

Department of Consumer Affairs
Division of Legislative and Regulatory Review

2016 Legislative Resource Booklet



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
dca



2016 Legislative Resource Booklet

On behalf of the Department of Consumer Affairs' (Department) Division of Legislative & Regulatory Review (Division), I am pleased to provide this year's Legislative Resource Booklet. This booklet is intended as a quick reference guide conveying vital statistics about each program under the Department's jurisdiction.

The Department currently oversees 40 licensing programs that issue more than 3.5 million licenses, registrations, and certifications in over 250 various professional, occupational and business categories, including doctors, dentists, contractors, cosmetologists and smog-check technicians. These licensing boards, bureaus, committees, commission and program are responsible for enforcing the minimum qualifications for licensure, registration or certification in a particular profession. Qualifications for licensure are established by statute and clarified in regulation.

This Resource Booklet contains information about this Division, the Department and its processes, helpful links for consumer information, information for active and retired military and their families, and a factsheet for each of the regulatory entities under the Department as of early January 2016. This reference resource is being made available to the greater public and is posted on Department's website at <http://www.dca.ca.gov> under "Publications."

I hope that this resource booklet will be helpful to you in identifying relevant and current information about the Department and its programs. For more information, please contact the Division of Legislation & Regulatory Review at (916) 574-7800.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Melinda McClain".

Melinda McClain
Deputy Director, Legislative and Regulatory Review
Department of Consumer Affairs

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY REVIEW DIVISION OVERVIEW	iii
DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART	iv
DISTINCTION BETWEEN BOARDS AND BUREAUS	v
REGULATORY PROCESS CHARTS.....	vi
INFORMATION FOR ACTIVE AND RETIRED MILITARY MEMBERS AND FAMILIES	x
HELPFUL CONSUMER LINKS	xi

INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM FACT SHEETS

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY	1
ACUPUNCTURE BOARD	6
ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION PROGRAM	11
CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS BOARD.....	13
CALIFORNIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION.....	18
BUREAU OF AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR.....	22
BOARD OF BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY	29
BOARD OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES	35
CEMETERY AND FUNERAL BUREAU	44
BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS.....	50
CONTRACTORS STATE LICENSE BOARD	54
COURT REPORTERS BOARD OF CALIFORNIA.....	59
DENTAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA.....	63
DENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA.....	71
BUREAU OF ELECTRONIC AND APPLIANCE REPAIR, HOME FURNISHINGS AND THERMAL INSULATION	75
BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, AND GEOLOGISTS	79
BOARD OF GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND.....	87
MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA	91
BUREAU OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA REGULATION	102
NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE COMMITTEE	103
CALIFORNIA BOARD OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY.....	107
BOARD OF OPTOMETRY	110
OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL BOARD.....	116
BOARD OF PHARMACY	123
PHYSICAL THERAPY BOARD	131
PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT BOARD.....	135
BOARD OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE.....	140

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION	144
PROFESSIONAL FIDUCIARIES BUREAU	150
BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGY	154
BUREAU OF REAL ESTATE.....	159
BUREAU OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	166
BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING	171
RESPIRATORY CARE BOARD	179
BUREAU OF SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES	183
SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY & AUDIOLOGY & HEARING AID DISPENSERS BOARD	192
STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL BOARD	197
TELEPHONE MEDICAL ADVICE SERVICES BUREAU.....	202
VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD	204
BOARD OF VOCATIONAL NURSING AND PSYCHIATRIC TECHNICIANS.....	210

OVERVIEW OF THE DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY REVIEW

The Division of Legislative and Regulatory Review's (Division) primary responsibility is managing the Department of Consumer Affairs' (Department) legislative and regulatory activities. In carrying out this duty, the Division provides legislative recommendations and regulatory review and recommendations to the Department, the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, and the Governor. The Division also provides a number of direct legislative and regulatory services to the programs of the Department. The Division assists the Department and its programs as below.

Legislative Analysis and Advocacy

The Division identifies and analyzes legislation that affects Department licensing and administrative functions as well as general consumer interests. To the extent possible, the Division works with stakeholders and legislative staff to ensure analyses are accurate and informative. If the Department receives an approved position from the Governor's office, the Division prepares position letters, and the Deputy Director may provide testimony at committee hearings. The Division is also in charge of receiving and helping to respond to constituent inquiries from legislative offices.

Regulatory Proposal Analysis

The Division reviews all regulation packages of programs under the Department for policy and makes a recommendation to the Director. The Division is also responsible for facilitating the regulation package during the review of the other divisions of the Department and providing technical assistance to the programs.

Legislative Reports

Since the Department represents consumer interests, it is often tasked with researching potentially important policy issues by the Legislature and Governor. It is the Division's role to research and prepare policy reports in many of these cases. The Division also prepares a yearly legislative digest of all bills analyzed that impact the Department, its licensing programs, or consumers.

Board and Bureau Assistance

The Division serves as the Department's first point of contact for the licensing programs on policy-related issues. There are numerous situations in which the Division assists licensing programs including: bureau appointee confirmation, bill proposal review, oversight hearing preparation, legislative implementation assistance, and resolution of various policy issues. This role is most critical for the bureaus as they cannot represent themselves to the Legislature without the Department, although many of the boards take advantage of the Division's expertise on policy issues as well.

Department of Consumer Affairs
FY 2015-16
3450.7* positions

February 1, 2016

Special Assistant to the Director
 Exempt

Director
 Exempt
 Chief Deputy Director
 Exempt

Equal Employment Opportunity Office
 Manager

Internal Audit Office
 Chief

Communications Division
 Deputy Director
 Exempt

Policy and Programs Review Division
 Deputy Director
 CEA

Legislative & Regulatory Review Division
 Deputy Director
 Exempt
 Assist. Deputy Director
 Exempt

Legal Affairs Division
 Deputy Director
 Exempt
 Assist. General Counsel
 Exempt

Board and Bureau Relations
 Deputy Director
 Exempt
 Special Assistant
 Exempt

Division of Investigation and Enforcement Programs
 Deputy Director
 Exempt

Office of Administrative Services
 Deputy Director
 CEA

Division of Investigation
 Chief
 CEA

Office of Information Services
 Deputy Director
 CEA

Information Security Office
 Chief

Arbitration Certification Program
 Telephone Medical Advice Services
 Professional Fiduciaries Bureau
 Exempt, PFB Bureau Chief
 Complaint Resolution Program

Bureaus
 Bureau of Automotive Repair
 Exempt, BAR Chief
 Exempt, BAR Assist. Chief
 CEA, BAR Deputy Chief, SMOG Check
 CEA, BAR Deputy Chief, Field Operations
 CEA, BAR Deputy Chief, Licensing & Admin
 Cemetery & Funeral
 CEA, Cemetery and Funeral Chief
 Bureau of Electronic & Appliance Repair,
 Home Furnishing & Thermal Insulation
 Exempt, BEARHF-TI Chief
 Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education
 Exempt, BPPE Chief
 CEA, BPPE Deputy Chief
 Bureau of Real Estate
 Exempt, BRE Commissioner
 Exempt, BRE Chief Deputy Commissioner
 CEA, BRE Asst. Comm., Legal Affairs
 CEA, BRE Chief Auditor
 CEA, BRE Licensing & Admin. Services
 CEA, BRE Subdivisions
 Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers
 Exempt, BREA Chief
 CEA, BREA Deputy Director Licensing,
 Enforcement & Admin. Services
 Bureau of Security & Investigative Services
 Exempt, BSIS Chief
 Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation
 Exempt, BMMR Chief
 Exempt, BMMR Deputy Chief
 Exempt, BMMR Legislation and Regulation
 Exempt, BMMR Public Affairs
 Exempt, BMMR Legal
 CEA, BMMR Licensing
 CEA, BMMR Enforcement

Boards/Committees/Commission
Executive Officers, Committee & Commission Members – ALL EXEMPT
 Board of Accountancy
 CEA, BOA Chief of Enforcement
 Acupuncture Board
 Architects Board
 Athletic Commission
 Board of Barbering & Cosmetology
 Board of Behavioral Sciences
 Board of Chiropractic Examiners
 Contractor's State License Board
 CEA, CSLB Chief Deputy Registrar
 CEA, CSLB Chief of Enforcement
 CEA, CSLB Chief of Licensing
 CEA, CSLB Chief of Legislation
 Court Reporters Board
 Dental Board
 Dental Hygiene Committee
 Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind
 Landscape Architects Technical Committee
 Medical Board of CA
 CEA, MBC Assist Exec. Director
 CEA, MBC Enforcement Program Manager
 CEA, MBC Chief of Licensing
 CEA, MBC Chief of Legislation

*The position count includes 12 positions for the new Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation that are pending Department of Finance approval.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN BOARDS AND BUREAUS

The Department consists of 40 different licensing programs, providing licenses in over 250 different business and professional categories. The vast majority of these programs are boards, committees, or commissions with a small minority of the programs being bureaus. While on the surface, these may seem like "name only" differences, there is a vastly different governance structure for a board than there is for a bureau.

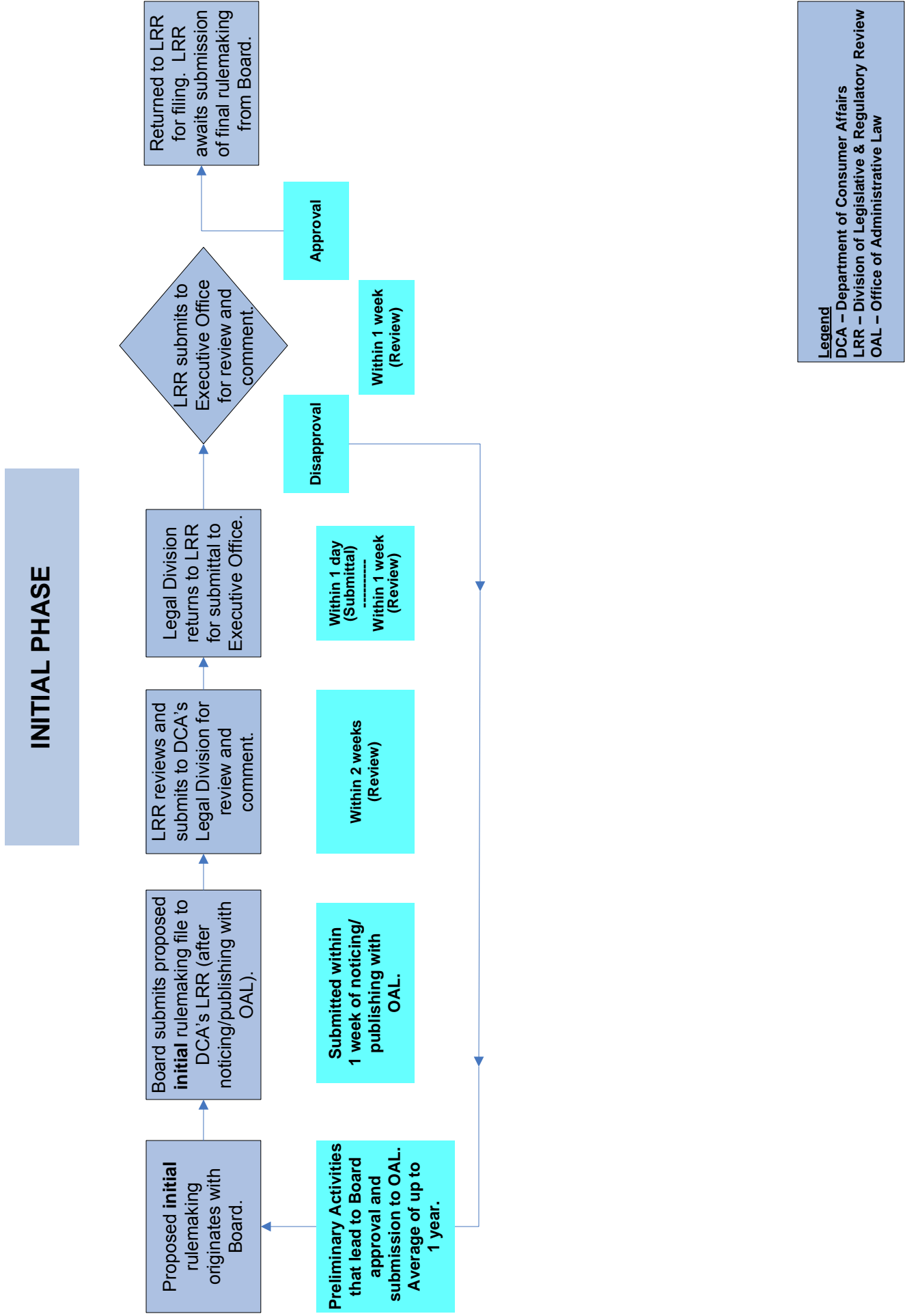
Board Structure

Boards are semi-autonomous entities with an internal governance structure made up of government appointed board members and may be called committees or commissions. Boards are usually comprised of professional (licensee) members and public members. Board membership can range from seven to as many as 15 members. Day-to-day operations of a board are managed by an executive officer selected by the board. If a board has a policy issue that it wants to address, it can vote to pursue a regulatory or statutory change. Boards can directly sponsor legislation without prior approval from any other governing body. By nature, the operations of a board tend to be very public because all decisions are made at public meetings. Most boards have statutory sunset dates, meaning that if legislature does not extend their effective date, typically introduced every four years to coincide with their legislative sunset date, they cease to exist.

