called to order at 2:10 p.m. by Chairman Klompus. A full quorum was present. There was no oral testimony received. The hearing was closed at 2:20 p.m.

A written comment was received via e-mail. A suggestion was made regarding Section 1399.557(c). The section currently reads, "this section shall apply to licensees who enter or re-enter diversion on or after its effective date". It was suggested that Section 1399.557(c) be modified to read, "this section shall apply to licensees who enter or re-enter diversion on or after the effective date of this section."

A brief discussion ensued.

A motion was made to modify the language in Section 1399.557 (c) to read, "This section shall apply to licensees who enter or re-enter diversion on or after the effective date of this section."

(m/Young, s/Schasa, motion not voted upon)

A second motion was made to amend and adopt the language in Section 1399.557(c) to read "This section shall apply to licensees who enter or re-enter diversion on or after the effective date of this section." In addition, if no adverse comments are received, staff is instructed to issue a fifteen day notice with the modified language and delegate authority to the Executive Officer to make non-substantive changes as maybe required by the Department of Consumer Affairs or Office of Administrative Law.
(m/Byous, s/Schasa, vote passed as follows: 4 ayes, 1 opposed, 1 abstained)

7. Presentation on the Diversion Program from Maximus

Ms. Portman introduced Anita M. Mireles, RN, CNOR, Maximus Clinical Case Manager. Maximus is the contractor providing diversion program services on behalf of the PAC. Ms. Mireles gave a brief presentation about the diversion program. She described the goals of the program, responsibilities of the program, monitoring of participants and components of addiction and drug dependency.

8. Report on Program Accreditation Task Force

Discussion of proposed language regarding program accreditation regulations and preceptor/preceptee ratios, currently Sections 1399.530 through 1399.536 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.

Committee Member Roslynn Byous acknowledged both Robert Sachs and Les Howard for their participation and work on the Task Force. Ms. Byous briefly discussed the ARC-PA accreditation draft accreditation standards which basically state that all PA programs must be in institutions that grant Master's Degree by the year 2021. ARC-PA will discuss this topic at a meeting in April 2010. Ms. Byous also stated that currently in California there are ten PA programs, five of which in institutions that currently do not grant Master's Degrees. Ms. Byous also stated that the ARC-PA is the accrediting body.

Ms. Byous presented a draft questionnaire developed by members of the Task Force. It was proposed that the questionnaire be sent to the programs for their input regarding this topic.

Staff was instructed to send the proposed draft letter to the five schools for their response. Staff was also requested to schedule a Task Force teleconference meeting after April 15th to discuss the responses to the survey and to discuss the results of the April ARC-PA meeting.

Motion to accept the draft as written and send to the various PA Programs for their responses.
(m/Young, s/Diaz c/all)

Ms. Yazigi clarified Business and Professions Code Section 3513 of the Physician Assistant Practice Act that provides that the Committee shall recognize the approval of training programs for PAs approved by a national accreditation organization. PA training programs accredited by a national accreditation agency approved by the Committee shall be deemed approved under this section.

Staff was instructed to obtain sample regulatory language from other states regarding preceptor/preceptee ratios. The results are to be discussed at the next meeting of the PAC.

9. Report on Consumer Protection Enforcement Initiative and SB 1441

Ms. Portman briefly described the enforcement process under which all boards and committees are working toward improving the adjudication of cases. The Department of Consumer Affairs is working with all the boards and bureaus on its Consumer Protection Enforcement Initiative (CPEI). This initiative will ensure that cases are completed in a timelier manner, with an average of twelve to eighteen months.

Ms. Portman also briefly reported on the status of the SB 1441 working group.

10. Department of Consumer Affairs Update

Chairman Klompus introduced Kim Kirchmeyer, Deputy Director for Board Relations, from the Department of Consumer Affairs. Ms. Kirchmeyer spoke to the members about recent issues affecting the Department such as the recent legislation regarding the enforcement protection initiative. She encouraged the members to offer support for the legislation.

Ms. Kirchmeyer informed the Committee of the mandated restrictions on certain purchases and on travel costs. Ms. Kirchmeyer also stated that the Department is recommending that future meetings be webcast to ensure broader consumer participation.

11. Discussion and Possible action to Change the Name of the Physician Assistant Committee to Physician Assistant Board

Discussion ensued about a proposal to change the Committee's name to "Board". At one time, all allied health programs including physician assistants were regulated by the Medical Board of California, who established the allied health committees to regulate those professions. Through the years most of the allied health committees sought legislation to become boards. The PAC maintains a close, cooperative relationship with the MBC because physician assistants are unable to practice without physician supervision.

The name change would more correctly reflect the Committee's role in providing consumer protection through its licensure and enforcement roles. The PAC would continue to maintain a close relation with the MBC including a shared services agreement to provide investigation, legal desk, and data processing and cashiering functions.

A motion was made to direct staff to explore what it would take to change the name from the Physician Assistant Committee to Physician Assistant Board.
(m/Low, s/Schasa, c/all)

12. Discussion of Requirements for Licensure under Business & Professions Code 3519(a)(2)

Ms. Yazigi stated that this item was brought about following the interest of an individual who graduated from a U.S. medical school and is a California licensed MD. This individual has inquired about also becoming licensed as a PA. Section 3519 of the Business and Professions code states that the Committee shall issue under the name of the Medical Board of California a license to all PA applicants who meet all of the following requirements. Subsection (a) discusses evidence of either successful completion of a medical program or Subsection (2) successful completion of a medical school program. Ms. Yazigi also stated that the second requirement under 3519 is that he or she pass an examination under section 3517. It was also stated that per the regulations, the examination for licensure admission be administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants, (PANCE) exam.

13. Pending Legislation of Interest to the Committee: SB 389, AB 1310

Ms. Portman reported on the pending legislation. The two legislative bills are SB 389 and AB 1310. SB 389 would require the applicants for licensure and petitioners for reinstatement to successfully complete the state and federal level criminal record information search. This bill would also require licensees that have not previously submitted fingerprints to complete the process necessary for the state and federal criminal offender search.

Ms Portman reported that AB 1310 would require certain boards, including the Committee, to collect specified information from licensees and would require the boards within DCA to work with the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) to transfer this data to OSHPD. This bill would also require OSHPD to submit a written report to the legislature.

14. Agenda Items for next meeting

1. Status of SB 1441
2. Discussion of malpractice insurance for PAs on probation
3. Proposed name change
4. Current Legislation
5. Sample language from other states regarding preceptor/preceptee for the next meeting.
6. Discussion of Requirements for Licensure under Business & Professions Code 3519(a)(2)
7. Status of SB 1111
8. Accreditation Task Force Update

15. Items Discussed not on the Agenda

1. Committee meeting to be held on May 20, 2010

A motion was made to cancel the May meeting to conserve the budget.
(m/Diaz, s/Byous, c/all)

16. Public Comment on Items not on the Agenda

Gaye Breyman of the California Association for Physician Assistant (CAPA) spoke about SB 1069 (Pavley), CAPA's new legislation. The bill would allow PAs to sign any and all forms for which a physician can sign if it is delegated to them in their Delegation of Services Agreement. The bill will also allow them to order durable medical equipment, to certify disability and to order home health care. The bill will also bring a statute of limitations for PAs that will be in line with all other medical professions.

17. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 4

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE

BUDGET REPORT
AS OF 5/31/2010

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PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	CURR. MONTH	YR-TO-DATE	ENCUMBRANCE	ENCUMBRANCE	YTD + ENCUMBRANCE	BALANCE	PCNT REMAIN
PERSONAL SERVICES									
SALARIES AND WAGES									
003 00	CIVIL SERVICE-PERM	175,825	14,521	159,727	0	0	159,727	16,098	
033 04	TEMP HELP (907)	0	3,378	34,691	0	0	34,691	(34,691)	
063 00	STATUTORY-EXEMPT	81,732	5,868	64,544	0	0	64,544	17,188	
063 03	COMM MEMBER (911)	16,000	0	2,100	0	0	2,100	13,900	
083 00	OVERTIME	0	0	69	0	0	69	(69)	
TOTAL	SALARIES AND WAGES	273,557	23,766	261,132	0	0	261,132	12,425	4.54%
STAFF BENEFITS									
103 00	OASDI	18,579	1,217	13,416	0	0	13,416	5,163	
104 00	DENTAL INSURANCE	1,758	222	2,367	0	0	2,367	(609)	
105 00	HEALTH/WELFARE INS	33,091	2,615	26,847	0	0	26,847	6,244	
106 01	RETIREMENT	41,804	3,449	37,940	0	0	37,940	3,864	
125 00	WORKERS' COMPENSATIO	4,860	0	0	0	0	0	4,860	
125 15	SCIF ALLOCATION COST	0	118	1,072	3,209	3,209	4,281	(4,281)	
134 00	OTHER-STAFF BENEFITS	0	929	10,050	0	0	10,050	(10,050)	
134 01	TRANSIT DISCOUNT	0	0	56	0	0	56	(56)	
135 00	LIFE INSURANCE	0	8	92	0	0	92	(92)	
136 00	VISION CARE	445	37	404	0	0	404	41	
137 00	MEDICARE TAXATION	231	334	3,671	0	0	3,671	(3,440)	
TOTAL	STAFF BENEFITS	100,768	8,929	95,915	3,209	3,209	99,124	1,644	1.63%
SALARY SAVINGS									
141 00	SALARY SAVINGS	(4,140)	0	0	0	0	0	(4,140)	
TOTAL	SALARY SAVINGS	(4,140)	0	0	0	0	0	(4,140)	100.00%
TOTAL	PERSONAL SERVICES	370,185	32,695	357,047	3,209	3,209	360,256	9,929	2.68%
OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMENT									
FINGERPRINTS									
213 04	FINGERPRINT REPORTS	24,890	673	4,906	0	0	4,906	19,984	
TOTAL	FINGERPRINTS	24,890	673	4,906	0	0	4,906	19,984	80.29%
GENERAL EXPENSE									
201 00	GENERAL EXPENSE	1,320	0	0	0	0	0	1,320	
206 00	MISC OFFICE SUPPLIES	0	18	2,532	0	0	2,532	(2,532)	
207 00	FREIGHT & DRAYAGE	0	10	519	0	0	519	(519)	

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

BUDGET REPORT
AS OF 5/31/2010

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PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE

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PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	CURR. MONTH	YR-TO-DATE	ENCUMBRANCE	ENCUMBRANCE	YTD + ENCUMBRANCE	BALANCE	PCNT REMAIN
213 02 ADMIN OVERHEAD-OTHR	0	0	3,844	0	0	3,844	(3,844)	
217 00 MTG/CONF/EXHIBIT/SHO	0	739	4,755	1,685	0	6,440	(6,440)	
<u>TOTAL GENERAL EXPENSE</u>	<u>1,320</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>11,649</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>13,335</u>	<u>(12,015)</u>	<u>-910.19%</u>
PRINTING								
241 00 PRINTING	3,442	0	0	0	0	0	3,442	
242 00 PAMPHLT/LEAFLT/BROCH	0	0	686	0	0	686	(686)	
242 02 REPRODUCTION SVS	0	0	39	0	0	39	(39)	
242 04 EDD PRODUCTIONS	0	51	724	0	0	724	(724)	
244 00 OFFICE COPIER EXP	0	309	904	416	0	1,320	(1,320)	
245 00 PRINTED FORM/STATNRY	0	0	13	0	0	13	(13)	
<u>TOTAL PRINTING</u>	<u>3,442</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>2,366</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>2,782</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>19.17%</u>
COMMUNICATIONS								
251 00 COMMUNICATIONS	8,838	0	0	0	0	0	8,838	
252 00 CELL PHONES,PDA,PAGE	0	194	1,848	0	0	1,848	(1,848)	
257 01 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	0	407	2,455	0	0	2,455	(2,455)	
<u>TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS</u>	<u>8,838</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>4,303</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,303</u>	<u>4,535</u>	<u>51.31%</u>
POSTAGE								
261 00 POSTAGE	18,999	0	0	0	0	0	18,999	
262 00 STAMPS, STAMP ENVEL	0	16	1,213	0	0	1,213	(1,213)	
263 05 ALLOCATED POSTAGE-DC	0	156	1,695	0	0	1,695	(1,695)	
263 06 ALLOCATED POSTAGE-ED	0	0	2,642	0	0	2,642	(2,642)	
<u>TOTAL POSTAGE</u>	<u>18,999</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>5,551</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5,551</u>	<u>13,448</u>	<u>70.78%</u>
TRAVEL: IN-STATE								
291 00 TRAVEL: IN-STATE	23,329	0	0	0	0	0	23,329	
292 00 PER DIEM-I/S	0	0	949	0	0	949	(949)	
294 00 COMMERCIAL AIR-I/S	0	0	2,463	0	0	2,463	(2,463)	
296 00 PRIVATE CAR-I/S	0	54	2,170	0	0	2,170	(2,170)	
297 00 RENTAL CAR-I/S	0	37	1,684	0	0	1,684	(1,684)	
301 00 TAXI & SHUTTLE SERV.	0	0	43	0	0	43	(43)	
302 00 RAIL AND BUS-I/S	0	20	41	0	0	41	(41)	
305 00 MGMT/TRANS FEE-I/S	0	0	15	0	0	15	(15)	
<u>TOTAL TRAVEL: IN-STATE</u>	<u>23,329</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>7,364</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,364</u>	<u>15,965</u>	<u>68.43%</u>
TRAVEL: OUT-OF-STATE								
311 00 TRAVEL: OUT-OF-STATE	4,900	0	0	0	0	0	4,900	
<u>TOTAL TRAVEL: OUT-OF-STATE</u>	<u>4,900</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,900</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

BUDGET REPORT AS OF 5/31/2010

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PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE

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PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	CURR. MONTH	YR-TO-DATE	ENCUMBRANCE	YTD + ENCUMBRANCE	BALANCE	PCNT REMAIN
TRAINING							
331 00 TRAINING	865	0	0	0	0	865	
<u>TOTAL TRAINING</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
FACILITIES OPERATIONS							
341 00 FACILITIES OPERATION	56,232	0	0	0	0	56,232	
343 00 RENT-BLDG/GRND(NON S	0	3,566	37,677	2,918	40,595	(40,595)	
346 00 RECURRING MAINT SVS	0	0	73	0	73	(73)	
347 00 FACILITY PLNG-DGS	0	58	615	0	615	(615)	
<u>TOTAL FACILITIES OPERATIONS</u>	<u>56,232</u>	<u>3,623</u>	<u>38,365</u>	<u>2,918</u>	<u>41,284</u>	<u>14,948</u>	<u>26.58%</u>
C/P SVS - INTERDEPARTMENTAL							
382 00 CONSULT/PROF-INTERDE	1,899	0	0	0	0	1,899	
<u>TOTAL C/P SVS - INTERDEPARTMENTAL</u>	<u>1,899</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,899</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
C/P SVS - EXTERNAL							
402 00 CONSULT/PROF SERV-EX	28,561	0	0	0	0	28,561	
418 02 CONS/PROF SVS-EXTRNL	0	5,701	54,481	15,962	70,442	(70,442)	
<u>TOTAL C/P SVS - EXTERNAL</u>	<u>28,561</u>	<u>5,701</u>	<u>54,481</u>	<u>15,962</u>	<u>70,442</u>	<u>(41,881)</u>	<u>-146.64%</u>
DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES							
424 03 OIS PRO RATA	56,647	4,721	51,931	0	51,931	4,716	
427 00 INDIRECT DISTRB COST	41,981	3,498	38,478	0	38,478	3,503	
427 01 INTERAGENCY SVRS	7,717	0	0	0	0	7,717	
427 02 SHARED SVS-MBC ONLY	75,203	0	56,402	18,801	75,203	0	
427 30 DOI - PRO RATA	1,685	140	1,540	0	1,540	145	
427 34 PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRO R	3,701	308	3,388	0	3,388	313	
427 35 CCED PRO RATA	2,038	170	1,870	0	1,870	168	
<u>TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES</u>	<u>188,972</u>	<u>8,837</u>	<u>153,609</u>	<u>18,801</u>	<u>172,410</u>	<u>16,562</u>	<u>8.76%</u>
CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTERS							
428 00 CONSOLIDATED DATA CE	5,128	682	1,862	638	2,500	2,628	
<u>TOTAL CONSOLIDATED DATA CENTERS</u>	<u>5,128</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>1,862</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,628</u>	<u>51.25%</u>
DATA PROCESSING							
432 00 MAINTENANCE-IT	3,086	0	0	0	0	3,086	
448 00 INTERNET SERV PROV-I	0	0	7	0	7	(7)	
<u>TOTAL DATA PROCESSING</u>	<u>3,086</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3,079</u>	<u>99.77%</u>
CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES							
438 00 PRO RATA	38,132	9,533	38,132	0	38,132	0	

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

BUDGET REPORT
AS OF 5/31/2010

RUN DATE 6/9/2010
PAGE 4

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE

FM 11

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	CURR. MONTH	YR-TO-DATE	ENCUMBRANCE	YTD + ENCUMBRANCE	BALANCE	PCNT REMAIN
<u>TOTAL</u> CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	38,132	9,533	38,132	0	38,132	0	0.00%
ENFORCEMENT							
396 00 ATTORNEY GENL-INTERD	246,418	11,378	173,988	0	173,988	72,430	
397 00 OFC ADMIN HEARNG-INT	75,251	272	14,306	0	14,306	60,946	
414 31 EVIDENCE/WITNESS FEE	492	237	1,900	0	1,900	(1,408)	
414 34 EVIDENCE	0	55	55	0	55	(55)	
418 97 COURT REPORTER SERV	0	0	746	0	746	(746)	
427 32 INVEST SVS-MBC ONLY	130,870	15,379	110,446	0	110,446	20,424	
<u>TOTAL</u> ENFORCEMENT	453,031	27,321	301,440	0	301,440	151,591	33.46%
MINOR EQUIPMENT							
226 00 MINOR EQUIPMENT	2,300	0	0	0	0	2,300	
<u>TOTAL</u> MINOR EQUIPMENT	2,300	0	0	0	0	2,300	100.00%
<u>TOTAL</u> OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMEN	863,924	58,381	624,037	40,420	664,457	199,467	23.09%
<u>PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE</u>	1,234,109	91,076	981,084	43,629	1,024,713	209,396	16.97%
<u>PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE</u>	1,234,109	91,076	981,084	43,629	1,024,713	209,396	16.97%

**PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE
LICENSING PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

Submitted by: Linda Bronson

INITIAL LICENSES / INTERIM APPROVALS ISSUED

	February 1, 2010- July 1, 2010	February 1, 2009- July 1, 2009
<i>Initial Licenses</i>	202	176

SUMMARY OF RENEWED/CURRENT LICENSES

	As of July 1, 2010	As of July 1, 2009
<i>Physician Assistant</i>	7,694	7,095

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT TRAINING PROGRAMS

Pending Applications 0
Currently Approved 157

**PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE
DIVERSION PROGRAM**

ACTIVITY REPORT

California licensed physician assistants participating in the Physician Assistant Committee drug and alcohol diversion program:

	As of 1 July 2010	As of 1 July 2009	As of 1 July 2008
Voluntary referrals	06	07	04
Committee referrals	17	12	10
Total number of participants	23	19	14

HISTORICAL STATISTICS

(Since program inception: 1990)

Total intakes into program as of 1 July 2010.....	95
Closed Cases as of 1 July 2010	
• Participant expired.....	1
• Successful completion.....	20
• Dismissed for failure to receive benefit.....	4
• Dismissed for non-compliance.....	22
• Voluntary withdrawal.....	18
• Not eligible.....	7
Total closed cases.....	72

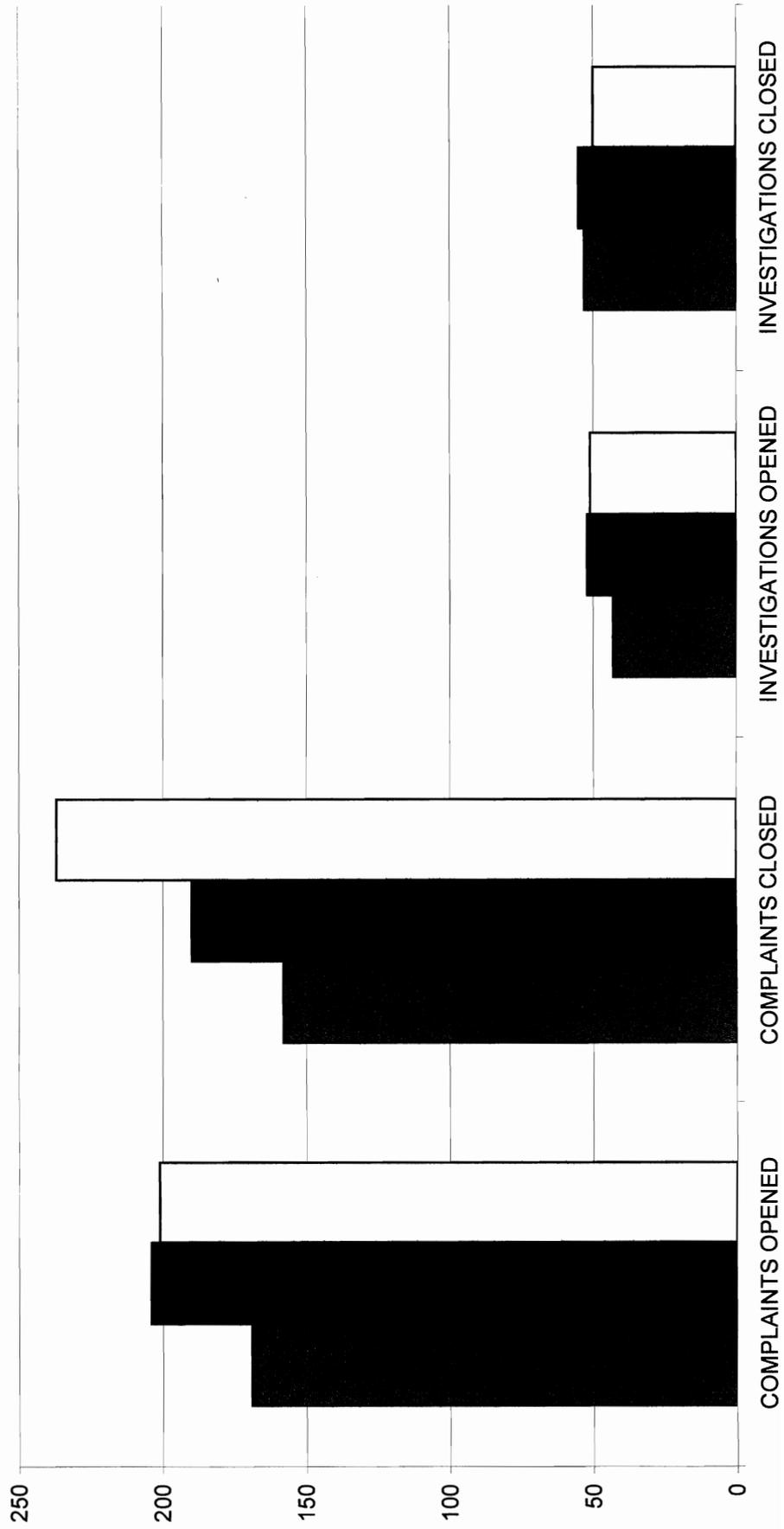
OTHER DCA BOARD DIVERSION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

(As of 31 March 2010)

Dental Board of California.....	44
Osteopathic Medical Board of California.....	10
Board of Pharmacy.....	76
Physical Therapy Board of California.....	17
Board of Registered Nursing.....	510
Veterinary Board of California.....	5

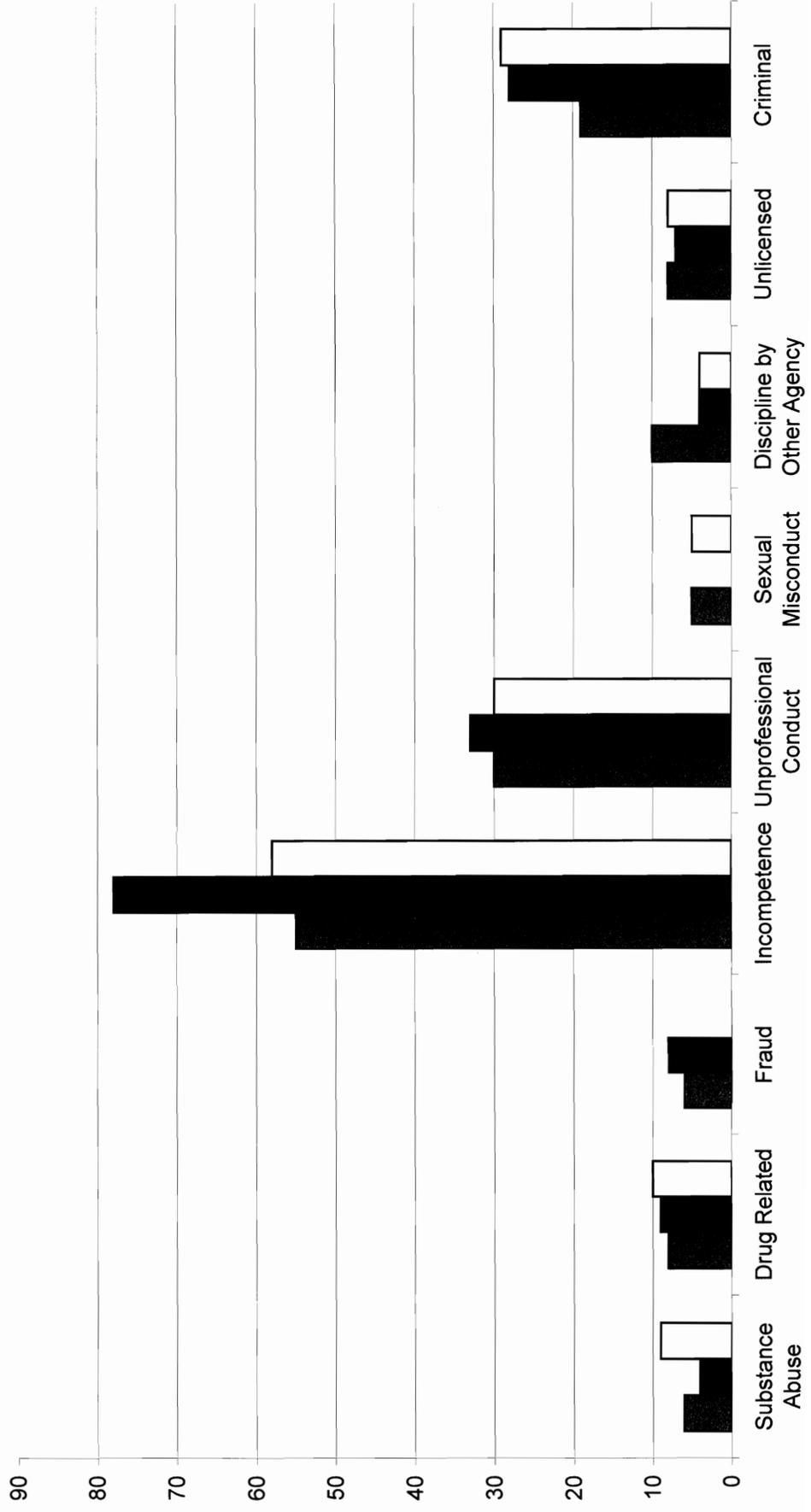
**PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE
COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATION
JULY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30**

■ FY 07/08 ■ FY 08/09 □ FY 09/10



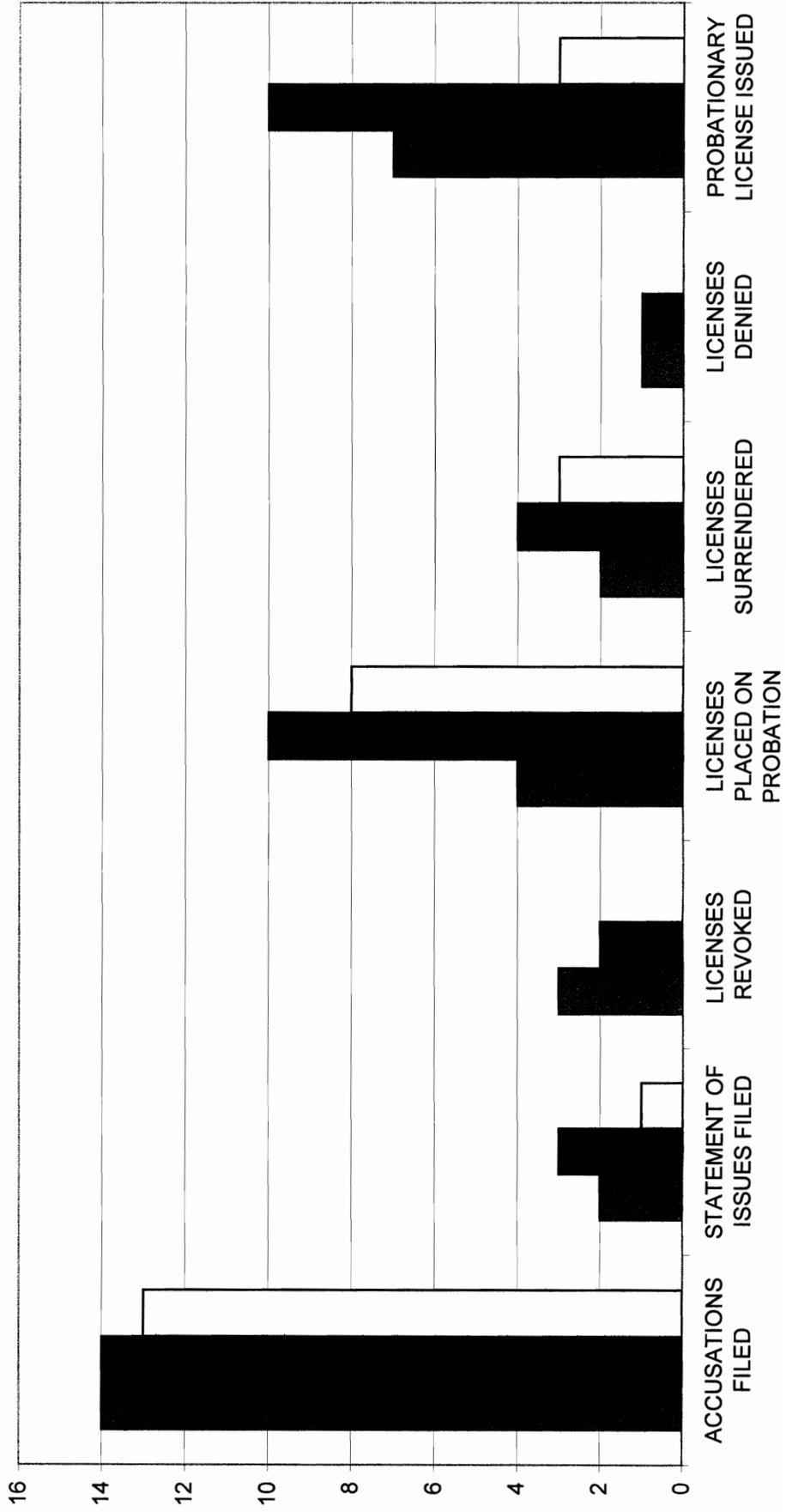
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE
Category of Complaints Received
JULY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30

■ FY 07/08 ■ FY 08/09 □ FY 09/10



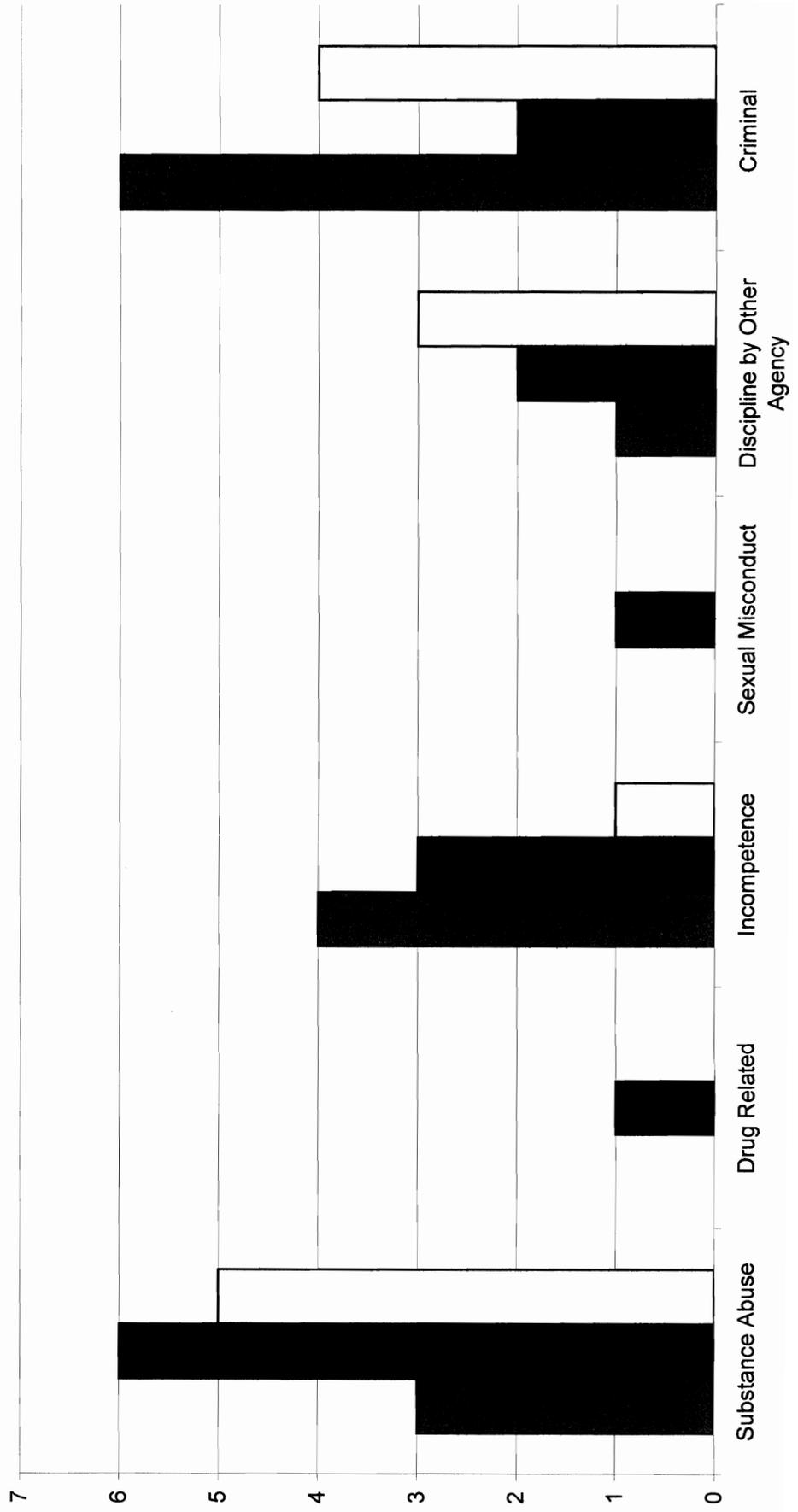
**PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS
JUNE 1 THROUGH JULY 30**

■ FY 07/08 ■ FY 08/09 □ FY 09/10



**Physician Assistant Committee
Category of Accusations Filed
July 1 through June 30**

■ FY 07/08 ■ FY 08/09 □ FY 09/10



**Physician Assistant Committee
Cases Over 8 Months Old
As of June 30, 2010**

Investigations

Total Number of Investigations pending: 30

Number of Investigations over 8 months old: 14

Status of Cases over 8 months old:

<u># of cases</u>	<u>Status</u>
3	Scheduling Interviews
3	Obtaining medical records
1	Working on final report
2	Working in conjunction with another agency
5	Working within MBC priorities/staffing

Disciplinary Actions

Total Number of Disciplinary Cases pending: 25

Number of Disciplinary Cases over 8 months old: 8

Status of Cases over 8 months old:

<u># of cases</u>	<u>Status</u>
2	Waiting for hearing date
1	Out for Vote
1	Working on Accusation
2	Working on Stipulation
1	Waiting for Decision
1	Awaiting criminal outcome/ISO in place

**Physician Assistant Committee
Cost Recovery
As of June 30, 2010**

<u>Cost Recovery</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u># of Probationers</u>
Ordered over last 5 years	\$ 262,494	33
Received over last 5 years	\$ 101,068	46
Outstanding balance	\$ 93,004	17
Uncollectable amount*	\$ 68,422	7

*The uncollectable amount is from licenses that were surrendered, revoked, or sent to FTB. The cost recovery would be required to be paid in full if they applied for a reinstatement of the license.

AGENDA ITEM 6



Where State Regulatory Agencies Approve Physician Assistant Programs

State	State Regulatory Agency Approves Programs	State Regulatory Authority Accepts ARC-PA or Predecessor Accreditation
Alabama		X
Alaska		X
Arizona		X
Arkansas		X
California	X	
Colorado		X
Connecticut		X
Delaware		X
DC		X
Florida		X
Georgia		X
Hawaii		X
Idaho		X
Illinois		X
Indiana		X
Iowa		X
Kansas		X
Kentucky		X
Louisiana		X
Maine		X
Maryland		X
Massachusetts		X?
Michigan		X
Minnesota		X
Mississippi		X
Missouri		X
Montana		X
Nebraska		X
Nevada		X
New Hampshire		X
New Jersey		X
New Mexico		X
New York		X
North Carolina		X
North Dakota		X
Ohio		X
Oklahoma		X
Oregon		X

American Academy of Physician Assistants
Where State Regulatory Agencies Approve Physician Assistant Programs

Pennsylvania		X
Rhode Island		X
South Carolina		X
South Dakota		X
Tennessee		X
Texas		X
Utah		X
Vermont		X
Virginia		X
Washington		X
West Virginia		X
Wisconsin		X
Wyoming		X

AGENDA ITEM 7

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIFORM STANDARDS OF SB 1441

SB 1441 (Chapter 548, Statutes of 2008) was authored by Senator Ridley-Thomas, Chair of the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee.

SB 1441 created the Substance Abuse Coordination Committee (SACC) and required the SACC, by January 1, 2010, to formulate uniform and specific standards that each healing arts board is required to use in dealing with substance-abusing licensees, whether or not a board chooses to have a formal diversion program.

The attached "Uniform Standards Regarding Substance-Abusing Healing Arts Licensees" is the latest version developed by the SACC to implement the provisions of SB 1441.

Uniform Standards Regarding Substance-Abusing Healing Arts Licensees

Senate Bill 1441 (Ridley-Thomas)

Implementation by
Department of Consumer Affairs,
Substance Abuse Coordination Committee



Brian J. Stiger, Director

April 2010 (Corrected Version)

November Corrections shown underlined

December Corrections shown double underlined

April Corrections shown *italics and underlined*



Substance Abuse Coordination Committee

Brian Stiger, Chair
Director, Department of Consumer Affairs

Elinore F. McCance-Katz, M.D., Ph. D.
CA Department of Alcohol & Drug Programs

Janelle Wedge
Acupuncture Board

Kim Madsen
Board of Behavioral Sciences

Robert Puleo
Board of Chiropractic Examiners

Lori Hubble
Dental Hygiene Committee of CA

Richard De Cuir
Dental Board of California

Joanne Allen
Hearing Aid Dispensers

Linda Whitney
Medical Board

Heather Martin
Board of Occupational Therapy

Mona Maggio
Board of Optometry

Donald Krpan, D.O.
Osteopathic Medical Board/Naturopathic Medicine

Virginia Herold
Board of Pharmacy,

Steve Hartzell
Physical Therapy Board

Elberta Portman
Physician Assistant Committee

Jim Rathlesberger
Board of Podiatric Medicine

Robert Kahane
Board of Psychology

Louise Bailey
Board of Registered Nursing

Stephanie Nunez
Respiratory Care Board

Annemarie Del Mugnaio
Speech-Language Pathology & Audiology Board

Susan Geranen
Veterinary Medical Board

Teresa Bello-Jones
Board of Vocational Nursing & Psychiatric Technicians

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Jeff Hanson, Board of Occupational Therapy

Margie McGavin, Board of Optometry
Felisa Scott, Osteopathic Medical Board
Anne Sodergren, Board of Pharmacy
Glenn Mitchell, Physician Assistant Committee
Debi Mitchell, Physical Therapy Board of CA
Carol Stanford, Board of Registered Nursing
Liane Freels, Respiratory Care Board
Amy Edelen, Veterinary Medical Board
Marilyn Kimble, Board of Vocational Nursing & Psychiatric Technicians

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#1 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#1 Uniform Standard

~~Any licensee in a board diversion program or whose license is on probation, who the board has reasonable suspicion has a substance abuse problem shall be required to undergo a clinical diagnostic evaluation at the licensee's expense. The following standards apply to the clinical diagnostic evaluation.~~

~~*If a healing arts board orders a licensee who is either in a diversion program or whose license is on probation due to a substance abuse problem to undergo a clinical diagnosis evaluation, the following applies:*~~

~~1. The clinical diagnostic evaluation shall be paid for by the licensee;~~

1. The clinical diagnostic evaluation shall be conducted by a licensed practitioner who:

- holds a valid, unrestricted license, which includes scope of practice to conduct a clinical diagnostic evaluation;
- has three (3) years experience in providing evaluations of health professionals with substance abuse disorders; and,
- is approved by the board.

2. The clinical diagnostic evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with acceptable professional standards for conducting substance abuse clinical diagnostic evaluations.

3. The clinical diagnostic evaluation report shall:

- set forth, in the evaluator's opinion, whether the licensee has a substance abuse problem;
- set forth, in the evaluator's opinion, whether the licensee is a threat to himself/herself or others; and,
- set forth, in the evaluator's opinion, recommendations for substance abuse treatment, practice restrictions, or other recommendations related to the licensee's rehabilitation and safe practice.

Uniform Standards

April 2010

The evaluator shall not have a financial relationship, personal relationship, or business relationship with the licensee within the last five years. The evaluator shall provide an objective, unbiased, and independent evaluation.

If the evaluator determines during the evaluation process that a licensee is a threat to himself/herself or others, the evaluator shall notify the board within 24 hours of such a determination.

For all evaluations, a final written report shall be provided to the board no later than ten (10) days from the date the evaluator is assigned the matter unless the evaluator requests additional information to complete the evaluation, not to exceed 30 days.

#2 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

Specific requirements for the temporary removal of the licensee from practice, in order to enable the licensee to undergo the clinical diagnostic evaluation described in subdivision (a) and any treatment recommended by the evaluator described in subdivision (a) and approved by the board, and specific criteria that the licensee must meet before being permitted to return to practice on a full-time or part-time basis.

#2 Uniform Standard

The following practice restrictions apply to each licensee who undergoes a clinical diagnostic evaluation:

1. ~~His or her license shall be automatically suspended placed on inactive status~~ The Board shall order the licensee to cease practice during the clinical diagnostic evaluation pending the results of the clinical diagnostic evaluation and review by the diversion program/board staff.
2. While awaiting the results of the clinical diagnostic evaluation required in Uniform Standard #1, the licensee shall be randomly drug tested at least two (2) times per week.

After reviewing the results of the clinical diagnostic evaluation, and the criteria below, a diversion or probation manager shall determine, whether or not the licensee is safe to return to either part-time or fulltime practice. However, no licensee shall be returned to practice until he or she has at least ~~one (1) month~~ 30 days of negative drug tests.

- the license type;
- the licensee's history;
- the documented length of sobriety/time that has elapsed since substance use;
- the scope and pattern of use;
- the treatment history;
- the licensee's medical history and current medical condition;
- the nature, duration and severity of substance abuse, and
- whether the licensee is a threat to himself/herself or the public.

#3 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#3 Uniform Standard

If the licensee who is either in a board diversion program or whose license is on probation has an employer, the licensee shall provide to the board the names, physical addresses, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of all employers and supervisors and shall give specific, written consent that the licensee authorizes the board and the employers and supervisors to communicate regarding the licensee's work status, performance, and monitoring.

#4 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#4 Uniform Standard

The following drug testing standards shall apply to each licensee subject to drug testing:

1. Licensees shall be randomly drug tested at least 104 times per year for the first year and at any time as directed by the board. After the first year, licensees, who are practicing, shall be randomly drug tested at least 50 times per year, and at any time as directed by the board.
2. Drug testing may be required on any day, including weekends and holidays.
3. The scheduling of drug tests shall be done on a random basis, preferably by a computer program.
4. Licensees shall be required to make daily contact to determine if drug testing is required.
5. Licensees shall be drug tested on the date of notification as directed by the board.
6. Specimen collectors must either be certified by the Drug and Alcohol Testing Industry Association or have completed the training required to serve as a collector for the U.S. Department of Transportation.
7. Specimen collectors shall adhere to the current U.S. Department of Transportation Specimen Collection Guidelines.
8. Testing locations shall comply with the Urine Specimen Collection Guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Transportation, regardless of the type of test administered.
9. Collection of specimens shall be observed.
10. Prior to vacation or absence, alternative drug testing location(s) must be approved by the board.
11. Laboratories shall be certified and accredited by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

A collection site must submit a specimen to the laboratory within one (1) business day of receipt. A chain of custody shall be used on all specimens. The laboratory shall process results and provide legally defensible test results within seven (7) days of receipt of the specimen. The appropriate board will be notified of non-negative test results within one (1) business day and will be notified of negative test results within seven (7) business days.

#5 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#5 Uniform Standard

If a board requires a licensee to participate in group support meetings, the following shall apply:

When determining the frequency of required group meeting attendance, the board shall give consideration to the following:

- the licensee's history;
- the documented length of sobriety/time that has elapsed since substance use;
- the recommendation of the clinical evaluator;
- the scope and pattern of use;
- the licensee's treatment history; and,
- the nature, duration, and severity of substance abuse.

Group Meeting Facilitator Qualifications and Requirements:

1. The meeting facilitator must have a minimum of three (3) years experience in the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abuse, and shall be licensed or certified by the state or other nationally certified organizations.
2. The meeting facilitator must not have a financial relationship, personal relationship, or business relationship with the licensee in the last five (5) years.
3. The group meeting facilitator shall provide to the board a signed document showing the licensee's name, the group name, the date and location of the meeting, the licensee's attendance, and the licensee's level of participation and progress.
4. The facilitator shall report any unexcused absence within 24 hours.

#6 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#6 Uniform Standard

In determining whether inpatient, outpatient, or other type of treatment is necessary, the board shall consider the following criteria:

- recommendation of the clinical diagnostic evaluation pursuant to Uniform Standard #1;
- license type;
- licensee's history;
- documented length of sobriety/time that has elapsed since substance abuse;
- scope and pattern of substance use;
- licensee's treatment history;
- licensee's medical history and current medical condition;
- nature, duration, and severity of substance abuse, and
- threat to himself/herself or the public.

#7 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#7 Uniform Standard

A board may require the use of worksite monitors. If a board determines that a worksite monitor is necessary for a particular licensee, the worksite monitor shall meet the following requirements to be considered for approval by the board.

1. The worksite monitor shall not have financial, personal, or familial relationship with the licensee, or other relationship that could reasonably be expected to compromise the ability of the monitor to render impartial and unbiased reports to the board. If it is impractical for anyone but the licensee's employer to serve as the worksite monitor, this requirement may be waived by the board; however, under no circumstances shall a licensee's worksite monitor be an employee of the licensee.
2. The worksite monitor's license scope of practice shall include the scope of practice of the licensee that is being monitored or be another health care professional if no monitor with like practice is available.
3. The worksite monitor shall have an active unrestricted license, with no disciplinary action within the last five (5) years.
4. The worksite monitor shall sign an affirmation that he or she has reviewed the terms and conditions of the licensee's disciplinary order and/or contract and agrees to monitor the licensee as set forth by the board.
5. The worksite monitor must adhere to the following required methods of monitoring the licensee:
 - a) Have face-to-face contact with the licensee in the work environment on a frequent basis as determined by the board, at least once per week.
 - b) Interview other staff in the office regarding the licensee's behavior, if applicable.
 - c) Review the licensee's work attendance.

Reporting by the worksite monitor to the board shall be as follows:

1. Any suspected substance abuse must be verbally reported to the board and the licensee's employer within one (1) business day of occurrence. If occurrence is not during the board's normal business hours the verbal report must be within one (1) hour of the next business day. A written report shall be submitted to the board within 48 hours of occurrence.
2. The worksite monitor shall complete and submit a written report monthly or as directed by the board. The report shall include:
 - the licensee's name;
 - license number;
 - worksite monitor's name and signature;
 - worksite monitor's license number;
 - worksite location(s);
 - dates licensee had face-to-face contact with monitor;
 - staff interviewed, if applicable;
 - attendance report;
 - any change in behavior and/or personal habits;
 - any indicators that can lead to suspected substance abuse.

The licensee shall complete the required consent forms and sign an agreement with the worksite monitor and the board to allow the board to communicate with the worksite monitor.

#8 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#8 Uniform Standard

When a licensee tests positive for a banned substance, ~~the board shall:~~

1. ~~The licensee's license shall be automatically suspended; Place the licensee's license on inactive status~~ The board shall order the licensee to cease practice; ~~and~~
2. ~~Immediately~~ The board shall contact the licensee and instruct the licensee to leave work; and
3. The board shall notify the licensee's employer, if any, and worksite monitor, if any, that the licensee may not work.

Thereafter, the board should determine whether the positive drug test is in fact evidence of prohibited use. If so, proceed to Standard #9. If not, the board shall immediately lift the ~~suspension of reactivate the license~~ cease practice order.

In determining whether the positive test is evidence of prohibited use, the board should, as applicable:

1. Consult the specimen collector and the laboratory;
2. Communicate with the licensee and/or any physician who is treating the licensee; and
3. Communicate with any treatment provider, including group facilitator/s.

#9 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#9 Uniform Standard

When a board confirms that a positive drug test is evidence of use of a prohibited substance, the licensee has committed a major violation, as defined in Uniform Standard #10 and the board shall impose the consequences set forth in Uniform Standard #10.

#10 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#10 Uniform Standard

Major Violations include, but are not limited to:

1. Failure to complete a board-ordered program;
2. Failure to undergo a required clinical diagnostic evaluation;
3. Multiple minor violations;
4. Treating patients while under the influence of drugs/alcohol;
5. Any drug/alcohol related act which would constitute a violation of the practice act or state/federal laws;
6. Failure to obtain biological testing for substance abuse;
7. Testing positive and confirmation for substance abuse pursuant to Uniform Standard #9;
8. Knowingly using, making, altering or possessing any object or product in such a way as to defraud a drug test designed to detect the presence of alcohol or a controlled substance.

Consequences for a major violation include, but are not limited to:

1. ~~Inactivation Automatic Suspension~~ Licensee will be ordered to cease practice.
 - a) the licensee must undergo a new clinical diagnostic evaluation, and
 - b) the licensee must test *negative* for at least a month of continuous drug testing before being allowed to go back to work. ~~(, and)~~
2. Termination of a contract/agreement.
3. Referral for disciplinary action, such as suspension, revocation, or other action as determined by the board.

Minor Violations include, but are not limited to:

1. Untimely receipt of required documentation;
2. Unexcused non-attendance at group meetings;
3. Failure to contact a monitor when required;
4. Any other violations that do not present an immediate threat to the violator or to the public.

Consequences for minor violations include, but are not limited to:

1. Removal from practice;
2. Practice limitations;
3. Required supervision;
4. Increased documentation;
5. Issuance of citation and fine or a warning notice;
6. Required re-evaluation/testing;
7. Other action as determined by the board.

#11 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#11 Uniform Standard

“Petition” as used in this standard is an informal request as opposed to a “Petition for Modification” under the Administrative Procedure Act.

The licensee shall meet the following criteria before submitting a request (petition) to return to full time practice:

1. Demonstrated sustained compliance with current recovery program.
2. Demonstrated the ability to practice safely as evidenced by current work site reports, evaluations, and any other information relating to the licensee’s substance abuse.
3. Negative drug screening reports for at least six (6) months, two (2) positive worksite monitor reports, and complete compliance with other terms and conditions of the program.

#12 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#12 Uniform Standard

“Petition for Reinstatement” as used in this standard is an informal request (petition) as opposed to a “Petition for Reinstatement” under the Administrative Procedure Act.

The licensee must meet the following criteria to request (petition) for a full and unrestricted license.

1. Demonstrated sustained compliance with the terms of the disciplinary order, if applicable.
2. Demonstrated successful completion of recovery program, if required.
3. Demonstrated a consistent and sustained participation in activities that promote and support their recovery including, but not limited to, ongoing support meetings, therapy, counseling, relapse prevention plan, and community activities.
4. Demonstrated that he or she is able to practice safely.
5. Continuous sobriety for three (3) to five (5) year.

#13 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

If a board uses a private-sector vendor that provides diversion services, (1) standards for immediate reporting by the vendor to the board of any and all noncompliance with process for providers or contractors that provide diversion services, including, but not limited to, specimen collectors, group meeting facilitators, and worksite monitors; (3) standards requiring the vendor to disapprove and discontinue the use of providers or contractors that fail to provide effective or timely diversion services; and (4) standards for a licensee's termination from the program and referral to enforcement.

#13 Uniform Standard

1. A vendor must report to the board any major violation, as defined in Uniform Standard #10, within one (1) business day. A vendor must report to the board any minor violation, as defined in Uniform Standard #10, within five (5) business days.
2. A vendor's approval process for providers or contractors that provide diversion services, including, but not limited to, specimen collectors, group meeting facilitators, and worksite monitors is as follows:

Specimen Collectors:

- a) The provider or subcontractor shall possess all the materials, equipment, and technical expertise necessary in order to test every licensee for which he or she is responsible on any day of the week.
- b) The provider or subcontractor shall be able to scientifically test for urine, blood, and hair specimens for the detection of alcohol, illegal, and controlled substances.
- c) The provider or subcontractor must provide collection sites that are located in areas throughout California.
- d) The provider or subcontractor must have an automated 24-hour toll-free telephone system and/or a secure on-line computer database that allows the participant to check in daily for drug testing.
- e) The provider or subcontractor must have or be subcontracted with operating collection sites that are engaged in the business of collecting urine, blood, and hair follicle specimens for the testing of drugs and alcohol within the State of California.
- f) The provider or subcontractor must have a secure, HIPAA compliant, website or computer system to allow staff access to drug test results and compliance reporting information that is available 24 hours a day.

- g) The provider or subcontractor shall employ or contract with toxicologists that are licensed physicians and have knowledge of substance abuse disorders and the appropriate medical training to interpret and evaluate laboratory drug test results, medical histories, and any other information relevant to biomedical information.
- h) A toxicology screen will not be considered negative if a positive result is obtained while practicing, even if the practitioner holds a valid prescription for the substance.
- i) Must undergo training as specified in Uniform Standard #4 (6).

Group Meeting Facilitators:

A group meeting facilitator for any support group meeting:

- a) must have a minimum of three (3) years experience in the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abuse;
- b) must be licensed or certified by the state or other nationally certified organization;
- c) must not have a financial relationship, personal relationship, or business relationship with the licensee in the last five (5) years;
- d) shall report any unexcused absence within 24 hours to the board, and,
- e) shall provide to the board a signed document showing the licensee's name, the group name, the date and location of the meeting, the licensee's attendance, and the licensee's level of participation and progress.

Work Site Monitors:

1. The worksite monitor must meet the following qualifications:
 - a) Shall not have financial, personal, or familial relationship with the licensee, or other relationship that could reasonably be expected to compromise the ability of the monitor to render impartial and unbiased reports to the board. If it is impractical for anyone but the licensee's employer to serve as the worksite monitor, this requirement may be waived by the board; however, under no circumstances shall a licensee's worksite monitor be an employee of the licensee.
 - b) The monitor's licensure scope of practice shall include the scope of practice of the licensee that is being monitored or be another health care professional, if no monitor with like practice is available.
 - c) Shall have an active unrestricted license, with no disciplinary action within the last five (5) years.

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- d) Shall sign an affirmation that he or she has reviewed the terms and conditions of the licensee's disciplinary order and/or contract and agrees to monitor the licensee as set forth by the board.
2. The worksite monitor must adhere to the following required methods of monitoring the licensee:
 - a) Have face-to-face contact with the licensee in the work environment on a frequent basis as determined by the board, at least once per week.
 - b) Interview other staff in the office regarding the licensee's behavior, if applicable.
 - c) Review the licensee's work attendance.
 3. Any suspected substance abuse must be verbally reported to the contractor, the board, and the licensee's employer within one (1) business day of occurrence. If occurrence is not during the board's normal business hours the verbal report must be within one (1) hour of the next business day. A written report shall be submitted to the board within 48 hours of occurrence.
 4. The worksite monitor shall complete and submit a written report monthly or as directed by the board. The report shall include:
 - the licensee's name;
 - license number;
 - worksite monitor's name and signature;
 - worksite monitor's license number;
 - worksite location(s);
 - dates licensee had face-to-face contact with monitor;
 - staff interviewed, if applicable;
 - attendance report;
 - any change in behavior and/or personal habits;
 - any indicators that can lead to suspected substance abuse.

Treatment Providers

1. Treatment facility staff and services must have:
 - a) Licensure and/or accreditation by appropriate regulatory agencies;
 - b) Sufficient resources available to adequately evaluate the physical and mental needs of the client, provide for safe detoxification, and manage any medical emergency;
 - c) Professional staff who are competent and experienced members of the clinical staff;

- d) Treatment planning involving a multidisciplinary approach and specific aftercare plans;
 - e) Means to provide treatment/progress documentation to the provider.
2. The vendor shall disapprove and discontinue the use of providers or contractors that fail to provide effective or timely diversion services as follows:
- a) The vendor is fully responsible for the acts and omissions of its subcontractors and of persons either directly or indirectly employed by any of them. No subcontract shall relieve the vendor of its responsibilities and obligations. All state policies, guidelines, and requirements apply to all subcontractors.
 - b) If a subcontractor fails to provide effective or timely services as listed above, but not limited to any other subcontracted services, the vendor will terminate services of said contractor within 30 business days of notification of failure to provide adequate services.
 - c) The vendor shall notify the appropriate board within five (5) business days of termination of said subcontractor.

#14 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#14 Uniform Standard

The board shall disclose the following information to the public for licensees who are participating in a board monitoring/diversion program regardless of whether the licensee is a self-referral or a board referral. However, the disclosure shall not contain information that the restrictions are a result of the licensee's participation in a diversion program.

- Licensee's name;
- Whether the licensee's practice is restricted, or the license is on inactive status;
- A detailed description of any restriction imposed.

#15 SENATE BILL 1441 REQUIREMENT

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

#15 Uniform Standard

1. If a board uses a private-sector vendor to provide monitoring services for its licensees, an external independent audit must be conducted at least once every three (3) years by a qualified, independent reviewer or review team from outside the department with no real or apparent conflict of interest with the vendor providing the monitoring services. In addition, the reviewer shall not be a part of or under the control of the board. The independent reviewer or review team must consist of individuals who are competent in the professional practice of internal auditing and assessment processes and qualified to perform audits of monitoring programs.
2. The audit must assess the vendor's performance in adhering to the uniform standards established by the board. The reviewer must provide a report of their findings to the board by June 30 of each three (3) year cycle. The report shall identify any material inadequacies, deficiencies, irregularities, or other non-compliance with the terms of the vendor's monitoring services that would interfere with the board's mandate of public protection.
3. The board and the department shall respond to the findings in the audit report.

#16 SENATE BILL 1441 Requirement

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

#16 Uniform Standard

Each board shall report the following information on a yearly basis to the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Legislature as it relates to licensees with substance abuse problems who are either in a board probation and/or diversion program.

- Number of intakes into a diversion program
- Number of probationers whose conduct was related to a substance abuse problem
- Number of referrals for treatment programs
- Number of relapses (break in sobriety)
- Number of cease practice orders/license in-activations
- Number of suspensions
- Number terminated from program for noncompliance
- Number of successful completions based on uniform standards
- Number of major violations; nature of violation and action taken
- Number of licensees who successfully returned to practice
- Number of patients harmed while in diversion

The above information shall be further broken down for each licensing category, specific substance abuse problem (i.e. cocaine, alcohol, Demerol etc.), whether the licensee is in a diversion program and/or probation program.

If the data indicates that licensees in specific licensing categories or with specific substance abuse problems have either a higher or lower probability of success, that information shall be taken into account when determining the success of a program. It may also be used to determine the risk factor when a board is determining whether a license should be revoked or placed on probation.

The board shall use the following criteria to determine if its program protects patients from harm and is effective in assisting its licensees in recovering from substance abuse in the long term.

- At least 100 percent of licensees who either entered a diversion program or whose license was placed on probation as a result of a substance abuse problem successfully completed either the program or the probation, or had their license to practice revoked or surrendered on a timely basis based on noncompliance of those programs.

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- At least 75 percent of licensees who successfully completed a diversion program or probation did not have any substantiated complaints related to substance abuse for at least five (5) years after completion.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Physician Assistant Committee
Specific Language of Proposed Changes
To Division 13.8 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations
Draft—5-6-2010

1. Amend section 1399.503 to read as follows:

1399.503. Delegation of Functions.

Except for those powers reserved exclusively to the "agency itself" under the Administrative Procedure Act, Section 11500, et seq. of the Government Code, the division or the committee, as the case may be, delegates and confers upon the executive officer of the Committee, or in his or her absence, ~~the executive director of the Board~~ designee of the executive officer, all functions necessary to the dispatch of business of the division and Committee in connection with investigative and administrative proceedings under their jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, the ability to approve settlement agreements for the revocation, surrender or interim suspension of a license.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 2018 and 3510, Business and Professions Code.
Reference: Sections 3528 and 3529, Business and Professions Code; Section 11415.60, Government Code.

2. Amend section 1399.523 to read as follows:

1399.523. Disciplinary Guidelines.

In reaching a decision on a disciplinary action under the Administrative Procedures Act (Government Code Section 11400 et seq.), the Physician Assistant Committee shall consider the disciplinary guidelines entitled "Physician Assistant Committee Manual of Model Disciplinary Guidelines and Model Disciplinary Orders" 3rd Edition (2007) which are hereby incorporated by reference. Deviation from these guidelines and orders, including the standard terms of probation, is appropriate where the Physician Assistant Committee in its sole discretion determines that the facts of the particular case warrant such a deviation—for example: the presence of mitigating factors; the age of the case; evidentiary problems.

Notwithstanding the disciplinary guidelines, any proposed decision issued in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code that contains any finding of fact that the licensee engaged in any act of sexual contact, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 729 of the Code, with a patient, or has committed an act or been convicted of a sex offense as defined in Section 44010 of the Education Code, shall contain an order revoking the license. The proposed decision shall not contain an order staying the revocation of the license.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 3510, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532 and 3533,

Business and Professions Code; and Section 11400.20, Government Code. Reference: Sections 11400.20, 11425.50(e), Government Code; and Sections 729, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532 and 3533, Business and Professions Code; Section 44010, Education Code.

3. Section 1399.523.5 is added to Article 2 of Division 13.8 to read as follows:

1399.523.5. Required Actions Against Registered Sex Offenders

(a) Except as otherwise provided, if an individual is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code, or the equivalent in another state or territory, or military or federal law, the Committee shall:

(1) Deny an application by the individual for licensure, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(2) Promptly revoke the license of the individual, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and shall not stay the revocation nor place the license on probation.

(3) Deny any petition to reinstate or reissue the individual's license.

(b) This section shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) An individual who has been relieved under Section 290.5 of the Penal Code of his or her duty to register as a sex offender, or whose duty to register has otherwise been formally terminated under California law or the law of the jurisdiction that required registration.

(2) An individual 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; provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit the Committee from exercising its discretion to discipline a licensee under any other provision of state law based upon the licensee's conviction under section 314 of the Penal Code.

(3) Any administrative proceeding that is fully adjudicated prior to the effective date of this regulation. A petition for reinstatement of a revoked or surrendered license shall be considered a new proceeding for purposes of this paragraph, and the prohibition in subsection (a) against reinstating a license shall govern.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3510, Business and Professions Code. Reference: 3504.1, 3510, 3527, 3528, 3530, and 3531.

4. Section 1399.527.5 is added to Article 2 of Division 13.8 to read as follows:

1399.527.5. Unprofessional Conduct.

In addition to the conduct described in Section 3527 of the Code, "unprofessional conduct" also includes but is not limited to the following:

(a) Including or permitting to be included any of the following provisions in an agreement to settle a civil dispute arising from the licensee's practice to which the

licensee is or expects to be named as a party, whether the agreement is made before or after the filing of an action:

(1) A provision that prohibits another party to the dispute from contacting, cooperating, or filing a complaint with the Committee.

(2) A provision that requires another party to the dispute to attempt to withdraw a complaint the party has filed with the Committee.

(b) Failure to provide to the Committee, as directed, lawfully requested copies of documents within 15 days of receipt of the request or within the time specified in the request, whichever is later, unless the licensee is unable to provide the documents within this time period for good cause, including but not limited to, physical inability to access the records in the time allowed due to illness or travel. This subsection shall not apply to a licensee who does not have access to, and control over, medical records.

(c) Failure to cooperate and participate in any Committee investigation pending against the licensee. This subsection shall not be construed to deprive a licensee of any privilege guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or any other constitutional or statutory privileges. This subsection shall not be construed to require a licensee to cooperate with a request that would require the licensee to waive any constitutional or statutory privilege or to comply with a request for information or other matters within an unreasonable period of time in light of the time constraints of the licensee's practice. Any exercise by a licensee of any constitutional or statutory privilege shall not be used against the licensee in a regulatory or disciplinary proceeding against the licensee.

(d) Failure to report to the Committee within 30 days any of the following:

(1) The bringing of an indictment or information charging a felony against the licensee.

(2) The arrest of the licensee.

(3) The conviction of the licensee, including any verdict of guilty, or pleas of guilty or no contest, of any felony or misdemeanor.

(4) Any disciplinary action taken by another licensing entity or authority of this state or of another state or an agency of the federal government or the United States military.

(e) Failure or refusal to comply with a court order, issued in the enforcement of a subpoena, mandating the release of records to the Committee.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3510, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 3504.1, 3510.

5. Add section 1399.507.5 to read as follows:

1399.507.5. Physical or Mental Examination of Applicants.

In addition to any other requirements for licensure, whenever it appears that an applicant for a license may be unable to perform as a physician assistant safely because the applicant's ability to perform may be impaired due to mental illness, or physical illness affecting competency, the Committee may require the applicant to be examined by one or more physicians and surgeons or psychologists designated by the

Committee. The Committee shall pay the full cost of such examination. An applicant's failure to comply with the requirement shall render his or her application incomplete. The report of the evaluation shall be made available to the applicant.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3504.1, 3510, Business and Professions Code. Reference: 3514.1, 3519.5.

DRAFT

***The proposed amendment to Section 1399.523 of the California Code of Regulations includes, by reference, the definitions of 'sexual contact' and 'sex offense' as set forth in other California statutes. The text of those statutes are set forth below. Please note that no code sections have been included for offenses occurring prior to 1961.

Business and Professions Code section 729(c) (3) :

(c) For purposes of this section:

(3) "Sexual contact" means sexual intercourse or the touching of an intimate part of a patient for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.

Education Code

44010. "Sex offense," as used in Sections 44020, 44237, 44346, 44425, 44436, 44836, and 45123, means any one or more of the offenses listed below:

(a) Any offense defined in Section 220, 261, 261.5, 262, 264.1, 266, 266j, 267, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, 289, 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.10, 311.11, 313.1, 647b, 647.6, or former Section 647a, subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) of Section 243.4, or subdivision (a) or (d) of Section 647 of the Penal Code.

(b) Any offense defined in former subdivision (5) of former Section 647 of the Penal Code repealed by Chapter 560 of the Statutes of 1961, or any offense defined in former subdivision (2) of former Section 311 of the Penal Code repealed by Chapter 2147 of the Statutes of 1961, if the offense defined in those sections was committed prior to September 15, 1961, to the same extent that an offense committed prior to that date was a sex offense for the purposes of this section prior to September 15, 1961.

(c) Any offense defined in Section 314 of the Penal Code committed on or after September 15, 1961.

(d) Any offense defined in former subdivision (1) of former Section 311 of the Penal Code repealed by Chapter 2147 of the Statutes of 1961 committed on or after September 7, 1955, and prior to September 15, 1961.

(e) Any offense involving lewd and lascivious conduct under Section 272 of the Penal Code committed on or after September 15, 1961.

(f) Any offense involving lewd and lascivious conduct under former Section 702 of the Welfare and Institutions Code repealed by Chapter 1616 of the Statutes of 1961, if that offense was committed prior to September 15, 1961, to the same extent that an offense committed prior to that date was a sex offense for the purposes of this section prior to September 15, 1961.

(g) Any offense defined in Section 286 or 288a of the Penal Code prior to the effective date of the amendment of either section enacted at the 1975-76 Regular Session of the Legislature committed prior to the effective date of the amendment.

(h) Any attempt to commit any of the offenses specified in this section.

(i) Any offense committed or attempted in any other state or against the laws of the United States which, if committed or

attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses specified in this section.

(j) Any conviction for an offense resulting in the requirement to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290 of the Penal Code.

(k) Commitment as a mentally disordered sex offender under former Article 1 (commencing with Section 6300) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as repealed by Chapter 928 of the Statutes of 1981.

The Penal Code sections referenced in Education code section 44010 are as follows:

220. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who assaults another with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.

(b) Any person who, in the commission of a burglary of the first degree, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 460, assaults another with intent to commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole.

261. (a) Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person not the spouse of the perpetrator, under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Where a person is incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.

(2) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(3) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused.

(4) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(A) Was unconscious or asleep.

(B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(D) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(5) Where a person submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief.

(6) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph, "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(7) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(b) As used in this section, "duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

(c) As used in this section, "menace" means any threat, declaration, or act which shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

261.5. (a) Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a "minor" is a person under the age of 18 years and an "adult" is a person who is at least 18 years of age.

(b) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

(d) Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

(e) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an adult who engages in an act of sexual intercourse with a minor in violation of this section may be liable for civil penalties in the

following amounts:

(A) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor less than two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

(B) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(C) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least three years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(D) An adult over the age of 21 years who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under 16 years of age is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(2) The district attorney may bring actions to recover civil penalties pursuant to this subdivision. From the amounts collected for each case, an amount equal to the costs of pursuing the action shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and the remainder shall be deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Amounts deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund may be used only for the purpose of preventing underage pregnancy upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(3) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

262. (a) Rape of a person who is the spouse of the perpetrator is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Where it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person or another.

(2) Where a person is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known, by the accused.

(3) Where a person is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused. As used in this paragraph, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(A) Was unconscious or asleep.

(B) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(C) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat. As used in this paragraph,

"threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(5) Where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official. As used in this paragraph, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(b) As used in this section, "duress" means a direct or implied threat of force, violence, danger, or retribution sufficient to coerce a reasonable person of ordinary susceptibilities to perform an act which otherwise would not have been performed, or acquiesce in an act to which one otherwise would not have submitted. The total circumstances, including the age of the victim, and his or her relationship to the defendant, are factors to consider in appraising the existence of duress.

(c) As used in this section, "menace" means any threat, declaration, or act that shows an intention to inflict an injury upon another.

(d) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of this section, the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:

(1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. Where the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.

264.1. The provisions of Section 264 notwithstanding, in any case in which the defendant, voluntarily acting in concert with another person, by force or violence and against the will of the victim, committed an act described in Section 261, 262, or 289, either personally or by aiding and abetting the other person, that fact shall be charged in the indictment or information and if found to be true by the jury, upon a jury trial, or if found to be true by the court, upon a court trial, or if admitted by the defendant, the defendant shall suffer confinement in the state prison for five,

seven, or nine years.