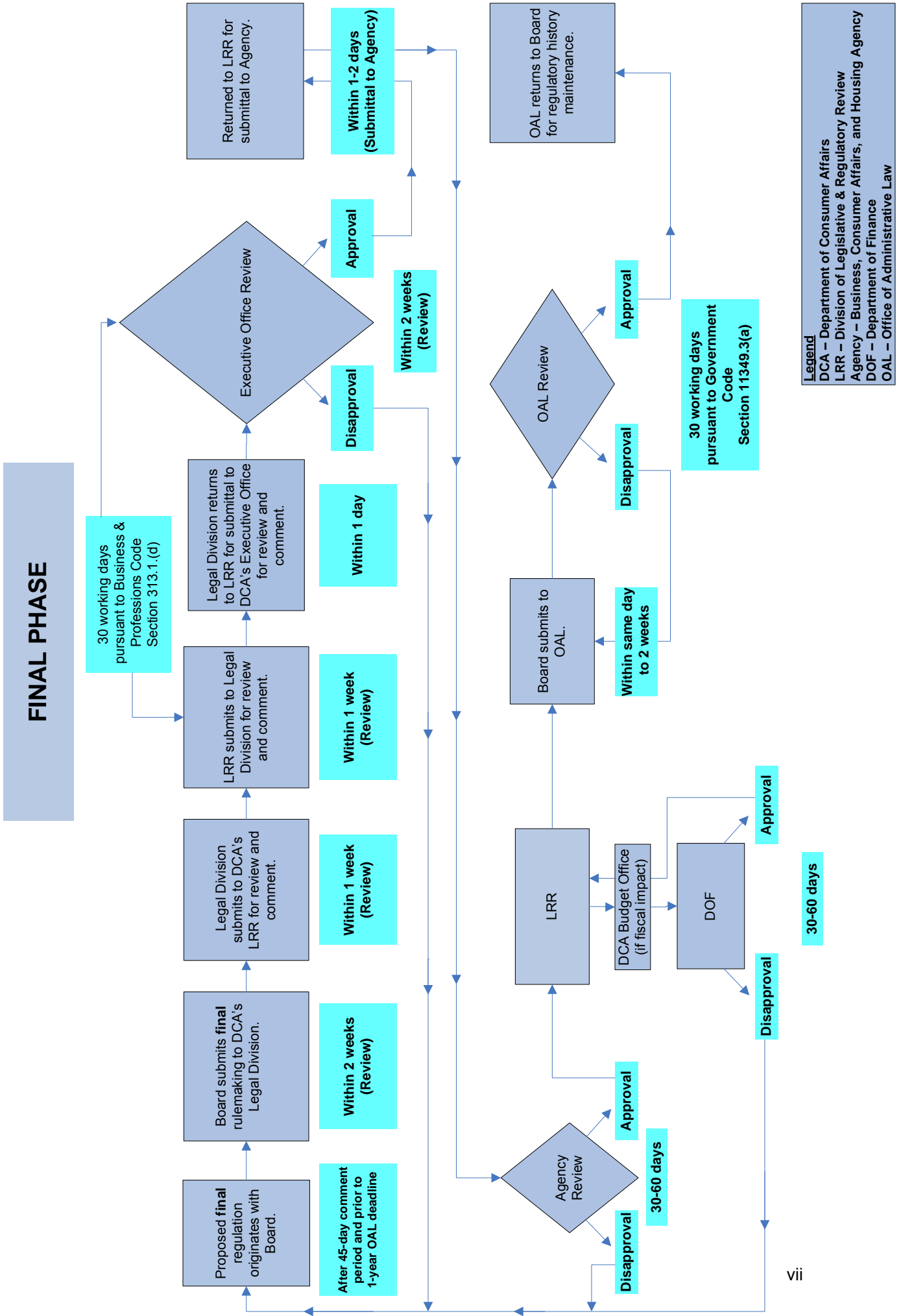
Bureau Structure

Bureaus are a direct extension of the Department and cannot act on policy matters without first consulting with the Department. In terms of a bureaucratic structure, policy decisions start at the Bureau level, but must be vetted through the Department, Agency, and finally the Governor's Office. The Director of the Department supervises and administers the acts of every bureau, but delegates the authority to a bureau chief, who then carries out the will of the Director. Policy decisions of a Bureau, as part of the Department, are confidential until approval of the administration. Except for the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education and the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau, no bureaus have statutory sunset dates; although the Legislature has asked the bureaus be part of the sunset process.

Basic Regulations Review Process for Boards - TIMELINES

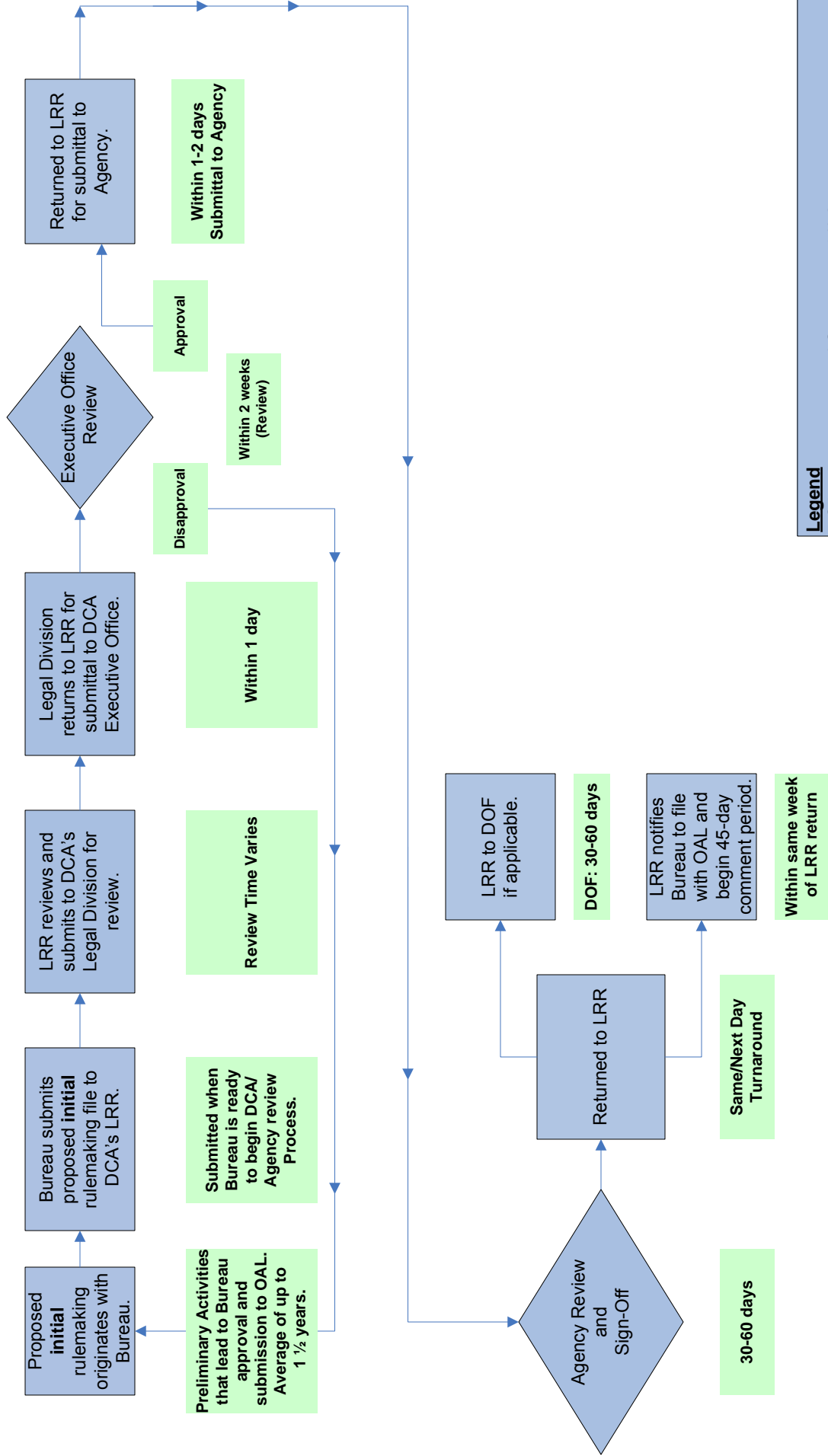


Basic Regulations Review Process for Boards - TIMELINES



Basic Regulations Review Process for Bureaus - TIMELINES

INITIAL PHASE



Legend

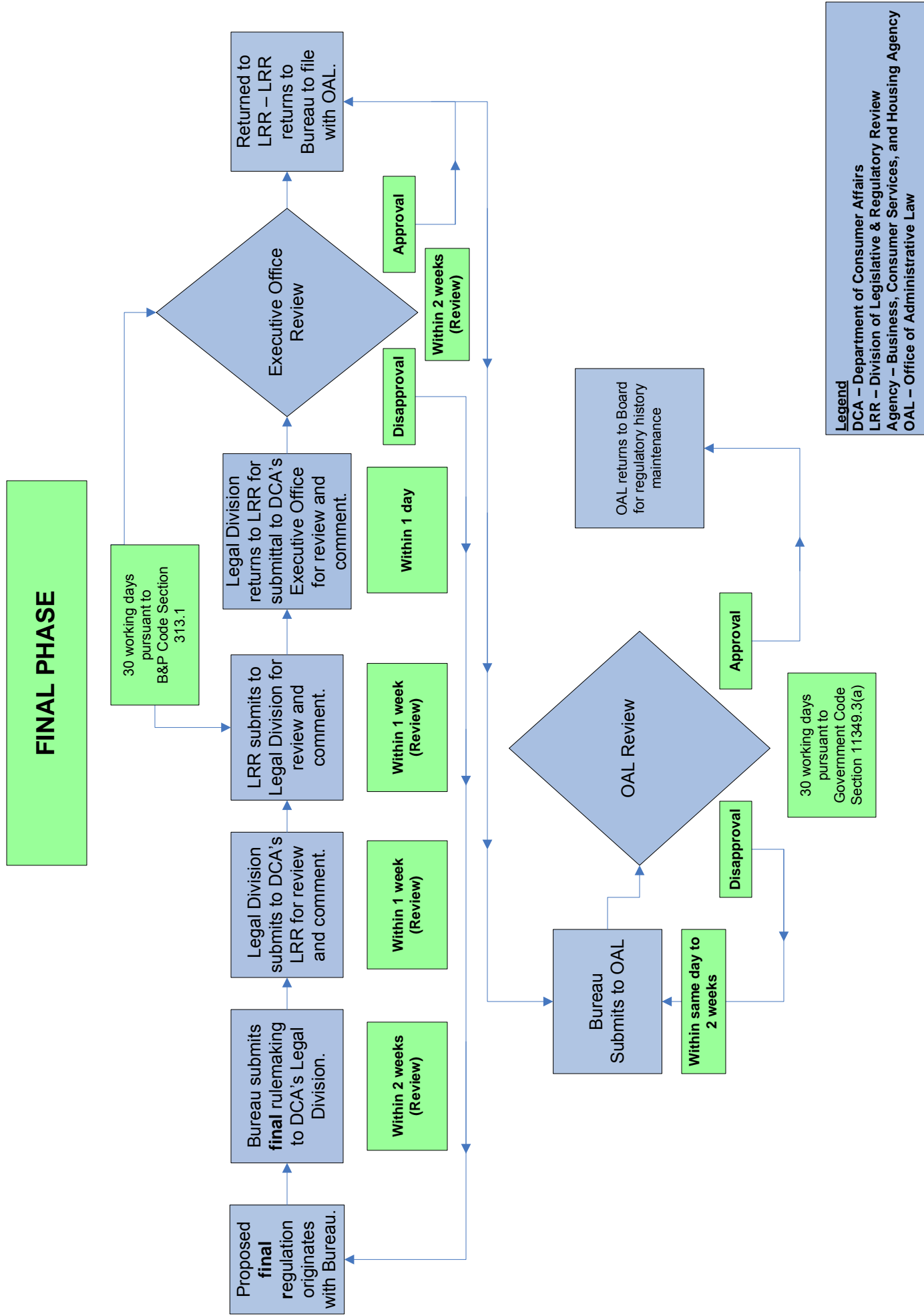
DCA – Department of Consumer Affairs

LRR – Division of Legislative & Regulatory Review

Agency – Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency

OAL – Office of Administrative Law

Basic Regulations Review Process for Bureaus - TIMELINES



INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY AND THEIR FAMILIES

The Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) is proud to support members of the military and their families in obtaining licensure. The Department offers a number of unique services for active military, veterans, and military families, including offering an expedited licensure process and waiving renewal requirements for specific applicants and licensees. Additional information can be found at http://www.dca.ca.gov/about_dca/military.shtml.