266. Every person who inveigles or entices any unmarried female, of previous chaste character, under the age of 18 years, into any house of ill fame, or of assignation, or elsewhere, for the purpose of prostitution, or to have illicit carnal connection with any man; and every person who aids or assists in such inveiglement or enticement; and every person who, by any false pretenses, false representation, or other fraudulent means, procures any female to have illicit carnal connection with any man, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

266j. Any person who intentionally gives, transports, provides, or makes available, or who offers to give, transport, provide, or make available to another person, a child under the age of 16 for the purpose of any lewd or lascivious act as defined in Section 288, or who causes, induces, or persuades a child under the age of 16 to engage in such an act with another person, is guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of three, six, or eight years, and by a fine not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

267. Every person who takes away any other person under the age of 18 years from the father, mother, guardian, or other person having the legal charge of the other person, without their consent, for the purpose of prostitution, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

285. Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.

286. (a) Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over the age of 21 years who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years

younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) Any person who commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(3) Any person who commits an act of sodomy where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person or where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

(e) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with any person of any age while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504, or in any local detention facility, as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(f) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

(2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), a person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.

(h) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(j) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(k) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(l) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(m) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section, with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court, however, shall take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

288. (a) Any person who willfully and lewdly commits any lewd or lascivious act, including any of the acts constituting other crimes provided for in Part 1, upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child who is under the age of 14 years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or the child, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three,

six, or eight years.

(b) (1) Any person who commits an act described in subdivision (a) by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) Any person who is a caretaker and commits an act described in subdivision (a) upon a dependent person by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, with the intent described in subdivision (a), is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(c) (1) Any person who commits an act described in subdivision (a) with the intent described in that subdivision, and the victim is a child of 14 or 15 years, and that person is at least 10 years older than the child, is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year. In determining whether the person is at least 10 years older than the child, the difference in age shall be measured from the birth date of the person to the birth date of the child.

(2) Any person who is a caretaker and commits an act described in subdivision (a) upon a dependent person, with the intent described in subdivision (a), is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year.

(d) In any arrest or prosecution under this section or Section 288.5, the peace officer, district attorney, and the court shall consider the needs of the child victim or dependent person and shall do whatever is necessary, within existing budgetary resources, and constitutionally permissible to prevent psychological harm to the child victim or to prevent psychological harm to the dependent person victim resulting from participation in the court process.

(e) Upon the conviction of any person for a violation of subdivision (a) or (b), the court may, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, order the defendant to pay an additional fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). In setting the amount of the fine, the court shall consider any relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the seriousness and gravity of the offense, the circumstances of its commission, whether the defendant derived any economic gain as a result of the crime, and the extent to which the victim suffered economic losses as a result of the crime. Every fine imposed and collected under this section shall be deposited in the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund to be available for appropriation to fund child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse victim counseling centers and prevention programs pursuant to Section 13837.

If the court orders a fine imposed pursuant to this subdivision, the actual administrative cost of collecting that fine, not to exceed 2 percent of the total amount paid, may be paid into the general fund of the county treasury for the use and benefit of the county.

(f) For purposes of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), the following definitions apply:

(1) "Caretaker" means an owner, operator, administrator, employee, independent contractor, agent, or volunteer of any of the following public or private facilities when the facilities provide care for elder or dependent persons:

(A) Twenty-four hour health facilities, as defined in Sections 1250, 1250.2, and 1250.3 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) Clinics.

(C) Home health agencies.

(D) Adult day health care centers.

(E) Secondary schools that serve dependent persons and postsecondary educational institutions that serve dependent persons or elders.

(F) Sheltered workshops.

(G) Camps.

(H) Community care facilities, as defined by Section 1402 of the Health and Safety Code, and residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined in Section 1569.2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(I) Respite care facilities.

(J) Foster homes.

(K) Regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities.

(L) A home health agency licensed in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 1725) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(M) An agency that supplies in-home supportive services.

(N) Board and care facilities.

(O) Any other protective or public assistance agency that provides health services or social services to elder or dependent persons, including, but not limited to, in-home supportive services, as defined in Section 14005.14 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(P) Private residences.

(2) "Board and care facilities" means licensed or unlicensed facilities that provide assistance with one or more of the following activities:

(A) Bathing.

(B) Dressing.

(C) Grooming.

(D) Medication storage.

(E) Medical dispensation.

(F) Money management.

(3) "Dependent person" means any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially restricts his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities or whose physical or mental abilities have significantly diminished because of age. "Dependent person" includes any person who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour health facility, as defined in Sections 1250, 1250.2, and 1250.3 of the Health and Safety Code.

(g) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) apply to the owners, operators, administrators, employees, independent contractors, agents, or volunteers working at these public or private facilities and only to the extent that the individuals personally commit, conspire, aid, abet, or facilitate any act prohibited by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (c).

(h) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) do not apply to a caretaker who is a spouse of, or who is in an equivalent domestic relationship with, the dependent person under care.

288.5. (a) Any person who either resides in the same home with the minor child or has recurring access to the child, who over a period of time, not less than three months in duration, engages in three or more acts of substantial sexual conduct with a child under the age of 14 years at the time of the commission of the offense, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.066, or three or more acts of lewd or lascivious conduct, as defined in Section 288, with a child under the age of 14 years at the time of the commission of the offense is guilty of the offense of continuous sexual abuse of a child and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 6, 12, or 16 years.

(b) To convict under this section the trier of fact, if a jury, need unanimously agree only that the requisite number of acts occurred not on which acts constitute the requisite number.

(c) No other act of substantial sexual conduct, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.066, with a child under 14 years of age at the time of the commission of the offenses, or lewd and lascivious acts, as defined in Section 288, involving the same victim may be charged in the same proceeding with a charge under this section unless the other charged offense occurred outside the time period charged under this section or the other offense is charged in the alternative. A defendant may be charged with only one count under this section unless more than one victim is involved in which case a separate count may be charged for each victim.

288a. (a) Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over the age of 21 years who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 16 years of age is guilty of a felony.

(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(3) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(d) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or by aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation (1) when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, or (2) where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by

threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, or (3) where the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years. Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime described under paragraph (3), that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(e) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504 or in any local detention facility as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(f) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

(2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the oral copulation served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.

(h) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a

county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(i) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(j) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(k) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(l) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(m) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section, with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

289. (a) (1) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(2) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(c) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.

(d) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

(1) Was unconscious or asleep.

(2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

(4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.

(e) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the victim is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(f) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced

by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

(g) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(h) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in the county jail for a period of not more than one year.

(i) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over the age of 21 years who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

(j) Any person who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 14 years of age and who is more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(k) As used in this section:

(1) "Sexual penetration" is the act of causing the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of any person or causing another person to so penetrate the defendant's or another person's genital or anal opening for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any unknown object.

(2) "Foreign object, substance, instrument, or device" shall include any part of the body, except a sexual organ.

(3) "Unknown object" shall include any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or any part of the body, including a penis, when it is not known whether penetration was by a penis or by a foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any other part of the body.

(1) As used in subdivision (a), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury or death.

(m) As used in this section, "victim" includes any person who the defendant causes to penetrate the genital or anal opening of the defendant or another person or whose genital or anal opening is caused to be penetrated by the defendant or another person and who otherwise qualifies as a victim under the requirements of this section.

311.1. (a) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, develops, duplicates, or prints any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film,

filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, with intent to distribute or to exhibit to, or to exchange with, others, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to, or exchanges with, others, any obscene matter, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined in Section 311.4, shall be punished either by imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year, by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison, by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by the fine and imprisonment.

(b) This section does not apply to the activities of law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses or to legitimate medical, scientific, or educational activities, or to lawful conduct between spouses.

(c) This section does not apply to matter which depicts a child under the age of 18, which child is legally emancipated, including lawful conduct between spouses when one or both are under the age of 18.

(d) It does not constitute a violation of this section for a telephone corporation, as defined by Section 234 of the Public Utilities Code, to carry or transmit messages described in this chapter or perform related activities in providing telephone services.

311.2. (a) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, or prints, with intent to distribute or to exhibit to others, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to others, any obscene matter is for a first offense, guilty of a misdemeanor. If the person has previously been convicted of any violation of this section, the court may, in addition to the punishment authorized in Section 311.9, impose a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

(b) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, develops, duplicates, or prints any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, with intent to distribute or to exhibit to, or to exchange with, others for commercial consideration, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to, or exchanges with, others for commercial consideration, any obscene matter, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct,

as defined in Section 311.4, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or six years, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in the absence of a finding that the defendant would be incapable of paying that fine, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(c) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, develops, duplicates, or prints any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, with intent to distribute or exhibit to, or to exchange with, a person 18 years of age or older, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to, or exchanges with, a person 18 years of age or older any matter, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined in Section 311.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison. It is not necessary to prove commercial consideration or that the matter is obscene in order to establish a violation of this subdivision. If a person has been previously convicted of a violation of this subdivision, he or she is guilty of a felony.

(d) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, develops, duplicates, or prints any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, with intent to distribute or exhibit to, or to exchange with, a person under 18 years of age, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to, or exchanges with, a person under 18 years of age any matter, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined in Section 311.4, is guilty of a felony. It is not necessary to prove commercial consideration or that the matter is obscene in order to establish a violation of this subdivision.

(e) Subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, do not apply to the activities of law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses, to legitimate medical, scientific, or educational activities, or to lawful conduct between spouses.

(f) This section does not apply to matter that depicts a legally emancipated child under the age of 18 years or to lawful conduct between spouses when one or both are under the age of 18 years.

(g) It does not constitute a violation of this section for a telephone corporation, as defined by Section 234 of the Public Utilities Code, to carry or transmit messages described in this

chapter or to perform related activities in providing telephone services.

311.3. (a) A person is guilty of sexual exploitation of a child if he or she knowingly develops, duplicates, prints, or exchanges any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip that depicts a person under the age of 18 years engaged in an act of sexual conduct.

(b) As used in this section, "sexual conduct" means any of the following:

(1) Sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals.

(2) Penetration of the vagina or rectum by any object.

(3) Masturbation for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer.

(4) Sadomasochistic abuse for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer.

(5) Exhibition of the genitals or the pubic or rectal area of any person for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer.

(6) Defecation or urination for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer.

(c) Subdivision (a) does not apply to the activities of law enforcement and prosecution agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses or to legitimate medical, scientific, or educational activities, or to lawful conduct between spouses.

(d) Every person who violates subdivision (a) shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If the person has been previously convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) or any section of this chapter, he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.

(e) The provisions of this section do not apply to an employee of a commercial film developer who is acting within the scope of his or her employment and in accordance with the instructions of his or her employer, provided that the employee has no financial interest in the commercial developer by which he or she is employed.

(f) Subdivision (a) does not apply to matter that is unsolicited and is received without knowledge or consent through a facility, system, or network over which the person or entity has no control.

311.4. (a) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor, hires, employs, or uses the minor to do or assist in doing any of the acts

described in Section 311.2, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison. If the person has previously been convicted of any violation of this section, the court may, in addition to the punishment authorized in Section 311.9, impose a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

(b) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor under the age of 18 years, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor under the age of 18 years, knowingly promotes, employs, uses, persuades, induces, or coerces a minor under the age of 18 years, or any parent or guardian of a minor under the age of 18 years under his or her control who knowingly permits the minor, to engage in or assist others to engage in either posing or modeling alone or with others for purposes of preparing any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, or a live performance involving, sexual conduct by a minor under the age of 18 years alone or with other persons or animals, for commercial purposes, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

(c) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor under the age of 18 years, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor under the age of 18 years, knowingly promotes, employs, uses, persuades, induces, or coerces a minor under the age of 18 years, or any parent or guardian of a minor under the age of 18 years under his or her control who knowingly permits the minor, to engage in or assist others to engage in either posing or modeling alone or with others for purposes of preparing any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, or a live performance involving, sexual conduct by a minor under the age of 18 years alone or with other persons or animals, is guilty of a felony. It is not necessary to prove commercial purposes in order to establish a violation of this subdivision.

(d) (1) As used in subdivisions (b) and (c), "sexual conduct" means any of the following, whether actual or simulated: sexual intercourse, oral copulation, anal intercourse, anal oral copulation, masturbation, bestiality, sexual sadism, sexual masochism, penetration of the vagina or rectum by any object in a lewd or lascivious manner, exhibition of the genitals or pubic or rectal area for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer, any lewd or lascivious sexual act as defined in Section 288, or excretory functions performed in a lewd or lascivious manner, whether or not any of the above conduct is performed alone or between members of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals. An act is simulated when it gives the appearance of being sexual conduct.

(2) As used in subdivisions (b) and (c), "matter" means any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, or any other computer-related equipment or computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, or video laser disc.

(e) This section does not apply to a legally emancipated minor or to lawful conduct between spouses if one or both are under the age of 18.

(f) In every prosecution under this section involving a minor under the age of 14 years at the time of the offense, the age of the victim shall be pled and proven for the purpose of the enhanced penalty provided in Section 647.6. Failure to plead and prove that the victim was under the age of 14 years at the time of the offense is not a bar to prosecution under this section if it is proven that the victim was under the age of 18 years at the time of the offense.

311.10. (a) Any person who advertises for sale or distribution any obscene matter knowing that it depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined in Section 311.4, is guilty of a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to the activities of law enforcement and prosecution agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses.

311.11. (a) Every person who knowingly possesses or controls any matter, representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, the production of which involves the use of a person under the age of 18 years, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or simulating sexual conduct, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 311.4, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or a county jail for up to one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(b) Every person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), and who has been previously convicted of a violation of this section, an offense requiring registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act, or an attempt to commit any of the above-mentioned offenses, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.

(c) It is not necessary to prove that the matter is obscene in order to establish a violation of this section.

(d) This section does not apply to drawings, figurines, statues, or any film rated by the Motion Picture Association of America, nor does it apply to live or recorded telephone messages when transmitted, disseminated, or distributed as part of a commercial transaction.

313.1. (a) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor, or who fails to exercise reasonable care in ascertaining the true age of a minor, knowingly sells, rents, distributes, sends, causes to be sent, exhibits, or offers to distribute or exhibit by any means, including, but not limited to, live or recorded telephone messages, any harmful matter to the minor shall be punished as specified in Section 313.4.

It does not constitute a violation of this section for a telephone corporation, as defined by Section 234 of the Public Utilities Code, to carry or transmit messages described in this chapter or to perform related activities in providing telephone services.

(b) Every person who misrepresents himself or herself to be the parent or guardian of a minor and thereby causes the minor to be admitted to an exhibition of any harmful matter shall be punished as specified in Section 313.4.

(c) (1) Any person who knowingly displays, sells, or offers to sell in any coin-operated or slug-operated vending machine or mechanically or electronically controlled vending machine that is located in a public place, other than a public place from which minors are excluded, any harmful matter displaying to the public view photographs or pictorial representations of the commission of any of the following acts shall be punished as specified in Section 313.4: sodomy, oral copulation, sexual intercourse, masturbation, bestiality, or a photograph of an exposed penis in an erect and turgid state.

(2) Any person who knowingly displays, sells, or offers to sell in any coin-operated vending machine that is not supervised by an adult and that is located in a public place, other than a public place from which minors are excluded, any harmful matter, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 313, shall be punished as specified in Section 313.4.

(d) Nothing in this section invalidates or prohibits the adoption of an ordinance by a city, county, or city and county that restricts the display of material that is harmful to minors, as defined in this chapter, in a public place, other than a public place from which minors are excluded, by requiring the placement of devices commonly known as blinder racks in front of the material, so that the lower two-thirds of the material is not exposed to view.

(e) Any person who sells or rents video recordings of harmful matter shall create an area within his or her business establishment for the placement of video recordings of harmful matter and for any material that advertises the sale or rental of these video recordings. This area shall be labeled "adults only." The failure to create and label the area is an infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100). The failure to place a video recording or advertisement, regardless of its content, in this area shall not constitute an infraction. Any person who sells or distributes video recordings of harmful matter to others for resale purposes shall inform the purchaser of the requirements of this

section. This subdivision shall not apply to public libraries as defined in Section 18710 of the Education Code.

(f) Any person who rents a video recording and alters the video recording by adding harmful material, and who then returns the video recording to a video rental store, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. It shall be a defense in any prosecution for a violation of this subdivision that the video rental store failed to post a sign, reasonably visible to all customers, delineating the provisions of this subdivision.

(g) It shall be a defense in any prosecution for a violation of subdivision (a) by a person who knowingly distributed any harmful matter by the use of telephones or telephone facilities to any person under the age of 18 years that the defendant has taken either of the following measures to restrict access to the harmful matter by persons under 18 years of age:

(1) Required the person receiving the harmful matter to use an authorized access or identification code, as provided by the information provider, before transmission of the harmful matter begins, where the defendant previously has issued the code by mailing it to the applicant after taking reasonable measures to ascertain that the applicant was 18 years of age or older and has established a procedure to immediately cancel the code of any person after receiving notice, in writing or by telephone, that the code has been lost, stolen, or used by persons under the age of 18 years or that the code is no longer desired.

(2) Required payment by credit card before transmission of the matter.

(h) It shall be a defense in any prosecution for a violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) that the defendant has taken either of the following measures to restrict access to the harmful matter by persons under 18 years of age:

(1) Required the person receiving the harmful matter to use an authorized access or identification card to the vending machine after taking reasonable measures to ascertain that the applicant was 18 years of age or older and has established a procedure to immediately cancel the card of any person after receiving notice, in writing or by telephone, that the code has been lost, stolen, or used by persons under the age of 18 years or that the card is no longer desired.

(2) Required the person receiving the harmful matter to use a token in order to utilize the vending machine after taking reasonable measures to ascertain that the person was 18 years of age or older.

(i) Any list of applicants or recipients compiled or maintained by an information-access service provider for purposes of compliance with paragraph (1) of subdivision (g) is confidential and shall not be sold or otherwise disseminated except upon order of the court.

647. Every person who commits any of the following acts is guilty of disorderly conduct, a misdemeanor:

(a) Who solicits anyone to engage in or who engages in lewd or dissolute conduct in any public place or in any place open to the public or exposed to public view.

(b) Who solicits or who agrees to engage in or who engages in any act of prostitution. A person agrees to engage in an act of prostitution when, with specific intent to so engage, he or she

manifests an acceptance of an offer or solicitation to so engage, regardless of whether the offer or solicitation was made by a person who also possessed the specific intent to engage in prostitution. No agreement to engage in an act of prostitution shall constitute a violation of this subdivision unless some act, in addition to the agreement, is done within this state in furtherance of the commission of an act of prostitution by the person agreeing to engage in that act. As used in this subdivision, "prostitution" includes any lewd act between persons for money or other consideration.

(c) Who accosts other persons in any public place or in any place open to the public for the purpose of begging or soliciting alms.

(d) Who loiters in or about any toilet open to the public for the purpose of engaging in or soliciting any lewd or lascivious or any unlawful act.

(e) Who lodges in any building, structure, vehicle, or place, whether public or private, without the permission of the owner or person entitled to the possession or in control of it.

(f) Who is found in any public place under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, controlled substance, toluene, or any combination of any intoxicating liquor, drug, controlled substance, or toluene, in a condition that he or she is unable to exercise care for his or her own safety or the safety of others, or by reason of his or her being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, any drug, controlled substance, toluene, or any combination of any intoxicating liquor, drug, or toluene, interferes with or obstructs or prevents the free use of any street, sidewalk, or other public way.

(g) When a person has violated subdivision (f), a peace officer, if he or she is reasonably able to do so, shall place the person, or cause him or her to be placed, in civil protective custody. The person shall be taken to a facility, designated pursuant to Section 5170 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, for the 72-hour treatment and evaluation of inebriates. A peace officer may place a person in civil protective custody with that kind and degree of force which would be lawful were he or she effecting an arrest for a misdemeanor without a warrant. No person who has been placed in civil protective custody shall thereafter be subject to any criminal prosecution or juvenile court proceeding based on the facts giving rise to this placement. This subdivision shall not apply to the following persons:

(1) Any person who is under the influence of any drug, or under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug.

(2) Any person who a peace officer has probable cause to believe has committed any felony, or who has committed any misdemeanor in addition to subdivision (f).

(3) Any person who a peace officer in good faith believes will attempt escape or will be unreasonably difficult for medical personnel to control.

(h) Who loiters, prowls, or wanders upon the private property of another, at any time, without visible or lawful business with the owner or occupant. As used in this subdivision, "loiter" means to delay or linger without a lawful purpose for being on the property and for the purpose of committing a crime as opportunity may be discovered.

(i) Who, while loitering, prowling, or wandering upon the private property of another, at any time, peeks in the door or window of any inhabited building or structure, without visible or lawful business with the owner or occupant.

(j) (1) Any person who looks through a hole or opening, into, or otherwise views, by means of any instrumentality, including, but not limited to, a periscope, telescope, binoculars, camera, motion picture camera, or camcorder, the interior of a bedroom, bathroom, changing room, fitting room, dressing room, or tanning booth, or the interior of any other area in which the occupant has a reasonable expectation of privacy, with the intent to invade the privacy of a person or persons inside. This subdivision shall not apply to those areas of a private business used to count currency or other negotiable instruments.

(2) Any person who uses a concealed camcorder, motion picture camera, or photographic camera of any type, to secretly videotape, film, photograph, or record by electronic means, another, identifiable person under or through the clothing being worn by that other person, for the purpose of viewing the body of, or the undergarments worn by, that other person, without the consent or knowledge of that other person, with the intent to arouse, appeal to, or gratify the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person and invade the privacy of that other person, under circumstances in which the other person has a reasonable expectation of privacy.

(3) (A) Any person who uses a concealed camcorder, motion picture camera, or photographic camera of any type, to secretly videotape, film, photograph, or record by electronic means, another, identifiable person who may be in a state of full or partial undress, for the purpose of viewing the body of, or the undergarments worn by, that other person, without the consent or knowledge of that other person, in the interior of a bedroom, bathroom, changing room, fitting room, dressing room, or tanning booth, or the interior of any other area in which that other person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, with the intent to invade the privacy of that other person.

(B) Neither of the following is a defense to the crime specified in this paragraph:

(i) The defendant was a cohabitant, landlord, tenant, cotenant, employer, employee, or business partner or associate of the victim, or an agent of any of these.

(ii) The victim was not in a state of full or partial undress.

(k) In any accusatory pleading charging a violation of subdivision (b), if the defendant has been once previously convicted of a violation of that subdivision, the previous conviction shall be charged in the accusatory pleading. If the previous conviction is found to be true by the jury, upon a jury trial, or by the court, upon a court trial, or is admitted by the defendant, the defendant shall be imprisoned in a county jail for a period of not less than 45 days and shall not be eligible for release upon completion of sentence, on probation, on parole, on work furlough or work release, or on any other basis until he or she has served a period of not less than 45 days in a county jail. In all cases in which probation is granted, the court shall require as a condition thereof that the person be confined in a county jail for at least 45 days. In no event does the court have the power to absolve a person who violates this subdivision from the obligation of spending at least 45 days in confinement in a county jail.

In any accusatory pleading charging a violation of subdivision (b), if the defendant has been previously convicted two or more times of a violation of that subdivision, each of these previous convictions shall be charged in the accusatory pleading. If two or

more of these previous convictions are found to be true by the jury, upon a jury trial, or by the court, upon a court trial, or are admitted by the defendant, the defendant shall be imprisoned in a county jail for a period of not less than 90 days and shall not be eligible for release upon completion of sentence, on probation, on parole, on work furlough or work release, or on any other basis until he or she has served a period of not less than 90 days in a county jail. In all cases in which probation is granted, the court shall require as a condition thereof that the person be confined in a county jail for at least 90 days. In no event does the court have the power to absolve a person who violates this subdivision from the obligation of spending at least 90 days in confinement in a county jail.

In addition to any punishment prescribed by this section, a court may suspend, for not more than 30 days, the privilege of the person to operate a motor vehicle pursuant to Section 13201.5 of the Vehicle Code for any violation of subdivision (b) that was committed within 1,000 feet of a private residence and with the use of a vehicle. In lieu of the suspension, the court may order a person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle restricted, for not more than six months, to necessary travel to and from the person's place of employment or education. If driving a motor vehicle is necessary to perform the duties of the person's employment, the court may also allow the person to drive in that person's scope of employment.

647.6. (a) (1) Every person who annoys or molests any child under 18 years of age shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(2) Every person who, motivated by an unnatural or abnormal sexual interest in children, engages in conduct with an adult whom he or she believes to be a child under 18 years of age, which conduct, if directed toward a child under 18 years of age, would be a violation of this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), by imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Every person who violates this section after having entered, without consent, an inhabited dwelling house, or trailer coach as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or the inhabited portion of any other building, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, and by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(c) (1) Every person who violates this section shall be punished upon the second and each subsequent conviction by imprisonment in the state prison.

(2) Every person who violates this section after a previous felony conviction under Section 261, 264.1, 269, 285, 286, 288a, 288.5, or 289, any of which involved a minor under 16 years of age, or a previous felony conviction under this section, a conviction under Section 288, or a felony conviction under Section 311.4 involving a minor under 14 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.

(d) (1) In any case in which a person is convicted of violating this section and probation is granted, the court shall require

counseling as a condition of probation, unless the court makes a written statement in the court record, that counseling would be inappropriate or ineffective.

(2) In any case in which a person is convicted of violating this section, and as a condition of probation, the court prohibits the defendant from having contact with the victim, the court order prohibiting contact shall not be modified except upon the request of the victim and a finding by the court that the modification is in the best interest of the victim. As used in this paragraph, "contact with the victim" includes all physical contact, being in the presence of the victim, communication by any means, any communication by a third party acting on behalf of the defendant, and any gifts.

(e) Nothing in this section prohibits prosecution under any other provision of law.

647b. Every person who loiters about any school in which adults are in attendance at courses established pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 52500) of Part 28 of the Education Code, and who annoys or molests any person in attendance therein shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

243.4. (a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten

thousand dollars (\$10,000).

(d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

314. Every person who willfully and lewdly, either:

1. Exposes his person, or the private parts thereof, in any public place, or in any place where there are present other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby; or,

2. Procures, counsels, or assists any person so to expose himself or take part in any model artist exhibition, or to make any other exhibition of himself to public view, or the view of any number of persons, such as is offensive to decency, or is adapted to excite to vicious or lewd thoughts or acts,

is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Every person who violates subdivision 1 of this section after having entered, without consent, an inhabited dwelling house, or trailer coach as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or the inhabited portion of any other building, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Upon the second and each subsequent conviction under subdivision 1 of this section, or upon a first conviction under subdivision 1 of this section after a previous conviction under Section 288, every person so convicted is guilty of a felony, and is punishable by imprisonment in state prison.

272. (a) (1) Every person who commits any act or omits the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of 18 years to come within the provisions of Section 300, 601, or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or which act or omission contributes thereto, or any person who, by any act or omission, or by threats, commands, or persuasion, induces or endeavors to induce any person under the age of 18 years or any ward or dependent child of the juvenile court to fail or refuse to conform to a lawful order of the juvenile court, or to do or to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct or to so live as would cause or manifestly tend to cause that person to

become or to remain a person within the provisions of Section 300, 601, or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment in a county jail, or may be released on probation for a period not exceeding five years.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, a parent or legal guardian to any person under the age of 18 years shall have the duty to exercise reasonable care, supervision, protection, and control over their minor child.

(b) (1) An adult stranger who is 21 years of age or older, who knowingly contacts or communicates with a minor who is under 14 years of age, who knew or reasonably should have known that the minor is under 14 years of age, for the purpose of persuading and luring, or transporting, or attempting to persuade and lure, or transport, that minor away from the minor's home or from any location known by the minor's parent, legal guardian, or custodian, to be a place where the minor is located, for any purpose, without the express consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian, and with the intent to avoid the consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian, is guilty of an infraction or a misdemeanor, subject to subdivision (d) of Section 17.

(2) This subdivision shall not apply in an emergency situation.

(3) As used in this subdivision, the following terms are defined to mean:

(A) "Emergency situation" means a situation where the minor is threatened with imminent bodily harm, emotional harm, or psychological harm.

(B) "Contact" or "communication" includes, but is not limited to, the use of a telephone or the Internet, as defined in Section 17538 of the Business and Professions Code.

(C) "Stranger" means a person of casual acquaintance with whom no substantial relationship exists, or an individual with whom a relationship has been established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(D) "Express consent" means oral or written permission that is positive, direct, and unequivocal, requiring no inference or implication to supply its meaning.

(4) This section shall not be interpreted to criminalize acts of persons contacting minors within the scope and course of their employment, or status as a volunteer of a recognized civic or charitable organization.

(5) This section is intended to protect minors and to help parents and legal guardians exercise reasonable care, supervision, protection, and control over minor children.

290. (a) Sections 290 to 290.023, inclusive, shall be known and may be cited as the Sex Offender Registration Act. All references to "the Act" in those sections are to the Sex Offender Registration Act.

(b) Every person described in subdivision (c), for the rest of his or her life while residing in California, or while attending school or working in California, as described in Sections 290.002 and 290.01, shall be required to register with the chief of police of the

city in which he or she is residing, or the sheriff of the county if he or she is residing in an unincorporated area or city that has no police department, and, additionally, with the chief of police of a campus of the University of California, the California State University, or community college if he or she is residing upon the campus or in any of its facilities, within five working days of coming into, or changing his or her residence within, any city, county, or city and county, or campus in which he or she temporarily resides, and shall be required to register thereafter in accordance with the Act.

(c) The following persons shall be required to register:

Any person who, since July 1, 1944, has been or is hereafter convicted in any court in this state or in any federal or military court of a violation of Section 187 committed in the perpetration, or an attempt to perpetrate, rape or any act punishable under Section 286, 288, 288a, or 289, Section 207 or 209 committed with intent to violate Section 261, 286, 288, 288a, or 289, Section 220, except assault to commit mayhem, Section 243.4, paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 262 involving the use of force or violence for which the person is sentenced to the state prison, Section 264.1, 266, or 266c, subdivision (b) of Section 266h, subdivision (b) of Section 266i, Section 266j, 267, 269, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.3, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, or 311.1, subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 311.2, Section 311.3, 311.4, 311.10, 311.11, or 647.6, former Section 647a, subdivision (c) of Section 653f, subdivision 1 or 2 of Section 314, any offense involving lewd or lascivious conduct under Section 272, or any felony violation of Section 288.2; any statutory predecessor that includes all elements of one of the above-mentioned offenses; or any person who since that date has been or is hereafter convicted of the attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the above-mentioned offenses.

West's
ANNOTATED
CALIFORNIA CODES
~~~~~  
PENAL CODE

Sections 594 to 680

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*Official  
California Penal Code  
Classification*

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WEST  
GROUP

Historical and Statutory Notes

As added in 1929, the section read:

"Every person who annoys or molests any school child or who loiters about any school or public place at or near which school children attend, is a vagrant, and is punishable by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The 1947 amendment divided the section into two subdivisions as follows:

"(1) Every person who annoys or molests any child is a vagrant and is punishable upon first conviction by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment and is punishable upon the second and each subsequent conviction by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years.

"(2) Every person who loiters about any school or public place at or near which school children attend, is a vagrant, and is punishable by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The 1949 amendment, in subd. (1), provided for a state prison sentence upon the second and each subsequent conviction "or upon the first conviction after a previous conviction under Section 288 of this code." In subd. (2), the definition of vagrant was extended to include one "who loiters in or about public toilets in public parks".

The 1950 amendment, in subd. (1), made the section applicable to every person who annoys or molests any child "under the age of 14".

The 1951 amendment, in subd. (1), made the section applicable to every person who annoys or molests any child under the age of "18".

The 1952 amendment, in subd. (1), changed the provision for imprisonment in the state prison from "not exceeding five years" to "not less than one year".

The 1955 amendment eliminated from subd. 2 the words added in 1949 reading, "or who loiters in or about public toilets in public parks". See, now, § 647.

The 1957 amendment, in subd. (2), following the words "school children attend" added the words "or normally congregate."

The 1967 amendment deleted subd. (2). The subject of loitering is now treated in § 647.

The 1976 amendment deleted from the end of the section "for not less than one year."

The 1982 amendment rewrote the section which, prior to the amendment, read:

"Every person who annoys or molests any child under the age of 18 is a vagrant and is punishable upon first conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment and is punishable upon the second and each subsequent conviction or upon the first conviction after a previous conviction under Section 288 of this code by imprisonment in the state prison."

The 1983 amendment increased the maximum fine from \$500 to \$1,000.

The 1986 amendment changed the penalty for vagrancy by increasing the time of imprisonment in the county jail from a period not exceeding six months to a period not exceeding one year.

The 1987 amendments by c. 1418, § 4.3, in addition to the renumbering, deleted definition of this crime as vagrancy; also made a conviction under this section after a previous felony conviction under this section or after a felony conviction under § 311.4 involving a minor under the age of 14 punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four or six years and required counseling if probation was granted unless waived by the court.

Under the provisions of § 9.3 of Stats.1987-1418, the 1987 amendments of this section by c. 423, c. 1394 and c. 1418 were given effect and incorporated in the form set forth in § 4.3 of Stats.1987, c. 1418. Amendments of this section by §§ 4.4, 4.2 of Stats.1987, c. 1418, failed to become operative under the provisions of § 9.3 of that Act.

Amendments of this section by §§ 2, 3 of Stats.1987, c. 1394, failed to become operative under the provisions of § 6 of that Act.

Effect of amendment of section by two or more acts at the same session of the legislature, see Government Code § 9605.

The 1995 amendment added subdivision designations; substituted "shall be punished by" "is punishable by" and "a county jail" for "county jail" throughout the section; added the text in subd. (d)(2) relating to orders prohibiting contact with the victim; and made nonsubstantive changes throughout the section.

Cross References

Abduction for prostitution, see Penal Code §§ 266a, 267.

Commencement of prosecution for violation committed upon minor under age of 18, see Penal Code § 802.

*in 1987 the former section 647a was renumbered to 647.6*

**647.6.** (a) (1) Every person who annoys or molests any child under 18 years of age shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(2) Every person who, motivated by an unnatural or abnormal sexual interest in children, engages in conduct with an adult whom he or she believes to be a child under 18 years of age, which conduct, if directed toward a child under 18 years of age, would be a violation of this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), by imprisonment in a county jail for up to one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Every person who violates this section after having entered, without consent, an inhabited dwelling house, or trailer coach as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle **Code**, or the inhabited portion of any other building, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, and by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(c) (1) Every person who violates this section shall be punished upon the second and each subsequent conviction by imprisonment in the state prison.

(2) Every person who violates this section after a previous felony conviction under Section 261, 264.1, 269, 285, 286, 288a, 288.5, or 289, any of which involved a minor under 16 years of age, or a previous felony conviction under this section, a conviction under Section 288, or a felony conviction under Section 311.4 involving a minor under 14 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.

(d) (1) In any case in which a person is convicted of violating this section and probation is granted, the court shall require counseling as a condition of probation, unless the court makes a written statement in the court record, that counseling would be inappropriate or ineffective.

(2) In any case in which a person is convicted of violating this section, and as a condition of probation, the court prohibits the defendant from having contact with the victim, the court order prohibiting contact shall not be modified except upon the request of the victim and a finding by the court that the modification is in the best interest of the victim. As used in this paragraph, "contact with the victim" includes all physical contact, being in the presence of the victim, communication by any means, any communication by a third party acting on behalf of the defendant, and any gifts.

(e) Nothing in this section prohibits prosecution under any other provision of law.

## AGENDA ITEM 9

## AGENDA ITEM 9

### **DISCUSSION OF CHANGE FROM PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE TO PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT BOARD.**

At the last Committee meeting, the members requested that staff research the process necessary to change from a committee to board.

#### Background

AB 1952 (Stats of 1972, Chapter 933) established the Advisory Committee on Physician's Assistant and Nurse Practitioner Programs. Eventually, the licensing of nurse practitioners was incorporated into the Board of Registered Nursing. The Physician Assistant Examining Committee, as part of the Medical Board of California, was established to license physician assistants.

In 1975, legislation was passed changing the name of the Board of Medical Examiners to the Board of Medical Quality Assurance. The legislation also established within the Board of Medical Quality Assurance the Division of Allied Health Professions to oversee the activities of the examining committees and nonphysician certificate holders under the jurisdiction of the Board. The allied health professions within the jurisdiction of the Division included audiologists, acupuncturists, hearing aid dispensers, physical therapists, medical assistants, podiatrists, psychologists, registered dispensing opticians, speech pathologists, and physician assistants.

Eventually, the committees within the Division of Allied Health Professions left the jurisdiction of the Medical Board and became independent and changed their names from "committee" to "board."

The Physician Assistant Committee is the only allied health profession licensing agency that has not become a board. The Physician Assistant Committee, although independent of the Medical Board of California, continues to maintain a close relationship with the Board by utilizing cashiering, data processing, complaint intake, investigative, and disciplinary case processing services provided by the Board to the Committee by a shared services agreement.

#### Prior Committee Name Changes

Since the committee was established there have been several name changes but no change from committee to board.

In 1975, the Physician's Assistant Examining Committee was established and the first physician assistant licenses were issued in 1976.

On 1 January 1990, AB 1529 (Stats. Of 1989, Chapter 1104) changed the name, Physician's Assistant Examining Committee to the Physician Assistant Examining Committee by eliminating the possessive apostrophe "s" which existed in the former name.

On 1 January 1999, AB 1981 (Stats of 1989, Chapter 736) the committee's name was then changed to the Physician Assistant Committee by eliminating "Examining" from the name.

### Issues to Consider

#### 1. Regulations

There are often misconceptions that the Physician Assistant Committee lacks authority to independently promulgate regulations, issue licenses, or discipline its licensees.

The Committee has legal authority to promulgate regulations which do not involve scope of practice issues for supervising physicians. The Medical Board of California is responsible for promulgating regulations on behalf of the Committee if the regulatory change involves scope of practice of supervising physicians.

In previous regulation filings with Office of Administrative Law (OAL), there has been confusion as to the role and relationship of the Physician Assistant Committee. OAL believed that the Physician Assistant Committee lacks authority to independently promulgate regulations. This confusion has resulted in delays in OAL processing the Committee's rulemaking files.

A name change would assist in rectifying this confusion because OAL will view the Physician Assistant Committee as clearly having regulatory authority because it is a "Board."

#### 2. Services Provided by the Medical Board of California

There may be concerns that a change from committee to board would result in the Medical Board of California discontinuing providing complaint processing and investigative services to the committee. The committee has for many years entered into shared services agreements with the Medical Board of California. The Medical Board of California provides these services at a cost to the committee, per the shared services agreement. The Medical Board currently provides cashiering, data processing, complaint intake, investigative, and disciplinary case processing to the committee.

The Medical Board also provides complaint processing and investigative services to the Board of Psychology and Board of Podiatry. Both boards are independent of the Medical Board of California.

The Medical Board of California has the prerogative to alter the shared services agreement and discontinue services provided to the committee. For example, in 2007 due to operational requirements, the Medical Board determined that it could no longer offer probation monitoring services to the committee. The committee made other arrangements to replace the services provided by the Medical Board.

Staff believes that because physician assistants work with and are supervised by physicians, the Physician Assistant Committee would continue to maintain our close collaborative relationship with the Medical Board of California.

### 3. Program elimination

There may be concerns that the name change may result in future merging of the committee with another licensing board other than the Medical Board of California. The committee has never faced formal elimination as a licensing program. We do not anticipate program elimination. In fact, we have support from the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Medical Board of California to continue in our current role as an independent agency within the Department of Consumer Affairs.

### 4. 800 Series Reports

Sections 800 et seq. of the Business and Professions Code<sup>1</sup> set forth certain responsibilities regarding the reporting of information on licensees. These responsibilities pertain to the several agencies enumerated in Section 800, including the Medical Board.<sup>2</sup>

For example, the agencies listed in Section 800 are required to maintain a central file with historical records of public complaints, disciplinary information, convictions of crimes constituting unprofessional conduct, and judgments or settlements requiring the licensee or licensee's insurer to pay over a certain dollar amount in damages for any claim that injury or death was proximately caused by the licensee's negligence, error or omission.

Additionally, inclusion in the 800 series entitles the agencies enumerated therein to be notified:

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<sup>1</sup> Hereafter all section references are to the Business and Professions Code.

<sup>2</sup> Other sections of the 800 series pertain to only "a physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician and surgeon, and a doctor of podiatric medicine." Those sections do not apply to Physician Assistants and are not discussed here, nor do sections of the 800 series that apply only to specific other boards.

By insurers (or licensees, if uninsured) of malpractice settlements or arbitration awards over certain dollar amounts of a claim or action for damages for death or personal injury caused by a licensee's negligence, error, or omission in practice or by the rendering of unauthorized professional services (Sections 801 and 801.01).

By the clerk of any California court of a judgment against a licensee that the licensee has committed a crime or is liable for any death or personal injury resulting in a judgment for an amount in excess of \$30,000 caused by his or her error, omission in practice, or the rendering of unauthorized professional services (Section 803).

By any prosecuting agency of any filings against a licensee charging a felony, and the clerk of the court shall transmit to the agency any felony preliminary hearing transcript concerning a defendant licensee (Section 803.5).

Because of its relationship with the Medical Board as a Committee, the PAC has historically read its inclusion into the 800 series, and has been receiving the types of reports mentioned above. If the Committee changes to a Board, it should seek legislative inclusion into the 800 series by name so that it does not lose the ability or benefit of receiving such crucial information on its licensees.

#### Membership of members

The committee is currently composed of nine member positions. Four physician assistant member positions, one physician member position who is a member of the Medical Board of California, and four public member positions. The Governor has authority to appoint the licensee members and two public members. The Senate Rules Committee and Speaker of the Assembly each appoint a public member.

We do not anticipate a change in committee membership.

We value the input provided by the physician member who is a member of the Medical Board of California. Because physician assistant practice is necessarily under the supervision of physicians we believe that this member also provides a valuable connection to the Medical Board of California. As such, we believe that the physician member who is a member of the Medical Board of California position should be maintained.

## Support and opposition

The Medical Board of California and Department of Consumer Affairs are not opposed to the Physician Assistant Committee changing from committee to board. Other allied health professions have successfully made similar transitions without difficulty.

We have not identified any opposition to this proposal.

## Changeover Process

Following is a general overview of steps to be taken to pursue changing from Physician Assistant Committee to Physician Assistant Board:

1. The change would require that Chapter 7.7, Article 2 of the Business and Professions Code (the Physician Assistant Practice Act) be amended. An author to sponsor the legislation would be required. Alternatively, the change could be made part of the annual Department of Consumer Affairs' Omnibus bill.

The Committee's Executive Officer and staff would work with the Department of Consumer Affairs legislative staff to determine the most feasible course of action to enact the change from committee to board.

2. Other code sections within the Physician Assistant Practice Act and regulations would need revisions to change all reference from Committee to Board.
3. Printed Material: Because most committee documents are available online and are not stocked, there would be minimum printing costs. Since most documents are only printed as needed, updating the "master forms" would be easily accomplished.

Additionally, for reasons of fiscal economy, old printed materials, such as brochures, envelopes, and forms would be used until existing supplies are exhausted.

Changes would also be made to the letterhead, logo, website, wall certificates, stamps, and the plastic license master copy.

Staff believes that costs would be minimal to update materials to reflect the new name.

4. Notification of change: A notification of change from committee to board would be placed on the website; notifications would be sent to all associations and affiliations, including programs and other states'

licensing agencies. A notice would also be sent in the renewal packets, and a notice placed in the Medical Board's Newsletter. Additionally, contact would be made with subscribers to the subscription service.

#### Consideration of alternatives and recommendation

It will be the decision of the Committee as to whether changing from a committee to board should be implemented. Historically, other allied health committees have made the change from committees to board. There is no evidence that the possibility of either a merger or elimination would be more likely if the change occurs.

Alternatives to consider:

- 1) Maintain the status quo.
- 2) Direct staff to initially amend the Business and Professions Code to include the Physician Assistant Committee in 800 series reporting requirements. Next, proceed with seeking legislation changing the Physician Assistant Committee to Physician Assistant Board.

Staff recommends alternative 2.

## AGENDA ITEM 10



Agenda Item \_\_\_\_\_

## ISSUE MEMORANDUM

|                |                                                           |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>DATE</b>    | 26 June 2010                                              |
| <b>TO</b>      | Members<br>Physician Assistant Committee                  |
| <b>FROM</b>    | Glenn Mitchell<br>Regulation Coordinator                  |
| <b>SUBJECT</b> | <b>New Regulatory Proposal: Notification to Consumers</b> |

Business and Professions Code section 138 requires that every board in the Department of Consumer Affairs adopt regulations requiring licensees to provide notice to their customers that the practitioner is licensed by the state.

The committee's mandate and highest priority is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of California consumers. We are proposing the following regulatory language to comply with Business and Professions Code section 138 and further enhance the committee's mandate of consumer protection.

This proposal would require physician assistants to notify their patients that they are licensed and regulated by the Physician Assistant Committee. Physician assistants may provide notice using the following options:

- Prominently posting a notification in an area visible to patients on the premises where the licensee provides licensed services. The notice shall be in at least 48-point type in Arial font.
- The notification may be included in a written statement, signed and dated by the patient or the patient's representative and retained in the patient's medical record, stating the patient understands the physician assistant is licensed and regulated by the committee.
- The notification may be included in a statement on letterhead, discharge instructions, or other document given to a patient or the patient's representative, where the notice is placed immediately above the signature line for the patient in at least 14-point type.

The notice will contain the following statement and contact information:

**NOTIFICATION TO CONSUMERS**  
Physician Assistants are licensed and regulated  
by the Physician Assistant Committee  
(916) 561-8780  
[www.pac.ca.gov](http://www.pac.ca.gov)

Since physician assistants perform medical services under the supervision of physicians, we are proposing language similar to that which was recently adopted by the Medical Board of California in order to comply with Business and Professions Code section 138. The Medical Board of California regulation (Section 1355.4) will become effective 27 June 2010.

Action Requested:

The following draft language is provided for your consideration and approval. Legal counsel and staff recommend that this language be adopted by the committee so that a regulatory hearing may be scheduled.

Attachments:

- Business and Professions Code section 138
- Proposed committee language to comply with B&P Code section 138
- Adopted Medical Board of California language
- Sample notification with 48-point type Arial font (similar to the notification that would be posted)

##



## **BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE SECTION 138**

Every board in the department, as defined in Section 22, shall initiate the process of adopting regulations on or before June 30, 1999, to require its licentiates, as defined in Section 23.8, to provide notice to their clients or customers that the practitioner is licensed by this state. A board shall be exempt from the requirement to adopt regulations pursuant to this section if the board has in place, in statute or regulation, a requirement that provides for consumer notice of a practitioner's status as a licensee of this state.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE  
Specific Language of Proposed Changes

Adopt section 1399.547 to Division 13.8 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations, as follows:

1399.547 Notification to Consumers.

(a) A licensee engaged providing medical services shall provide notification to each patient of the fact that the licensee is licensed and regulated by the committee. The notification shall include the following statement and information:

NOTIFICATION TO CONSUMERS  
Physician assistants are licensed and regulated  
by the Physician Assistant Committee  
(916) 561-8780  
[www.pac.ca.gov](http://www.pac.ca.gov)

(b) The notification required by this section shall be provided by one of the following methods:

(1) Prominently posting the notification in an area visible to patients on the premises where the licensee provides the licensed services, in which case the notice shall be in at least 48-point type in Arial font.

(2) Including the notification in a written statement, signed and dated by the patient or the patient's representative and retained in that patient's medical records, stating the patient understands the physician assistant is licensed and regulated by the committee.

(3) Including the notification in a statement on letterhead, discharge instructions, or other document given to a patient or the patient's representative, where the notice is placed immediately above the signature line for the patient in at least 14-point type.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3510, Business and Professions Code;  
Reference: Sections 138, Business and Professions Code.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA  
Notice to Consumers by Physicians  
Specific Language of Proposed Changes

Adopt section 1355.4 in Article 1 of Chapter 2 to read as follows:

1355.4. Notice to Consumers

(a) A licensee engaged in the practice of medicine shall provide notice to each patient of the fact that the licensee is licensed and regulated by the board. The notice shall include the following statement and information:

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS  
Medical doctors are licensed and regulated  
by the Medical Board of California  
(800) 633-2322  
[www.mbc.ca.gov](http://www.mbc.ca.gov)

(b) The notice required by this section shall be provided by one of the following methods:

(1) Prominently posting the notice in an area visible to patients on the premises where the licensee provides the licensed services, in which case the notice shall be in at least 48-point type in Arial font.

(2) Including the notice in a written statement, signed and dated by the patient or the patient's representative and retained in that patient's medical records, stating the patient understands the physician is licensed and regulated by the board.

(3) Including the notice in a statement on letterhead, discharge instructions, or other document given to a patient or the patient's representative, where the notice is placed immediately above the signature line for the patient in at least 14-point type.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 2018, Business and Professions Code;  
Reference: Sections 138 and 680, Business and Professions Code.

# NOTIFICATION TO CONSUMERS

Physician Assistants are  
licensed and regulated by the  
Physician Assistant Committee

(916) 561-8780

[www.pac.ca.gov](http://www.pac.ca.gov)

## **AGENDA ITEM 11**

**CONSIDERATION OF AMENDING REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSURE  
AS A PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT UNDER BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS  
CODE SECTION 3519(A)(2), AND CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS  
SECTION 1399.507. RE: LICENSING REQUIREMENT FOR  
MEDICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES**

**BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE**

3519. Requirements for Licensure

The committee shall issue under the name of the Medical Board of California a license to all physician assistant applicants who meet all of the following requirements:

- (a) Provide evidence of one of the following:
  - (1) Successful completion of an approved program.
  - (2) Successful completion in a medical school approved by the Division of Licensing of a resident course of professional instruction which meets the requirements of Sections 2088 and 2089.
- (b) Pass any examination required under Section 3517.
- (c) Not be subject to denial of licensure under Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475) or Section 3527.
- (d) Pay all fees required under Section 3521.1.  
(Amended by Stats. 1998, Ch. 878)

**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS**

1399.507. Examination Required

The written examination for licensure as a physician assistant is that administered by the National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistants. Successful completion requires that the applicant have achieved the passing score established by the committee for that examination. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that certification of his or her examination score is received by the committee.

Note: Authority cited: Section 3510, Business and Professions Code.  
Reference: Sections 851, 3515 and 3517, Business and Professions Code.

## **AGENDA ITEM 12**

**CONSIDERATION OF REPEAL OF  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE ARTICLE 7.5  
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRADUATE PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS**

**BACKGROUND**

AB 1065, Chapter 1042, Stats. 1993, added Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 3537.10) to Chapter 7.7 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to licensure of international graduates as physician assistants.

The bill required the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) to coordinate the establishment of a pilot and ongoing international medical graduate physician assistant training program. Upon completion of the training program, graduates would be eligible for licensure by the Physician Assistant Committee. The goal was to place as many graduates as possible in medically underserved areas to provide greater access to care for the growing population of medically indigent and underserved. Graduates would receive training at no cost and be committed to serving full-time in underserved areas for a four-year period.

The bill required OSHPD, by 1 February 1994, or when federal funds became available, to implement the provisions of AB 1065 by initially establishing a training program advisory task force to develop a recommended curriculum for the program. At the time OSHPD estimated that \$297,000 and 1.4 PYs (personnel) would be necessary to support the international medical graduate physician assistant training programs on an annual basis.

AB 1065 specified that no General Fund revenues would be expended and made implementation of these provisions contingent upon the availability of federal funds. Additionally, the program was not to be funded directly or indirectly from an increase in fees charged to physician assistants, supervising physicians, or physician assistant training programs.

Due to the lack of funding, the provisions of AB 1065 were never implemented and an international medical graduate physician assistant training program was never established.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

Initially, this program was to be established by 1 February 1994 or when funding became available. As of this date and sixteen years later, no funds have been made available to establish a pilot and ongoing program. It is unlikely that, due to the current economic environment, that funds will be made available in the near future.

Staff is recommending that the committee seek legislation to repeal Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 3537.10) to Chapter 7.7 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to licensure of international graduates as physician assistants.

### **PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT PRACTICE ACT ARTICLE 7.5. INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL GRADUATE PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS (Added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042)**

**3537.10.** (a) Subject to the other provisions of this article, the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, hereafter in this article referred to as the office, shall coordinate the establishment of an international medical graduate physician assistant training program, to be conducted at an appropriate educational institution or institutions. The goal of the program shall be to place as many international medical graduate physician assistants in medically underserved areas as possible in order to provide greater access to care for the growing population of medically indigent and underserved. The method for accomplishing this goal shall be to train foreign medical graduates to become licensed as physician assistants at no cost to the participants in return for a commitment from the participants to serve full-time in underserved areas for a four-year period.

(b) By February 1, 1994, or one month after federal funds to implement this article become available, whichever occurs later, the office shall establish a training program advisory task force. The task force shall be comprised of representatives from all of the following groups:

- (1) Physician assistant program directors.
- (2) Foreign medical graduates.
- (3) The California Academy of Physician Assistants.
- (4) Nonprofit community health center directors.
- (5) Physicians.
- (6) The committee, at the committee's option.

The office may, instead, serve solely as a consultant to the task force.

(c) The task force shall do all of the following:

- (1) Develop a recommended curriculum for the training program that

shall be from 12 to 15 months in duration and shall, at a minimum, meet curriculum standards consistent with the committee's regulations. The program shall be subject to the committee's approval. By April 1, 1994, or three months after federal funds to implement this article become available, whichever occurs later, the curriculum shall be presented by the office to the Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation of the American Medical Association, or its successor organization, for approval.

(2) Develop recommended admission criteria for participation in the pilot and ongoing program.

(3) Assist in development of linkages with academic institutions for the purpose of monitoring and evaluating the pilot program.

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

**3537.15.** (a) Prior to establishment of an ongoing international medical graduate physician assistant training program, the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development shall coordinate the establishment of a pilot program commencing September 1, 1994, or eight months after federal funds to implement this article become available, whichever occurs later, to test the validity and effectiveness of the recommended training curriculum developed by the task force. The task force shall, with the advice and assistance of the academic institutions offering the pilot program curriculum, and subject to their approval, select 10 international medical graduates to participate in the pilot program.

(b) After two classes have graduated from the pilot program, the task force, with the advice and assistance of the academic institutions, shall evaluate the results of the pilot program, to determine whether a permanent program should be established. The office may modify curriculum as needed and make appropriate revisions in order to ensure program integrity and compliance with established standards. Any permanent international medical graduate physician assistant training program shall commence at the beginning of the year following the completion of the evaluation.

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

**3537.20.** Any person who has satisfactorily completed the program established by this article shall be eligible for licensure by the committee as a "physician assistant" if the person has complied with all of the following requirements:

(a) Has successfully completed the written examination required under Section 3517.

(b) Has successfully completed the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

**3537.25.** Both the pilot and the ongoing training program shall provide training at no cost to the participants in return for a written, enforceable agreement by the participants to, upon obtaining licensure under this article, serve a minimum of four years as a full-time physician assistant in an area of California designated by

the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development as a medically underserved area pursuant to Section 3537.35.

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

**3537.30.** (a) The Legislature recognizes that the goal of this program would be compromised if participants do not observe their commitments under this program to provide the required service in a medically underserved area. The goal of this program would not be met if all that it accomplished was merely to license physician assistants that served populations that are not medically underserved.

(b) Since damages would be difficult or impossible to ascertain in the event of default by the participant, this section shall set forth the extent of liquidated damages that shall be recoverable by the program in the case of default.

(c) In the case of default by a participant who has successfully completed the program and has obtained licensure under this article, the program shall collect the following damages from the participant:

(1) The total cost expended by the program for the training of the applicant, and interest thereon from the date of default.

(2) The total amount needed for the program to seek cover as set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 3537.35.

(3) The costs of enforcement, including, but not limited to, the costs of collecting the liquidated damages, the costs of litigation, and attorney's fees.

(d) The Attorney General may represent the office, or the committee, or both in any litigation necessitated by this article, or, if the Attorney General declines, the office, or the committee, or both may hire other counsel for this purpose.

(e) Funds collected pursuant to subdivision (c) shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Costs of training recovered pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) shall be allocated to the office to be used upon appropriation for the continuing training program pursuant to this article.

(2) Costs of seeking cover recovered pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) shall be deposited in the Physician Assistant Training Fund established pursuant to Section 3537.40 for the purposes of providing grants pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 3537.35.

(3) Costs of enforcement recovered pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) shall be allocated between the office, and the Attorney General, or other counsel, according to actual costs.

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

**3537.35.** The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development shall, in addition to other duties described in this article, do all of the following:

(a) Determine those areas of the state that are medically underserved in that they have a higher percentage of medically underserved and indigent persons and would benefit from the services

of additional persons licensed as physician assistants.

(b) Determine the total cost of seeking cover as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 3537.30. To determine the cost, the office shall study the market forces that are at work creating the scarcity of these physician assistants in these medically underserved areas, and determine the annual level of additional funding that would be required by a health facility, clinic, or other health care provider in those areas to motivate a physician assistant to serve full-time in those underserved areas. This amount shall be calculated so that when added to the prevailing rate for these services in the underserved area, would make these positions so attractive that physician assistants would be motivated to serve in those areas. This amount, which shall equal the cost to the office to place a qualified physician assistant in the underserved area, times four years shall be the total cost of seeking cover.

(c) Provide grants, as funds become available in the Physician Assistant Training Fund, to applicant health care providers that provide services in medically underserved areas for the purpose of funding additional full-time physician assistant positions in those areas to provide services in lieu of defaulting physician assistants. Participating providers shall use these grants to attract physician assistants that are from outside the area and shall demonstrate that the grant actually increases the number of physician assistants serving the underserved population. The grantee shall demonstrate that the grant did not merely shift a physician assistant from one medically underserved area to another, but rather, resulted in a net increase in the number of physician assistants serving the underserved population as a whole. Licensees under this article shall not directly or indirectly receive grants under this section.

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

**3537.40.** The Physician Assistant Training Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury for the purpose of receipt of funds collected pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 3537.30. The Physician Assistant Training Fund shall be available to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development for the purpose of providing grants pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 3537.35, upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

**3537.45.** The program established pursuant to this article shall not be funded, directly or indirectly, from an increase in the fees charged to physician assistants, supervising physicians, or physician assistant training programs pursuant to Section 3521, 3521.1, or 3521.2. This article does not excuse physician assistants trained pursuant to this article or their supervising physicians from paying the fees established pursuant to Section 3521 or 3521.1.

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

**3537.50.** No General Fund revenues shall be expended to carry out this article. The implementation of the pilot program and, if applicable, the permanent program established by this article shall be contingent upon the availability of federal funds, which do not divert or detract from funds currently utilized to underwrite existing physician assistant training programs or to fund existing functions of the committee. The new funding shall be sufficient to cover the full additional cost to the educational institution or institutions that establish the program or programs, the cost of tuition and attendance for the students in the program or programs, and any additional costs, including enforcement costs, that the office or the committee incurs as a result of implementing this article. Nothing in this article shall be construed as imposing any obligations upon the office, the committee, or any physician assistant training program in the absence of adequate funding as described in this section. Nothing in this article shall be construed either as precluding applicants for the program established by this article from seeking state or federal scholarship funds, or state and federal loan repayment funds available to physician assistant students, or as requiring that any applicants be granted preference in the award of those funds. Nothing in this article shall be construed as impairing the autonomy of any institution that offers a physician assistant training program.

(added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 1042.)

## **AGENDA ITEM 13**

**REGULATORY CORRECTIONS TO  
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS 1399.545(E)(3) TO  
CONFORM WITH BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE SECTION 3502(D)(2)  
RE: MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE MEDICAL RECORDS  
THAT MUST BE SIGNED BY A SUPERVISING PHYSICIAN**

**Business and Professions Code**

**3502.** (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a physician assistant may perform those medical services as set forth by the regulations of the board when the services are rendered under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon who is not subject to a disciplinary condition imposed by the board prohibiting that supervision or prohibiting the employment of a physician assistant.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a physician assistant performing medical services under the supervision of a physician and surgeon may assist a doctor of podiatric medicine who is a partner, shareholder, or employee in the same medical group as the supervising physician and surgeon. A physician assistant who assists a doctor of podiatric medicine pursuant to this subdivision shall do so only according to patient-specific orders from the supervising physician and surgeon.

The supervising physician and surgeon shall be physically available to the physician assistant for consultation when such assistance is rendered. A physician assistant assisting a doctor of podiatric medicine shall be limited to performing those duties included within the scope of practice of a doctor of podiatric medicine.

(c) (1) A physician assistant and his or her supervising physician and surgeon shall establish written guidelines for the adequate supervision of the physician assistant. This requirement may be satisfied by the supervising physician and surgeon adopting protocols for some or all of the tasks performed by the physician assistant. The protocols adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) A protocol governing diagnosis and management shall, at a minimum, include the presence or absence of symptoms, signs, and other data necessary to establish a diagnosis or assessment, any appropriate tests or studies to order, drugs to recommend to the patient, and education to be provided to the patient.

(B) A protocol governing procedures shall set forth the information to be provided to the patient, the nature of the consent to be obtained from the patient, the preparation and technique of the procedure, and the followup care.

(C) Protocols shall be developed by the supervising physician and surgeon or adopted from, or referenced to, texts or other sources.

(D) Protocols shall be signed and dated by the supervising physician and surgeon and the physician assistant.

(2) The supervising physician and surgeon shall review, countersign, and date a sample consisting of, at a minimum, **5 percent** of the medical records of patients treated by the physician assistant functioning under the protocols within 30 days of the date of treatment by the physician assistant. The physician and surgeon shall select for review those cases that by diagnosis, problem, treatment, or procedure represent, in his or her judgment, the most significant risk to the patient.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board or committee may establish other alternative mechanisms for the adequate supervision of the physician assistant.

(d) No medical services may be performed under this chapter in any of the following areas:

(1) The determination of the refractive states of the human eye, or the fitting or adaptation of lenses or frames for the aid thereof.

(2) The prescribing or directing the use of, or using, any optical device in connection with ocular exercises, visual training, or orthoptics.

(3) The prescribing of contact lenses for, or the fitting or adaptation of contact lenses to, the human eye.

(4) The practice of dentistry or dental hygiene or the work of a dental auxiliary as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1600).

(e) This section shall not be construed in a manner that shall preclude the performance of routine visual screening as defined in Section 3501.

### **California Code of Regulations**

1399.545. Supervision Required.

(a) A supervising physician shall be available in person or by electronic communication at all times when the physician assistant is caring for patients.

(b) A supervising physician shall delegate to a physician assistant only those tasks and procedures consistent with the supervising physician's specialty or usual and customary practice and with the patient's health and condition.

(c) A supervising physician shall observe or review evidence of the physician assistant's performance of all tasks and procedures to be delegated to the physician assistant until assured of competency.

(d) The physician assistant and the supervising physician shall establish in writing transport and back-up procedures for the immediate care of patients who

are in need of emergency care beyond the physician assistant's scope of practice for such times when a supervising physician is not on the premises.

(e) A physician assistant and his or her supervising physician shall establish in writing guidelines for the adequate supervision of the physician assistant which shall include one or more of the following mechanisms:

(1) Examination of the patient by a supervising physician the same day as care is given by the physician assistant;

(2) Countersignature and dating of all medical records written by the physician assistant within thirty (30) days that the care was given by the physician assistant;

(3) The supervising physician may adopt protocols to govern the performance of a physician assistant for some or all tasks. The minimum content for a protocol governing diagnosis and management as referred to in this section shall include the presence or absence of symptoms, signs, and other data necessary to establish a diagnosis or assessment, any appropriate tests or studies to order, drugs to recommend to the patient, and education to be given the patient. For protocols governing procedures, the protocol shall state the information to be given the patient, the nature of the consent to be obtained from the patient, the preparation and technique of the procedure, and the follow-up care. Protocols shall be developed by the physician, adopted from, or referenced to, texts or other sources. Protocols shall be signed and dated by the supervising physician and the physician assistant. The supervising physician shall review, countersign, and date a minimum of **10%** sample of medical records of patients treated by the physician assistant functioning under these protocols within thirty (30) days. The physician shall select for review those cases which by diagnosis, problem, treatment or procedure represent, in his or her judgment, the most significant risk to the patient;

(4) Other mechanisms approved in advance by the committee.

(f) In the case of a physician assistant operating under interim approval, the supervising physician shall review, sign and date the medical record of all patients cared for by that physician assistant within seven (7) days if the physician was on the premises when the physician assistant diagnosed or treated the patient. If the physician was not on the premises at that time, he or she shall review, sign and date such medical records within 48 hours of the time the medical services were provided.

(g) The supervising physician has continuing responsibility to follow the progress of the patient and to make sure that the physician assistant does not function autonomously. The supervising physician shall be responsible for all medical services provided by a physician assistant under his or her supervision.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 2018, 3502 and 3510, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 3502 and 3516, Business and Professions Code.

#### HISTORY

1. Renumbering and amendment of former section 1399.522 to section 1399.545 filed 9-20-83; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 83, No. 39).
2. Amendment filed 7-12-85; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 85, No. 28).
3. Amendment of subsection (e)(3) and repealer of subsection (g) and relettering filed 1-28-92; operative 2-27-92 (Register 92, No. 12).

## AGENDA ITEM 14



July 9, 2010

The Honorable Felipe Fuentes  
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations  
California State Assembly  
State Capitol, Room 2114  
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: SB 1069 (Pavley), as amended May 5, 2010 – **OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED**

Dear Chairman Fuentes:

The Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) must respectfully take an **OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED** position on, **SB 1069**, which would which would permit a physician assistant to perform and sign off on physical examinations required by various laws and would also place a statute of limitations for the Physician Assistant Committee (Committee) to file an accusation against a licensee.

The Department believes that portions of this bill could increase access to healthcare in California. However, the Department objects to inserting a statute of limitations into the Physician Assistant Practice Act. The Department believes that consumers could be exposed to more harm if the Committee loses the ability to prosecute violators of the Physician Assistant Practice Act because of an arbitrary time frame imposed by this bill, even if it could prove to a clear and convincing standard that violations had occurred.

For these reasons, we ask for your **NO** vote on **SB 1069**. Should you have any questions regarding our position, please contact me at 574-7800.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Luis Portillo".

Luis Portillo  
Assistant Deputy Director  
Division of Legislative and Policy Review

cc: Michael Pro시오, Legislative Secretary, Office of the Governor  
Laura Zuniga, Deputy Secretary, State and Consumer Services Agency  
Elberta Portman, Executive Officer, Physician Assistant Committee  
Members, Assembly Committee on Appropriations

## CURRENT BILL STATUS

MEASURE : S.B. No. 1069  
AUTHOR(S) : Pavley (Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Fletcher)  
(Coauthors: Senators Correa and Negrete McLeod).  
TOPIC : Physician assistants.  
HOUSE LOCATION : ASM  
+LAST AMENDED DATE : 05/05/2010

TYPE OF BILL :  
Active  
Non-Urgency  
Non-Appropriations  
Majority Vote Required  
Non-State-Mandated Local Program  
Fiscal  
Non-Tax Levy

LAST HIST. ACT. DATE: 06/22/2010  
LAST HIST. ACTION : From committee: Do pass, but first be re-referred to  
Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent  
Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) Re-referred to Com. on  
APPR. (Heard in committee on June 22.)  
COMM. LOCATION : ASM APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE : An act to amend Section 3501 of, and to add Sections  
3502.2, 3502.3, and 3528.5 to, the Business and  
Professions Code, to amend Sections 44336, 49406, 49423,  
49455, 87408, 87408.5, and 87408.6 of, and to add  
Section 49458 to, the Education Code, to amend Section  
2881 of the Public Utilities Code, and to amend Section  
2708 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, relating to  
physician assistants.

BILL NUMBER: SB 1069 AMENDED  
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 5, 2010  
AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 12, 2010  
AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 5, 2010

INTRODUCED BY Senator Pavley  
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Fletcher)  
( Coauthors: Senators Correa  
and Negrete McLeod )

FEBRUARY 17, 2010

An act to amend Section 3501 of, and to add Sections 3502.2, 3502.3, and 3528.5 to, the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 44336, 49406, 49423, 49455, 87408, 87408.5, and 87408.6 of, and to add Section 49458 to, the Education Code, to amend Section 2881 of the Public Utilities Code, and to amend Section 2708 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, relating to physician assistants.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1069, as amended, Pavley. Physician assistants.