Expedited Licensure

Licensing programs under the Department are required to expedite the licensure or registration process for the spouses and domestic partners of active duty military personnel. To qualify, the applicant must already be licensed in another state and provide proof of marriage, domestic partnership or legal union with an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces assigned to California.

Commencing July 1, 2016, former military personnel who have been honorably discharged will also qualify for an expedited licensure process.

Renewal Requirement Waiver

Renewal requirements are waived for military personnel when they are called to active duty. Licensing renewal requirements that may be waived when military personnel are called to active duty include renewal fees, continuing education requirements, and any other requirements as determined by the licensing program. In order for a licensee to qualify for the waiver, they must possess a current and valid license when called to active duty and provide written documentation proving that they were called to active duty. A licensee that meets these conditions cannot perform any private practice under the waiver, and must complete renewal requirements of the program before returning to full licensure status.

Identifying Veterans During the Application Process

The Department's licensing programs are required to ask applicants and licensees if they have served in or are currently serving in the military. By obtaining this information, programs are able to better recognize an applicant's military education, training, or experience toward fulfillment of licensure standards. Additionally, while no applicant is required to provide this information, this data will help the Department in its outreach efforts directed at military personnel.

HELPFUL LINKS

For additional information about the Department of Consumer Affairs and the services it provides, please visit the links below.

Board and Committee Public Calendar:

<https://www.dca.ca.gov/webapps/eventcal/eventcal.php>

Complaints Portal:

<http://www.dca.ca.gov/consumer/complaints.shtml>

Consumer Self-Help Directory:

http://consumerwiki.dca.ca.gov/wiki/index.php/Main_Page

Frequently Asked Questions:

http://www.dca.ca.gov/about_dca/most_faq.shtml

License verifications:

<http://www.dca.ca.gov/consumer/wll.shtml>

Consumer Publications:

<http://www.dca.ca.gov/publications/consumer.shtml>

Senior Resources:

<http://www.dca.ca.gov/consumer/seniors/index.shtml>

Tenants, Landlords and Homeowners Associations:

http://www.dca.ca.gov/consumer/landlord_tenant.shtml

Individual Program Fact Sheets

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

2000 Evergreen Street, Suite 250, Sacramento, CA 95815-3832
Tel: (916) 263-3680 / Fax: (916) 263-3675 / <http://www.dca.ca.gov/cba/>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Patti Bowers
Assistant Executive Officer	Deanne Pearce
Legislative Contact	Nooshin Movassaghi

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 5000 - 5158
Title 16, Division 1, California Code of Regulations §§ 1 - 99.1

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$14,449,000 Authorized positions: 93.9

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 15 Public Members: 8 Professional Members: 7

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2020

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Certified Public Accountants	92,440
Accountancy Firms (Partnerships and Corporations)	5,696
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	98,496
Out-of-State Registered Accounting Firms	360

FEES*

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Examination Application Fee	\$50 (\$25 Reapplication)	\$600
National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) Uniform CPA Exam Fee	\$734.10	Set by NASBA
Certificate Application Fee	\$50 (individual) \$30 (firm)	\$250
Initial License Fee	\$50	\$250
TOTAL INITIAL FEES	\$884.10 (individual) \$80 (firm)	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$50	\$250

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 5134

Fee Changes

Effective July 1, 2014, the California Board of Accountancy (Board) instituted a two-year temporary fee reduction, which will end June 30, 2016. All application, initial permit, and license renewal fees were reduced between 50 to 80 percent. The Board elected to reduce its fees to help offset the cost of entry into the profession and to help bring the Accountancy Fund Reserve in line with statutorily mandated levels. The Board is proposing to restore initial permit and biennial renewal fees to \$200. The increase will go into effect July 1, 2016 (pending approval by the Office of Administrative Law).

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES
Peer Review Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Created by statute in 1901, the Board is charged with regulating the practice of public accountants. In 1929, the Legislature placed the Board within the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. In 1971, the Legislature relocated the Board within the newly-created Department of Consumer Affairs.

The first accountants certified by the Board in 1901 were required to sit for a written examination, including questions on Theory of Accounts, Practical Accounting, Auditing, and Commerce Law, and attain a passage rate of at least 75 percent for each section. Applicants were required to provide a notarized affidavit certifying at least three years accounting experience, at least two years of which must have been in the office of a Certified Public Accountant performing actual accounting work. In addition, each applicant was required to submit three references testifying to his or her character, in the form of a "Certificate of Moral Character." Today's mandate that each licensee pass an ethics course finds its antecedent in the Board's original requirement of this certificate.

In California, the accounting profession's licensees are certified public accountants (individual practitioners) and licensed accounting firms (corporations, partnerships and sole practitioners operating under a business name). The Board regulates the largest group of licensed accounting professionals in the nation. The Board is unique in its authority to license and discipline not only individuals and partnerships but also corporations.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS - Business and Professions Code §§ 5080 - 5095
Certified Public Accountant

To qualify for licensure as a certified public accountant, the following requirements must be met:

- Bachelor's degree or higher, 150 semester units, 24 semester units in accounting subjects, 24 semester units in business-related subjects, 20 semester units of accounting study and 10 semester units of ethics study.
- Completion of one year of general accounting experience.

Certified Public Accountant – Attest

To be issued a certified public accountant license with the authorization to sign reports on attest engagements, applicants must meet the same requirements for a certified public accountant license but the experience obtained must demonstrate completion of a minimum of 500 hours of attest experience.

Retired Status License

A California certified public accountant may apply to have his or her license placed in a retired status license. To qualify for the retired status license the individual must complete the required application, remit the \$75 application fee, have held a license as a certified public accountant or public accountant in the United States or one of its territories for a minimum of 20 total years, and must have held a license in an active status as a California certified public accountant or public accountant for a minimum of five years. Any licensee that has his or her license placed in a retired status may not engage in any activity for which a license is required.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code §§ 5096 - 5096.21

Under new laws that took effect July 1, 2013, certified public accountants licensed in jurisdictions recognized by the Board as having “substantially equivalent” licensure standards may practice in California under the Board’s “practice privilege” criteria without prior authorization from the Board as long as the individual meets certain requirements. Otherwise, out-of-state licensees must obtain permission from the Board in order to practice in California, and all practice privilege holders must self-report any change in conditions that disqualify them.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Alicia Berhow (Vice President)	January 1, 2019	Assembly/Public	NO
Jose A. Campos, CPA	November 26, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Herschel T. Elkins, Esq.	January 1, 2016	Senate/Public	NO
George Famallet, CPA	January 1, 2019	Governor/Profession	NO
Laurence Kaplan	January 1, 2017	Assembly/Public	NO
Kay Ko	November 26, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Leslie LaManna, CPA	January 1, 2016*	Governor/Professional	NO
Xochitl A. León	January 1, 2019	Senate/Public	NO
Jian Ou-Yang, CPA	November 26, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Deidre Robinson	November 26, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Katrina Salazar, CPA (President)	November 26, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Michael M. Savoy, CPA (Secretary/Treasurer)	November 26, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Mark J. Silverman, Esq.	January 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Kathleen K. Wright, CPA	November 26, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
VACANT			

*Appointment has expired. Grace period for Board appointees is one year (Business and Professions Code § 5002)

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board and consist of Board Members that meet on a regular basis for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth and providing feedback and recommendations to the full Board.

- Committee on Professional Conduct
- Enforcement Program Oversight Committee
- Legislative Committee
- Strategic Planning Committee

The following committees have been created by statute and consist of licensees that meet on a regular basis for the purpose of discussing issues as required by statute and providing feedback and recommendations to the full Board.

- Enforcement Advisory Committee – assists the Board in an advisory capacity with enforcement activities.
- Qualifications Committee – assists the Board in its licensure activities by reviewing the experience of applicants for licensure.
- Peer Review Oversight Committee – assists the Board through its oversight of the peer review program.
- Mobility Stakeholder Group – assists the Board in determining whether the practice privilege program protects the public and whether the program is meeting its objectives.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 181 (Bonilla, Chapter 430, Statutes of 2015) clarifies the restoration requirements for licenses that were canceled and placed into retired status. For a licensing applicant who holds an out-of-state license, this bill recasts the requirement that the out-of-state licensee hold a “valid and unrevoked” license to a “current, active, and unrestricted” license. This bill also authorizes the Board to allow an out-of-state licensee practicing under a practice privilege to style themselves as a certified public accountant or “CPA.”

SB 467 (Hill, Chapter 656, Statutes of 2015) extends the sunset date for the Board from January 1, 2016, to January 1, 2020. It also authorizes the Board to permanently restrict or limit the practice of a licensee due to unprofessional conduct.

SB 1467 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 400, Statutes of 2014) makes the following changes regarding the Board: (1) authorizes the Board to collect e-mail addresses from an applicant; (2) eliminates the requirement that at least two members of the Board represent small public accounting firms and instead states that the seven licensed members represent a cross-section of the accounting profession; (3) authorizes the Board to adopt regulations to allow academic experience to satisfy the one-year experience requirement for a certified public accountant license; and, (4) clarifies that a certified public accountant licensed in another state who holds California practice privilege must notify the Board in writing within 30 days of any pending criminal charges.

SB 822 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 319, Statutes of 2013) authorizes the Board to adopt regulations that would exempt certain minor offenses that would otherwise be grounds for revocation of an out-of-state accountant’s practice privilege.

SB 823 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 474, Statutes of 2013) extends an expiring licensure pathway for certified public accountant applicants who have completed certain existing education and exam requirements by December 31, 2013. This bill also revises exam admission requirements for accountancy students in five-year degree programs.

AB 1345 (Lara, Chapter 231, Statutes of 2012) requires mandatory audit partner rotation every six years for accounting firms servicing local agencies.

SB 1405 (De León, Chapter 411, Statutes of 2012) creates a no-notice, no-fee practice privilege program for out-of-state licensees. This bill also creates a military inactive status for Board licensees engaged in active duty as a member of the California National Guard or the United States Armed Forces.

ACUPUNCTURE BOARD

1747 N. Market Blvd., Suite 180, Sacramento, CA 95834
 Tel: (916) 515-5200 / Fax: (916) 928-2204 / <http://www.acupuncture.ca.gov/>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Terri Thorfinnson
Legislative Contact	Marc Johnson

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 4925 – 4979
 Title 16, Division 13.7, California Code of Regulations §§ 1399.400 – 1399.489.2

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$3,480,000 Authorized positions: 11.0

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 4 Professional Members: 3

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2014 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Acupuncturist (Valid and clear licensees)	11,644

FEES

ACUPUNCTURIST	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$75	\$75
Examination Fee	\$550	Actual cost to Board
Initial License Fee	\$176 - \$325**	\$325
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$801 - \$950	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$325	\$325
Delinquent Licensee Fee	\$25	\$25
Duplicate Wall License	\$15	\$15
Duplicate Pocket License	\$10	\$10
Endorsement	\$10	\$10
CEU Provider Fee	\$150	\$150
Acupuncture Supervisor Fee	\$200	\$200
Supervisor Renewal Fee	\$50	\$50
Trainee Application Fee	\$25	\$25
Trainee Renewal Fee	\$10	\$10

School Application Fee	\$3000	\$3000
Trainee Delinquent Fee (50% of Trainee Renewal Fee)	\$5	\$5
School Inspection Fee	Varies	Varies

*Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 4970

** There is a range listed since initial certification is pro-rated depending on an applicant's birth date.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Acupuncture Board (Board) licenses and regulates acupuncturists in California. The Board administers an examination that tests an applicant's ability, competency, and knowledge in the practice of acupuncture; issues licenses to qualified practitioners; approves and monitors students in tutorial programs; approves acupuncture schools and continuing education providers and courses; and enforces the Acupuncture Licensure Act.

The Board of Medical Examiners began regulating acupuncture in 1972 (AB 1500, Duffy), which authorized the practice of acupuncture under the supervision of licensed physicians as part of acupuncture research in medical schools. The provisions relating to the regulation of acupuncture were amended to allow acupuncture research to be conducted under the guidance of medical schools, and \$150,000 was appropriated to fund acupuncture research projects.

On July 12, 1975, Governor Brown signed an urgency bill, creating the Acupuncture Advisory Committee (Moscone-Song, Chapter 267, Statutes of 1975). From 1975 until 1980, the Acupuncture Advisory Committee (Committee) advised the Division of Allied Health Professions of the Medical Board of California. The law required acupuncturists to be certified, to be at least eighteen years old and of good moral character. It also required them to complete an approved acupuncture course or have two years of experience and pass an examination administered by the Committee.

The Acupuncture Advisory Committee was abolished and replaced with the Acupuncture Examining Committee within the Division of Allied Health Professions. This change granted more autonomous authority; expanded acupuncturists' scope of practice to include electroacupuncture, cupping, and moxibustion; and clarified that oriental massage, breathing techniques, exercise, and herbs for nutrition were within the authorized practice of an acupuncturist. Fees collected from acupuncturists were no longer to be deposited into the Board of Medical Quality Assurance Fund, but into the Acupuncture Examining Committee Fund.

The name of the committee was changed from "Acupuncture Examining Committee" to "Acupuncture Committee" effective January 1, 1990. In September 1998, legislation was passed changing the "Acupuncture Committee" to "Acupuncture Board."

In 2002, AB 1943 (Chapter 781, Statutes of 2002) was signed into law that raised the acupuncture training program curriculum standards requirement to 3,000 hours, which included 2,050 hours of didactic training and 950 hours of clinical training. The Board promulgated regulations to implement this bill, which become effective January 1, 2005. In 2006, SB 248 (Chapter 659, Statutes of 2005) repealed the nine-member Board and reconstituted it as a seven-member board with four public members and three licensed acupuncture members. The quorum requirements were changed to four members including at least one licensed member.

On September 14, 2014, Governor Brown signed SB 1246 (Chapter 397, Statutes of 2014) into law. This bill was the Board's sunset legislation. It replaced the Board's authority to approve acupuncture schools with an accreditation process by the Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine, provided they meet the Board's curriculum requirements and are approved by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education, or the appropriate out-of-state governmental educational authority. It also provided the Board authority to set foreign equivalency standards for training and licensure and eliminated the Board's school inspection authority, fees for school inspection and training approval application fees, which become effective January 1, 2017.

These 2017 requirements make significant changes as to how the Board will be required to review applications for the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination and initial licensure. The changes include: (1) redefining conditions for licensure; (2) redefining what constitutes an "approved" training program; and, (3) new authority to establish curriculum and clinical training standards for graduates of foreign training programs outside the United States. The changes in both licensure and approved training programs expand who is eligible for licensure beyond Board approved training programs.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 4935 - 4971

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

- Training Program: Completion of at least two academic years (60 semester credits/90 quarter credits) of education at the Bachelor level, including:
 - At least 2,050 hours of didactic and lab training; and,
 - At least 950 hours of supervised clinical instruction.
- Tutorial Program: Completion of a minimum of 3,798 hours of training through a Board-approved program. An applicant under this option must be registered with the Board prior to participation and have obtained the equivalent of a high school diploma.

RECIPROCITY

The Board does not accept licensure from other states, nor does it accept for licensure those individuals who take and pass the national examination (administered by the National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine).

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Hildegarde Bello Aguinaldo (Vice Chair)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	YES
Kitman Chan	June 1, 2017	Governor / Public	YES
Michael Corradino	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	YES
Francisco Hsieh	June 1, 2017	Speaker of the Assembly/Public	NO
Jeannie Kang	June 1, 2017	Governor / Professional	YES
Michael Shi (Chair)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	YES
Jamie Zamora	June 1, 2017	Senate Rules Committee/Public	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and provide feedback and recommendations to the full Board.

- Education Committee
- Enforcement Committee
- Examination Committee
- Executive Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 800 (Senate Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 426, Statutes of 2015) removes Canada as domestic equivalent to the United States for purposes of establishing standards for the approval of educational training and clinical experience, eligibility for the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination and licensure.

SB 1246 (Lieu, Chapter 397, Statutes of 2014) extends the sunset date for the continued regulation of acupuncture by the Acupuncture Board until January 1, 2017. This bill also includes a number of statutory revisions resulting in significant policy changes, such as replacing the Board's authority to approve acupuncture schools with an accreditation process by the Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine. In addition, this bill also allows the Board to create standards for foreign education programs.

SB 628 (Yee, Chapter 326, Statutes of 2012) codifies in statute that acupuncturists licensed by the Board can use the title of "Doctor" or "Dr." if they obtained their doctorate in a field

approved by the Board, or hold a license that grants them that ability. Using the term “Doctor” or “Dr.” without an approved degree or license is considered unprofessional conduct.

SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) extends the sunset date of the Board and the Board’s executive officer until January 1, 2015.

ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

1625 North Market Blvd., Suite N-112, Sacramento, CA 95834
Tel: (916) 574-7350 / Fax: (916) 574-8638 / <http://www.lemonlaw.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

PROGRAM STAFF

Program Chief	Sherrie Moffet-Bell
Deputy Program Chief	José Escobar
Legislative Contact	Alexis Ramirez

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Profession Code §§ 472 - 472.5

Commercial Code Division 2 § 2101 et. seq

Health and Safety Code §§ 43204 - 43205.5

Song Beverly Consumer Warranty Act (Lemon Law): Civil Code §§ 1790 - 1795.93

Vehicle Code Chapter 4 of Division 5 § 11700 et seq.

Title 16, Division 33.1, California Code of Regulations §§ 3396.1 - 3399.6

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Arbitration Certification Program Fund: \$1,180,000 Authorized positions: 8.0

SUNSET REVIEW

Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 472.4 the Arbitration Certification Program is required to submit a biennial report to the Legislature evaluating the effectiveness of the Certification of Third-Party Dispute Resolution Processes for New Motor Vehicles. The next report is due in 2017.

STATE CERTIFICATION STATISTICS

The Arbitration Certification Program has approved arbitration programs to provide third-party arbitration services for participating automobile manufacturers. These manufacturers represent many of the major car brands, with the exception of Acura, Daewoo, Daihatsu, Honda, Lexus, Mercedes-Benz, Mitsubishi, Peugeot, Subaru, Suzuki, and Volvo.

FEES

The Arbitration Certification Program's operating expenses are generated by a fee of up to \$1 for each motor vehicle sold or leased by manufacturers in California. These fees are collected by the New Motor Vehicle Board, within the Department of Motor Vehicles, and deposited into the Certification Account.

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Arbitration Certification Program was established in 1987 to certify and monitor arbitration programs sponsored by new vehicle manufacturers, in accordance with the Song Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, also known as the California Lemon Law. This law provides certain protections for consumers when purchasing a new motor vehicle and provides for returns, replacements or significant repairs to be made. Specifically, manufacturers are required to repurchase or replace vehicles if they are unable to provide an adequate solution to the needed repair. The Arbitration Certification Program has established and maintains standards for certifying new vehicle warranty arbitration programs, reviews applications for program certification, and monitors certified programs for continued compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.

COMMITTEES

None.

RECIPROCITY

Not applicable.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

None.

CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS BOARD

2420 Del Paso Road, Suite 105, Sacramento, CA 95834
Tel: (916) 574-7220 / Fax: (916) 575-7283 / www.cab.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Doug McCauley
Assistant Executive Officer	Vickie Mayer
Legislative Contact	Doug McCauley

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 5500 – 5683

Title 16, Division 2, California Code of Regulations §§ 100 – 160

Title 16, Division 26, California Code of Regulations §§ 2602 – 2680

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Architects Appropriation: \$3,720,000

Authorized positions: 24.8

Landscape Architects Appropriation: \$1,006,000

Authorized positions: 5.0

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 10

Public Members: 5

Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2020

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Architect	20,488
Landscape Architect	3,507
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	23,995

FEES

ARCHITECT FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$100	\$100
Examination Fee	\$100	\$100
Licensure Fee	\$300	\$400
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$500	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$300	\$400

* Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 5604 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 144.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT FEES**	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee (LARE Eligibility)	\$35	\$100
Application Fee (CSE)	\$35	\$100
Examination Fee	\$275	-
Licensure Fee	\$400	\$400
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$745	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$400	\$400

** Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 5681 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 2649.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES [†]
Intern Development Program	YES [‡]
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	NO

† Degree requirement can also be met by five years of educational/experience equivalents for architects and four years for landscape architects.

‡ Five hours of coursework in disability access requirements only.

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The California Architects Board (Board) was originally created in March 1901 as the State Board of Architecture to regulate the practice of architecture through examination and licensure of professional architects in California. In 1997, regulation and administration of the Landscape Architects Technical Committee was transferred from the former Board of Landscape Architects to the Board.

Although the Board began to issue licenses for architects in 1901, a license was not mandatory to practice until 1963. Until then, the Board allowed unlicensed architects to practice so long as he/she notified the client of their status. From 1964 through 1985, the Board also regulated registered building designers. The registration process began in 1964 and continued until 1968. Although no new registrations were granted after 1968, the Board continued to regulate the practice of registered building designers through 1985. Effective January 1, 1986, it became a misdemeanor for individuals to represent themselves as a “registered building designer.” Of the estimated 700 active building designers registered at the time, about 300 applied for, and were granted, licenses as architects.

As initially created, the Board operated two district offices, one in Northern California and one in Southern California, to oversee licensees in each region. In 1956, the Board established its primary offices in Sacramento, California. In 1929, the name of the Board was changed from the State Board of Architecture to the California Board of Architectural Examiners, and again in 1999 to the California Architects Board. The most

recent change was designed to reflect that, in addition to examining candidates, the Board maintains a wide range of programs to protect consumers and regulate the practice of architecture and landscape architecture, including enforcement of laws governing the architectural and landscape architectural professions, establishing standards of practice, and serving as an educational resource for the public.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code § 5552 and § 5650

Architecture applicants must possess:

- Eight years of training and educational experience in architectural work.
 - A five-year degree from a Board-approved school of architecture shall be deemed equivalent to five years of training and educational experience in architectural work.
- A passing score on California's written examination.

Landscape Architecture applicants must possess:

- Six years of training and educational experience in landscape architectural work.
 - A degree from a Board approved school of landscape architecture shall be deemed equivalent to four years of training and educational experience in landscape architecture.
- A passing score on California's written examination.

RECIPROCITY – 16 California Code of Regulations § 121

To be eligible for reciprocal licensure in California, an architect must hold a current and valid license in a qualifying jurisdiction, provide verification of eight years of combined education and work experience, meet the licensing requirements equivalent to those in California, and successfully complete the California Supplemental Examination. The Board has authority to grant eligibility for the California Supplemental Examination to architects meeting the requirements based on four categories of reciprocity candidacy: (1) architects licensed in another United States jurisdiction (pre-1966); (2) architects licensed in another United States jurisdiction (1966-present); (3) architects licensed in Canada with National Council of Architectural Registration Boards certification; and (4) architects licensed in the United Kingdom with National Council of Architectural Registration Boards certification.

The Board requires that, prior to licensure, new candidates complete a structured internship program developed by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards called the Intern Development Program. In order to be eligible for reciprocity, applicants must have either completed the Intern Development Program or had three years of architectural practice as a licensed architect in another U.S. jurisdiction. There is a \$35 charge for the Board to review an application for eligibility to take the California Supplemental Examination and the California Supplemental Examination carries a \$100 charge.

BOARD MEMBERS

Architects Member Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Jon Baker (President)	June 30, 2017	Governor / Professional	NO
Denise Campos	June 30, 2018	Senate / Public	NO
Tian Feng (Secretary)	June 30, 2017	Governor / Professional	NO
Pasqual Gutierrez (Vice President)	June 30, 2020	Governor / Professional	NO
Sylvia Kwan	June 30, 2019	Governor / Professional	NO
Ebony Lewis	June 30, 2019	Governor / Public	NO
Matthew McGuinness	June 30, 2016	Governor / Public	NO
Nilza Serrano	June 30, 2016	Governor / Public	NO
Barry Williams	June 30, 2018	Governor / Professional	NO
VACANT	Not applicable	Assembly / Public	NO

Landscape Architects Technical Committee Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Andrew Bowden (Vice Chair)	June 1, 2019	Governor / Professional	NO
Patricia Trauth	June 1, 2018	Governor / Professional	NO
Marq Truscott	June 1, 2016	Governor / Professional	NO
David A. Taylor (Chair)	June 1, 2018	Senate / Professional	NO
VACANT	Not applicable	Speaker / Professional	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board and consist of Board members who meet on a regular basis to for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth and providing recommendations to the full Board.