Existing law, the Physician Assistant Practice Act, is administered by the Physician Assistant Committee of the Medical Board of California and provides for the licensure and regulation of physician assistants. Existing law provides that a physician assistant may perform the medical services that are set forth by the regulations of the board when the services are rendered under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon. Existing law requires a physician assistant and his or her supervising physician to establish written guidelines for the adequate supervision of the physician assistant. Existing law provides that those requirements may be satisfied by adopting protocols for some or all of the tasks performed by the physician assistant, as specified.

This bill would provide that a physician assistant ~~act~~ acts as the agent of the supervising physician when performing authorized activities, and ~~may~~ would authorize a physician assistant to perform physical examinations and other specified medical services, as defined, and sign and attest to any document evidencing those examinations and other services, as required pursuant to specified provisions of law. The bill would further provide that a delegation of services agreement may authorize a physician assistant to order durable medical equipment, certify disability, as specified, and make arrangements with regard to home health services or personal care services. The bill would make conforming changes to provisions in the Education Code, the Public Utilities Code, and the Unemployment Insurance Code with regard to the performance of those examinations and services and acceptance of those attestations. The bill would also authorize a physician assistant to perform a physical examination that is required for participation in an interscholastic athletic program, as specified.

Under existing law regarding administrative adjudication, a hearing to determine whether a license granted to a physician assistant shall be revoked, suspended, limited, or conditioned is initiated by filing an accusation. An accusation is a written statement of charges that sets forth in ordinary and concise language the acts or omissions with which a licensee is charged.

This bill would require an accusation against a physician

assistant to be filed against the physician assistant within 3 years after the committee discovers, as defined, the act or omission alleged as the ground for disciplinary action, or within 7 years after the act or omission alleged as the ground for disciplinary action occurs, whichever occurs first. This statute of limitation would not apply to an accusation based on the procurement of a license by fraud or misrepresentation, or upon an allegation of unprofessional conduct based on incompetence, gross negligence, or repeated negligent acts of the licensee upon proof of specified facts. The bill would toll the limitations period in certain circumstances and would also establish a different time limit for an accusation alleging sexual misconduct by a licensee, as specified.

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 3501 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3501. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Board" means the Medical Board of California.

(b) "Approved program" means a program for the education of physician assistants that has been formally approved by the committee.

(c) "Trainee" means a person who is currently enrolled in an approved program.

(d) "Physician assistant" means a person who meets the requirements of this chapter and is licensed by the committee.

(e) "Supervising physician" means a physician and surgeon licensed by the board or by the Osteopathic Medical Board of California who supervises one or more physician assistants, who possesses a current valid license to practice medicine, and who is not currently on disciplinary probation for improper use of a physician assistant.

(f) "Supervision" means that a licensed physician and surgeon oversees the activities of, and accepts responsibility for, the medical services rendered by a physician assistant.

(g) "Committee" or "examining committee" means the Physician Assistant Committee.

(h) "Regulations" means the rules and regulations as ~~contained~~ set forth in Chapter 13.8 (commencing with Section 1399.500) of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.

(i) "Routine visual screening" means noninvasive nonpharmacological simple testing for visual acuity, visual field defects, color blindness, and depth perception.

(j) "Program manager" means the staff manager of the diversion program, as designated by the executive officer of the board. The program manager shall have background experience in dealing with substance abuse issues.

(k) "Delegation of services agreement" means the writing that delegates to a physician assistant from a supervising physician the medical services the physician assistant is authorized to perform consistent with subdivision (a) of Section 1399.540 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.

(l) "Other specified medical services" means tests or examinations performed or ordered by a physician assistant practicing in compliance with this chapter or regulations of the board promulgated under this chapter.

(m) A physician assistant acts as an agent of the supervising physician when performing any activity authorized by this chapter or regulations promulgated by the board under this chapter.

SEC. 2. Section 3502.2 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

3502.2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a physician assistant may perform the physical examination and any other specified medical services that are required pursuant to Section 2881 of the Public Utilities Code and Sections 44336, 49406, 49423, 49455, 87408, 87408.5, and 87408.6 of the Education Code, practicing in compliance with this chapter, and may sign and attest to any certificate, card, form, or other documentation evidencing the examination or other specified medical services.

SEC. 3. Section 3502.3 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

3502.3. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in addition to any other practices that meet the general criteria set forth in this chapter or the board's regulations for inclusion in a delegation of services agreement, a delegation of services agreement may authorize a physician assistant to do any of the following:

(1) Order durable medical equipment, subject to any limitations set forth in Section 3502 or the delegation of services agreement. 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 physician assistant under the supervision of a physician and surgeon consistent with this chapter, 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 supervising physician, 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 delegation of services agreement in effect prior to the enactment of this section or those adopted subsequent to enactment.

SEC. 4. Section 3528.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

3528.5. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), (d), and (e), any accusation filed against a licensee pursuant to Section 11503 of the Government Code shall be filed within three years after the committee discovers the act or omission alleged as the ground for disciplinary action, or within seven years after the act or omission alleged as the ground for disciplinary action occurs, whichever occurs first.

(b) An accusation filed against a licensee pursuant to Section 11503 of the Government Code alleging the procurement of a license by fraud or misrepresentation is not subject to the limitation provided for by subdivision (a).

(c) An accusation filed against a licensee pursuant to Section 11503 of the Government Code alleging unprofessional conduct based on incompetence, gross negligence, or repeated negligent acts of the licensee is not subject to the limitation provided for by subdivision (a) upon proof that the licensee intentionally concealed from discovery his or her incompetence, gross negligence, or repeated negligent acts.

(d) If an alleged act or omission involves a minor, the 7-year limitations period provided for by subdivision (a) and the 10-year limitations period provided for by subdivision (e) shall be tolled until the minor reaches the age of majority. However, if the committee discovers an alleged act of sexual contact with a minor under Section 261, 286, 288, 288.5, 288a, or 289 of the Penal Code after the limitations periods described in this subdivision have otherwise expired, and there is independent evidence that corroborates the allegation, an accusation shall be filed within three years from the date the committee discovers that alleged act.

(e) An accusation filed against a licensee pursuant to Section 11503 of the Government Code alleging sexual misconduct shall be

filed within 3 years after the committee discovers the act or omission alleged as the ground for disciplinary action, or within 10 years after the act or omission alleged as the ground for disciplinary action occurs, whichever occurs first. This subdivision shall apply to a complaint alleging sexual misconduct received by the committee on and after January 1, 2011.

(f) The limitations period provided by subdivision (a) shall be tolled during any period if material evidence necessary for prosecuting or determining whether a disciplinary action would be appropriate is unavailable to the committee due to an ongoing criminal investigation.

(g) For purposes of this section, "discovers" means the latest of the occurrence of any of the following with respect to each act or omission alleged as the basis for disciplinary action:

(1) The date the committee receives a complaint or report describing the act or omission.

(2) The date, subsequent to the original complaint or report, on which the committee becomes aware of any additional acts or omissions alleged as the basis for disciplinary action against the same individual.

(3) The date the committee receives from the complainant a written release of information pertaining to the complainant's diagnosis and treatment.

SEC. 5. Section 44336 of the Education Code is amended to read:

44336. When required by the commission, the application for a certification document or the renewal thereof shall be accompanied by a certificate in such form as shall be prescribed by the commission, from a physician and surgeon licensed under the provisions of the Business and Professions Code or a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, showing that the applicant is free from any contagious and communicable disease or other disabling disease or defect unfitting the applicant to instruct or associate with children.

SEC. 6. Section 49406 of the Education Code is amended to read:

49406. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (h), no person shall be initially employed by a school district in a certificated or classified position unless the person has submitted to an examination within the past 60 days to determine that he or she is free of active tuberculosis, by a physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code or a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code. This examination shall consist of either an approved intradermal tuberculin test or any other test for tuberculosis infection that is recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and licensed by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which, if positive, shall be followed by an X-ray of the lungs in accordance with subdivision (f) of Section 120115 of the Health and Safety Code.

The X-ray film may be taken by a competent and qualified X-ray technician if the X-ray film is subsequently interpreted by a physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

The district superintendent or his or her designee may exempt, for a period not to exceed 60 days following termination of the pregnancy, a pregnant employee from the requirement that a positive intradermal tuberculin test be followed by an X-ray of the lungs.

(b) Thereafter, employees who are test negative by either the tuberculin skin test or any other test for tuberculosis infection recommended by the CDC and licensed by the FDA shall be required to undergo the foregoing examination at least once each four years or more often if directed by the governing board upon recommendation of

the local health officer for so long as the employee's test remains negative. Once an employee has a documented positive test for tuberculosis infection conducted pursuant to this subdivision which has been followed by an X-ray, the foregoing examination is no longer required, and a referral shall be made within 30 days of completion of the examination to the local health officer to determine the need for followup care.

(c) After the examination, each employee shall cause to be on file with the district superintendent of schools a certificate from the examining physician and surgeon or physician assistant showing the employee was examined and found free from active tuberculosis. The county board of education may require, by rule, that all their certificates be filed in the office of the county superintendent of schools or shall require their files be maintained in the office of the county superintendent of schools if a majority of the governing boards of the districts within the county so petition the county board of education, except that in either case a district or districts with a common board having an average daily attendance of 60,000 or more may elect to maintain the files for its employees in that district. "Certificate," as used in this section, means a certificate signed by the examining physician and surgeon or physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code or a notice from a public health agency or unit of the American Lung Association that indicates freedom from active tuberculosis. The latter, regardless of form, shall constitute evidence of compliance with this section. Nothing in this section shall prevent the governing board, upon recommendation of the local health officer, from establishing a rule requiring a more extensive or more frequent physical examination than required by this section, but the rule shall provide for reimbursement on the same basis as required in this section.

(d) This examination is a condition of initial employment and the expense incident thereto shall be borne by the applicant unless otherwise provided by rules of the governing board. However, the board may, if an applicant is accepted for employment, reimburse that person in a like manner prescribed in this section for employees.

(e) The governing board of each district shall reimburse the employee for the cost, if any, of this examination. The board may provide for the examination required by this section or may establish a reasonable fee for the examination that is reimbursable to employees of the district complying with the provisions of this section.

(f) At the discretion of the governing board, this section shall not apply to those employees not requiring certification qualifications who are employed for any period of time less than a school year whose functions do not require frequent or prolonged contact with pupils.

The governing board may, however, require an examination described in subdivision (b) and may, as a contract condition, require the examination of persons employed under contract, other than those persons specified in subdivision (a), if the board believes the presence of these persons in and around school premises would constitute a health hazard to pupils.

(g) If the governing board of a school district determines by resolution, after hearing, that the health of pupils in the district would not be jeopardized thereby, this section shall not apply to any employee of the district who files an affidavit stating that he or she adheres to the faith or teachings of any well-recognized religious sect, denomination, or organization and in accordance with its creed, tenets, or principles depends for healing upon prayer in the practice of religion and that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief he or she is free from active tuberculosis. If at any time there should be probable cause to believe that the affiant is

afflicted with active tuberculosis, he or she may be excluded from service until the governing board of the employing district is satisfied that he or she is not so afflicted.

(h) A person who transfers his or her employment from one school or school district to another shall be deemed to meet the requirements of subdivision (a) if that person can produce a certificate which shows that he or she was examined within the past four years and was found to be free of communicable tuberculosis, or if it is verified by the school previously employing him or her that it has a certificate on file which contains that showing.

A person who transfers his or her employment from a private or parochial elementary school, secondary school, or nursery school to a school or school district subject to this section shall be deemed to meet the requirements of subdivision (a) if that person can produce a certificate as provided for in Section 121525 of the Health and Safety Code that shows that he or she was examined within the past four years and was found to be free of communicable tuberculosis, or if it is verified by the school previously employing him or her that it has a certificate on file which contains that showing.

(i) Any governing board or county superintendent of schools providing for the transportation of pupils under contract authorized by Section 39800, 39801, or any other provision of law shall require as a condition of the contract the examination for active tuberculosis, as provided by subdivision (a), of all drivers transporting these pupils, provided that private contracted drivers who transport these pupils on an infrequent basis, not to exceed once a month, shall be excluded from this requirement.

SEC. 7. Section 49423 of the Education Code is amended to read:

49423. (a) Notwithstanding Section 49422, any pupil who is required to take, during the regular schoolday, medication prescribed for him or her by a physician and surgeon or ordered for him or her by a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, may be assisted by the school nurse or other designated school personnel or may carry and self-administer prescription auto-injectable epinephrine if the school district receives the appropriate written statements identified in subdivision (b).

(b) (1) In order for a pupil to be assisted by a school nurse or other designated school personnel pursuant to subdivision (a), the school district shall obtain both a written statement from the physician and surgeon or physician assistant detailing the name of the medication, method, amount, and time schedules by which the medication is to be taken and a written statement from the parent, foster parent, or guardian of the pupil indicating the desire that the school district assist the pupil in the matters set forth in the statement of the physician and surgeon or physician assistant.

(2) In order for a pupil to carry and self-administer prescription auto-injectable epinephrine pursuant to subdivision (a), the school district shall obtain both a written statement from the physician and surgeon or physician assistant detailing the name of the medication, method, amount, and time schedules by which the medication is to be taken, and confirming that the pupil is able to self-administer auto-injectable epinephrine, and a written statement from the parent, foster parent, or guardian of the pupil consenting to the self-administration, providing a release for the school nurse or other designated school personnel to consult with the health care provider of the pupil regarding any questions that may arise with regard to the medication, and releasing the school district and school personnel from civil liability if the self-administering pupil suffers an adverse reaction as a result of self-administering medication pursuant to this paragraph.

(3) The written statements specified in this subdivision shall be provided at least annually and more frequently if the medication,

dosage, frequency of administration, or reason for administration changes.

(c) A pupil may be subject to disciplinary action pursuant to Section 48900 if that pupil uses auto-injectable epinephrine in a manner other than as prescribed.

SEC. 8. Section 49455 of the Education Code is amended to read:

49455. Upon first enrollment in a California school district of a child at a California elementary school, and at least every third year thereafter until the child has completed the eighth grade, the child's vision shall be appraised by the school nurse or other authorized person under Section 49452. This evaluation shall include tests for visual acuity and color vision; however, color vision shall be appraised once and only on male children, and the results of the appraisal shall be entered in the health record of the pupil. Color vision appraisal need not begin until the male pupil has reached the first grade. Gross external observation of the child's eyes, visual performance, and perception shall be done by the school nurse and the classroom teacher. The evaluation may be waived, if the child's parents so desire, by their presenting of a certificate from a physician and surgeon, a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, or an optometrist setting out the results of a determination of the child's vision, including visual acuity and color vision.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any child whose parents or guardian file with the principal of the school in which the child is enrolling, a statement in writing that they adhere to the faith or teachings of any well-recognized religious sect, denomination, or organization and in accordance with its creed, tenets, or principles depend for healing upon prayer in the practice of their religion.

SEC. 9. Section 49458 is added to the Education Code, to read:

49458. When a school district or a county superintendent of schools requires a physical examination as a condition of participation in an interscholastic athletic program, the physical examination may be performed by a physician and surgeon or physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

SEC. 10. Section 87408 of the Education Code is amended to read:

87408. (a) When a community college district wishes to employ a person in an academic position and that person has not previously been employed in an academic position in this state, the district shall require a medical certificate showing that the applicant is free from any communicable disease, including, but not limited to, active tuberculosis, unfitting the applicant to instruct or associate with students. The medical certificate shall be submitted directly to the governing board by a physician and surgeon licensed under the Business and Professions Code, a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, or a commissioned medical officer exempted from licensure. The medical examination shall have been conducted not more than six months before the submission of the certificate and shall be at the expense of the applicant. A governing board may offer a contract of employment to an applicant subject to the submission of the required medical certificate. Notwithstanding Section 87031, the medical certificate shall become a part of the personnel record of the employee and shall be open to the employee or his or her designee.

(b) The governing board of a community college district may require academic employees to undergo a periodic medical examination by a physician and surgeon licensed under the Business and Professions Code, a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, or a commissioned medical officer

exempted from licensure, to determine that the employee is free from any communicable disease, including, but not limited to, active tuberculosis, unfitting the applicant to instruct or associate with students. The periodic medical examination shall be at the expense of the district. The medical certificate shall become a part of the personnel record of the employee and shall be open to the employee or his or her designee.

SEC. 11. Section 87408.5 of the Education Code is amended to read:

87408.5. (a) When a community college district wishes to employ a retirant who is retired for service, and such person has not been previously employed as a retirant, such district shall require, as a condition of initial employment as a retirant, a medical certificate showing that the retirant is free from any disabling disease unfitting him or her to instruct or associate with students. The medical certificate shall be completed and submitted directly to the community college district by a physician and surgeon licensed under the Business and Professions Code, a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, or a commissioned medical officer exempted from licensure. A medical examination shall be required for the completion of the medical certificate. The examination shall be conducted not more than six months before the completion and submission of the certificate and shall be at the expense of the retirant. The medical certificate shall become a part of the personnel record of the employee and shall be open to the employee or his or her designee.

(b) The community college district that initially employed the retirant, or any district that subsequently employs the retirant, may require a periodic medical examination by a physician and surgeon licensed under the Business and Professions Code, a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, or a commissioned medical officer exempted from licensure, to determine that the retirant is free from any communicable disease unfitting him or her to instruct or associate with students. The periodic medical examination shall be at the expense of the community college district. The medical certificate shall become a part of the personnel record of the retirant and shall be open to the retirant or his or her designee.

SEC. 12. Section 87408.6 of the Education Code is amended to read:

87408.6. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (h), no person shall be initially employed by a community college district in an academic or classified position unless the person has submitted to an examination within the past 60 days to determine that he or she is free of active tuberculosis, by a physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code or a physician assistant practicing in compliance with Chapter 7.7 (commencing with Section 3500) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code. This examination shall consist of an approved intradermal tuberculin test or any other test for tuberculosis infection recommended by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and licensed by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA), that, if positive, shall be followed by an X-ray of the lungs.

The X-ray film may be taken by a competent and qualified X-ray technician if the X-ray film is subsequently interpreted by a physician and surgeon licensed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.

The district superintendent, or his or her designee, may exempt, for a period not to exceed 60 days following termination of the pregnancy, a pregnant employee from the requirement that a positive intradermal tuberculin test be followed by an X-ray of the lungs.

(b) Thereafter, employees who are skin test negative, or negative by any other test recommended by the CDC and licensed by the FDA, shall be required to undergo the foregoing examination at least once each four years or more often if directed by the governing board upon recommendation of the local health officer for so long as the employee remains test negative by either the tuberculin skin test or any other test recommended by the CDC and licensed by the FDA. Once an employee has a documented positive skin test or any other test that has been recommended by the CDC and licensed by the FDA

that has been followed by an X-ray, the foregoing examinations shall no longer be required, and referral shall be made within 30 days of completion of the examination to the local health officer to determine the need for followup care.

(c) After the examination, each employee shall cause to be on file with the district superintendent a certificate from the examining physician and surgeon or physician assistant showing the employee was examined and found free from active tuberculosis. "Certificate," as used in this subdivision, means a certificate signed by the examining physician and surgeon or physician assistant, or a notice from a public health agency or unit of the American Lung Association that indicates freedom from active tuberculosis. The latter, regardless of form, shall constitute evidence of compliance with this section.

(d) This examination is a condition of initial employment and the expense incident thereto shall be borne by the applicant unless otherwise provided by rules of the governing board. However, the board may, if an applicant is accepted for employment, reimburse the person in a like manner prescribed for employees in subdivision (e).

(e) The governing board of each district shall reimburse the employee for the cost, if any, of this examination. The board may provide for the examination required by this section or may establish a reasonable fee for the examination that is reimbursable to employees of the district complying with this section.

(f) At the discretion of the governing board, this section shall not apply to those employees not requiring certification qualifications who are employed for any period of time less than a college year whose functions do not require frequent or prolonged contact with students.

The governing board may, however, require the examination and may, as a contract condition, require the examination of persons employed under contract, other than those persons specified in subdivision (a), if the board believes the presence of these persons in and around college premises would constitute a health hazard to students.

(g) If the governing board of a community college district determines by resolution, after hearing, that the health of students in the district would not be jeopardized thereby, this section shall not apply to any employee of the district who files an affidavit stating that he or she adheres to the faith or teachings of any well-recognized religious sect, denomination, or organization and in accordance with its creed, tenets, or principles depends for healing upon prayer in the practice of religion and that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief he or she is free from active tuberculosis. If at any time there should be probable cause to believe that the affiant is afflicted with active tuberculosis, he or she may be excluded from service until the governing board of the employing district is satisfied that he or she is not so afflicted.

(h) A person who transfers his or her employment from one campus or community college district to another shall be deemed to meet the requirements of subdivision (a) if the person can produce a certificate that shows that he or she was examined within the past four years and was found to be free of communicable tuberculosis, or if it is verified by the college previously employing him or her that it has a certificate on file that contains that showing.

A person who transfers his or her employment from a private or parochial elementary school, secondary school, or nursery school to the community college district subject to this section shall be deemed to meet the requirements of subdivision (a) if the person can produce a certificate as provided for in Section 121525 of the Health and Safety Code that shows that he or she was examined within the past four years and was found to be free of communicable tuberculosis, or if it is verified by the school previously employing him or her that it has the certificate on file.

(i) Any governing board of a community college district providing for the transportation of students under contract shall require as a condition of the contract the examination for active tuberculosis, as provided in subdivision (a), of all drivers transporting the students, provided that privately contracted drivers who transport the students on an infrequent basis, not to exceed once a month, shall be excluded from this requirement.

(j) Examinations required pursuant to subdivision (i) shall be made available without charge by the local health officer.

SEC. 13. Section 2881 of the Public Utilities Code is amended to read:

2881. (a) The commission shall design and implement a program to provide a telecommunications device capable of serving the needs of individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired, together with a single party line, at no charge additional to the basic exchange rate, to any subscriber who is certified as an individual who is deaf or hearing impaired by a licensed physician and surgeon, audiologist, or a qualified state or federal agency, as determined by the commission, and to any subscriber that is an organization representing individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired, as determined and specified by the commission pursuant to subdivision (e). A licensed hearing aid dispenser may certify the need of an individual to participate in the program if that individual has been previously fitted with an amplified device by the dispenser and the dispenser has the individual's hearing records on file prior to certification. In addition, a physician assistant may certify the needs of an individual who has been diagnosed by a physician and surgeon as being deaf or hearing impaired to participate in the program after reviewing the medical records or copies of the medical records containing that diagnosis.

(b) The commission shall also design and implement a program to provide a dual-party relay system, using third-party intervention to connect individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired and offices of organizations representing individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired, as determined and specified by the commission pursuant to subdivision (e), with persons of normal hearing by way of intercommunications devices for individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired and the telephone system, making available reasonable access of all phases of public telephone service to telephone subscribers who are deaf or hearing impaired. In order to make a dual-party relay system that will meet the requirements of individuals who are deaf or hearing impaired available at a reasonable cost, the commission shall initiate an investigation, conduct public hearings to determine the most cost-effective method of providing dual-party relay service to the deaf or hearing impaired when using a telecommunications device, and solicit the advice, counsel, and physical assistance of statewide nonprofit consumer organizations of the deaf, during the development and implementation of the system. The commission shall phase in this program, on a geographical basis, over a three-year period ending on January 1, 1987. The commission shall apply for certification of this program under rules adopted by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to Section 401 of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336).

(c) The commission shall also design and implement a program whereby specialized or supplemental telephone communications

equipment may be provided to subscribers who are certified to be disabled at no charge additional to the basic exchange rate. The certification, including a statement of visual or medical need for specialized telecommunications equipment, shall be provided by a licensed optometrist, physician and surgeon, or physician assistant, acting within the scope of practice of his or her license, or by a qualified state or federal agency as determined by the commission. The commission shall, in this connection, study the feasibility of, and implement, if determined to be feasible, personal income criteria, in addition to the certification of disability, for determining a subscriber's eligibility under this subdivision.

(d) The commission shall establish a rate recovery mechanism through a surcharge not to exceed one-half of 1 percent uniformly applied to a subscriber's intrastate telephone service, other than one-way radio paging service and universal telephone service, both within a service area and between service areas, to allow providers of the equipment and service specified in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c), to recover costs as they are incurred under this section. The surcharge shall be in effect until January 1, 2014. The commission shall require that the programs implemented under this section be identified on subscribers' bills, and shall establish a fund and require separate accounting for each of the programs implemented under this section.

(e) The commission shall determine and specify those statewide organizations representing the deaf or hearing impaired that shall receive a telecommunications device pursuant to subdivision (a) or a dual-party relay system pursuant to subdivision (b), or both, and in which offices the equipment shall be installed in the case of an organization having more than one office.

(f) The commission may direct any telephone corporation subject to its jurisdiction to comply with its determinations and specifications pursuant to this section.

(g) The commission shall annually review the surcharge level and the balances in the funds established pursuant to subdivision (d). Until January 1, 2014, the commission shall be authorized to make, within the limits set by subdivision (d), any necessary adjustments to the surcharge to ensure that the programs supported thereby are adequately funded and that the fund balances are not excessive. A fund balance which is projected to exceed six months' worth of projected expenses at the end of the fiscal year is excessive.

(h) The commission shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31 of each year, a report on the fiscal status of the programs established and funded pursuant to this section and Sections 2881.1 and 2881.2. The report shall include a statement of the surcharge level established pursuant to subdivision (d) and revenues produced by the surcharge, an accounting of program expenses, and an evaluation of options for controlling those expenses and increasing program efficiency, including, but not limited to, all of the following proposals:

(1) The establishment of a means test for persons to qualify for program equipment or free or reduced charges for the use of telecommunication services.

(2) If and to the extent not prohibited under Section 401 of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336), the imposition of limits or other restrictions on maximum usage levels for the relay service, which shall include the development of a program to provide basic communications requirements to all relay users at discounted rates, including discounted toll-call rates, and, for usage in excess of those basic requirements, at rates which recover the full costs of service.

(3) More efficient means for obtaining and distributing equipment to qualified subscribers.

(4) The establishment of quality standards for increasing the efficiency of the relay system.

(i) In order to continue to meet the access needs of individuals with functional limitations of hearing, vision, movement, manipulation, speech and interpretation of information, the commission shall perform ongoing assessment of, and if appropriate, expand the scope of the program to allow for additional access capability consistent with evolving telecommunications technology.

(j) The commission shall structure the programs required by this section so that any charge imposed to promote the goals of universal service reasonably equals the value of the benefits of universal service to contributing entities and their subscribers.

SEC. 14. Section 2708 of the Unemployment Insurance Code is amended to read:

2708. (a) (1) In accordance with the director's authorized regulations, and except as provided in subdivision (c) and Sections 2708.1 and 2709, a claimant shall establish medical eligibility for each uninterrupted period of disability by filing a first claim for disability benefits supported by the certificate of a treating physician or practitioner that establishes the sickness, injury, or pregnancy of the employee, or the condition of the family member that warrants the care of the employee. For subsequent periods of uninterrupted disability after the period covered by the initial certificate or any preceding continued claim, a claimant shall file a continued claim for those benefits supported by the certificate of a treating physician or practitioner. A certificate filed to establish medical eligibility for the employee's own sickness, injury, or pregnancy shall contain a diagnosis and diagnostic code prescribed in the International Classification of Diseases, or, where no diagnosis has yet been obtained, a detailed statement of symptoms.

(2) A certificate filed to establish medical eligibility of the employee's own sickness, injury, or pregnancy shall also contain a statement of medical facts including secondary diagnoses when applicable, within the physician's or practitioner's knowledge, based on a physical examination and a documented medical history of the claimant by the physician or practitioner, indicating the physician's or practitioner's conclusion as to the claimant's disability, and a statement of the physician's or practitioner's opinion as to the expected duration of the disability.

(b) An employee shall be required to file a certificate to establish eligibility when taking leave to care for a family member with a serious health condition. The certificate shall be developed by the department. In order to establish medical eligibility of the serious health condition of the family member that warrants the care of the employee, the information shall be within the physician's or practitioner's knowledge and shall be based on a physical examination and documented medical history of the family member and shall contain all of the following:

(1) A diagnosis and diagnostic code prescribed in the International Classification of Diseases, or, where no diagnosis has yet been obtained, a detailed statement of symptoms.

(2) The date, if known, on which the condition commenced.

(3) The probable duration of the condition.

(4) An estimate of the amount of time that the physician or practitioner believes the employee is needed to care for the child, parent, spouse, or domestic partner.

(5) (A) A statement that the serious health condition warrants the participation of the employee to provide care for his or her child, parent, spouse, or domestic partner.

(B) "Warrants the participation of the employee" includes, but is not limited to, providing psychological comfort, and arranging "third party" care for the child, parent, spouse, or domestic partner, as well as directly providing, or participating in, the medical care.

(c) The department shall develop a certification form for bonding that is separate and distinct from the certificate required in subdivision (a) for an employee taking leave to bond with a minor

child within the first year of the child's birth or placement in connection with foster care or adoption.

(d) The first and any continuing claim of an individual who obtains care and treatment outside this state shall be supported by a certificate of a treating physician or practitioner duly licensed or certified by the state or foreign country in which the claimant is receiving the care and treatment. If a physician or practitioner licensed by and practicing in a foreign country is under investigation by the department for filing false claims and the department does not have legal remedies to conduct a criminal investigation or prosecution in that country, the department may suspend the processing of all further certifications until the physician or practitioner fully cooperates, and continues to cooperate with the investigation. A physician or practitioner licensed by and practicing in a foreign country who has been convicted of filing false claims with the department may not file a certificate in support of a claim for disability benefits for a period of five years.

(e) For purposes of this part:

(1) "Physician" has the same meaning as defined in Section 3209.3 of the Labor Code.

(2) "Practitioner" means a person duly licensed or certified in California acting within the scope of his or her license or certification who is a dentist, podiatrist, physician assistant, or as to normal pregnancy or childbirth, a midwife, nurse midwife, or nurse practitioner.

(f) For a claimant who is hospitalized in or under the authority of a county hospital in this state, a certificate of initial and continuing medical disability, if any, shall satisfy the requirements of this section if the disability is shown by the claimant's hospital chart, and the certificate is signed by the hospital's registrar. For a claimant hospitalized in or under the care of a medical facility of the United States government, a certificate of initial and continuing medical disability, if any, shall satisfy the requirements of this section if the disability is shown by the claimant's hospital chart, and the certificate is signed by a medical officer of the facility duly authorized to do so.

(g) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the department from requesting additional medical evidence to supplement the first or any continued claim if the additional evidence can be procured without additional cost to the claimant. The department may require that the additional evidence include any or all of the following:

(1) Identification of diagnoses.

(2) Identification of symptoms.

(3) A statement setting forth the facts of the claimant's disability. The statement shall be completed by any of the following individuals:

(A) The physician or practitioner treating the claimant.

(B) The registrar, authorized medical officer, or other duly authorized official of the hospital or health facility treating the claimant.

(C) An examining physician or other representative of the department.

## CURRENT BILL STATUS

MEASURE : S.B. No. 294  
AUTHOR(S) : Negrete McLeod.  
TOPIC : Department of Consumer Affairs: regulatory boards.  
HOUSE LOCATION : ASM  
+LAST AMENDED DATE : 06/16/2010

## TYPE OF BILL :

Active  
Non-Urgency  
Non-Appropriations  
Majority Vote Required  
Non-State-Mandated Local Program  
Fiscal  
Non-Tax Levy

LAST HIST. ACT. DATE: 06/22/2010  
LAST HIST. ACTION : From committee: Do pass, but first be re-referred to  
Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) Re-referred to  
Com. on APPR. (Heard in committee on June 22.)  
COMM. LOCATION : ASM APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE : An act to amend Sections 2001, 2020, 2531, 2569,  
2570.19, 2701, 2708, 2920, 2933, 3010.5, 3014.6, 3504,  
3512, 3685, 3686, 4800, 4804.5, 4928, 4934, 4990,  
4990.04, 5000, 5015.6, 5510, 5517, 5552.5, 5620, 5621,  
5622, 5810, 6510, 6710, 6714, 7000.5, 7011, 7200, 7303,  
8000, 8005, 8520, 8528, 8710, 11506, 18602, 18613, 22259  
of, and to amend and repeal Section 2531.75 of, the  
Business and Professions Code, and to amend Section  
94950 of the Education Code, relating to the Department  
of Consumer Affairs.

BILL NUMBER: SB 294 AMENDED  
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 16, 2010  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 4, 2009  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JULY 1, 2009  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 8, 2009  
AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 31, 2009

INTRODUCED BY Senator Negrete McLeod

FEBRUARY 25, 2009

~~An act to amend Sections 27, 116, 160, 726, 802.1 803, 803.5, 803.6, 1695.5, 2365, 2663, 2666, 2715, 2770.7, 3534.1, 3534.5, 4365, 4369, and 4870 of, to add Sections 1695.7, 1699.2, 2365.5, 2372, 2669.2, 2770.16, 2770.18, 2835.7, 3534.12, 4375, 4870.5, and 4873.2 to, to add Article 10.1 (commencing with Section 720) to Chapter 1 of Division 2 of, to add and repeal Section 2719 of, and to repeal Article 4.7 (commencing with Section 1695) of Chapter 4 of, Article 15 (commencing with Section 2360) of Chapter 5 of, Article 5.5 (commencing with Section 2662) of Chapter 5.7 of, Article 3.1 (commencing with Section 2770) of Chapter 6 of, Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 3534) of Chapter 7.7 of, Article 21 (commencing with Section 4360) of Chapter 9 of, and Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 4860) of Chapter 11 of, Division 2 of, the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.~~

An act to amend Sections 2001, 2020, 2531, 2569, 2570.19, 2701, 2708, 2920, 2933, 3010.5, 3014.6, 3504, 3512, 3685, 3686, 4800, 4804.5, 4928, 4934, 4990, 4990.04, 5000, 5015.6, 5510, 5517, 5552.5, 5620, 5621, 5622, 5810, 6510, 6710, 6714, 7000.5, 7011, 7200, 7303, 8000, 8005, 8520, 8528, 8710, 11506, 18602, 18613, 22259 of, and to amend and repeal Section 2531.75 of, the Business and Professions Code, and to amend Section 94950 of the Education Code, relating to the Department of Consumer Affairs.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 294, as amended, Negrete McLeod. ~~Healing arts.~~  
Department of Consumer Affairs: regulatory boards.

(1) Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various healing arts licensees by various boards, as defined, within the Department of Consumer Affairs, including the California Board of Occupational Therapy, the Physician Assistant Committee of the Medical Board of California, and the Veterinary Medical Board. Existing law requires the committee and authorizes the Veterinary Medical Board to appoint an executive officer. Under existing law, those provisions regarding the California Board of Occupational Therapy will become inoperative on July 1, 2013, and will be repealed on January 1, 2014. Those provisions governing the Physician Assistant Committee of the Medical Board of California and the Veterinary Medical Board will become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and will be repealed on January 1, 2012.

Under this bill, the provisions relating to the California Board of Occupational Therapy would become inoperative and be repealed on January 1, 2014, and the provisions concerning the Physician Assistant Committee of the Medical Board of California and the Veterinary Medical Board would become inoperative and be repealed on January 1, 2013.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of certain healing arts licensees by the Medical Board of California and the

State Board of Optometry. Existing law authorizes these boards to employ an executive director or appoint an executive officer, respectively. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2013. Existing law makes the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board responsible for the licensure of speech-language pathologists and audiologists and authorizes the board to appoint an executive officer. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2012. Under existing law, the Board of Psychology is responsible for the licensure and regulation of psychologists and is authorized to employ an executive officer. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2011.

Existing law provides for the regulation of registered dispensing opticians by the Medical Board of California and provides that the powers and duties of the board in that regard shall be subject to review by the Joint Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Consumer Protection as if those provisions were scheduled to become inoperative on July 1, 2003, and repealed on January 1, 2004.

This bill would make the powers and duties of the board subject to that review as if those provisions were scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2014.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of specified healing arts licensees by the Acupuncture Board and the Board of Behavioral Sciences (BBS). Existing law authorizes the Acupuncture Board to appoint an executive officer and requires BBS to appoint an executive officer. Under existing law, these provisions are repealed on January 1, 2011.

Under this bill, these provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2013.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of registered nurses by the Board of Registered Nursing and requires the board to appoint an executive officer. Under existing law, these provisions are repealed on January 1, 2013.

This bill would instead repeal these provisions on January 1, 2012.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of naturopathic doctors by the Naturopathic Medicine Committee within the Osteopathic Medical Board of California. Existing law provides that these regulatory provisions are repealed on January 1, 2013.

This bill would provide that those regulatory provisions are repealed on January 1, 2014.

(2) Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation of various profession and vocations by boards within the department, including, the California Board of Accountancy, the California Architects Board, the Landscape Architects Technical Committee, Professional Fiduciaries Bureau, the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, and the State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind. Existing law requires or authorizes, with certain exceptions, these boards to appoint an executive officer or a registrar. With respect to the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau, existing law authorizes the Governor to appoint the chief of the bureau. Under existing law, these provisions will become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and will be repealed on January 1, 2012.

This bill would make these provisions, inoperative and repealed on January 1, 2012.

Existing law authorizes the California Architects Board to implement an intern development program until July 1, 2011.

This bill would authorize the board to implement that program until July 1, 2012.

Existing law establishes in the Department of Pesticide Regulation a Structural Pest Control Board and requires the board, with the approval of the director of the department, to appoint a registrar.

These provisions shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and are repealed on January 1, 2012.

This bill would make those provisions inoperative and repealed on January 1, 2015.

Existing law provides for the certification and regulation of interior designers until January 1, 2013.

This bill would extend the operation of these provisions to January 1, 2014.

Existing law provides for the regulation of certified common interest development managers and tax preparers and repeals these provisions on January 1, 2012.

This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2015.

Under existing law, there is the Contractors' State License Board within the department and it is responsible for the licensure and regulation of contractors and existing law requires the board to appoint a registrar. Under existing law, these provisions are repealed on January 1, 2011.

This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2012.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of barbering and cosmetology by the Board of Barbering and Cosmetology and existing law authorizes the board to appoint an executive officer. Under existing law, these provisions are repealed on January 1, 2012.

This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2014.

Under existing law, the practice of shorthand reporting is regulated by the Court Reporters Board of California and existing law authorizes the board to appoint committees. These provisions are repealed on January 1, 2011.

This bill would repeal these provisions January 1, 2013.

Under existing law, the State Athletic Commission is responsible for licensing and regulating boxing, kickboxing, and martial arts matches and is required to appoint an executive officer. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2011.

This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2012.

(3) Existing law, the California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009, provides for the regulation of private postsecondary educational institutions by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law repeals that act on January 1, 2016.

This bill would repeal the act on January 1, 2015.

~~Existing law provides for the regulation of healing arts licensees by various boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. The department is under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs.~~

~~(1) Existing law requires certain boards within the department to disclose on the Internet information on their respective licensees.~~

~~This bill would additionally require specified healing arts boards to disclose on the Internet information on their respective licensees.~~

~~Existing law authorizes the director to audit and review, among other things, inquiries and complaints regarding licensees, dismissals of disciplinary cases, and discipline short of formal accusation by the Medical Board of California and the California Board of Podiatric Medicine.~~

~~This bill would additionally authorize the director to audit and review the aforementioned activities by any of the healing arts boards. The bill would also declare the intent of the Legislature that the department establish an information technology system to~~

~~create and update healing arts license information and track enforcement cases pertaining to these licensees.~~

~~Existing law requires a physician and surgeon, osteopathic physician and surgeon, and a doctor of podiatric medicine to report to his or her respective board when there is an indictment or information charging a felony against the licensee or he or she been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor.~~

~~This bill would expand that requirement to any licensee of a healing arts board, as specified, would require these licensees to submit a written report, and would require a report when disciplinary action is taken against a licensee by another healing arts board or by a healing arts board of another state.~~

~~Existing law requires the district attorney, city attorney, and other prosecuting agencies to notify the Medical Board of California, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, and other allied health boards and the court clerk if felony charges have been filed against one of the board's licensees.~~

~~This bill would instead require that notice to be provided to any healing arts board and the court clerk if felony charges are filed against a licensee. By imposing additional duties on these local agencies, the bill would impose a state mandated local program.~~

~~Existing law requires, within 10 days after a court judgment, the clerk of the court to report to the appropriate board when a licentiate has committed a crime or is liable for any death or personal injury resulting in a specified judgment. Existing law also requires the clerk of the court to transmit to certain boards specified felony preliminary transcript hearings concerning a defendant licentiate.~~

~~This bill would instead require the clerk of the court to report that information and to transmit those transcripts to any described healing arts board.~~

~~(2) Under existing law, healing arts licensees are regulated by various boards and these boards are authorized to issue, deny, suspend, and revoke licenses based on various grounds and these boards are also authorized to take disciplinary action against their licensees for the failure to comply with its laws and regulations. Existing law requires or authorizes the board to appoint an executive officer or an executive director to, among other things, perform duties delegated by the board.~~

~~This bill would authorize the executive officer or the executive director of specified healing arts licensing boards, where an administrative action has been filed by the board to revoke the license of a licensee and the licensee has failed to file a notice of defense, appear at the hearing, or has agreed to surrender his or her license, to adopt a proposed default decision or a proposed settlement agreement. The bill would also provide that the license of a licensee shall be suspended if the licensee is incarcerated after the conviction of a felony and would require the board to notify the licensee of the suspension and of his or her right to a specified hearing. The bill would also specify the timeframes for suspending a license under certain circumstances if the conviction was substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the licensee's respective board.~~

~~The bill would also prohibit a licensee of specified healing arts boards from including certain provisions in an agreement to settle a civil dispute arising from his or her practice, as specified. The bill would make a licensee or a health care facility that fails to comply with a patient's medical record request, as specified, within 15 days, or who fails or refuses to comply with a court order mandating release of records, subject to civil and criminal penalties, as specified. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state mandated local program.~~

~~The bill would authorize the Attorney General and his or her investigative agents, and these healing arts boards to inquire into any alleged violation of the laws under the board's jurisdiction and to inspect documents subject to specified procedures.~~

~~The bill would require these healing arts boards to report annually, by October 1, to the department and the Legislature certain information, including, but not limited to, the total number of consumer calls received by the board, the total number of complaint forms received by the board, the total number of convictions reported to the board, and the total number of licensees in diversion or on probation for alcohol or drug abuse.~~

~~(3) Existing law establishes diversion and recovery programs to identify and rehabilitate dentists, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, physical therapists and physical therapy assistants, registered nurses, physician assistants, pharmacists and intern pharmacists, and veterinarians and registered veterinary technicians whose competency may be impaired due to, among other things, alcohol and drug abuse.~~

~~The bill would make the provisions establishing these diversion programs inoperative on January 1, 2012.~~

~~Existing law makes a licentiate terminated from a diversion program for failing to comply with the program's requirements subject to disciplinary action by his or her respective board.~~

~~This bill would instead provide that the participant's license shall be suspended until the participant petitions the board for reinstatement of his or her license, certificate, or board approval and is granted a probationary or unrestricted license, certificate, or board approval. The bill would also require a third party or state agency or private organization administering the diversion program to report, as specified, to the program manager or chairperson any act of substantial noncompliance, as defined, by the participant with the program.~~

~~(4) Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of nurses by the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law authorizes the board to employ personnel as it deems necessary to carry out the act's provisions, except that the employment of personnel to provide investigative services shall be in the Division of Investigations within the Department of Consumer Affairs.~~

~~This bill would remove that limitation and would authorize the board to employ investigators, nurse consultants, and other personnel as it deems necessary. The bill would also specify that these investigators have the authority of peace officers while carrying out their board duties.~~

~~The bill would require the Director of Consumer Affairs, by March 1, 2010, to appoint an enforcement program monitor to serve until October 1, 2011, who would be required to, among other things, monitor and evaluate the board's disciplinary system and procedures. The bill would prohibit the enforcement program monitor from exercising authority over the board's disciplinary operations or staff. The bill would require the enforcement program monitor, by December 1, 2010, to submit a specified initial written report to the board, the department, and the Legislature and to issue a final written report by October 1, 2011.~~

~~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.~~

~~(5) 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 with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.~~

~~With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.~~

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

*SECTION 1. Section 2001 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

2001. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a Medical Board of California that consists of 15 members, seven of whom shall be public members.

(b) The Governor shall appoint 13 members to the board, subject to confirmation by the Senate, five of whom shall be public members. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each appoint a public member.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to reduce the membership of the board to 15, the following shall occur:

(1) Two positions on the board that are public members having a term that expires on June 1, 2010, shall terminate instead on January 1, 2008.

(2) Two positions on the board that are not public members having a term that expires on June 1, 2008, shall terminate instead on August 1, 2008.

(3) Two positions on the board that are not public members having a term that expires on June 1, 2011, shall terminate instead on January 1, 2008.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

*SEC. 2. Section 2020 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

2020. (a) The board may employ an executive director exempt from the provisions of the Civil Service Act and may also employ investigators, legal counsel, medical consultants, and other assistance as it may deem necessary to carry into effect this chapter. The board may fix the compensation to be paid for services subject to the provisions of applicable state laws and regulations and may incur other expenses as it may deem necessary. Investigators employed by the board shall be provided special training in investigating medical practice activities.

(b) The Attorney General shall act as legal counsel for the board for any judicial and administrative proceedings and his or her services shall be a charge against it.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 3. Section 2531 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2531. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board in which the enforcement and administration of this chapter are vested. The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board shall consist of nine members, three of whom shall be public members.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2012~~ 2014 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2012~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 4. Section 2531.75 of the Business and Professions Code , as added by Section 4 of Chapter 35 of the Statutes of 2008, is amended to read:

2531.75. (a) The board may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2012~~ 2014 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2012~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 5. Section 2531.75 of the Business and Professions Code , as amended by Section 5 of Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 2008, is repealed.

~~2531.75. (a) The board may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter.~~

~~(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. 6. Section 2569 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2569. The powers and duties of the board, as set forth in this chapter, shall be subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473). The review shall be performed as if this chapter were scheduled to ~~become inoperative on July 1, 2003, and would~~ be repealed as of January 1, ~~2004~~

2014 , as described in Section 473.1.

SEC. 7. Section 2570.19 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

2570.19. (a) There is hereby created a California Board of Occupational Therapy, hereafter referred to as the board. The board shall enforce and administer this chapter.

(b) The members of the board shall consist of the following:

(1) Three occupational therapists who shall have practiced occupational therapy for five years.

(2) One occupational therapy assistant who shall have assisted in the practice of occupational therapy for five years.

(3) Three public members who shall not be licentiates of the board or of any board referred to in Section 1000 or 3600.

(c) The Governor shall appoint the three occupational therapists and one occupational therapy assistant to be members of the board. The Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each appoint a public member. Not more than one member of the board shall be appointed from the full-time faculty of any university, college, or other educational institution.

(d) All members shall be residents of California at the time of their appointment. The occupational therapist and occupational therapy assistant members shall have been engaged in rendering occupational therapy services to the public, teaching, or research in occupational therapy for at least five years preceding their appointments.

(e) The public members may not be or have ever been occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants or in training to become occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants. The public members may not be related to, or have a household member who is, an occupational therapist or an occupational therapy assistant, and may not have had, within two years of the appointment, a substantial financial interest in a person regulated by the board.

(f) The Governor shall appoint two board members for a term of one year, two board members for a term of two years, and one board member for a term of three years. Appointments made thereafter shall be for four-year terms, but no person shall be appointed to serve more than two consecutive terms. Terms shall begin on the first day of the calendar year and end on the last day of the calendar year or until successors are appointed, except for the first appointed members who shall serve through the last calendar day of the year in which they are appointed, before commencing the terms prescribed by this section. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. The board shall annually elect one of its members as president.

(g) The board shall meet and hold at least one regular meeting annually in the Cities of Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The board may convene from time to time until its business is concluded. Special meetings of the board may be held at any time and place designated by the board.

(h) Notice of each meeting of the board shall be given in accordance with 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).

(i) Members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be entitled to reasonable travel and other expenses incurred in the execution of their powers and duties in accordance with Section 103.

(j) The appointing power shall have the power to remove any member of the board from office for neglect of any duty imposed by state law, for incompetency, or for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct.

(k) A loan is hereby authorized from the General Fund to the Occupational Therapy Fund on or after July 1, 2000, in an amount of up to one million dollars (\$1,000,000) to fund operating, personnel, and other startup costs of the board. Six hundred ten thousand dollars (\$610,000) of this loan amount is hereby appropriated to the board to use in the 2000-01 fiscal year for the purposes described in this subdivision. In subsequent years, funds from the Occupational Therapy Fund shall be available to the board upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. The loan shall be repaid to the General Fund over a period of up to five years, and the amount paid shall also include interest at the rate accruing to moneys in the Pooled Money Investment Account. The loan amount and repayment period shall be minimized to the extent possible based upon actual

board financing requirements as determined by the Department of Finance.

(1) ~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2013, and, as of January 1, 2014, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute that is enacted before January 1, 2014, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

*This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2014, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2014, deletes or extends that date.* The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

*SEC. 8. Section 2701 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

2701. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs the Board of Registered Nursing consisting of nine members.

(b) Within the meaning of this chapter, board, or the board, refers to the Board of Registered Nursing. Any reference in state law to the Board of Nurse Examiners of the State of California or California Board of Nursing Education and Nurse Registration shall be construed to refer to the Board of Registered Nursing.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2013~~ 2012, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2013~~ 2012, deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

*SEC. 9. Section 2708 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

2708. (a) The board shall appoint an executive officer who shall perform the duties delegated by the board and who shall be responsible to it for the accomplishment of those duties.

(b) The executive officer shall be a nurse currently licensed under this chapter and shall possess other qualifications as determined by the board.

(c) The executive officer shall not be a member of the board.

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2013~~ 2012, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2013~~ 2012, deletes or extends that date.

*SEC. 10. Section 2920 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

2920. The Board of Psychology shall enforce and administer this chapter. The board shall consist of nine members, four of whom shall be public members.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2014, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011~~ 2014, deletes or extends that date.

*SEC. 11. Section 2933 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

2933. Except as provided by Section 159.5, the board shall employ and shall make available to the board within the limits of the funds received by the board all personnel necessary to carry out this chapter. The board may employ, exempt from the State Civil Service Act, an executive officer to the Board of Psychology. The board shall make all expenditures to carry out this chapter. The board may accept contributions to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2014, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1,

~~2011~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 12. Section 3010.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3010.5. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a State Board of Optometry in which the enforcement of this chapter is vested. The board consists of 11 members, five of whom shall be public members.

Six members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

(b) The board shall, with respect to conducting investigations, inquiries, and disciplinary actions and proceedings, have the authority previously vested in the board as created pursuant to Section 3010. The board may enforce any disciplinary actions undertaken by that board.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 13. Section 3014.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3014.6. (a) The board may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 14. Section 3504 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3504. There is established a Physician Assistant Committee of the Medical Board of California. The committee consists of nine members. ~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

*This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2013, deletes or extends that date.* The repeal of this section renders the committee subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 15. Section 3512 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3512. (a) Except as provided in Sections 159.5 and 2020, the committee shall employ within the limits of the Physician Assistant Fund all personnel necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter including an executive officer who shall be exempt from civil service. The board and committee shall make all necessary expenditures to carry out the provisions of this chapter from the funds established by Section 3520. The committee may accept contributions to effect the purposes of this chapter.

~~(b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~ *This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2013, deletes or extends that date.*

SEC. 16. Section 3685 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3685. (a) The repeal of this chapter renders the committee subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

(b) The committee shall prepare the report required by Section 473.2 no later than September 1, ~~2010~~ 2012

SEC. 17. Section 3686 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

3686. This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 18. Section 4800 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4800. There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a Veterinary Medical Board in which the administration of this chapter is vested. The board consists of seven members, three of whom shall be public members.

~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2013, deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review provided for by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 19. Section 4804.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4804.5. The board may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter.

~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2013, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 20. Section 4928 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4928. The Acupuncture Board, which consists of seven members, shall enforce and administer this chapter. ~~The appointing powers, as described in Section 4929, may appoint to the board a person who was a member of the prior board prior to the repeal of that board on January 1, 2006.~~

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013, deletes or extends that date.

The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 21. Section 4934 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

4934. (a) The board, by and with the approval of the director, may employ personnel necessary for the administration of this

chapter, and the board, by and with the approval of the director, may appoint an executive officer who is exempt from the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013, deletes or extends that date.

*SEC. 22. Section 4990 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

4990. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs, a Board of Behavioral Sciences that consists of the following members:

- (1) Two state licensed clinical social workers.
- (2) One state licensed educational psychologist.
- (3) Two state licensed marriage and family therapists.
- (4) Commencing January 1, 2012, one state licensed professional clinical counselor.
- (5) Seven public members.

(b) Each member, except the seven public members, shall have at least two years of experience in his or her profession.

(c) Each member shall reside in the State of California.

(d) The Governor shall appoint five of the public members and the six licensed members with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each appoint a public member.

(e) Each member of the board shall be appointed for a term of four years. A member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly or the Senate Committee on Rules shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor or until one year from the expiration date of the term for which he or she was appointed, whichever first occurs. Pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code, a member appointed by the Governor shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor or until 60 days from the expiration date of the term for which he or she was appointed, whichever first occurs.

(f) A vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term by the authority who appointed the member whose membership was vacated.

(g) Not later than the first of June of each calendar year, the board shall elect a chairperson and a vice chairperson from its membership.

(h) Each member of the board shall receive a per diem and reimbursement of expenses as provided in Section 103.

(i) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013, deletes or extends that date.

*SEC. 23. Section 4990.04 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

4990.04. (a) The board shall appoint an executive officer. This position is designated as a confidential position and is exempt from civil service under subdivision (e) of Section 4 of Article VII of the California Constitution.

(b) The executive officer serves at the pleasure of the board.

(c) The executive officer shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter.

(d) With the approval of the director, the board shall fix the salary of the executive officer.

(e) The chairperson and executive officer may call meetings of the board and any duly appointed committee at a specified time and place. For purposes of this section, "call meetings" means setting

the agenda, time, date, or place for any meeting of the board or any committee.

(f) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013 , deletes or extends that date.

*SEC. 24. Section 5000 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

5000. There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs the California Board of Accountancy, which consists of 15 members, seven of whom shall be licensees, and eight of whom shall be public members who shall not be licentiates of the board or registered by the board. The board has the powers and duties conferred by this chapter.

The Governor shall appoint four of the public members, and the seven licensee members as provided in this section. The Senate Rules Committee and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each appoint two public members. In appointing the seven licensee members, the Governor shall appoint members representing a cross section of the accounting profession with at least two members representing a small public accounting firm. For the purposes of this chapter, a small public accounting firm shall be defined as a professional firm that employs a total of no more than four licensees as partners, owners, or full-time employees in the practice of public accountancy within the State of California.

~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which this section becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

*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.* The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473). However, the review of the board shall be limited to reports or studies specified in this chapter and those issues identified by the Joint Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Consumer Protection and the board regarding the implementation of new licensing requirements.

*SEC. 25. Section 5015.6 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

5015.6. The board may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter.

~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

*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. 26. Section 5510 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

5510. There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a California Architects Board which consists of 10 members.

Any reference in law to the California Board of Architectural Examiners shall mean the California Architects Board.

~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which~~

~~becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

*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.* The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.3 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 27. Section 5517 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5517. The board may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter.

~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

*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. 28. Section 5552.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5552.5. The board may, by regulation, implement an intern development program until July 1, ~~2011~~ 2012

SEC. 29. Section 5620 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5620. The duties, powers, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the California State Board of Landscape Architects that were succeeded to and vested with the Department of Consumer Affairs in accordance with Chapter 908 of the Statutes of 1994 are hereby transferred to the California Architects Board. The Legislature finds that the purpose for the transfer of power is to promote and enhance the efficiency of state government and that assumption of the powers and duties by the California Architects Board shall not be viewed or construed as a precedent for the establishment of state regulation over a profession or vocation that was not previously regulated by a board, as defined in Section 477.

(a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a California Architects Board as defined in Article 2 (commencing with Section 5510) of Chapter 3.

Whenever in this chapter "board" is used it refers to the California Architects Board.

(b) Except as provided herein, the board may delegate its authority under this chapter to the Landscape Architects Technical Committee.

(c) After review of proposed regulations, the board may direct the examining committee to notice and conduct hearings to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations pursuant to Section 5630, provided that the board itself shall take final action to adopt, amend, or repeal those regulations.

(d) The board shall not delegate its authority to discipline a landscape architect or to take action against a person who has violated this chapter.

~~(e) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~ *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. 30. Section 5621 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5621. (a) There is hereby created within the jurisdiction of the board, a Landscape Architects Technical Committee, hereinafter referred to in this chapter as the landscape architects committee.

(b) The landscape architects committee shall consist of five members who shall be licensed to practice landscape architecture in this state. The Governor shall appoint three of the members. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall appoint one member each.

(c) The initial members to be appointed by the Governor are as follows: one member for a term of one year; one member for a term of two years; and one member for a term of three years. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall initially each appoint one member for a term of four years. Thereafter, appointments shall be made for four-year terms, expiring on June 1 of the fourth year and until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor or until one year shall have elapsed whichever first occurs. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term.

(d) No person shall serve as a member of the landscape architects committee for more than two consecutive terms.

~~(e) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~ 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. 31. Section 5622 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5622. (a) The landscape architects committee may assist the board in the examination of candidates for a landscape architect's license and, after investigation, evaluate and make recommendations regarding potential violations of this chapter.

(b) The landscape architects committee may investigate, assist, and make recommendations to the board regarding the regulation of landscape architects in this state.

(c) The landscape architects committee may perform duties and functions that have been delegated to it by the board pursuant to Section 5620.

(d) The landscape architects committee may send a representative to all meetings of the full board to report on the committee's activities.

~~(e) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~ 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. 32. Section 5810 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

5810. (a) This chapter shall be subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

~~(b) This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2013~~ 2014 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2013~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 33. Section 6510 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6510. (a) There is within the jurisdiction of the department the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau. The bureau is under the supervision and control of the director. The duty of enforcing and administering this chapter is vested in the chief of the bureau, who is responsible to the director. Every power granted or duty imposed upon the director under this chapter may be exercised or performed in the name of the director by a deputy director or by the chief, subject to conditions and limitations as the director may prescribe.

(b) The Governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Senate, the chief of the bureau, at a salary to be fixed and determined by the director with the approval of the Director of Finance. The chief shall serve under the direction and supervision of the director and at the pleasure of the Governor.

~~(c) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2011, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed. 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.~~ The repeal of this section renders the bureau subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the repeal of this section, the responsibilities and jurisdiction of the bureau shall be transferred to the Professional Fiduciaries Advisory Committee, as provided by Section 6511.

SEC. 34. Section 6710 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6710. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, which consists of 13 members.

(b) Any reference in any law or regulation to the Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors is deemed to refer to the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

~~(c) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed. 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.~~ The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 35. Section 6714 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

6714. The board shall appoint an executive officer at a salary to be fixed and determined by the board with the approval of the Director of Finance.

~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

*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. 36. Section 7000.5 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7000.5. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a Contractors' State License Board, which consists of 15 members.

(b) The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the

review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473). However, the review of this board by the department shall be limited to only those unresolved issues identified by the Joint Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Consumer Protection.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011,~~ 2012, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011,~~ 2012, deletes or extends that date.

The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 37. Section 7011 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7011. The board, by and with the approval of the director, shall appoint a registrar of contractors and fix his or her compensation.

The registrar shall be the executive officer and secretary of the board and shall carry out all of the administrative duties as provided in this chapter and as delegated to him or her by the board.

For the purpose of administration of this chapter, there may be appointed a deputy registrar, a chief reviewing and hearing officer, and, subject to Section 159.5, other assistants and subordinates as may be necessary.

Appointments shall be made in accordance with the provisions of civil service laws.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 38. Section 7200 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7200. (a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a State Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind in whom enforcement of this chapter is vested. The board shall consist of seven members appointed by the Governor. One member shall be the Director of Rehabilitation or his or her designated representative. The remaining members shall be persons who have shown a particular interest in dealing with the problems of the blind, and at least two of them shall be blind persons who use guide dogs.

~~(b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~ 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. The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 39. Section 7303 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

7303. (a) Notwithstanding Article 8 (commencing with Section 9148) of Chapter 1.5 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 2 of the Government Code, there is in the Department of Consumer Affairs the State Board of Barbering and Cosmetology in which the administration of this chapter is vested.

(b) The board shall consist of nine members. Five members shall be public members, and four members shall represent the professions. The Governor shall appoint three of the public members and the four professional members. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each appoint one public member. Members of the board shall be appointed for a term of four years, except that of the members appointed by the Governor, two of the public members and two

of the professions members shall be appointed for an initial term of two years. No board member may serve longer than two consecutive terms.

(c) The board may appoint an executive officer who is exempt from civil service. The executive officer shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in him or her by this chapter. The appointment of the executive officer is subject to the approval of the director. In the event that a newly authorized board replaces an existing or previous bureau, the director may appoint an interim executive officer for the board who shall serve temporarily until the new board appoints a permanent executive officer.

(d) The executive officer shall provide examiners, inspectors, and other personnel necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2012~~ 2014 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2012~~ 2014 , deletes or extends that date.

*SEC. 40. Section 8000 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

8000. There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs a Court Reporters Board of California, which consists of five members, three of whom shall be public members and two of whom shall be holders of certificates issued under this chapter who have been actively engaged as shorthand reporters within this state for at least five years immediately preceding their appointment.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011~~ 2013 , deletes or extends that date.

*SEC. 41. Section 8005 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

8005. The Court Reporters Board of California is charged with the executive functions necessary for effectuating the purposes of this chapter. It may appoint committees as it deems necessary or proper. The board may appoint, prescribe the duties, and fix the salary of an executive officer. Except as provided by Section 159.5, the board may also employ other employees as may be necessary, subject to civil service and other provisions of law.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2012~~ 2013 , and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2012~~ 2013 , deletes or extends that date.

*SEC. 42. Section 8520 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:*

8520. (a) There is in the Department of Pesticide Regulation a Structural Pest Control Board, which consists of seven members.

(b) Subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the director by Division 6 (commencing with Section 11401) of the Food and Agricultural Code, the board is vested with the power to and shall administer the provisions of this chapter.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that consumer protection is the primary mission of the board.

(d) ~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~ This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2015, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2015,

deletes or extends that date. The repeal of this section renders the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 43. Section 8528 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

8528. With the approval of the director, the board shall appoint a registrar, fix his or her compensation and prescribe his or her duties.

The registrar is the executive officer and secretary of the board.

~~This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~

*This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2015, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2015, deletes or extends that date.*

SEC. 44. Section 8710 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

8710. (a) The Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors is vested with power to administer the provisions and requirements of this chapter, and may make and enforce rules and regulations that are reasonably necessary to carry out its provisions.

(b) The board may adopt rules and regulations of professional conduct that are not inconsistent with state and federal law. The rules and regulations may include definitions of incompetence and negligence. Every person who holds a license or certificate issued by the board pursuant to this chapter, or a license or certificate issued to a civil engineer pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 6700), shall be governed by these rules and regulations.

~~(c) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2011, and, as of January 1, 2012, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which becomes effective on or before January 1, 2012, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.~~ *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.* The repeal of this section shall render the board subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 45. Section 11506 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

11506. This part shall be subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473). This part shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2012~~ 2015, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2012~~ 2015, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 46. Section 18602 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

18602. (a) Except as provided in this section, there is in the Department of Consumer Affairs the State Athletic Commission, which consists of seven members. Five members shall be appointed by the Governor, one member shall be appointed by the Senate Rules Committee, and one member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

The members of the commission appointed by the Governor are subject to confirmation by the Senate pursuant to Section 1322 of the Government Code.

No person who is currently licensed, or who was licensed within the last two years, under this chapter may be appointed or reappointed to, or serve on, the commission.

(b) In appointing commissioners under this section, the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly shall make every effort to ensure that at least four of the members of the commission shall have experience and demonstrate expertise in one of the following areas:

(1) A licensed physician or surgeon having expertise or specializing in neurology, neurosurgery, head trauma, or sports medicine. Sports medicine includes, but is not limited to, physiology, kinesiology, or other aspects of sports medicine.

(2) Financial management.

(3) Public safety.

(4) Past experience in the activity regulated by this chapter, either as a contestant, a referee or official, a promoter, or a venue operator.

(c) Each member of the commission shall be appointed for a term of four years. All terms shall end on January 1. Vacancies occurring prior to the expiration of the term shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. No commission member may serve more than two consecutive terms.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, members first appointed shall be subject to the following terms:

(1) The Governor shall appoint two members for two years, two members for three years, and one member for four years.

(2) The Senate Committee on Rules shall appoint one member for four years.

(3) The Speaker of the Assembly shall appoint one member for four years.

~~(4) The appointing powers, as described in subdivision (a), may appoint to the commission a person who was a member of the prior commission prior to the repeal of that commission on July 1, 2006.~~

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, deletes or extends that date.

The repeal of this section renders the commission subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

SEC. 47. Section 18613 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

~~18613. (a) (1) To assure the continuity and stable transition as the commission is reformed on January 1, 2007, the person serving as the bureau chief on December 31, 2006, shall serve as the executive officer beginning January 1, 2007, for a term through June 30, 2007. On or before June 30, 2007, but not earlier than June 1, 2007, the commission shall determine whether to retain the services of the person who was serving as the bureau chief on December 31, 2006, or to follow the procedure set forth in paragraph (2) of this subdivision to appoint a new executive officer. During the period between January 1, 2007, and June 30, 2007, any inconsistent provisions of this section notwithstanding, the executive officer may be terminated for cause upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the commission.~~

~~(2)~~

18613. (a) (1) The commission shall appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the commission and vested in him or her by this chapter. The appointment of the executive officer is subject to the approval of the Director of Consumer Affairs.

~~(3)~~

(2) The commission may employ in accordance with

Section 154 other personnel as may be necessary for the administration of this chapter.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2011,~~ 2012, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2011,~~ 2012, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 48. Section 22259 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

22259. This chapter shall be subject to the review required by Division 1.2 (commencing with Section 473).

This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2012~~ 2015, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2012~~ 2015, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 49. Section 94950 of the Education Code is amended to read:

94950. This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, ~~2016~~ 2015, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, ~~2016~~ 2015, deletes or extends that date. All matter omitted in this version of the bill appears in the bill as amended in the Assembly, September 4, 2009. (JR11)

## CURRENT BILL STATUS

MEASURE : S.B. No. 389  
AUTHOR(S) : Negrete McLeod.  
TOPIC : Professions and vocations.  
HOUSE LOCATION : ASM  
+LAST AMENDED DATE : 06/01/2009

## TYPE OF BILL :

Active  
Non-Urgency  
Non-Appropriations  
Majority Vote Required  
Non-State-Mandated Local Program  
Fiscal  
Non-Tax Levy

LAST HIST. ACT. DATE: 07/07/2009  
LAST HIST. ACTION : Set, first hearing. Failed passage in committee.  
Reconsideration granted.  
COMM. LOCATION : ASM PUBLIC SAFETY  
HEARING DATE : 06/22/2010

TITLE : An act to amend Section 144 of, and to add Sections 144.5 and 144.6 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to professions and vocations.

BILL NUMBER: SB 389 AMENDED  
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 1, 2009  
AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 5, 2009

INTRODUCED BY Senator Negrete McLeod

FEBRUARY 26, 2009

An act to amend Section 144 of, and to add Sections 144.5 and 144.6 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to professions and vocations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 389, as amended, Negrete McLeod. Professions and vocations.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes a board to suspend or revoke a license on various grounds, including, but not limited to, conviction of a crime, if the crime is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession for which the license was issued. Existing law requires applicants to certain boards to provide a full set of fingerprints for the purpose of conducting criminal history record checks.

This bill would make that fingerprinting requirement applicable to the Dental Board of California, the Dental Hygiene Committee of California, the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau, the Osteopathic Medical Board of California, the California Board of Podiatric Medicine, and the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners. The bill would require new applicants for a license ~~and,~~

*and petitioners for reinstatement of a revoked, surrendered, or canceled license, to successfully complete a state and federal level criminal record information search. The bill would also require, commencing January 1, 2011, licensees who have not previously submitted fingerprints, or for whom a record of the submission of fingerprints no longer exists, to ~~successfully~~ complete the process necessary for a state and federal level criminal offender record information search, as specified. The bill would require licensees applying for licensure renewal to certify compliance with that requirement, as specified, and would subject a licensee to disciplinary action for making a false certification. The bill would also require a licensee to, as a condition of renewal of the license, notify the board on the license renewal form if he or she, or any member of the personnel of record of the licensee, has been convicted, as defined, of a felony or misdemeanor since ~~his or her~~ the last renewal, or if this is the licensee's first renewal, since the initial license was issued. The bill would provide that the Contractors' State License Board shall implement the provisions pertaining to renewal licenses on a specified schedule, after an appropriation is made for this purpose, utilizing its applicable fees.*

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 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 for a license *or a petitioner for reinstatement of a revoked, surrendered, or canceled license* to furnish to the agency a full set of fingerprints for purposes of conducting criminal history record checks and shall require the applicant *or petitioner* to successfully complete a state and federal level criminal offender record information search conducted through the Department of Justice as provided in subdivision (c) or as otherwise provided in this code.

(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 Bureau.
- (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) California Board of Occupational Therapy.
- (24) Structural Pest Control Board.
- (25) Contractors' State License Board.
- (26) Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine.
- (27) Dental Board of California.
- (28) Dental Hygiene Committee of California.
- (29) Professional Fiduciaries Bureau.
- (30) California Board of Podiatric Medicine.
- (31) Osteopathic Medical Board of California.