- Communications Committee
- Executive Committee
- Professional Qualifications Committee
- Regulatory and Enforcement Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 177 (Bonilla, Chapter 428, Statutes of 2015) extends the effective date of the Board and the Landscape Architects Technical Committee from January 1, 2016, to January 1, 2020. This bill also allows a candidate to take the examination for licensure if he or she is enrolled in an additional path to architectural licensing program.

AB 630 (Holden, Chapter 453, Statutes of 2013) restricts a person from using an architect's instruments of service without a written contract authorizing that use and allows an architect to withhold his or her work product under reasonable circumstances.

AB 1822 (Berryhill, Chapter 317, Statutes of 2012) re-staggers the terms of the Board by extending the terms of four members to five or six years from the current four year term. This bill also authorizes the Board to accept an individual taxpayer identification number in lieu of a social security number from exam candidates who are ineligible to receive a social security number.

AB 560 (Gorell, Chapter 291, Statutes of 2011) extends the sunset date for provisions that allow licensed architects to form limited liability partnerships from January 1, 2012, to January 1, 2019.

CALIFORNIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 2010, Sacramento, CA 95815
 Tel: (916) 263-2195 / Fax: (916) 263-2197 / www.dca.ca.gov/csac

FACTS AT A GLANCE

COMMISSION STAFF

Executive Officer	Andy Foster
Legislative Contact	Andy Foster

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Profession Code §§ 18600 – 18887
 Title 4, Division 2, California Code of Regulations §§ 201 - 829

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

State Athletic Commission Fund Appropriation: \$1,447,000 Authorized positions: 7.5
 Boxer’s Pension Fund Appropriation: \$107,000 Authorized positions: 0.5
 Boxer’s Neurological Account Appropriation: \$64,000 Authorized positions: 0.0

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 7 Professional Members: 0

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2019

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Second	1,788
Professional Athlete	746
Manager	104
Promoter	38
Referee	46
Matchmaker	18
Timekeeper	15
Judge	47
Professional Trainer	43
Total Licensee Population	2,845

FEES*

Professional Athlete	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$60	Not applicable
Statutory Cap	\$60	Not applicable

Second	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$50	Not applicable
Statutory Cap	\$50	Not applicable
Manager	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$150	\$150
Statutory Cap	\$150	\$150

Matchmaker	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$200	\$200
Statutory Cap	\$200	\$200

Professional Referee	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$150	\$150
Statutory Cap	\$150	\$150

Professional Judge	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$150	\$150
Statutory Cap	\$150	\$150

Timekeeper	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$50	\$50
Statutory Cap	\$50	\$50

Professional Trainer	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$200	\$200
Statutory Cap	\$200	\$200

Professional Promoter	Application Fee	Renewal Fee
Actual Fee	\$1,000	\$1,000
Statutory Cap	\$1,000	\$1,000

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7137

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES*
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

* Inspectors and other officials are required to complete continuing education requirements in the form of twice yearly training conferences. Fighters are not required to complete these requirements.

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The California State Athletic Commission (Commission) was created by initiative in 1924 and is under the umbrella of the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department). The Commission was established due to concerns regarding the number of boxer, kick-boxer and martial art athlete injuries and deaths inflicted in the ring and the increasing involvement of unethical persons, managers and promoters conducting events. Prior to the Commission, there was no government agency in existence to provide oversight of fighter safety. The Commission oversees the licensing and drug testing of professional and amateur fighters and the conduct of live events throughout the state. The Commission also licenses seconds, promoters, managers, matchmakers, timekeepers, referees, judges, and professional trainers. The Commission currently delegates regulation of amateur mixed martial arts to California Amateur Mixed Martial Arts Organization, Inc., Amateur Kickboxing to the International Kickboxing Federation, Amateur Boxing to USA Boxing and youth pankration to the United States Fight League.

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation Required
Luis Ayala	January 1, 2019	Senate/Public	NO
John Carvelli (Chair)	January 1, 2018	Governor/Public	YES
John Frierson	January 1, 2019	Assembly/Public	NO
Mary Lehman (Vice Chair)	January 1, 2017	Governor/Public	YES
Van Gordon Sauter	January 1, 2018	Governor/Public	YES
Martha Shen-Uquirdez	January 1, 2017	Governor/Public	YES
Vernon Williams	January 1, 2019	Governor/Public	YES

COMMITTEES

- Medical Advisory Committee on Medical and Safety Standards

The Medical Advisory Committee on Medical and Safety Standards (Committee) is established by Business and Professions Code § 18645 within the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Committee consists of six licensed physicians and surgeons appointed by the Commission. The Commission may call meetings of those physicians and surgeons at such times and places as it deems appropriate for the purpose of studying and recommending medical and safety standards for the conduct of boxing, wrestling, and martial arts contests. It requires a majority vote of the Commission to appoint a person to the Committee. Each appointment shall be at the pleasure of the Commission for a term not to exceed four years.

- Advisory Pankration Subcommittee

The Advisory Pankration Subcommittee is established by Business and Professions Code § 18770 within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Following several news reports in the spring and summer of 2013 that highlighted the inherent danger of youth combat sports, the Commission issued a cease and desist letter to the United States Fight League (League), who oversaw youth pankration events in California. Pankration, by definition, is a form of mixed martial arts that combines boxing and wrestling, and dates back to ancient Greece. At their June 10, 2013 meeting, the Commission created the Youth Pankration Subcommittee to further investigate the regulation of youth combat sports, specifically pankration. AB 1186 (Bonilla, Chapter 506, Statutes of 2013) memorialized the creation and objectives of the subcommittee in statute, specifically calling for the three-person subcommittee to make recommendations on whether or not anyone under the age of 18 should be able to participate in pankration events. Since the creation of the subcommittee, the Commission has established a delegation agreement with the League to oversee youth pankration events. The subcommittee will continue to meet on an as needed basis.

RECIPROCITY

Applicants licensed in another state must meet or exceed the Commission's licensing requirements because no national governing body exists. However, medical examinations from other states by a licensed physician may be accepted if they are completed to the Commission's standards and requirements.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 469 (Hill, Chapter 316, Statutes of 2015) extends the sunset date of the Commission to January 1, 2020. This bill makes several substantive changes to the Commission's authority over drug testing of licensees, assessment of fines, and the ability to recover costs when arbitrating fighter contracts. Additionally, this bill allows a majority of the appointed members to the Commission's Advisory Committee on Medical and Safety Standards to constitute a quorum.

SB 309 (Lieu, Chapter 370, Statutes of 2013) extends the sunset date for the Commission to January 1, 2016, and implements a variety of new provisions pertaining to the Commission including the establishment of a new licensure category, "professional trainers."

AB 1186 (Bonilla, Chapter 506, Statutes of 2013) authorizes the Commission to regulate all forms of full contact martial arts involving minors under the age of 18 and creates the advisory pankration subcommittee. This bill also redefines the term "full contact," and creates a more comprehensive definition of what constitutes an amateur contest.

SB 543 (Steinberg, Chapter 448, Statutes 2011) extends the sunset date for the Commission to January 1, 2014.

BUREAU OF AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR

10949 North Mather Boulevard, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
 Tel: (800) 952-5210 / Fax: (916) 464-3424 / www.bar.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Chief	Patrick Dorais
Assistant Chief	Doug Balatti
Legislative Contact	Nina Tantraphol

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 9880 – 9889.68

Health and Safety Code §§ 44000 – 44126

Title 16, Division 33, California Code of Regulations §§ 3300 – 3395.4

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Vehicle Inspection and Repair Fund: \$107,214,000 Authorized positions: 521.8

High Polluter Repair or Removal Account: \$40,158,000 Authorized positions: 59.6

Enhanced Fleet Modernization Sub: \$37,841,000 Authorized positions: 9.0

TOTAL: \$185,213,000 Authorized positions: 590.4

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2014

Next review: 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Automotive Repair Dealers	36,743
Smog Check Inspector and Technicians	26,328
Smog Check Stations	7,471
Lamp and Brake Adjusters	3,104
Lamp and Brake Stations	2,149
Total Licensee Population	75,795

FEES

AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR DEALER FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$200	\$200
Renewal Fee (Annual)	\$200	\$200

SMOG CHECK STATION FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$100	“reasonable cost”
Renewal Fee (Annual)	\$100	“reasonable cost”

BRAKE AND LAMP STATION FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$10	\$10
Renewal Fee (Annual)	\$5	\$5

SMOG CHECK INSPECTOR AND TECHNICIAN FEES	ACTUAL FEES	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$20	“reasonable cost”
Exam Fee	\$45	“reasonable cost”
Renewal Fee	\$20	“reasonable cost”

BRAKE AND LAMP ADJUSTER FEES	ACTUAL FEES	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$10	\$10
Renewal Fee (Four Years)	\$5	\$5

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	NO

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Automotive Repair Act (Act) was enacted in 1971 through SB 51 (Beilenson, Chapter 1578). The Act established the Bureau of Automotive Repair (Bureau) within the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) for regulation of automotive repair dealers, lamp and brake stations and adjusters, and Smog Check stations and inspector and repair technicians.

The Act mandated a statewide consumer protection program for the automotive repair industry and a system of registering automotive repair dealers. The Bureau also administers the nation’s largest motor vehicle emissions reduction program (Smog Check - SB 33, Presley, Chapter 892, Statutes of 1982). As part of the Smog Check program, stations may choose to become certified as STAR stations, which must meet higher performance standards established by the Bureau. State law requires a certain percentage of vehicles to have their Smog Check inspections performed at a STAR station.

To help in its clean air efforts, the Bureau also administers the Consumer Assistance Program and Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program, which together provide several options to consumers to repair or retire a polluting vehicle. The Consumer Assistance Program offers financial assistance for emissions related repairs to consumers who own

a vehicle that fails a recent biennial Smog Check inspection and meet income level and other eligibility requirements. The Consumer Assistance Program also offers a financial incentive to retire vehicles that fail their most recent smog test regardless of the vehicle owner's income level. In addition, through Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program income eligible consumers may retire their vehicles provided they have completed a recent smog test and either passed or failed the test. The purpose of the smog test in the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program is to ensure the vehicle is operable.

A Bureau Chief, who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, oversees the Bureau and serves at the pleasure of the Governor under the direction and supervision of the Director of the Department. The Bureau is a self-supporting agency and does not rely on state general fund support. Key revenue sources include Smog Check fees paid by consumers and licensing fees paid by automotive repair dealers, Smog Check stations and technicians, and Lamp and Brake stations and adjusters.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 9880.1, 9884, 9884.1, 9887.1 and 9887.2, Health and Safety Code §§ 44010, 44010.5, 44014, and 44045.5.

Licenses for Businesses

Automotive Repair Dealer

Automotive repair dealers must be registered with the Bureau. An automotive repair dealer is any person or business entity who, for compensation, engages in the business of repairing or diagnosing motor vehicles. An automotive repair dealer's only requirement to obtain an automotive repair dealer registration is to follow the prescribed registration process. An automotive technician is an employee of an automotive repair dealer who for salary or wage performs maintenance, diagnostics, or repair of motor vehicles.

Smog Check Station

A station can register as a "test-only," "repair-only," or "test-and-repair" station. A station's only requirement to obtain a Smog Check Station license is to follow the prescribed registration process.

Licenses for Individuals

Smog Check Inspector

Applicants must satisfy one of the three following licensure pathways:

- Completion of the Bureau-specified engine and emission control training (Level 1), AND completion of the Bureau Smog Check training (Level 2) within the last two years;
- Certification: Possess certification from the National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence in all three of the following areas: A-6 Electrical/Electronic Systems, A-8 Engine Performance, and L-1 Advanced Engine Performance Specialist, AND have successfully completed the Bureau Smog Check training (Level 2) within the last two years; OR,

- Education/Experience - this pathway can be satisfied in any one of the following three ways:
 - Possess an Associate of Arts or Associate of Science degree or higher in automotive technology from a state accredited or recognized college, public school, or trade school, AND have one year automotive repair experience in the engine performance area, AND have successfully completed the Bureau Smog Check training (Level 2) within the last two years;
 - Possess a certificate in automotive technology from a state accredited or recognized college, public school, or trade school with a minimum of 720 hours of course work that includes at least 280 hours of course work in the engine performance areas, AND have one year of automotive repair experience in the engine performance area, AND have successfully completed the Bureau Smog Check training (Level 2) within the last two years; OR,
 - Have a minimum of two years of automotive repair experience in the engine performance area, AND have successfully completed the Bureau specified diagnostic and repair training within the last five years, AND have successfully completed the Bureau Smog Check training (Level 2) within the last two years.

Smog Check Repair Technician

Applicants must complete one of the following two licensure pathways:

- The applicant must possess certification from the National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence in A-6 Electrical/Electronic Systems, A-8 Engine Performance, and L-1 Advanced Engine Performance Specialist; OR
- Education/Experience - this pathway can be satisfied in any one of the following three ways:
 - Possess an Associate of Arts or Associate of Science degree or higher in Automotive Technology from a state accredited or recognized college, public school, or trade school, and have one year of automotive repair experience in the engine performance area;
 - Possess a certificate in automotive technology from a state accredited or recognized college, public school, or trade school, with a minimum of 720 hours of course work that includes at least 280 hours of course work in the engine performance areas, and have one year of automotive repair experience in the engine performance area; OR,
 - Have a minimum of two years of automotive repair experience in the engine performance area, AND have successfully completed the Bureau specified diagnostic and repair training within the last five years.

Lamp Adjuster

No experience or training is required prior to examination.

Brake Adjuster

No experience or training is required prior to examination.

RECIPROCITY

The Bureau does not offer reciprocity.

ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS

Total Members: 17 – This group is not created by statute or regulation. Members are appointed by the Bureau Chief.

Bureau Advisory Group Members	Affiliation
Louis J. Anapolsky	Knox, Lemmon & Anapolsky, LLP
Drew Carlson	California Automotive Teachers
Paul Frech	President, Automotive Trade Organizations of California
Johan Gallo	President, California Automotive Business Coalition
Vince Gregory	AAA Northern California
Joseph Henmueller	Automotive Maintenance and Repair Association/ Motorist Assurance Program
George Hritz	California Automotive Teachers, College of Marin
David Lang	Automobile Club of Southern California
Gene Lopez	Inter-Industry Conference on Auto Collision Repair
Brian Maas	California New Car Dealers Association
Jon McConnel	Independent Automotive Professionals Association
Jack Molodanof	California Auto Body Association
Jonathan Morrison	Auto Advisory Services, Inc.
Tracy Renee	Automotive Service Councils of California
Rosemary Shahan	President, Consumers for Auto Reliability and Safety
Chris Walker	Nossamen, Guthner, Knox & Elliott, LLP
Susan Monser Ward	California Emission Testing Industries Association

EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS

Total Members: 15 (Two vacancies) – This group is not created by statute or regulation. Members are appointed by the Bureau Chief.

Educational Advisory Group Members	Affiliation
Rocky Carlisle	Bureau of Automotive Repair
Greg Garrett	Bureau of Automotive Repair
Ed VanMil	Bureau of Automotive Repair
Vacant	Bureau of Automotive Repair
Vacant	Bureau of Automotive Repair
Dara Dobois	State Department of Education

Jim Custeau	Educator
Phil Fournier	Educator
Mike Morse	Educator
Kevin Rogers	Educator
Steve Tomoroy	Educator
Bud Rice	Smog Check Station Owner
Craig Johnson	Smog Check Station Owner
Mike Palmer	Smog Check Station Owner
Gary Houseman	Smog Check Technician

COMMITTEES

The Bureau has two voluntary advisory groups.

- The Bureau Advisory Group, commonly referred to as “BAG.” The purpose of the group is to increase the level of communication between the Bureau, the automotive repair industry, and consumers. The 17-member group is an informal assembly comprised of representatives of different sectors of the automotive repair industry. The group meets quarterly to hear presentations and provide input to the Chief on Bureau program issues.
- The Educational Advisory Committee meets twice yearly to discuss educational needs and to make recommendations to the Bureau regarding classes needed for inspectors and technicians working within the Smog Check Program. The current committee is comprised of 15 members: five Bureau staff, five educators, and five industry representatives (shop owners and/or technicians). The two vacant Bureau positions are occupied by lead staff as appropriate.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 1242 (Lieu, Chapter 255, Statutes of 2014) subjects the Bureau of Automotive Repair established by the Automotive Repair Act (Act), to a review by the Legislature. That review shall occur as if the Act were to be repealed on January 1, 2019. Additionally, this bill makes a technical, nonsubstantive change to the Act.

SB 1275 (De León, Chapter 530, Statutes of 2014) defines “mobility option” and requires the Air Resources Board (Board) to update the guidelines for the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program (Program) to ensure that the Program has a mobility option. Additionally, this bill establishes the compensation amount for the mobility option at no less than \$2,500, which the Board can increase for specified reasons. Lastly, this bill establishes the Charge Ahead California Initiative, with goals to place to operate at least 1,000,000 zero or near zero emission vehicles and increase access to these vehicles to disadvantaged, low-income, and moderate-income populations.

AB 8 (Perea, Chapter 401, Statutes of 2013) extends various fees, until January 1, 2024, associated with vehicle and vessel registration, smog abatement, and new tires in support of the state’s vehicle retirement, advanced fuels, and clean vehicle technology programs. It dedicates \$20 million annually to fund hydrogen fueling stations

until there are at least 100 publicly available hydrogen fueling stations in this State. This bill also directs the California Air Resources Board to improve the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program by increasing the benefits for low income Californians, promoting cleaner replacement vehicles, and boosting the emissions reductions realized by the Program.

AB 501 (Nazarian, 2013, Chapter 392, Statutes of 2013) makes several changes to existing law related to vehicles and car dealers. This bill: (1) exempts car dealers from brake friction material sale restrictions if the brake friction material was installed on the vehicle prior to dealer acquisition; (2) exempts car dealers and tire retailers from certain tire recycling laws; (3) eliminates the requirement that dealers affix a warning label on model year 1972-1990 vehicles that do not contain both shoulder harnesses and lab belts; (4) exempts watercraft transport trailers from motor carrier permit requirements; and, (5) exempts noncommercial motor trucks or two-axle truck tractors with a vehicle weight rating of less than 16,001 pounds from motor carrier permit requirements.

SB 359 (Corbett, Chapter 415, Statutes of 2013) authorizes the transfer of revenues collected from smog certificate fees to provide a loan to the California Air Resources Board to fund new zero-emission and hybrid vehicle and bus vouchers, and appropriates funds for various clean vehicle incentive programs.

SB 459 (Pavley, Chapter 437, Statutes of 2013) directs the California Air Resources Board to improve the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program by increasing the benefits for low-income Californians, promoting cleaner replacement vehicles, and boosting the emissions reductions realized by the Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program. This bill also provides flexibility to the vehicle registration requirements within the Consumer Assistance Program.

SB 1576 (Business, Professions, and Economic Development Committee, Chapter 661, Statutes of 2012) allows individuals licensed by the Bureau of Electronics and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings, and Thermal Insulation to conduct services related to ignition interlock devices without also being registered with the Bureau as an automotive repair dealer.

AB 1854 (Brownley, Chapter 97, Statutes of 2012) makes it a crime to install, rewire, or reinstall a vehicle's computer system or airbag system, including the airbag system lighting indicators, so that it falsely indicates the airbag safety system is in proper working order.

SB 869 (Yee, Chapter 430, Statutes of 2011) creates a penalty for a person who fails to properly repair and restore an airbag to its original operating condition. The penalty would include a fine not to exceed \$5,000 and/or up to a one-year term in a county jail.

BOARD OF BARBERING AND COSMETOLOGY

2420 Del Paso Road, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95834
 Tel: (800) 952-5210 / Fax: (916) 575-7281 / <http://www.barbercosmo.ca.gov/>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Kristy Underwood
Assistant Executive Officer	Heather Berg
Legislative Contact	Kevin Flanagan

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 7301 - 7426.5
 Title 16, Division 9, California Code of Regulations §§ 901 - 999

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$24,604,000 Authorized positions: 82.1

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 9 Public Members: 5 Professional Members: 4

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2020

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Barber	26,000
Barber Apprentice	1,126
Cosmetologist	307,760
Cosmetology Apprentice	1,502
Electrologist	1,915
Electrology Apprentice	1
Establishment	52,020
Esthetician	76,376
Manicurist	127,646
Mobile Unit	35
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	594,381

FEES*

BARBER/COSMETOLOGIST/ ELECTROLOGIST FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Pre-application Fee	\$9	Established by Board
Application and Examination Fee	\$75	Actual cost to Board
Initial License Fee	\$50	\$50
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$134	-
License Renewal Fee	\$50	\$50

ESTHETICIAN FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Pre-application Fee	\$9	Established by Board
Application and Examination Fee	\$75	Actual cost to Board
Initial License Fee	\$40	\$40
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$124	-
License Renewal Fee	\$50	\$50

MANICURIST FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Pre-application Fee	\$9	Established by Board
Application and Examination Fee	\$75	Actual cost to Board
Initial License Fee	\$35	\$35
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$119	-
License Renewal Fee	\$50	\$50

*Additional licensing categories and associated licensing fees can be found in Business and Professions Code §§ 7415 - 7426.5

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	NO

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The Board of Barber Examiners and the Board of Cosmetology were established in 1927. The Board of Barber Examiners governed the barbering profession, and the Board of Cosmetology governed the cosmetology profession. Throughout the years there were minor changes to the laws of each profession. In 1939, the manicurist license and the electrology license were added, and in 1978, the cosmetician (esthetician) license was added.

The Barbering and Cosmetology Act (AB 3008, Eastin, Chapter 1672, Statutes of 1990) merged the Board of Barber Examiners and the Board of Cosmetology to create the Board of Barbering and Cosmetology (Board) – effective July 1, 1992. In 1997, the

Legislature transferred the duties, powers, and functions of the Board to the Bureau of Barbering and Cosmetology (Bureau) under the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department). On January 1, 2003, SB 1482 (Polanco, Chapter 1148, Statutes of 2002) reinstated the Board and eliminated the Bureau.

The Legislature again reverted the Board to a bureau under the Department in 2008 (SB 797, Ridley-Thomas, Chapter 33, Statutes of 2008) and reconstituted it as a board in 2009 (AB 1545, Eng, Chapter 35, Statutes of 2008). The Board has remained as such since.

Again, the Legislature reverted the Board to a bureau under the Department in 2008 (SB 797, Ridley-Thomas, Chapter 33, Statutes of 2008) and reconstituted it as a board in 2009 (AB 1545, Eng, Chapter 35, Statutes of 2008). The Board has remained as such since.

The Board regulates the individuals who provide services (i.e. cosmetologists, barbers, manicurists, estheticians, electrologists, and apprentices) as well as the establishments (i.e. salons) in which the services are performed.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 7321 - 7331 Barber

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

Completion of the 10th grade or equivalent; and satisfy either:

- 1,500 hours of training at a Board approved school;
- Completed a 3,200 hour apprenticeship program in California, 39 hours of pre-apprenticeship training, and 216 hours of related training;
- Practiced barbering outside California for a time equivalent to the study and training of a barber licensed in California;
- Hold a cosmetologist license and completed a barbering crossover course; or,
- Completed a cosmetology course and has taken a barbering crossover course.

Cosmetologist

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

Completion of the 10th grade of equivalent; and satisfy either:

- 1,600 hours of training at a Board approved school;
- Completed a 3,200 hour apprenticeship program in California, 39 hours of pre-apprenticeship training, and 220 hours of related training;
- Practiced cosmetology outside California for a period of time equivalent to the study and training of a cosmetologist licensed in California;
- Hold a barber license and complete a cosmetology crossover course; or,
- Completed a barbering course and has taken a cosmetology crossover course.

Esthetician

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

Completion of the 10th grade of equivalent; and satisfy either:

- 600 hours of training at a Board approved school; or,
- Practiced skin care outside California for a period of time equivalent to the study and training of an esthetician licensed in California.

Manicurist

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

Completion of the 10th grade or equivalent; and satisfy either:

- 400 hours of training at a Board approved school; or,
- Practiced nail care outside California for a period of time equivalent to the study and training of a manicurist licensed in California.