- (32) State Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this code, each agency listed in subdivision (b) shall direct applicants for a license *or a petitioner for reinstatement of a revoked, surrendered, or canceled license* to submit to the Department of Justice fingerprint images and related information required by the Department of Justice for the purpose of obtaining information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal convictions and state or federal arrests and also information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal arrests for which the Department of Justice establishes that the person is free on bail or on his or her recognizance pending trial or appeal. The Department of Justice shall forward the fingerprint images and related information received to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and request federal criminal history information. The Department of Justice shall compile and disseminate state and federal responses to the agency pursuant to subdivision (p) of Section 11105 of the Penal Code. The agency shall request from the Department of Justice subsequent arrest notification service, pursuant to Section 11105.2 of the Penal Code, for each person who submitted information pursuant to this subdivision. The

Department of Justice shall charge a fee sufficient to cover the cost of processing the request described in this section.

SEC. 2. Section 144.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

144.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an agency designated in subdivision (b) of Section 144 shall require a licensee who has not previously submitted fingerprints or for whom a record of the submission of fingerprints no longer exists to, as a condition of license renewal, ~~successfully complete~~ *complete the process necessary for a state and federal level criminal offender record information search to be* conducted through the Department of Justice as provided in subdivision (d).

~~(b) (1) A licensee described in subdivision (a) shall, as a condition of license renewal, certify on the renewal application that he or she has successfully completed a state and federal level criminal offender record information search pursuant to subdivision (d).~~

~~(2) The licensee shall retain for at least three years, as evidence of the certification made pursuant to paragraph (1), either a receipt showing that he or she has electronically transmitted his or her fingerprint images to the Department of Justice or, for those licensees who did not use an electronic fingerprinting system, a receipt evidencing that the licensee's fingerprints were taken.~~

*(b) (1) As a condition of license renewal, a licensee described in subdivision (a) shall complete the process necessary for a state and federal level criminal offender record information search to be conducted as provided in subdivision (d).*

*(2) No license of a licensee described in subdivision (a) shall be renewed until certification by the licensee is received by the agency verifying that the licensee has complied with this subdivision. The certification shall be made on a form provided by the agency not later than the renewal date of the license.*

*(3) As evidence of the certification made pursuant to paragraph (2), the licensee shall retain either of the following for at least three years:*

*(A) The receipt showing that the fingerprint images required by this section were electronically transmitted to the Department of Justice.*

*(B) For those licensees who did not use an electronic fingerprinting system, the receipt evidencing that the fingerprint images required by this section were taken.*

*(c) Failure to provide the certification required by subdivision (b) renders an application for license renewal incomplete. An agency shall not renew the license until a complete application is submitted.*

*(d) Each agency listed in subdivision (b) of Section 144 shall direct licensees described in subdivision (a) to submit to the Department of Justice fingerprint images and related information required by the Department of Justice for the purpose of obtaining information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal convictions and state or federal arrests and also information as to the existence and content of a record of state or federal arrests for which the Department of Justice establishes that the person is free on bail or on his or her recognizance pending trial or appeal. The Department of Justice shall forward the fingerprint images and related information received to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and request federal criminal history information. The Department of Justice shall compile and disseminate state and federal responses to the agency pursuant to subdivision (p) of Section 11105 of the Penal Code. The agency shall request from the Department of Justice subsequent arrest notification service, pursuant to Section 11105.2 of the Penal Code, for each person who submitted information*

pursuant to this subdivision. The Department of Justice shall charge a fee sufficient to cover the cost of processing the request described in this section.

(e) An agency may waive the requirements of this section if the license is inactive or retired, or if the licensee is actively serving in the military. The agency ~~may~~ shall not activate an inactive license or return a retired license to full licensure status for a licensee described in subdivision (a) until the licensee has successfully completed a state and federal level criminal offender record information search pursuant to subdivision (d).

~~(f) With respect to licensees that are business entities, each agency listed in subdivision (b) of Section 144 shall, by regulation, determine which owners, officers, directors, shareholders, members, agents, employees, or other natural persons who are representatives of the business entity are required to submit fingerprint images to the Department of Justice and disclose the information on its renewal forms, as required by this section.~~

~~(g)~~  
(f) A licensee who falsely certifies completion of a state and federal level criminal record information search under subdivision ~~(b) may be subject to disciplinary action by his or her licensing agency.~~ (b) shall be subject to disciplinary action.

(g) (1) As it relates to the Contractors' State License Board, the provisions of this section shall become operative on the date on which an appropriation is made in the annual Budget Act to fund the activities of the Contractors' State License Board to accommodate a criminal history record check pursuant to this section. If this section becomes operative with respect to the Contractors' State License Board on or before July 1, 2012, the Contractors' State License Board shall implement this section according to the following schedule, and shall utilize the fees under its fee cap accordingly:

(A) For licenses initially issued between January 1, 2000, and December 31, 2005, inclusive, the certification required under subdivision (b) shall be submitted during the license renewal period that commences on January 1, 2013.

(B) For licenses initially issued between January 1, 1990, and December 31, 1999, inclusive, the certification required under subdivision (b) shall be submitted during the license renewal period that commences on January 1, 2015.

(C) For licenses initially issued prior to January 1, 1990, the certification required under subdivision (b) shall be submitted during the license renewal period that commences on January 1, 2017.

(2) If this section becomes operative with respect to the Contractors' State License Board after July 1, 2012, the license renewal period commencement dates specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) shall be delayed one year at a time until this section becomes operative with respect to the Contractors' State License Board.

(h) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

SEC. 3. Section 144.6 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

144.6. (a) An agency described in subdivision (b) of Section 144 shall require a licensee, as a condition of license renewal, to ~~notify the board on the license renewal form if he or she has been~~ notify the agency on the license renewal form if he or she, or any member of the personnel of record of the licensee, has been convicted, as defined in Section 490, of a felony or misdemeanor ~~since his or her last renewal, or if this is the licensee's first renewal, since the initial license was issued.~~ since the license was last renewed,

*or since the license was initially issued if it has not been previously renewed.*

(b) The reporting requirement imposed under this section shall apply in addition to any other reporting requirement imposed under this code.

## CURRENT BILL STATUS

MEASURE : A.B. No. 471  
AUTHOR(S) : Nava.  
TOPIC : Legal services.  
HOUSE LOCATION : SEN  
+LAST AMENDED DATE : 07/15/2010

## TYPE OF BILL :

Active  
Non-Urgency  
Non-Appropriations  
Majority Vote Required  
Non-State-Mandated Local Program  
Fiscal  
Non-Tax Levy

LAST HIST. ACT. DATE: 07/15/2010

LAST HIST. ACTION : From committee: Amend, do pass as amended, and re-refer  
to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 3. Noes 1.) (June 29). Read  
second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

COMM. LOCATION : SEN APPROPRIATIONS

HEARING DATE : 08/02/2010

TITLE : An act to amend Sections 11040 and 11042 of, and to add  
Sections 11042.1, 11042.2, 11042.3, and 11046 to, the  
Government Code, and to amend Section 1341.6 of the  
Health and Safety Code, relating to legal services.

BILL NUMBER: AB 471 AMENDED  
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 15, 2010  
AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 16, 2010  
AMENDED IN SENATE SEPTEMBER 4, 2009  
AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 26, 2009  
AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 30, 2009  
AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 11, 2009  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 6, 2009

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Member Nava

FEBRUARY 24, 2009

An act to amend Sections 11040 and 11042 of, and to add Sections 11042.1, 11042.2, 11042.3, and 11046 to, the Government Code, and to amend Section 1341.6 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to legal services.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 471, as amended, Nava. Legal ~~Services.~~  
services.

Existing law requires certain state entities to obtain written consent from the Attorney General before employing legal counsel in any judicial proceeding. Existing law exempts from those requirements certain state entities.

This bill would recast these provisions, define terms for their purposes, and state several factors the Attorney General may consider when considering consenting to a state agency, commissioner, or officer employing in-house counsel or outside counsel, as defined. The bill would make other conforming changes.

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 11040 of the Government Code is amended to read:

11040. (a) This article does not affect the right of any state agency or employee to employ counsel in any matter of the state, after first having obtained the written consent of the Attorney General.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that overall efficiency and economy in state government be enhanced by employment of the Attorney General as counsel for the representation of state agencies and employees ~~in judicial or other proceedings~~ .

The Legislature finds that it is in the best interests of the people of the State of California that the Attorney General be provided with the resources needed to develop and maintain the Attorney General's capability to provide competent legal representation of state agencies and employees ~~in any judicial or other proceeding~~ .

(c) Except with respect to employment by the state officers and agencies specified by title or name in Section 11041 or when specifically waived, exempted, or excepted by statute other than Section 11041, the express written consent of the Attorney General is required prior to employment of outside counsel for representation of any state agency or employee *in any judicial or other*

proceeding, or advice or opinion matter .

SEC. 2. Section 11042 of the Government Code is amended to read:

11042. A state agency, commissioner, or officer may employ in-house counsel to provide legal services. However, except as otherwise specifically provided in this article or another statute, only the Attorney General, or one of his or her assistants or deputies, shall represent a state agency, commissioner, or officer in relation to a judicial or other proceeding in which the agency, commissioner, or officer is interested, or is a party as a result of office or official duties, unless express written consent is given by the Attorney General to employ in-house counsel.

SEC. 3. Section 11042.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

11042.1. Nothing in this article prohibits a state agency, commissioner, or officer from obtaining legal services from the Attorney General that are unrelated to a judicial or other proceeding.

SEC. 4. Section 11042.2 is added to the Government Code, to read:

11042.2. When a state agency, commissioner, or officer employs in-house or outside counsel in a judicial or other proceeding, the Attorney General may intervene or appear as amicus curiae to the extent permitted by the court ~~or agency~~ .

SEC. 5. Section 11042.3 is added to the Government Code, to read:

11042.3. In determining whether to give consent to a state agency, commissioner, or officer to employ in-house counsel or outside counsel in a judicial or other proceeding, and the extent of this consent, the Attorney General may consider public policy, potential conflicts of interest, the availability of subject matter expertise and staffing within the Office of the Attorney General, the availability of subject matter expertise and staffing among in-house counsel, and other relevant factors.

SEC. 6. Section 11046 is added to the Government Code, to read:

11046. For purposes of this article and unless otherwise specifically stated, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "In-house counsel" means a licensed attorney employed in state service by a state agency, commissioner, or officer, other than a licensed attorney employed in state service in the Office of the Attorney General.

(b) "Judicial or other proceeding" means litigation in a civil court, an administrative adjudicatory proceeding in which an agency is represented by an attorney, including any related alternative dispute resolution proceeding. ~~"Judicial or other proceeding" also includes advice or opinions relating to bonds.~~

Administrative adjudicatory proceedings before the State Personnel Board, the Department of Personnel Administration, or the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board are exempt from this definition.

(c) "Outside counsel" means a licensed attorney engaged in the private practice of law.

SEC. 7. Section 1341.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

1341.6. (a) The Attorney General shall render to the director opinions upon all questions of law, relating to the construction or interpretation of any law under the director's jurisdiction or arising in the administration thereof, that may be submitted to the Attorney General by the director and upon the director's request shall act as the attorney for the director in actions and proceedings brought by or against the director under or pursuant to any provision of any law under the director's jurisdiction.

(b) Sections 11042, 11042.1, 11042.2, 11042.3, and 11043 of the Government Code do not apply to the Director of the Department of Managed Health Care or to the Department of Managed Health Care.

## CURRENT BILL STATUS

MEASURE : A.B. No. 1310  
AUTHOR(S) : Hernandez.  
TOPIC : Healing arts: database.  
HOUSE LOCATION : SEN  
+LAST AMENDED DATE : 06/29/2009

## TYPE OF BILL :

Active  
Non-Urgency  
Non-Appropriations  
Majority Vote Required  
Non-State-Mandated Local Program  
Fiscal  
Non-Tax Levy

LAST HIST. ACT. DATE: 08/27/2009  
LAST HIST. ACTION : In committee: Held under submission.  
COMM. LOCATION : SEN APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE : An act to add Section 857 to the Business and Professions Code, and to add Section 128051.5 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to healing arts.

BILL NUMBER: AB 1310 AMENDED  
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 29, 2009  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 2, 2009  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 2, 2009

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Member Hernandez

FEBRUARY 27, 2009

An act to add Section 857 to the Business and Professions Code, and to add Section 128051.5 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1310, as amended, Hernandez. Healing arts: database.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various healing arts professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Under existing law, there exists the Healthcare Workforce Development Division within the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) that supports health care accessibility through the promotion of a diverse and competent workforce and provides analysis of California's health care infrastructure. Under existing law, there is also the Health Care Workforce Clearinghouse, established by OSHPD, that serves as the central source for collection, analysis, and distribution of information on the health care workforce employment and educational data trends for the state.

This bill would require ~~the Medical Board of California and the Board of Registered Nursing~~ certain healing arts boards to ~~add and label as "mandatory" specified fields on an application for initial licensure or a renewal form for applicants applying to those boards~~ collect specified information from their licensees and would require those boards and the Department of Consumer Affairs to, as much as practicable, work with OSHPD to transfer that data to the Health Care Workforce Clearinghouse. The bill would further require ~~the department~~ OSHPD, in consultation with the division and the ~~clearinghouse~~ department, to select a database and to also add ~~some of the collected data collected in these applications and renewal forms~~ to the database ~~and to submit the data to the clearinghouse annually on or before January 1~~. The bill would require the clearinghouse to prepare a written report relating to the data and to submit the report annually to the Legislature no later than March 1, commencing March 1, 2012.

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 857 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

857. (a) ~~Each~~ Every healing arts board specified in subdivision ~~(c)~~ shall add and label as "mandatory" the following fields on an application for initial licensure or renewal for a person applying to that board:

~~(1) First name, middle name, and last name.~~

~~(2) Last four digits of social security number.~~

~~(3) - Complete~~

~~mailing address.~~ (f) shall, in a manner deemed appropriate by the board, collect the following information from persons licensed, certified, registered, or otherwise subject to regulation by that board:

~~(4)~~

(1) Educational background and training, including, but not limited to, degree, related school name and location, and year of graduation, and, as applicable, the highest professional degree obtained, related professional school name and location, and year of graduation.

~~(5)~~

(2) Birth date and place of birth.

~~(6)~~

(3) Sex.

~~(7)~~

(4) Race and ethnicity.

~~(8)~~

(5) Location of high school.

~~(9) Mailing address of primary practice, if applicable.~~

~~(10)~~

(6) Number of hours per week spent at primary practice location, if applicable.

~~(11)~~

(7) Description of primary practice setting, if applicable.

~~(12)~~

(8) Primary practice information, including, but not limited to, primary specialty practice, practice location ZIP Code, and county.

~~(13)~~

(9) Information regarding any additional practice, including, but not limited to, a description of practice setting, practice location ZIP Code, and county.

~~(b) The department, in consultation with the Healthcare Workforce Development Division and the Health Care Workforce Clearinghouse, shall select a database and shall add the data specified in paragraphs (5) to (13), inclusive, of subdivision (a) to that database.~~

~~(c) The following boards are subject to subdivision (a):~~

~~(1) The Medical Board of California.~~

~~(2) The Board of Registered Nursing.~~

~~(d) (1) The department shall collect the specified data in the database pursuant to subdivision (b) and shall submit that data to Health Care Workforce Clearinghouse annually on or before January 1.~~

~~(2) The Health Care Workforce Clearinghouse shall prepare a written report containing the findings of this data and shall submit the written report annually to the Legislature no later than March 1, commencing March 1, 2012.~~

(b) The information collected pursuant to this section shall be used for the purpose of measuring and evaluating the state's health care workforce development needs. For this purpose, the department and the boards specified in subdivision (f) shall, as much as practicable, work with the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development to transfer the data collected pursuant to this section to the Health Care Workforce Clearinghouse.

(c) Personally identifiable information collected pursuant to this section shall be confidential and not subject to public inspection.

(d) A board that collects information pursuant to this section shall state in a conspicuous manner that reporting the information is not a condition of license renewal, and that no adverse action will be taken against any licensee that does not report any information.

(e) A board that collects information pursuant to this section shall do so in a manner that minimizes any fiscal impact, which may include, but is not limited to, sending the request for information in a renewal notice, a regular newsletter, via electronic mail, or posting the request on the board's Internet Web site, and by allowing licensees to provide the information to the board electronically.

(f) The following boards are subject to this section:

- (1) The Acupuncture Board.
- (2) The Dental Hygiene Committee of California.
- (3) The Dental Board of California.
- (4) The Medical Board of California.
- (5) The Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine.
- (6) The California Board of Occupational Therapy.
- (7) The State Board of Optometry.
- (8) The Osteopathic Medical Board of California.
- (9) The California State Board of Pharmacy.
- (10) The Physical Therapy Board of California.
- (11) The Physician Assistant Committee, Medical Board of California.
- (12) The California Board of Podiatric Medicine.
- (13) The Board of Psychology.
- (14) The Board of Registered Nursing.
- (15) The Respiratory Care Board of California.
- (16) The Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board.
- (17) The Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians of the State of California.
- (18) The Board of Behavioral Sciences.

SEC. 2. Section 128051.5 is added to the Health and Safety Code , to read:

128051.5. (a) The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development shall, in consultation with the Healthcare Workforce Development Division and the Department of Consumer Affairs, select a database and shall add the data collected pursuant to Section 857 of the Business and Professions Code to that database.

(b) The Health Care Workforce Clearinghouse shall prepare a written report containing the findings of this data and shall submit the written report annually to the Legislature no later than March 1, commencing March 1, 2012.

CURRENT BILL STATUS

MEASURE : A.B. No. 2386  
AUTHOR(S) : Gilmore and Cook.  
TOPIC : Armed Forces: medical personnel.  
HOUSE LOCATION : ASM  
+LAST AMENDED DATE : 05/28/2010

TYPE OF BILL :

Active  
Non-Urgency  
Non-Appropriations  
Majority Vote Required  
Non-State-Mandated Local Program  
Fiscal  
Non-Tax Levy

LAST HIST. ACT. DATE: 07/01/2010  
LAST HIST. ACTION : In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending.  
May be considered on or after July 8 pursuant to  
Assembly Rule 77.

FILE : ASM CONCURRENCE  
FILE DATE : 07/14/2010  
ITEM : 96

COMM. LOCATION : SEN APPROPRIATIONS  
COMM. ACTION DATE : 06/28/2010  
COMM. ACTION : Senate Rule 28.8.

TITLE : An act to add and repeal Section 714 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to the Armed Forces.

BILL NUMBER: AB 2386 AMENDED  
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 28, 2010  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 11, 2010  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 14, 2010

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Members Gilmore and Cook

FEBRUARY 19, 2010

An act to add and repeal Section 714 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to the Armed Forces.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2386, as amended, Gilmore. Armed Forces: medical personnel.

Existing federal law authorizes a health care professional, as defined, to practice his or her health profession in any state or territory without licensure by that state if he or she has a current license to practice the health profession and is performing authorized duties for the Department of Defense.

Existing state law provides that no board that licenses dentists, physicians and surgeons, podiatrists, or nurses may require a person to obtain a California license to practice his or her profession in this state if the person is employed by, or has a contract with, the federal government and is rendering services in a facility of the government or the person is practicing as part of a program or project conducted by the federal government which, by federal statute, exempts persons in the program from state licensure, as specified.

This bill, until January 1, 2016, would authorize a hospital to enter into an agreement with the Armed Forces of the United States to authorize a physician and surgeon, physician assistant, or registered nurse to provide medical care in the hospital if the health care professional holds a valid license in good standing in another state or territory, the medical care is provided as part of a training or educational program designed to promote the combat readiness of the health care professional, and the agreement complies with federal law. The bill would exempt those health care professionals from licensure or relicensure by the State of California while practicing under an agreement, but would require those health care professionals to register with the board that licenses that health care profession in this state and to wear a specified name tag while working.

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 714 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

714. (a) A hospital may enter into an agreement with the Armed Forces of the United States to authorize a physician and surgeon, physician assistant, or registered nurse to provide medical care in the hospital if all of the following apply:

(1) The physician and surgeon, physician assistant, or registered nurse holds a valid license in good standing to provide medical care in the District of Columbia or any state or territory of the United States.

(2) The medical care is provided as part of a training or

educational program designed to promote the combat readiness of the physician and surgeon, physician assistant, or registered nurse.

(3) The agreement complies with Section 1094 of Title 10 of the United States Code and any regulations or guidelines adopted pursuant to that section.

*(b) A physician and surgeon, physician assistant, or registered nurse who is authorized to practice pursuant to subdivision (a) shall disclose, while working, on a name tag in at least 18-point type, his or her name and license status, his or her state of licensure, and a statement that he or she is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.*

~~(b)~~

(c) (1) If an agreement is entered into pursuant to subdivision (a), no board under this division that licenses physicians and surgeons, physician assistants, or registered nurses may require a person under subdivision (a) to obtain or maintain any license to practice his or her profession or render services in the State of California.

(2) *Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a physician and surgeon, physician assistant, or registered nurse who enters into an agreement pursuant to subdivision (a) shall register with the board that licenses his or her respective health care profession in this state on a form provided by that board.*

~~(c)~~

(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2016, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2016, deletes or extends that date.

CURRENT BILL STATUS

MEASURE : A.B. No. 2699  
AUTHOR(S) : Bass.  
TOPIC : Healing arts: licensure exemption.  
HOUSE LOCATION : SEN  
+LAST AMENDED DATE : 07/15/2010

TYPE OF BILL :

Active  
Non-Urgency  
Non-Appropriations  
Majority Vote Required  
Non-State-Mandated Local Program  
Fiscal  
Non-Tax Levy

LAST HIST. ACT. DATE: 07/15/2010  
LAST HIST. ACTION : Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on  
APPR.  
FILE : SEN SECOND READING  
FILE DATE : 07/15/2010  
ITEM : 13

COMM. LOCATION : SEN APPROPRIATIONS  
HEARING DATE : 08/02/2010

TITLE : An act to amend Section 900 of, and to add Section 901  
to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to  
healing arts.

BILL NUMBER: AB 2699 AMENDED  
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN SENATE JULY 15, 2010  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 12, 2010  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 26, 2010  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 14, 2010  
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 5, 2010

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Member Bass

FEBRUARY 19, 2010

An act to amend Section 900 of, and to add Section 901 to, the Business and Professions Code, relating to healing arts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2699, as amended, Bass. Healing arts: licensure exemption.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various healing arts practitioners by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law provides an exemption from these requirements for a health care practitioner licensed in another state who offers or provides health care for which he or she is licensed during a state of emergency, as defined, and upon request of the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority, as specified.

This bill would also provide an exemption from the licensure and regulation requirements for a health care practitioner, as defined, licensed or certified in another state who offers or provides health care services for which he or she is licensed or certified (1) to uninsured or underinsured persons, (2) on a short-term voluntary basis, (3) in association with a sponsoring entity that registers with the applicable healing arts board, as defined, and provides specified information to the county health department of the county in which the health care services will be provided, and (4) without charge to the recipient or a 3rd party on behalf of the recipient, as specified. The bill would also prohibit a contract of liability insurance issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2011, from excluding coverage of these practitioners or a sponsoring entity for providing care under these provisions.

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 900 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

900. (a) Nothing in this division applies to a health care practitioner licensed in another state or territory of the United States who offers or provides health care for which he or she is licensed, if the health care is provided only during a state of emergency as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 8558 of the Government Code, which emergency overwhelms the response capabilities of California health care practitioners and only upon the request of the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority.

(b) The director shall be the medical control and shall designate the licensure and specialty health care practitioners required for the specific emergency and shall designate the areas to which they may be deployed.

(c) Health care practitioners shall provide, upon request, a valid copy of a professional license and a photograph identification

issued by the state in which the practitioner holds licensure before being deployed by the director.

(d) Health care practitioners deployed pursuant to this chapter shall provide the appropriate California licensing authority with verification of licensure upon request.

(e) Health care practitioners providing health care pursuant to this chapter shall have immunity from liability for services rendered as specified in Section 8659 of the Government Code.

(f) For the purposes of this section, "health care practitioner" means any person who engages in acts which are the subject of licensure or regulation under this division or under any initiative act referred to in this division.

(g) For purposes of this section, "director" means the Director of the Emergency Medical Services Authority who shall have the powers specified in Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.

SEC. 2. Section 901 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

901. (a) For purposes of this section, the following provisions apply:

(1) "Board" means the applicable healing arts board, under this division or an initiative act referred to in this division, responsible for the licensure or regulation in this state of the respective health care practitioners.

(2) "Health care practitioner" means a physician and surgeon, *podiatrist*, osteopathic physician and surgeon, chiropractor, dentist, dental hygienist, nurse, vocational nurse, optometrist, or physician assistant.

(3) "Sponsoring entity" may include, but is not limited to, a nonprofit organization or a community-based organization.

(4) "Uninsured or underinsured person" means a person who does not have health care coverage, including private coverage or coverage through a program funded in whole or in part by a governmental entity, or a person who has health care coverage, but the coverage does not extend to the health care services offered by the health care practitioner under this section.

(b) Nothing in this division applies to a health care practitioner licensed or certified in good standing in another state, district, or territory of the United States who offers or provides health care services for which he or she is licensed or certified if both of the following requirements are met:

(1) Prior to providing ~~that care~~ *these services*, he or she submits to the board a valid copy of his or her license or certificate and a photographic identification issued by the state in which he or she holds licensure or certification.

(2) ~~The care is~~ *The services are* provided under all of the following circumstances:

(A) To uninsured or underinsured persons.

(B) On a short-term voluntary basis, not to exceed a 10-day period per sponsored event.

(C) In association with a sponsoring entity that complies with subdivision (c).

(D) Without charge to the recipient or to a third party on behalf of the recipient.

(c) A sponsoring entity seeking to provide, or arrange for the provision of, health care services under this section shall do both of the following:

(1) Register with the board by completing a registration form that shall include all of the following elements:

(A) The name of the sponsoring entity.

(B) The name of the principal individual or individuals who are the officers or organizational officials responsible for the

operation of the sponsoring entity.

(C) The address, including street, city, ZIP Code, and county, of the sponsoring entity's principal office and each individual listed pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(D) The telephone number for the principal office of the sponsoring entity and each individual listed pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(E) Any additional information required by the board.

(2) Provide the information listed in paragraph (1) to the county health department of the county in which the health care services will be provided, along with any additional information that may be required by that department.

(d) The sponsoring entity shall notify the board and the county health department described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) in writing of any change to the information required under subdivision (c) within 30 days of the change.

(e) Within 15 days of the provision of health care services pursuant to this section, the sponsoring entity shall file a report with the board and the county health department of the county in which the health care services were provided. This report shall contain the date, place, type, and general description of the care provided, along with a listing of the health care practitioners who participated in providing that care.

(f) The sponsoring entity shall maintain a list of health care practitioners associated with the provision of health care services under this section. The sponsoring entity shall maintain a copy of each health care practitioner's current license or certification and shall require each health care practitioner to attest in writing that his or her license or certificate is not suspended or revoked pursuant to disciplinary proceedings in any jurisdiction. The sponsoring entity shall maintain these records for a period of at least five years following the provision of health care services under this section and shall, upon request, furnish those records to the board or any county health department.

(g) The board may revoke the registration of a sponsoring entity that fails to comply with subdivision (e) or (f).

(h) A contract of liability insurance issued, amended, or renewed in this state on or after January 1, 2011, shall not exclude coverage of a health care practitioner or a sponsoring entity that provides, or arranges for the provision of, health care services under this section, provided that the practitioner or entity complies with this section.

(i) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to a health care practitioner who renders care outside the scope of practice authorized by his or her license or certificate.

## AGENDA ITEM 15

Physician Assistant Committee  
Briefing Paper on Title 16 of the California Code of regulations, Section  
1399.530

ISSUE: What is the proper method of approval of PA training programs under PAC's current law?

LAW:

Section 3513 of the Business and Professions Code (Physician Assistant Practice Act) states:

“The committee shall recognize the approval of training programs for physician assistants approved by a national accrediting organization. Physician assistant training programs accredited by a national accrediting agency approved by the committee shall be deemed approved by the committee under this section. ***If no national accrediting organization is approved by the committee***, the committee may examine and pass upon the qualification of, and may issue certificates of approval for, programs for the education and training of physician assistants that meet committee standards” (emphasis mine).

ANALYSIS:

The only way the PAC may approve schools is if this function has **not** been delegated to a national accrediting organization. Currently PAC has chosen to delegate accreditation of schools to a national accrediting organization, namely, ARC-PA:

“Those educational programs accredited by the Accreditation Review Commission on Education for the Physician Assistant ("ARC-PA") shall be deemed approved by the committee. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the committee from disapproving an educational program which does not comply with the requirements of this article. Approval under this section terminates automatically upon termination of an educational program's accreditation of ARC-PA.” (Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 1399.530(b))

The remainder of Section 1399.530 through Section 1399.536 of the regulations exist in the event that the PAC ceases to use ARC-PA as its national accrediting organization. Then and only then would the PAC delve into examining the courses offered by each program, preceptor/preceptee ratios, and the like. Please consult your rulebook for the full text of those provisions.

CONCLUSION:

If the PAC has delegated accreditation to a national accrediting organization, then programs accredited by that organization are automatically deemed approved by PAC. PAC's inquiry should thus be: “Is this school accredited by ARC-PA? If so, then it is approved by the PAC.”

## AGENDA ITEM 16

## AGENDA ITEM 17




## Healthcare Workforce

### Clearinghouse

# FACT SHEET

## Background

Healthcare reform is a top priority of Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, including providing insurance coverage for over 6.5 million Californians. Successful healthcare reform will be contingent on California's ability to address health professional shortages, including nearly 200 allied health professions, and increase the diversity of the health workforce overall.

California's population is growing rapidly, aging and becoming increasingly diverse. These issues are creating increased demand for California to develop and implement health workforce policies and solutions.

California's healthcare workforce is integral to ensuring access to quality healthcare for all California consumers. California's healthcare workforce must be highly skilled, specialized and flexible enough to provide services for the state's diverse population.

## Legislation

To support health workforce policy and development efforts, the Governor signed Senate Bill 139 (Chapter 522, Statutes of 2007). It established the California Healthcare Workforce Clearinghouse Program (Clearinghouse) within the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) to:

- ❖ Serve as the state's central source of healthcare workforce and educational data
- ❖ Create a database to monitor the state's healthcare workforce
- ❖ Assess the state's healthcare workforce supply and demand to shape policy

## Partners in Data Collection

OSHPD will work with the Employment Development Department's Labor Market Information Division, state licensing boards, and state higher education entities to collect healthcare workforce and educational data by specialty, to the extent available, as follows:

- ❖ Current supply and demand
- ❖ Geographical distribution
- ❖ Diversity, including, but not necessarily limited to, data on race, ethnicity, and languages spoken
- ❖ Forecasted demand
- ❖ Educational capacity

## Benefits

Establishment of the Clearinghouse will enhance California's ability to understand and manage its complex healthcare delivery infrastructure and growing and aging population.

Specifically, the Clearinghouse will provide:

- ❖ Access to comprehensive and centralized data
- ❖ Trend analysis and reporting information
- ❖ Identified gaps, strategies and potential solutions for the employment and educational arenas
- ❖ Improved and standardized data collection tools and methods
- ❖ Awareness of health professions to improve workforce recruitment and retention efforts
- ❖ Distribution of health data, best practices, educational pipeline intervention activities and other resources
- ❖ Policy recommendations to address causes of health workforce shortages and distribution

For more information on the California Healthcare Workforce Clearinghouse Program, please contact:

OSHPD Healthcare Workforce Development Division  
400 R Street, Suite 330, Sacramento, California 95811-6213  
(916) 326-3700 - Fax (916) 322-2588



"Equitable Healthcare Accessibility for California"

## SENATE BILL 139 (Chapter 522, Statutes of 2007)

**SEC. 15.** Article 5 (commencing with Section 128050) is added to Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 107 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

### Article 5. Health Care Workforce Clearinghouse

**128050.** The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development shall establish a health care workforce clearinghouse to serve as the central source of health care workforce and educational data in the state. The clearinghouse shall be responsible for the collection, analysis, and distribution of information on the educational and employment trends for health care occupations in the state. The activities of the clearinghouse shall be funded by appropriations made from the California Health Data and Planning Fund in accordance with subdivision (h) of Section 127280.

**128051.** The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development shall work with the Employment Development Department's Labor Market Information Division, state licensing boards, and state higher education entities to collect, to the extent available, all of the following data:

- (a) The current supply of health care workers, by specialty.
- (b) The geographical distribution of health care workers, by specialty.
- (c) The diversity of the health care workforce, by specialty, including, but not necessarily limited to, data on race, ethnicity, and languages spoken.
- (d) The current and forecasted demand for health care workers, by specialty.
- (e) The educational capacity to produce trained, certified, and licensed health care workers, by specialty and by geographical distribution, including, but not necessarily limited to, the number of educational slots, the number of enrollments, the attrition rate, and wait time to enter the program of study.

**128052.** The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development shall prepare an annual report to the Legislature that does all of the following:

- (a) Identifies education and employment trends in the health care profession.
- (b) Reports on the current supply and demand for health care workers in California and gaps in the educational pipeline producing workers in specific occupations and geographic areas.
- (c) Recommends state policy needed to address issues of workforce shortage and distribution.

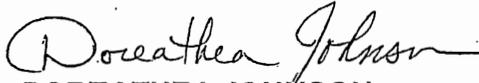
## **AGENDA ITEM 17**



## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** January 5, 2010

**TO:** Executive Officers  
Executive Directors  
Registrars  
Bureau Chiefs  
Interested Parties

**FROM:**   
DOREATHEA JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Legal Affairs

**Subject:** Public Meetings (Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act)

This memorandum is to update you on the provisions of the public meetings law, officially called the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with section 11120), Chapter 1, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code). The attached guide includes all statutory amendments through January 1, 2010. Please disregard all of our previous memoranda on the subject, and our Guide to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, issued January 9, 2009.

The following changes are important:

1. Page 2: The definition of a "meeting" has been expanded to preclude serial communication between a majority of members of a board or committee (directly or through intermediaries) to discuss, deliberate or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter of the board or committee. Discussion alone is sufficient to trigger a violation of the law.
2. Page 5: We have modified the disability accommodation language required to be included on the agenda.

We hope you find this document helpful in answering questions you may have about the requirements of the Open Meeting Act. If you have any suggestions for ways to improve the guide in the future, please let us know.

**GUIDE TO THE**  
**BAGLEY-KEENE OPEN MEETING ACT**  
**(Includes Amendments through January 1, 2010)**

**Prepared By:**

**DIVISION OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**  
**Department of Consumer Affairs**  
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# BAGLEY-KEENE OPEN MEETING ACT

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**GUIDE TO THE  
BAGLEY-KEENE OPEN MEETING ACT  
(Includes Amendments through January 1, 2010)**

This guide is an update on the provisions of the public meetings law governing state agencies, officially called the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act. (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120), Chapter 1, Part 1, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code). The Open Meeting Act closely parallels the Ralph M. Brown Act, which governs meetings of local government agencies. This guide includes all statutory changes through January 1, 2010. Please disregard all earlier memoranda and the previous Guide to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (distributed January 9, 2009) on this subject.

All statutory references are to the Government Code.

**I. PUBLIC POLICY TO CONDUCT PEOPLE'S BUSINESS OPENLY**

Section 11120 sets forth the purpose of the law:

"It is the public policy of this state that public agencies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business and the proceedings of public agencies be conducted openly so that the public may remain informed.

In enacting this article the Legislature finds and declares that it is the intent of the law that actions of state agencies be taken openly and that their deliberation be conducted openly.

The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies which serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may retain control over the instruments they have created.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act."

Each board has essentially three duties under the Open Meeting Act. First, to give adequate notice of meetings to be held. Second, to provide an opportunity for public comment. Third, to conduct such meetings in open session, except where a closed session is specifically authorized. We use the terms "agency" and "board" to mean not only boards, but also commissions and any examining committees or boards within the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California.

## II. BOARD, COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE, TASK FORCE MEETINGS

### A. Definition of a "Meeting"

"Meeting" is defined in the Act as including "any congregation of a majority of the members of a state body at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state body to which it pertains." (§11122.5(a)) The law now prohibits use by a majority of the members of a state body of direct communications or a series of communications of any kind, directly or through personal intermediaries, or technological devices (such as e-mails) to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter of the state body. (§11122.5(b))

### B. Exemptions from Definition of Meeting

The law recognizes that not all gatherings of a majority of members of a state body at a single location constitute a meeting. Current law provides that the provisions of the Act do not apply to the following situations, **provided that** "a majority of the members do not discuss among themselves, other than as part of a scheduled program, business of a specified nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state body." (§11122.5(c))

- Individual contacts or conversations between a member of a state body and any other person. (§11122.5(c)(1))
- Attendance by a majority of members at a conference or similar gathering open to the public that involves a discussion of issues of general interest to the public or to public agencies of the type represented by the state body. (§11122.5(c)(2))
- Attendance by a majority of members at an open and publicized meeting organized to address a topic of state concern by a person or organization other than the state body. (§11122.5(c)(3))
- Attendance by a majority of members at an open and noticed meeting of another state body or of a legislative body of a local agency. (§11122.5(c)(4))
- Attendance by a majority of members at a purely social or ceremonial occasion. (§11122.5(c)(5))
- Attendance by a majority of members at an open and noticed meeting of a standing committee of that body, provided the members of the body who are not members of the committee attend only as observers. (§11122.5(c)(6))

The law does not, however, prevent an employee or official from engaging in separate communications outside of a noticed meeting with members of the legislature to answer questions or provide information about a matter within the agency's subject

matter jurisdiction – with the limitation that the person cannot communicate the comments or position of any other member.

### **C. Board and Committee Meetings**

There are two basic types of meetings held by agencies in the Department of Consumer Affairs. The first type is a board meeting, where a quorum of the members of the board are present. The second type is a committee meeting consisting of less than a quorum of the members of the full board. Subcommittee and task force meetings are variations of committee meetings.

Board meetings have historically been required to be noticed and open to the public, except where a closed session is authorized. Committee and subcommittee meetings, where less than a quorum of the board is present, are also required to be noticed and open to the public. The only exception is for a committee that consists of fewer than three persons. (NOTE – it is the number of persons on the committee [not the number of board members] that is determinative.)

Where a committee of fewer than three persons is to meet, and the meeting is not noticed, other members of the board should not attend the meeting, as such attendance would clearly be perceived as an Open Meeting Act violation. Board staff is not precluded from attending such a meeting.

**[Restriction on Attendance at Committee Meetings]** The law allows attendance by a majority of members at an open and noticed meeting of a standing committee of the board, provided the members of the board who are not members of the committee attend only as observers. (§11122.5(c)(6)) The Office of the Attorney General has addressed in a formal opinion a provision in the Brown Act relating to the attendance of "observers" at a committee meeting. The Attorney General concluded that "[m]embers of the legislative body of a local public agency may not ask questions or make statements while attending a meeting of a standing committee of the legislative body 'as observers.'" The opinion further concluded that such members of the legislative body may not sit in special chairs on the dais with the committee. (81 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 156)

Thus, under the provisions of section 11122.5(c)(6), and the opinion of the California Attorney General, if a majority of members of the full board are present at a committee meeting, members who are not members of the committee that is meeting may attend that meeting only as observers. The board members who are not committee members may not sit on the dais with the committee, and may not participate in the meeting by making statements or asking questions.