Electrologist

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

Completion of a high school diploma or equivalent; and satisfy either:

- 600 hours of training at a Board approved school;
- Completed a 3,200 hour apprenticeship program in California; or,
- Practiced electrolysis for a period of 18 months outside California within the time equivalent to the study and training of an electrologist licensed in California.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 7331

The Board grants a license to practice to an applicant if the applicant submits all of the following to the Board:

- A completed application form and all fees required by the Board.
- Proof of a current license issued by another state to practice that meets all of the following requirements:
 - It is not revoked, suspended, or otherwise restricted.
 - It is in good standing.
 - It has been active for three of the last five years, during which time the applicant has not been subject to disciplinary action or a conviction.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Mary Lou Amaro	January 1, 2017	Governor/ Professional	YES
Bobbie Jean Anderson	January 1, 2019	Governor/Public	YES
Andrew Drabkin	January 1, 2017	Governor/Public	YES
Joseph Aaron Federico	January 1, 2019	Governor/ Professional	YES
Richard Hedges (Vice President)	January 1, 2017	Senate/Public	NO
Polly Ann Seaver-Codorniz	January 1, 2019	Governor/ Professional	YES
Kari Williams (President)	January 1, 2017	Governor/ Professional	YES
VACANT	-	Assembly/Public	NO
VACANT	-	Governor/ Public	YES

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board members that meet on a regular basis to discuss specific issues in depth, and provide feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

- Disciplinary Review Committee
- Education and Outreach Committee
- Enforcement and Inspections Committee
- Legislation and Budget Committee
- Examination and Licensing Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 181 (Bonilla, Chapter 430, Statutes of 2015) extends the sunset date of the Board of Barbering and Cosmetology (Board) from January 1, 2016 to January 1, 2020, and requires the Board to: (1) review its 1,600-hour curriculum requirement for cosmetologists; (2) conduct an occupational analysis of California's cosmetology profession; (3) review the written and practical examinations for cosmetologists; (4) review the Spanish language written examination; (5) establish a "personal service permit" for current licensees practicing outside of the typical establishment setting and promulgate regulations; (6) adopt a protocol for inspecting establishments when a language barrier exists; and, (7) establish a Health and Safety Advisory Committee. This bill also makes the following minor revisions to code: (1) deletes obsolete references to outdated reporting requirements; (2) removes references to regulations that have been repealed; and, (3) corrects the names of the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education and the State Department of Public Health.

SB 308 (Lieu, Chapter 333, Statutes of 2013) extends the sunset date of the Board to January 1, 2016.

SB 746 (Lieu, Chapter 664, Statutes of 2011) prohibits the use of ultraviolet tanning devices by persons under the age of 18.

SB 870 (Ducheny, Chapter 712, Statutes of 2010) appropriates 4.0 positions and \$303,000 in FY 2010-11, and \$238,000 ongoing, to ensure compliance with the 90-day mandate to review establishments.

BOARD OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

1625 N. Market Blvd., S200, Sacramento, CA 95834
 Tel: (916) 574-7830 / Fax: (916)574-8625 / www.bbs.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE**BOARD STAFF**

Executive Officer	Kim Madsen
Assistant Executive Officer	Steve Sodergren
Legislative Contact	Rosanne Helms

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 4980 – 4999.129

California Code of Regulations Title 16, Division 18, §§1800 – 1889.3

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$10,173,000 Authorized positions: 51.2

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 13

Public Members: 7

Professional Members: 6

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2012

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

License Category	Number of Licensees
Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists	38,343
Marriage and Family Therapist Interns	19,272
Licensed Clinical Social Workers	22,842
Associate Clinical Social Worker	14,499
Registered Continuing Education Providers	2,850
Licensed Educational Psychologists	2,141
Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor	1,282
Professional Clinical Counselor Intern	1,214
Total Licensee Population	102,443

FEES*

Licensed Marriage & Family Therapist	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Exam Application Fee	\$100	\$100
California Law and Ethics Exam Fee	\$100	\$100
Clinical Exam Fee	\$100	\$100
Initial Licensure Fee (prorated)	\$130	\$180
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$ 430	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$130	\$180
Licensed Clinical Social Worker	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Exam Application Fee	\$100	\$150
California Law and Ethics Exam Fee	\$100	\$100
Clinical Exam Fee	\$260	Not applicable**
Initial Licensure Fee (prorated)	\$100	\$155
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$560	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$100	\$155

Licensed Educational Psychologist	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Exam Application Fee	\$100	\$100
Written Exam Fee	\$100	\$100
Initial Licensure Fee (prorated)	\$80	\$150
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$280	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$80	\$150

*The Program has additional licensee populations and fees that were not included but can be found in Business and Professions Code §§ 4984.7, 4984.72, 4984.8, 4989.44, 4989.68(a)(4)-(7), 4996.3, 4996.4, 4996.28, 4997, 4999.6, 4999.104, 4999.112, 4999.120, California Code of Regulations §§ 1816, 1816.5(a), 1816.2, 1816.5(a), 1816.6, and 1816.7.

**Exam is not Board-administered. The Association of Social Work Boards administers this exam.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The Board of Behavioral Sciences (Board) regulates professionals who generally perform counseling and psychotherapy services, but are not registered psychologists or psychiatrists. The Board has four categories of licensees: licensed marriage and family therapists; licensed clinical social workers; licensed educational psychologists; and, licensed professional clinical counselors.

California became the first state to register social workers when, on July 18, 1945, Governor Earl Warren signed legislation creating the Board of Social Work Examiners. This same legislation included provisions to grandfather in social workers already employed in California from September 1945 to the end of December 1946. During those 16 months, 4,233 social workers filed applications for registration and 4,098 were issued certificates. Certification was intended to identify competent professionals who were working for higher standards and better service to the public.

The Board's duty of registering social workers remained relatively unchanged until the 1960s. In 1962, the Assembly began investigating fraudulent practice in marriage counseling. In part because of that investigation, the Marriage, Family, and Child Counselor Act was enacted in 1963. Under the Act, the Board was given the additional responsibility of licensing and regulating marriage, family, and child counselors. Soon after, the Act was renamed the Social Worker and Marriage Counselor Act and the Board was accordingly renamed the Social Worker and Marriage Counselor Qualifications Board.

In 1967, the Board began administering a new licensed clinical social worker program, and after 1969 anyone who wanted to practice clinical social work in California was required to hold a license. In 1970, a licensing program for educational psychologists was added and the Board became known as the Board of Behavioral Science Examiners.

On January 1, 1997, the name of the Board was officially changed to the "Board of Behavioral Sciences" in order to more clearly represent its functions, which extend beyond administering examinations.

Effective January 1, 2010, a fourth mental health profession, licensed professional clinical counselor, was added to the Board's jurisdiction. As a result, a public member was added to the Board. In 2012, a licensed professional clinical counselor member was also added to the Board, increasing the board composition to thirteen members. The Board remains a public majority board.

In addition to licensed marriage and family therapists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional clinical counselors, and licensed educational psychologists, the Board registers marriage and family therapy interns, associate clinical social workers, and licensed professional clinical counselor interns. The Board develops and administers written examinations for its licensing programs, develops regulatory standards, and conducts an enforcement program to investigate consumer complaints. It imposes disciplinary action against licensees and registrants who violate the law. The Board is responsible for the regulatory oversight of over 100,000 licensees and registrants.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 4980 - 4989, 4989.10 - 4989.70, 4991 - 4998.5, 4999.10 - 4999.129

Licensed marriage and family therapist

Licensed marriage and family therapists are employed in mental health agencies, counseling centers, and private practice. They use counseling or psychotherapeutic techniques to assist individuals, couples, families, and groups with a focus on marriage, family, and relationship issues.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Master's degree in marriage, family, and child counseling, marriage and family therapy, couple and family therapy, psychology, clinical psychology, counseling psychology, or counseling with an emphasis in either marriage, family, and child counseling or marriage and family therapy, obtained from a school, college, or university accredited by a regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education or approved by the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education.
- 3,000 supervised work experience hours while registered with the Board as an intern within a period of at least two years under the supervision of a licensed mental health professional specified in law. Not more than 1,300 hours of supervised experience may be obtained prior to completing a master's or doctoral degree. Not less than 1,700 hours of experience may be completed subsequent to the granting of the qualifying Master's or doctoral degree.

Licensed clinical social worker

Licensed clinical social workers are employed in health facilities, private practice, and state and county mental health agencies. Licensed clinical social workers use counseling and psychotherapeutic techniques to assist individuals, couples, families, and groups.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Master's degree in social work from an accredited school of social work.
- 3,200 hours of supervised work experience within a period of at least two years. 1,700 hours must be gained under the supervision of a licensed clinical social worker. The remaining supervised experience hours may be gained under a licensed mental health professional specified in law. All required supervised experience gained in California must be accrued while registered with the Board as an associate clinical social worker.

Licensed educational psychologist

Licensed educational psychologists work in schools or in private practice and provide educational counseling services such as aptitude and achievement testing or psychological testing. Educational psychologists cannot do psychological testing or counseling that is unrelated to academic learning processes in the education system and cannot prescribe drugs.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Master's degree in psychology, educational psychology, school psychology, counseling and guidance (or a degree deemed equivalent by the Board) from an accredited school;
- Successful completion of 60 semester hours of postgraduate work in pupil personnel services;
- Two years of full-time experience as a credentialed school psychologist; AND,
- One year of supervised professional experience in an accredited school psychology program, OR one year of supervised experience as a credentialed school psychologist in the public schools gained under the direction of a licensed educational psychologist or a licensed psychologist.

Licensed professional clinical counselor

Licensed professional clinical counselors apply counseling interventions and psychotherapeutic techniques to identify and remediate cognitive, mental, and emotional issues, including personal growth, adjustment to disability, crisis intervention, and psychosocial and environmental problems. They work in a variety of settings including hospitals, community-based mental health organizations, and private practice.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Master's degree that is psychotherapy or counseling in content from an accredited or approved school;
- 3,000 supervised work experience hours within a period of at least two years under the supervision of a licensed mental health professional specified in law. All required supervised experience gained in California must be accrued while registered with the Board as a professional clinical counselor intern.

RECIPROCITY

The Board does not offer reciprocity.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Samara Ashley	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	YES
Scott Bowling	June 1, 2018	Governor/Public	YES
Dr. Leah Brew	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	YES
Deborah Brown (Vice Chair)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	YES
Peter Chiu	June 1, 2019	Governor/Public	YES
Elizabeth Connolly	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	YES
Patricia Lock-Dawson	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	YES
Sarita Kohli	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	YES
Renee Lonner	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	YES
Karen Pines	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	YES
Dr. Christine Wietlisbach	June 1, 2019	Senate/Public	NO
Christina Wong (Chair)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	YES
VACANT	-	Assembly/Public	NO

COMMITTEES

The Board has established one standing committee and uses ad-hoc committees to discuss specific issues. These committees consist of Board Members that meet on a regular basis to discuss specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

- Policy and Advocacy Committee – Standing Committee
- Supervision Committee – Current Ad-Hoc Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 250 (Oberholte, Chapter 50, Statutes of 2015) authorizes marriage and family therapist interns and trainees, under supervision, to provide telehealth services. Additionally, this bill allows those hours gained providing telehealth services to be used toward licensure requirements.

SB 531 (Bates, Chapter 261, Statutes of 2015) allows the Board to deny a hearing request for termination or modification of probation by a licensee for several reasons, including if the petitioner has failed to abide by the terms and conditions of a disciplinary order or if the Board is investigating the petitioner while he or she is on probation. Additionally, this bill provides that the Board has jurisdiction to investigate and take disciplinary action against any of its licensees, subject to certain limitations, regardless of whether the license is canceled, forfeited, suspended, retired, or surrendered.

SB 620 (Block, Chapter 262, Statutes of 2015) simplifies the licensure process for marriage and family therapist and professional clinical counselor applicants by revising the supervised work experience requirements into two distinct categories. This bill also revises the supervised work experience hours for clinical social worker applicants.

Lastly, this bill provides a five year window for applicants to apply for licensure under this new model or the current model.

AB 1843 (Jones, Chapter 283, Statutes of 2014) gives a licensing entity of a child custody evaluator the ability to access a child custody report in order to investigate the alleged unprofessional conduct of one of its licensees related to a child custody evaluation. This bill also requires the licensing entity to ensure the confidentiality of the information contained in the child custody report.

AB 2213 (Eggman, Chapter 387, Statutes of 2014) makes several changes to existing education requirements for out-of-state marriage and family therapist and professional clinical counselor applicants that take effect on January 1, 2016.

SB 578 (Wyland, Chapter 312, Statutes of 2014) requires all Board of Behavioral Sciences licensees to retain the health records of a patient whose therapy is terminated on or after January 1, 2015 for a minimum of seven years. Additionally, this bill requires the health record of a minor patient to be retained for seven years past the date the patient turns 18 years old. This bill also specifies that patient records may be retained in either hard copy or electronic format.