If a board schedules its committee meetings seriatim, and other board members are typically present to ultimately be available for their own committee meeting, your notice of the committee meeting should contain a statement to the effect that "Members

of the board who are not members of this committee may be attending the meeting only as observers.”

Subcommittees may be appointed to study and report back to a committee or the board on a particular issue or issues. If the subcommittee consists of three or more persons, the same provisions apply to its meetings as apply to meetings of committees.

Board chairpersons may occasionally appoint a task force to study and report on a particular issue. One or two board members typically serve as task force members, along with a number of other non-board members. When this is the case, the same Open Meeting Act rules that apply to committee meetings apply to task force meetings. Such a formally appointed task force falls under the definition of “state body in Section 11121(c).”

### **III. TYPES OF MEETINGS; PURPOSE; NOTICE; OTHER REQUIREMENTS**

Boards and committees may hold several types of meetings, including a regularly scheduled meeting, a “special” meeting, or an “emergency” meeting under the provisions of section 11125.5. This section of the memorandum addresses who can hold certain types of meetings, the purposes for which the meetings can be held, notice requirements, and any other special requirements or prohibitions.

#### **A. Regularly Scheduled Meetings**

##### **1. Who May Hold a Regularly Scheduled Meeting**

A board, committee, subcommittee, or task force may hold a regularly scheduled meeting. These are the business meetings that are scheduled throughout the year to conduct the usual and customary business of the board. Such meetings may generally be called by the chairperson, or by a majority of the body. However, you must refer to your particular licensing act, which may contain different provisions as to who may call a meeting.

##### **2. Purposes for Which the Meeting May be Held**

These meetings are to conduct the usual and customary business of the board, or the business of a committee, subcommittee or task force as directed by the board. The subject matter of the meetings is essentially dictated by the jurisdiction of the board as found in the board’s licensing act. There are no statutory restrictions in the Open Meeting Act on the purposes for which a regularly scheduled meeting may be held.

### **3. Notice Requirements for a Regularly Scheduled Meeting**

#### **a. Board Meetings**

An agency is required to give at least 10 calendar days written notice of each board meeting to be held. (§11125(a).) The notice must include the name, address, and telephone number of a person who can provide further information prior to the meeting and must contain the website address where the notice can be accessed. The notice must also be posted on the Internet at least 10 calendar days before the meeting.

In addition to the website posting, effective January 1, 2003, the notice is required to be made available in appropriate alternate formats upon request by any person with a disability.

The notice of each board meeting must include an agenda that is prepared for the meeting. The agenda must include all items of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting. " ... A brief general description of an item generally need not exceed 20 words. ... No item shall be added to the agenda subsequent to the provision of this notice." (§11125(b)) This provision does not, however, preclude amending an agenda provided the amended notice is distributed and posted on the Internet at least 10 calendar days prior to the meeting. Effective January 1, 2003, the notice must include information that would enable a person with a disability to know how, to whom, and by when a request may be made for any disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services. We suggest the following as standard language:

The meeting is accessible to the physically disabled. A person who needs a disability-related accommodation or modification in order to participate in the meeting may make a request by contacting \_\_\_\_\_ at (916) \_\_\_\_\_ or sending a written request to that person at the Board [Address], Sacramento, California, [zip code]. Providing your request at least five (5) business days before the meeting will help ensure availability of the requested accommodation.

The definition of "action taken" in Section 11122 is of some aid in determining what the Legislature intended by use of the words "items of business to be transacted."

"11122. As used in this article 'action taken' means a collective decision made by the members of a state body, a collective commitment or promise by the members of the state body to make a positive or negative decision or an actual vote by the members of a state body when sitting as a body or entity upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order or similar action."

General agenda items such as "New Business," "Old Business," "Executive Officer's Report," "Committee Reports," "President's Report," "Miscellaneous," etc.,

without specifying the particular matters thereunder, cannot be used to circumvent this requirement. The Office of the Attorney General has opined that:

"... the purpose of subdivision (b) [of Government Code Section 11125] is to provide advance information to interested members of the public concerning the state body's anticipated business in order that they may attend the meeting or take whatever other action they deem appropriate under the circumstances.

\* \* \*

"We believe that Section 11125 was and is intended to nullify the need for . . . guesswork or further inquiry on the part of the interested public." (67 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 85, 87)

Items not included on the agenda may not be discussed, even if no action is to be taken by the agency. However, we offer two suggestions so members of the public and board members may raise issues that are not on the agenda.

We strongly encourage boards to include an item on their agendas for "Public Comment on Matters Not on the Agenda." This gives persons who are attending a meeting an opportunity to raise any issues they may have, which may not be on the agenda, but which may be appropriate for future board discussion. Matters raised under this agenda item should be discussed only to the extent necessary to determine whether they should be made an agenda item at a future meeting. (§11125.7(a))

We also strongly encourage boards to include an item on their agenda for "Agenda Items for Future Meetings." This allows all board members an opportunity to request specific agenda items for a meeting. Again, these items should be discussed only to the extent necessary to determine whether they should be included as agenda items for a future meeting.

**[CAVEAT: If the regularly scheduled meeting will have a closed session agenda item or items, or be held by teleconference, please refer to the discussion of additional requirements under those headings, below.]**

The notice and the agenda must be provided to any person who requests it. A member of the public may request notice for a specific meeting, for all meetings at which a particular subject will be discussed or action taken thereon, or for all meetings of the agency. Mailing lists of persons who desire to be notified of more than one meeting must be maintained pursuant to Section 14911, which provides:

"14911. Whenever any state agency maintains a mailing list of public officials or other persons to whom publications or other printed matter is sent without charge, the state agency shall correct its mailing list and verify its accuracy at least once each year. This shall be done by addressing an appropriate postcard or letter to each person on the mailing

list. The name of any person who does not respond to such letter or postcard, or who indicates that he does not desire to receive such publications or printed matter, shall be removed from the mailing lists. The response of those desiring to be on the mailing list shall be retained by these agencies for one year."

Effective 1/1/98, a sentence was added to subdivision (c) of Section 11125.1 to state that "Nothing in this article shall be construed to require a state body to place any paid advertisement or any other paid notice in any publication." (Stats. 1997, Chapt. 949; SB 95) The Legal Office interprets this provision to supersede any provisions in particular practice acts which require newspaper publication of board or committee meetings. Boards and committees, of course, retain the discretion to publish notices in newspapers if they so chose.

### **b. Committee, Subcommittee or Task Force Meetings**

Each agency is required to give notice of committee, subcommittee or task force ("committee") meetings to be held. However, this requirement does not apply if the committee consists of less than three persons. It is the number of persons on the committee that is determinative, not how many of the persons are board members. Thus, if a committee consisted of two board members and two other interested persons, its meetings would have to meet all the requirements of the Open Meeting Act.

Notice of committee meetings must be provided and posted on the Internet at least 10 calendar days in advance of the meeting. (§11125(a)) The notice "shall include a brief, general description of the business to be transacted or discussed, and no item shall be added subsequent to the provision of the notice." (§11125(c)) The notice must also include the Website address where the notice can be accessed on the Internet. Although the law does not so specify, we would suggest also including in the notice the name, address, and telephone number of a contact person who can provide further information prior to the meeting. As with board meetings, there is no requirement that the notice be published in any newspaper or other periodical. However, the notice must be provided to any person or persons who have requested to be notified of the particular committee's meetings. You may elect to send such notice to those persons on your regular mailing list.

Remember you must post your notice on the Internet at least 10 calendar days in advance of the meeting and must make the notice available in appropriate alternate formats upon request by any person with a disability.

Provision is made for certain non-emergency, but sometimes necessary, committee meetings. Where, during the course of a regularly scheduled and properly noticed board meeting, the board desires that a committee presently discuss an item of business on the agenda, the committee may do so provided (a) the specific time and place of the committee meeting is announced during the public meeting of the board, and (b) the committee meeting is conducted within a reasonable time of, and nearby, the meeting of the board. (§11125(c))

#### **4. Specific Requirements for Regularly-Scheduled Meetings**

There are no specific requirements, other than those set forth above, for regularly scheduled board, committee, subcommittee or task force meetings.

#### **5. Specific Prohibitions on Holding a Regularly-Scheduled Meeting**

There are no statutory prohibitions in the Open Meeting Act on a board, committee, subcommittee or task force conducting a regularly scheduled meeting.

We again remind you that, with respect to committee meetings, members of the board who are not members of the committee that is meeting may only attend the committee meeting as observers. This means these members may not sit on the dais with the committee, make any statements, or ask any questions during the committee meeting. (81 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 156)

### **B. "Special" Meetings**

SB 95 of 1997 created a new category of meeting, that being a "special" meeting.

#### **1. Who May Hold a Special Meeting**

A board, committee, subcommittee or task force may hold a special meeting.

#### **2. Purposes for Which a Special Meeting May be Held**

The only purposes for which a special meeting may be held are set forth in section 11125.4, and are drawn from the purposes for which an emergency meeting could be held under the prior law. In essence, the Legislature recharacterized those purposes as constituting "special" circumstances rather than "emergency" circumstances. Section 11125.4 provides in part that:

"(a) A special meeting may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the state body or by a majority of the members of the state body.

A special meeting may only be called for one of the following purposes where compliance with the 10-day notice provisions of Section 11125 would impose a substantial hardship on the state body or where immediate action is required to protect the public interest:

(1) To consider 'pending litigation' as that term is defined in subdivision (e) of Section 11126.

(2) To consider proposed legislation.

- (3) To consider issuance of a legal opinion.
- (4) To consider disciplinary action involving a state officer or employee.
- (5) To consider the purchase, sale, exchange, or lease of real property.
- (6) To consider license examinations and applications.
- (7) To consider an action on a loan or grant provided pursuant to Division 31 (commencing with Section 50000) of the Health and Safety Code.
- (8) To consider its response to a confidential final draft audit report as permitted by Section 11126.2.
- (9) To provide for an interim executive officer of a state body upon the death, incapacity, or vacancy in the office of the executive officer.

\* \* \*

Department of Consumer Affairs licensing boards would most likely hold a special meeting for the purposes set forth in subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (4), and (6).

### **3. Notice Requirements for a Special Meeting**

A special meeting can be called at any time by the presiding officer or a majority of the members of the state body, provided the 10-day notice requirements of section 11125 "would impose a substantial hardship on the state body or where immediate action is required to protect the public interest." (§11125.4(a)) The only purposes for which the meeting can be held are those set forth above.

The normal 10-day advance notice is not required for special meetings. However, notice of the special meeting is required to be provided to each member of the state agency and to persons who have requested notice of the agency's meetings as soon as practicable after the decision to hold the meeting is made. Notice to members, newspapers of general circulation, and radio or television stations must be received at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting. Notice to newspapers, radio and television stations is satisfied by providing notice to all national press wire services. Notices to the general public may be given via appropriate electronic bulletin boards or other appropriate mechanisms. (§11125.4(b)) The notice must also be posted on the Internet at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

The notice must specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted. In essence, an agenda would be prepared. No business other than that noticed may be transacted. Notice is required even if no action is

subsequently taken at the meeting. (§11125.4(b)) The notice must contain the Website address where the notice may be accessed on the Internet.

**[CAVEAT: If the special meeting will have a closed session agenda item or items, or be held by teleconference, please refer to the discussion of additional requirements under those headings, below.]**

#### **4. Specific Requirements During Special Meetings**

At the commencement of a special meeting, the agency must make a finding in open session that providing a 10-day notice of the meeting would pose a substantial hardship on the agency, or that immediate action is required to protect the public interest. The specific facts constituting the hardship or need for immediate action must be articulated. This finding must be adopted by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the agency members present, or if less than two thirds of the members are present, by a unanimous vote of the members present. Failure to adopt the finding terminates the meeting. The agency's finding must be made available on the Internet. (§11125.4(c))

#### **5. Specific Prohibitions on Holding a Special Meeting**

As discussed above, a special meeting may only be held for the purposes set forth in section 11125.4(b). Other than the limitation on the purposes of the meeting, there are no statutory prohibitions in the Open Meeting Act on a board, committee, subcommittee or task force conducting a special meeting.

### **C. "Emergency" Meetings**

#### **1. Who May Hold an Emergency Meeting**

A board, committee, subcommittee or task force may hold an emergency meeting.

#### **2. Purposes for Which an Emergency Meeting May be Held**

As noted above, S.B. 95 of 1997 recharacterized a number of "emergency" situations as "special" situations. This resulted in the narrowing of situations for which an emergency meeting may be held. Section 11125.5 provides an emergency meeting may be held only in the case of an "emergency situation," defined as:

" (1) Work stoppage or other activity that severely impairs public health or safety, or both.

" (2) Crippling disaster that severely impairs public health or safety, or both." (§11125.5(b))

#### **3. Notice Requirements for an Emergency Meeting**

An emergency meeting may be held without complying with the 10-day notice requirement in Section 11125 or the 48-hour notice requirement in Section 11125.4. However, newspapers of general circulation, television and radio stations that have requested notice of meetings shall be notified of the emergency by telephone at least one hour before the meeting. If telephone services are not functioning, notice is deemed waived. The notice must be posted on the Internet as soon as practicable after the decision to call an emergency meeting has been made. However, newspapers, television and radio must be notified as soon as possible after the meeting of the fact of the meeting, its purpose, and any action taken. (§11125.5(c))

#### **4. Specific Requirements for an Emergency Meeting**

The following are required to be posted in a public place and on the Internet for a minimum of 10 days, as soon as possible after the emergency meeting:

- \* Minutes of the meeting
- \* A list of persons notified, or attempted to be notified, of the meeting
- \* Any action taken at the meeting
- \* The rollcall vote on action taken (§11125.5(d))

#### **5. Specific Prohibitions on Holding an Emergency Meeting**

As discussed above, an emergency meeting may only be held for the purposes set forth in section 11125.5(b).

### **IV. CLOSED SESSIONS**

#### **A. Purposes for Which Closed Session Can be Held**

"Closed" sessions were formerly called "executive" sessions. Since all references in the Open Meeting Act have been changed from "executive" session to "closed" session, throughout this memorandum we will refer to such sessions as "closed" sessions.

Section 11123 states that "All meetings of a state body shall be open and public and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body except as otherwise provided in this article."

Section 11126 sets forth those specific items of business which may be transacted in closed session. Only those enumerated items of business may be conducted in closed session. An agency in the Department may convene a closed session pursuant to Section 11126 for the following purposes.

##### **1. Personnel Matters**

A board may meet in closed session to ". . . consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of performance, or dismissal of a public employee or to hear complaints or charges brought against such employee by another person unless the employee requests a public hearing." In order to consider such disciplinary action or dismissal the "employee shall be given written notice of his or her right to have a public hearing . . . which notice shall be delivered to the employee personally or by mail at least 24 hours before the meeting." (§11126(a)) If such a notice is not given any action taken during a closed session for the above reason is null and void. Once the public hearing has been held, the agency may convene into closed session to deliberate on the decision to be reached. (§11126(a)(4))

Prior to January 1, 1995, section 11126(a) did not apply to employees who were appointed to their positions, such as executive officers, executive directors, and registrars (referred to as "executive officer" for convenience). For example, any decision or deliberations made in the selection or dismissal of an executive officer previously had to be conducted in open session. (68 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 34.) However, with the enactment of SB 1316 (Stats. 1994, Chapt. 845) and SB 95 (Stats. 1997, Chapt. 949), a board can now meet in closed session to consider the appointment, employment, evaluation of, or dismissal of its executive officer, unless the executive officer requests a public hearing. (§11126(a)(1), (2)) SB 1316 supersedes the conclusion reached in 68 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 34. As noted above, once the public hearing has been held, the state body may convene in closed session to deliberate on the decision to be reached. (§11126(a)(4))

If the executive officer does not request a public hearing, he or she must be given the opportunity for a hearing in closed session. After the hearing, the executive officer should be excused from the closed session, and the board may then continue in closed session to deliberate on the decision to be reached. (§11126(a)(4))

Section 11126(a) is not to be interpreted to mean that a board is required to handle civil service personnel matters itself. Normally, this function of an agency is administered by its executive officer in conjunction with the Director of Consumer Affairs, who shares authority with respect to civil service personnel.

## **2. Examination Matters**

A board may meet in closed session to "prepare, approve, grade or administer examinations." (§11126(c)(1)) Essentially, this includes any discussion regarding the actual content of examinations, and their reliability and validity. If an agency is perusing examination samples in order to choose one over the others, this may be done in closed session. On the other hand, if an agency is discussing, for example, the general logistics of administering an examination, then this would not be proper subject matter for a closed session. A basic rule is that if a meeting concerns the grading, specific content, validity of an examination, or examination security, then it can and should be conducted in closed session.

Also, an agency may hear appeals from examinees or re-review examinations in closed session as this would be included in the "grading" of the examination.

### **3. Matters Affecting Individual Privacy**

A committee, consisting of less than a quorum of the full board, may meet in closed session to:

" . . . discuss matters which the [committee] has found would constitute an unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual licensee or applicant if discussed in an open meeting, . . . Those matters may include review of an applicant's qualifications for licensure and an inquiry specifically related to the state body's enforcement program concerning an individual licensee or applicant where the inquiry occurs prior to the filing of a civil, criminal, or administrative disciplinary action against the licensee or applicant by the state body." (§11126(c)(2))

Thus, review by a committee (or subcommittee of an examining committee) of an applicant's qualifications for licensure could properly be done in a closed session. Also, for example, an enforcement committee could convene in closed session to discuss an inquiry related to a particular licensee or licensees prior to any action being filed.

**CAVEAT: This closed session provision does not authorize such a review by the full board. Nor does it generally authorize a committee of a board to review complaints, investigation reports, or other information to determine whether disciplinary or other action should be filed against a licensee.**

To ensure that board members render an impartial and fair decision in considering an Administrative Law Judge's proposed decision, board members are precluded from involving themselves in the investigation or prosecution phase of an action. (§11430.10 *et seq.*) The board's role is that of judge in the case. If a particular board member has any significant involvement in the investigative or prosecution phases, he or she must disqualify himself/herself from participation in the board's action relative to the proposed decision, and not attempt to influence any other board member regarding the decision. Legal counsel should be consulted before any enforcement actions are discussed with individual licensees, as such discussions may impact participation by the member in a final decision on a case (§11430.60), and may require disclosures under the provisions of the state's Administrative Procedure Act. (§11430.50)

Even though these committee meetings may consist entirely of subject matter proper for closed session they are required to be noticed as discussed above.

### **4. Administrative Disciplinary Matters**

A board may meet in closed session to deliberate on a decision in an administrative disciplinary proceeding under the Administrative Procedure Act.

(§11400, *et seq.*; §11126(c)(3)) In the closed session, the board may decide whether to adopt a Proposed Decision, review a transcript of a hearing and render a decision of its own, deliberate upon evidence heard by the agency itself, or consider a stipulation.

This section does not authorize an agency to convene into closed session for the purpose of assigning cases, *i.e.* deciding whether a case should be heard by a hearing officer alone or by the agency itself with a hearing officer. This section does not authorize an agency to convene into closed session to review investigation files or complaints. Members of boards that have the discretion to hear cases should not review pending complaints or investigation files for the reasons given above.

### **5. Board of Accountancy Matters**

The administrative committee established by the State Board of Accountancy pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 5020 may convene in a closed session to "consider disciplinary action against an individual accountant prior to the filing of an accusation." (§11126(f)(3)) And the examining committee established by that board pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 5023 may convene in closed session to "interview an individual applicant or accountant regarding the applicant's qualifications."

As noted above, such administrative and examining committee meetings are required to be noticed as previously discussed in this memorandum.

### **6. Pending Litigation**

A board may meet in closed session to confer with or receive advice from its legal counsel regarding pending litigation when discussion in open session concerning those matters would prejudice the position of the state body in the litigation. (§11126(e)(1)) Again, please note the very specific notice requirements discussed below when a closed session is to be held to discuss "pending litigation". Litigation means an adjudicatory proceeding before a court, administrative body, hearing officer or arbitrator. Litigation is considered to be pending if, (1) it has been initiated formally (e.g. a complaint, claim or petition has been filed) or (2) based on existing facts and circumstances and on the advice of its legal counsel, the state body believes there is significant exposure to litigation against it, or it is meeting to decide whether a closed session is authorized because of significant exposure to litigation or (3) based on existing facts and circumstances, the state body has decided or is deciding whether to initiate litigation. (§11126(e)(2))

The agency's legal counsel must submit a memorandum which complies with the requirements of Section 11126(e)(2)(C)(ii) prior to the closed session if possible, but no later than one week after the closed session. This document is confidential until the pending litigation has been finally adjudicated or otherwise settled. (§6254.25)

### **7. Response to Confidential Final Draft Audit Report**

Section 11126.2 (added effective January 1, 2005) permits an agency to meet in closed session to discuss its response to a confidential final draft audit report from the Bureau of State Audits. However, once that audit report becomes final and is released to the public, the agency may only discuss it in open session.

### **8. Threat of Criminal or Terrorist Activity**

Effective January 1, 2006, AB 277 (Chap. 288, Stats. 2005) authorizes an agency at a regular or special meeting to meet in closed session to consider "matters posing a threat or potential threat of criminal or terrorist activity against the personnel, property, buildings, facilities, or equipment, including electronic data, owned, leased, or controlled by the state body," where disclosure of those considerations could compromise or impede the safety or security of the described subjects. The law (Section 11126(c)(18)) requires the agency to authorize the closed session by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

### **9. Advisory Bodies/Committees May Meet in Closed Session**

To the extent a licensing board, which is defined as a "state body" in the Open Meeting Act, is authorized to meet in closed session, then committees, subcommittees, or other bodies advisory to the licensing board, which are also defined as "state bodies," may meet in closed session for the same purposes as the licensing board. (§11126((f), (4)-(6))

### **10. Open Session Otherwise Required**

Any other business transacted by an agency must be in open session. Only for the above-mentioned reasons may a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs meet in closed session. (§11132) A board may not meet in closed session for the purpose of electing officers or to discuss the proposal or adoption of rules and regulations. Further, a board may not convene in closed session to discuss testimony received during a hearing on proposed rules and regulations. Finally, an agency may not meet in closed session because it wants to have a frank and open discussion among only members on a matter of controversy. In order for an agency to meet in closed session, the closed session must be specifically authorized by statute.

## **B. Notice and Reporting Requirements for Closed Sessions**

### **1. Notice of Closed Session**

When a closed session will constitute part or all of a meeting, it is important to note Government Code Section 11126.3, which requires that:

"(a) Prior to holding any closed session, the state body shall disclose, in an open meeting, the general nature of the item or items to be discussed in the closed session. The disclosure may take the form of a reference to the item or items as they are listed by number or letter on the agenda. [A provision applicable to the Public Utilities Commission is not included herein.] If the session is closed pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 11126 [litigation has already commenced], the state body shall state the title of, or otherwise specifically identify, the litigation to be discussed unless the body states that to do so would jeopardize the body's ability to effectuate service of process upon one or more unserved parties, or that to do so would jeopardize its ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage."

Thus, if the meeting will consist in part or in its entirety of a closed session, you must include on the notice of the meeting the above-described information. Pay particular attention to these very specific requirements if the closed session is to discuss pending litigation. Please note that to obtain legal advice in closed session concerning pending litigation, the notice must cite subdivision (e) of Section 11126 and your attorney must prepare a memorandum stating the specific reasons and legal authority for the closed session. Subdivisions of Government Code Section 11126, discussed under "Closed Sessions" above, will generally be the statutory authority cited.

If a closed session agenda to discuss pending litigation has been properly published, and an additional pending litigation issue subsequently arises, the state agency may discuss the new matter in closed session provided that postponement of the discussion would prevent the state agency from complying with any statutory, court-ordered, or other legally-imposed deadline. The state agency must publicly announce the title of, or otherwise identify, the litigation unless to do so would jeopardize the ability to effectuate service of process, or to do so would jeopardize the agency's ability to conclude existing settlement negotiations to its advantage. (§11126.3(d))

If you intend to have a closed session during your meeting, you should first contact your Legal Division attorney to ensure that a closed session is authorized and properly noticed.

## 2. Reporting After a Closed Session

Section 11126.3(f), requires a state body to convene in open session after a closed session and to report as required in Section 11125.2, which states that:

“ Any state body shall report publicly at a subsequent public meeting any action taken, and any rollcall vote thereon, to appoint, employ, or dismiss a public employee arising out of any closed session of the state body.”

## C. Other Procedural Requirements for Closed Sessions

There are certain additional requirements that must be met when closed sessions are to be held.

1. All closed sessions must be held during a regular or special meeting (§11128); they may not be scheduled independently of a noticed meeting of the board or committee. Where, for example, a board or committee meeting is scheduled to discuss only matters appropriate for a closed session, the meeting should be opened as a public meeting with an announcement immediately following that the agency will convene into closed session.

2. As discussed under "Notice Required," above, prior to holding the closed session the agency must announce the general reason(s) for the closed session and and the specific statutory or other legal authority under which the session is held. (§11126.3 (a)) With respect to litigation that has already been initiated, it must announce the title of or otherwise identify the litigation. (§11126.3(a)) Other specific notice requirements, discussed above, also apply to notices regarding pending litigation. In the closed session, only matters covered in the statement may be discussed. (§11126.3(b))

3. The agency is required to designate a staff person to attend the closed session and to record in a minute book a record of topics discussed and decisions made. (§11126.1)

4. The minute book referenced in (3) is available only to members of the agency, or if a violation of the Open Meeting Act is alleged, to a court of general jurisdiction. (§11126.1)

5. Information received and discussions held in closed session are **confidential** and must not be disclosed to outside parties by members or staff who attended the closed session. A recent opinion of the Office of the California Attorney General concluded that:

“ A local school board member may not publicly disclose information that has been received and discussed in closed session concerning

pending litigation unless the information is authorized by law to be disclosed." (80 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 231)

That opinion also cited a previous opinion, in which the Attorney General stated that "We have ... routinely observed that it would be *improper* for information received during a closed session to be publicly disclosed." (76 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 289, 290-291; Emphasis in the original.)

## **V. MEETING BY TELECONFERENCING**

Prior to January 1, 1995, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act contained no provision for conducting meetings where the participating members were not physically present in one location.

Effective 1/1/95, subdivision (b) was added to Government Code section 11123 to authorize meetings by teleconference. (Stats. 1994, Chapt. 1153; AB 3467) That subdivision has been amended several times, most recently by AB 192 of 2001, and it currently provides:

"(a) All meetings of a state body shall be open and public and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body except as otherwise provided in this article.

"(b) (1) This article does not prohibit a state body from holding an open or closed meeting by teleconference for the benefit of the public and state body. The meeting or proceeding held by teleconference shall otherwise comply with all applicable requirements or laws relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding, including the following:

(A) The teleconferencing meeting shall comply with all requirements of this article applicable to other meetings.

(B) The portion of the teleconferenced meeting that is required to be open to the public shall be audible to the public at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

(C) If the state body elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding by teleconference, it shall post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the rights of any party or member of the public appearing before the state body. Each teleconference location shall be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and each teleconference location shall be accessible to the public. The agenda shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly pursuant to Section 11125.7 at each teleconference location.

(D) All votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting shall be by rollcall.

(E) The portion of the teleconferenced meeting that is closed to the public may not include the consideration of any agenda item being heard pursuant to Section 11125.5.

(F) At least one member of the state body shall be physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision, 'teleconference' means a meeting of a state body, the members of which are at different locations, connected by electronic means, through either audio or both audio and video. This section does not prohibit a state body from providing members of the public with additional locations in which the public may observe or address the state body by electronic means, through either audio or both audio and video."

A method is thus available whereby meetings may be conducted by audio or video teleconferencing provided the criteria set forth in the statute have been met. Note the restriction in subdivision (b)(1)(E) that prohibits a closed session emergency meeting. Emergency meetings in open session may be conducted by teleconference.

We emphasize that the law now requires every teleconference meeting location to be identified in the notice and agenda and to be open to the public. Most importantly, the members of the agency must attend the meeting at a public location. Members are no longer able to attend the meeting via teleconference from their offices, homes, or other convenient location unless those locations are identified in the notice and agenda, and the public is permitted to attend at those locations. Nothing prohibits additional locations, where only the public is connected to the teleconference meeting.  
(§11123(b)(2))

## **VI. DELIBERATIONS AND VOTING**

Keep in mind the Open Meeting Act declaration of legislative intent that actions of state agencies be taken openly and that their deliberation be conducted openly.

(§11120) In this regard, there are a number of provisions in the Open Meeting Act which address deliberations and voting.

### **A. Seriatim Calls to Individual Agency Members Prohibited**

Except as authorized by the above-discussed teleconferencing statutes, telephone conference calls may not be used to avoid the requirements of the Open Meeting Act. A conference call including members of a board, committee, subcommittee or task force sufficient to constitute a majority of that state body is prohibited, except pursuant to an authorized teleconference meeting.

In a case involving the Ralph M. Brown Act, the court concluded that a series of one-to-one telephone calls between members of a local body, where the purpose of the calls was to obtain a collective commitment on an issue, constituted a violation of the Act. (*Stockton Newspapers, Inc. v. Members of the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Stockton* (1985) 171 Cal.App.3d 95) The Brown Act is the local agency counterpart to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and decisions rendered on its provisions are frequently followed in Open Meeting Act cases.

Citing the *Stockton Newspapers, Inc.* case, the court in *Sutter Bay Associates v. County of Sutter* held that to prevent evasion of the Brown Act, a series of private meetings (known as serial meetings) by which a majority of the members of the legislative body commit themselves to a decision concerning public business or engage in collective deliberation on public business would violate the open meeting requirement. ((1997) 58 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 860, 877, 68 Cal.Rptr.2d 492, 502)

Effective January 1, 2010, the Act now specifically prohibits serial communications between a majority of members "to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter of the state agency." (Emphasis added.)

### **B. E-Mail Prohibition**

AB 192 of 2001 added subdivision (b) to section 11122.5 to provide:

"Except as authorized pursuant to Section 11123, any use of direct communication, personal intermediaries, or technological devices that is employed by a majority of the members of the state body to develop a collective concurrence as to action to be taken on an item by the members of the state body is prohibited."

The enactment of subdivision (b) of section 11122.5, expands upon and confirms a recent opinion of the Attorney General prohibiting the use of e-mail to reach a collective decision outside a regularly scheduled meeting. In 84 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 30, the Attorney General concluded that:

"A majority of the board members of a local public agency may not e-mail each other to develop a collective concurrence as to action to be taken by the board without violating the Ralph M. Brown Act even if the e-mails are also sent to the secretary and chairperson of the agency, the e-mails are posted on the agency's Internet website, and a printed version of each e-mail is reported at the next public meeting of the board."

As noted above, interpretations of the Brown Act, which governs local public agencies, are often cited as authority in interpreting similar provisions of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act.

Members of a board must refrain from calling or otherwise contacting other members on a one-to-one basis, or conducting serial meetings, in order to discuss, deliberate, or take action outside the meeting on a matter within the subject matter of the board.

### **C. Secret Ballot Prohibited**

An agency may not vote by secret ballot in a public meeting nor vote in closed session on any matter where discussion, deliberations, or action taken is required to be in an open meeting. (68 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 65, 69)

For example, the election of board officers may not be conducted by secret ballot or in closed session.

### **D. Voting by Proxy Prohibited**

Voting by proxy is not authorized. (68 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 65, 70)

### **E. Voting by Mail on Administrative Disciplinary Matters**

As a general rule, all voting on items of business to be transacted must be done at a public meeting. However, the Administrative Procedure Act authorizes mail voting on all questions arising under that act. (Govt. Code §11526.) Thus, board members may vote by mail on proposed decisions, stipulated decisions, and other matters in connection with a formal disciplinary case. No other votes may be cast by mail. (68 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 65, 69)

## **VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

There are several provisions governing public meetings which do not fit under any of the above headings, but of which you should be aware.

### **A. Conforming Board Member's Conduct**

Any person who has been appointed as a member of a state body, who has not yet assumed the duties of the office, must conform his or her conduct to the provisions of the Open Meeting Act. (§11125.95)

### **B. Providing Open Meeting Act to New Board Members**

A copy of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act must be provided to each agency member upon his or her appointment to office. Each agency should insure that a copy is given to each new member. (§11121.9.)

## **C. Prohibition on Placing Conditions on Public's Attendance**

### **1. Sign-in**

No person can be required to register or sign-in or fulfill any other condition in order to attend a public meeting of an agency. While a person who wishes to make public comment may be asked to identify himself or herself for the board's record or minutes, a commenter cannot be compelled to do so or prevented from speaking because the commenter refuses to identify himself or herself.

If an attendance list, register, questionnaire, or other similar document is posted at or near the entrance to the room where the meeting is to be held, or is circulated to persons present during the meeting, "it shall state clearly that the signing, registering, or completion of the document is voluntary, and that all persons may attend the meeting regardless of whether a person signs, registers, or completes the document." (§11124)

### **2. Discrimination in Admittance to Meeting Facility**

A meeting may not be held in any facility that prohibits the admittance of any persons on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, or sex. (§11131)

### **3. Access for the Disabled**

All meetings must be accessible to the disabled. (§11131)

### **4. Charging a Fee or Requiring a Purchase for Access**

The Open Meeting Act prohibits holding a meeting in any location where the public is required to pay a fee or make a purchase to attend. (§11131)

## **D. Agency Recording of the Proceedings**

A tape or film record of an open and public meeting made by the agency must be made available for public inspection under the California Public Records Act, but may be erased or destroyed 30 days after the taping or recording. An inspection must be provided without charge on an audio or video tape player made available by the state agency. (§11124.1(b))

## **E. Public's Right to Record the Proceedings**

Persons attending a public meeting have a right to record the proceedings with an audio or video tape recorder or still or motion picture camera, in the absence of a reasonable finding by the agency that the recording could not continue without noise, illumination, or obstruction of view that constitutes, or would constitute, a persistent disruption of the proceedings. (§11124.1(a))

## **F. Media Broadcast of the Proceedings**

A state body may not prohibit or otherwise restrict the broadcast of a public meeting in the absence of a reasonable finding that the broadcast cannot be accomplished without noise, illumination, or obstruction of view that would constitute a persistent disruption of the proceedings. (§11124.1(c))

## **G. Taking Agenda Items Out of Order**

Items listed on the agenda may be taken up out of order, provided the purpose of moving the agenda items is not to frustrate public or other input on the item. It is a good practice to note on either the top or the bottom of your agenda that "All times indicated and the order of business are approximate and subject to change," to alert members of the public this is a possibility.

If your agency schedules a multiple day meeting and may move items scheduled for a subsequent day to an earlier day, you should provide notice of this possibility on your agenda. Suggested language is that "Items scheduled for a particular day may be moved to an earlier day to facilitate the board's business." Again, the purpose may not be to frustrate public or other input.

## **H. Opportunity for Public Comment at Meetings**

Section 11125.7 addresses the subject of public comment at board meetings. With specified exceptions, that section requires state agencies to provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the state agency on each agenda item before or during the agency's discussion or consideration of the item. This opportunity for comment need not be made available if:

1. The agenda item has previously been considered at a public meeting by a committee comprised exclusively of board members, where members of the public were provided an opportunity to address the item. However, if the item has been substantially changed since the committee meeting, a new opportunity to address the agency would be required at the full board meeting.
2. The agenda item is one that may properly be considered in closed session, which would include deliberation and action on disciplinary proceedings under the Administrative Procedure Act. (§11125.7)

If a board wishes to establish a standing rule that discussion of agenda items will be given a specified amount of time, or that public comment will be limited to a certain amount of time, the board may do that by adopting an administrative regulation. (§11125.7(b))

The law specifically provides that a state agency may not prohibit public criticism of its policies, programs, or services, or of the acts or omissions of the agency. (§11125.7(c))

## **VIII. DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENTS**

### **A. Documents Distributed Prior to the Meeting**

When writings which are public records are distributed to all, or a majority of all, of the members of a board or committee for discussion or consideration at a public meeting, the writings must be made available for public inspection. Generally, the records must be made available for inspection at the time of distribution to agency members. (§11125.1(a)) Records exempt from disclosure under Sections 6253.5, 6254 or 6254.7 of the Public Records Act need not be disclosed even though the subject matter of the records may be considered or discussed at the meeting. This includes records which are drafts, notes or memoranda which will not be retained by the agency, attorney-client privileged communications, records of pending litigation and claims against the state, personnel, medical or similar files, complaint and investigation files, except for Accusations and Proposed Decisions, and any records or data relating to examinations.

### **B. Documents Distributed During the Meeting**

When public records pertaining to an agenda item are prepared by the state body or a member of the state body, and distributed to state body members during a meeting, the documents must be made available for public inspection at the meeting. If records are prepared by some other person, and distributed to members of the state body during a meeting, the documents must be made available for public inspection after the meeting. (§11125.1(b)) Records exempt from public disclosure under specified statutes are not required to be publicly disclosed. (§11125.1(a), (b))

### **C. Charging a Fee for Public Documents**

Under section 11126.7, an agency may not charge a fee for a notice, including the agenda, of a meeting, and may only charge those fees specifically authorized for public documents that are considered at the meeting

At its discretion, an agency may charge a fee to cover reproduction costs for providing the documents required to be made available, as discussed in paragraph (B), immediately above. If an agency charges a fee, it is limited to the direct costs of duplication authorized in Section 6257 for the reproduction of public records. (§11125.1(c))

Effective January 1, 2003, documents distributed prior to or during a meeting that are public records must be made available, upon request by a person with a disability, in appropriate alternative formats. No extra charge can be imposed for putting those documents into an alternative format.

## IX. PENALTIES

Under previous law, any interested person could commence court action (mandamus, injunction, declaratory relief) to stop or prevent violations or threatened violations of the Open Meeting Act. SB 95, effective 1/1/98, added the Attorney General and the district attorney to the list of those who may commence such action. Court costs and reasonable attorney's fees may be awarded to a successful plaintiff to be paid from the funds of the agency. (§11130.5)

SB 95 also expanded the law to authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or any interested person to seek court action "to determine whether any rule or action by the state body to penalize or otherwise discourage the expression of one or more of its members is valid or invalid under the laws of this state or of the United States, ..." (§11130(a)) This appears to be a rather unique provision, and its implications are unknown at this time.

SB 95 further expanded the law to authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or any interested person to seek a court action to compel a state agency to tape record its closed sessions. Upon a judgment of a violation of Section 11126, a court could so compel an agency. Discovery procedures for the tape recordings are also set forth. (§11130(b), and (c))

Section 11130.3 authorizes a person to institute a court action to obtain a judicial determination that an action taken in violation of the notice provisions or the provisions governing closed sessions of the Act is null and void. Court costs and reasonable attorney's fees may also be awarded to a successful plaintiff under this section. This section reinforces the need for a specific, informative agenda as required by Section 11125.

These remedies extend to past actions of an agency. The statute of limitations for bringing an action is 90 days. (§§11130(c) and 11130.3(a)).

Section 11130.7 of the Act provides:

"Each member of a state body who attends a meeting of such body in violation of any provision of this article, and where the member intends to deprive the public of information to which the member knows or has reason to know the public is entitled, is guilty of a misdemeanor." (Emphasis added.)