SB 1012 (Wyland, Chapter 435, Statutes of 2014) allows licensed professional clinical counselor interns as well as marriage and family therapist trainees or interns to use six hours of direct contact with their supervisor per week to count toward their total 3,000 hour experience requirement for licensure if the hours were gained on or after January 1, 2009.

SB 1466 (Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee, Chapter 316, Statutes of 2014) makes several changes regarding the Board of Behavioral Sciences. This bill: (1) changes the terms from “marriage and family therapist” to “licensed marriage and family therapist” in the Marriage and Family Therapist Practice Act; (2) updates provisions in statute that were missed when education requirements were changed to require training in elder and dependent adult abuse and neglect; (3) updates provisions in statute that were missed in 2013 when the Legislature changed the implementation date of the Board’s examination restructure for licensed marriage and family therapists and licensed professional clinical counselors from January 1, 2014 to January 1, 2015; and, (4) adds licensed professional clinical counselors to the list of license types that can own a private practice where psychotherapy is performed.

AB 404 (Eggman, Chapter 339, Statutes of 2013) clarifies that a Board licensee on inactive status may apply for and obtain a retired license. This bill also reduces the timeline to restore a retired license issued by the Board from retired to active status from five years to three years.

AB 428 (Eggman, Chapter 376, Statutes of 2013) allows a licensed marriage and family therapist applicant who began graduate study before August 1, 2012 to correct a course deficiency (remediate) in the areas of alcoholism and other chemical substance

dependency or spousal or partner abuse assessment. This bill also clarifies that a licensed clinical social worker applicant is allowed to remediate coursework deficiency in the subject of spousal and partner abuse assessment, detection, and intervention.

AB 451 (Eggman, Chapter 551, Statutes of 2013) delays the effective date of the new education requirements for out-of-state licensed marriage and family therapist and licensed professional clinical counselor applicants from January 1, 2014 to January 1, 2016.

SB 243 (Wyland, Chapter 465, Statutes of 2013) authorizes licensed professional clinical counselors licensed by the Board to treat couples or families if they complete additional education and training within a master's degree program rather than in addition to such programs. This bill also clarifies that the practice of licensed professional clinical social work includes the use, application, and integration of the coursework and experience required by law for licensure.

SB 282 (Yee, Chapter 58, Statutes of 2013) requires a pre-litigation demand for settlement or compromise of a claim of professional negligence against a licensed marriage and family therapist to be accompanied by an authorization to disclose medical information.

AB 367 (Smyth, Chapter 154, Statutes of 2012) requires the Board to report to the Department of Health Care Services, within ten working days, the name and license number of a person whose license has been revoked, suspended, surrendered, or made inactive.

SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) extends the sunset date of the Board and its authority to appoint an executive officer until January 1, 2017.

SB 632 (Emmerson, Chapter 50, Statutes of 2012) allows marriage and family therapist trainees to counsel clients during natural breaks from coursework, such as winter or summer breaks.

SB 1172 (Lieu, Chapter 835, Statutes of 2012) prohibits mental health providers from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts with minors by making it unprofessional conduct and subject to discipline by the licensing authority.

SB 1527 (Negrete McLeod, Chapter 800, Statutes of 2012) specifies the conditions for licensure by the Board for applicants from other jurisdictions, stipulates that clinical examination scores are valid for seven years, and requires coursework in California law and professional ethics for licensed clinical social workers and licensed associate clinical social workers.

AB 956 (Hernandez, Chapter 166, Statutes of 2011) requires marriage and family therapist interns or a marriage and family therapist trainees, prior to performing professional services, to provide each client or patient with the name of his or her

employer and indicate whether he or she is under the supervision of a licensed person, as specified, and requires any advertisement by or on behalf of an intern or trainee to include specified information.

SB 363 (Emmerson, Chapter 384, Statutes of 2011) provides that marriage and family therapist trainees may counsel clients outside of a supervised course of study if the period outside of practicum is less than 90 days, and also limits to 500 hours the number of experience hours that may be gained from client-centered advocacy. In addition, this bill allows licensed professional clinical counselors to supervise marriage and family therapist interns, but clarifies that they must first meet additional training and education requirements.

SB 704 (Negrete-McLeod, Chapter 387, Statutes of 2011) revises examination requirements for licensed marriage and family therapists and licensed clinical social workers, requiring an applicant, while practicing as an unlicensed registrant (marriage and family therapist intern or associate clinical social worker), to pass the California Law and Ethics examination within the first year of registration.

CEMETERY AND FUNERAL BUREAU

1625 North Market Blvd., Suite S-208, Sacramento, CA 95834
Phone (916) 574-7870 / Fax (916) 928-7988 www.cfb.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Bureau Chief	Lisa Moore
Deputy Bureau Chief	Linda Kassis
Legislative Contact	Cheryl Jenkins

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Codes §§ 7600 – 7746 (Cemetery and Funeral Law)

Title 16, Division 12, California Code of Regulations §§ 1200 – 1291 (Funeral Law)

Title 16, Division 23, California Code of Regulations §§ 2300 – 2390 (Cemetery Law)

Health and Safety Code §§ 7000 – 9677

Health and Safety Code §§ 102100 – 103800

Government Code §§ 27460 – 27530

Welfare & Institutions Code §§ 11150 – 11160 / 11200 – 11217 / 17400 - 17410

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Cemetery Fund	\$2,688,000	Authorized positions: 13.9
Funeral Directors and Embalmers Fund	\$1,839,000	Authorized positions: 7.6
TOTAL	\$4,527,000	Authorized positions: 21.5

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 3 Professional Members: 4

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015 Next review: 2020

LICENSEE STATISTICS

License Category	Number of Licenses
Cemetery	196
Cemetery Manager	355
Cemetery Broker	188
Cemetery Broker Additional	15
Cemetery Broker Branch	80
Cemetery Salesperson	4,151
Crematory	226
Crematory Manager	571
Cremated Remains Disposer	231
Funeral Establishment	1,055
Funeral Director	2,748
Embalmer	1,972
Apprentice Embalmer	335
Total	12,123

FEES*

Cemetery Salesperson	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
License Fee	\$30	\$30
Annual Renewal Fee	\$25	\$25

Funeral Director	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
License Fee	\$200	\$200
Examination Fee	\$100	\$100
TOTAL LICENSURE FEE	\$300	–
Annual Renewal Fee	200	200

Embalmer	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application/Exam/License Fee	\$150	\$150
Annual Renewal Fee	\$100	\$125

*The Program licenses additional categories that can be found in Title 16, Division 12, California Code of Regulations §1257, Title 16, Division 23, California Code of Regulations §§ 2310 – 2324, Business and Professions Code §§ 7729, 9700, 9717, 9741, 9750.5 – 9756, 9759 – 9766, 9781, and 9786.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Competency/Education	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Cemetery and Funeral Bureau (Bureau) has regulatory oversight of private and fraternal cemeteries, crematories, crematory managers, cemetery managers, cemetery brokers, cemetery salespersons, cremated remains disposers, funeral establishments, funeral directors, apprentice embalmers, and embalmers licensed by the State of California. Two separate boards previously regulated the industry until 1996, when legislation transferred the responsibilities to the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department). In January 2000, the Bureau was created.

The Bureau has statutory authority to enforce the licensing and practice acts in the applicable Business and Professions Code, California Code of Regulations, and the Health and Safety Code related to the funeral, cemetery and crematory industries. In doing so, the Bureau licenses, regulates, inspects, and investigates complaints against licensees and examines cemetery endowment care and special care trust funds and funeral trust funds.

NOTE: The State does not license cemeteries operated by religious organizations; cities, counties, or cemetery districts; the military; Native American tribal organizations; or other groups.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 7615-7671

Cemetery – A place where human remains are interred.

- Fill out a form and pay a fee.
- Substantial other requirements can be found at Title 16, Division 23, California Code of Regulations § 2326.

Cemetery manager – Maintains and operates a cemetery licensed by the Bureau.

- High school diploma or equivalent.
- Must be at least 18 years of age.
- Must be a California resident.

Cemetery broker – Sells cemetery property or interment services in a cemetery and employ cemetery salespeople.

- Two years working as a Cemetery Salesperson; OR,
- Two years general cemetery experience.
- Must be a California resident.

Cemetery salesperson – Sells cemetery property or interment services in a cemetery under a cemetery broker.

- No experience or education requirements.

Crematory – A place where human remains are cremated.

- Fill out a form and pay a fee.
- Substantial other requirements can be found at Title 16, Division 23, California Code of Regulations § 2326.

Crematory manager – Manages, maintains, and operates a crematory cremating human remains.

- High school diploma or equivalent.
- Must be at least 18 years of age.
- Must be a California resident.

Cremated remains disposer – Disposes of cremated human remains by scattering over land or sea.

- No experience or education requirements.

Funeral establishment – A place of business devoted exclusively to those activities related to the preparation and arrangements, financial and otherwise, for the funeral, transportation, burial or other disposition of human remains.

- All individuals or officers of the corporation, association, or partnership and trustees must be at least 18 years old.

Funeral director – Directs and supervises transport, burial, or disposal of human remains and may manage a funeral establishment.

- Must be at least 18 years of age.
- Associate degree or its equivalent; AND,
- Passage of Bureau exam.

Embalmer – Disinfects, preserves, and prepares human remains and supervises apprentice embalmers.

- Graduated from a mortuary science program approved by the Bureau and accredited by the American Board of Funeral Service Education; AND,
- Passage of the Bureau exam and the National Board exam; AND,
- Two years of apprenticeship under an embalmer licensed and engaged in practice as an embalmer in this state; OR,
- Three years licensure and practice within the preceding seven years in any other state or country.

Apprentice embalmer – Engaged in the study of embalming under instruction and supervision of a licensed embalmer.

- High school diploma or equivalent.
- Must be at least 18 years of age.

RECIPROCITY

The Bureau does not offer reciprocity with other states.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Christopher Donhost	August 31, 2017	Bureau Chief/Professional	NO
Darin Drabing	August 31, 2017	Bureau Chief/Professional	NO
Jolena Grande	August 31, 2017	Bureau Chief/Professional	NO
Gerard Reinert	August 31, 2017	Bureau Chief/Professional	NO
Tracy Hughes	August 31, 2017	Bureau Chief/Public	NO
Maria Mangini	August 31, 2017	Public	NO
Suzette Sherman	August 31, 2017	Bureau Chief/Public	NO

** The Bureau's Advisory Committee consists of seven members, including three public members and four professional members. The Bureau Chief appoints all Advisory Committee members.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 180 (Bonilla, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2015) merges the Cemetery Act with the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Act and merges the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau's (Bureau) two separate special funds, the latter of which will take effect July 1, 2016. The bill also schedules the Bureau for sunset review as if it were set to sunset on January 1, 2020, and requires the Bureau to conduct a study and report to the Assembly Committee on Business and Professions and the Senate Committee on Business, Professions, and Economic Development by January 1, 2018, on the sufficiency of endowment care funds used by cemeteries for future operations.

AB 181 (Bonilla, Chapter 430, Statutes of 2015) clarifies existing requirements for funeral establishments to post a list of goods and services on their website.

SB 1291 (Nielsen, Chapter 276, Statutes of 2014) authorizes the Halcumb Cemetery District, located in Shasta County, to inter a limited number of nonresidents and nonproperty taxpayers to help it maintain its financial viability.

SB 119 (Calderon, Chapter 205, Statutes of 2013) authorizes crematories to incinerate one or more American flags during specified periods.

SB 159 (Fuller, Chapter 55, Statutes of 2013) authorizes the Kern River Valley Cemetery District to inter a limited number of nonresidents and nonproperty taxpayers.

SB 184 (Committee on Governance and Finance, Chapter 210, Statutes of 2013) makes several minor and noncontroversial technical changes to existing law related to

local government. Among these changes is the expansion of the definition of family member under the Public Cemetery District Law to include a person's domestic partner.

AB 1777 (Ma, Chapter 79, Statutes of 2012) allows the transfer of cremated remains from a durable container to a "scattering urn" within seven days of scattering remains at sea from a boat.

AB 374 (Hill, Chapter 364, Statutes of 2012) allows an applicant to proceed with the assignment of a funeral establishment license by requesting approval from the Bureau to post and maintain a bond in an amount equal to 50 percent greater than the corpus of the trust guaranteeing the payment of any shortages in the establishment's trust funds in the absence of an unqualified audit due to estate matters or litigation.

SB 658 (Negrete McLeod, Chapter 386, Statutes of 2011) requires a funeral establishment that maintains a web site to post a list of funeral goods and services.

BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

901 P Street, Suite 142A Sacramento, CA 95814
 Tel: (916) 263-5355 / Fax: (916) 327-0039 / www.chiro.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Robert Puleo
Legislative Contact	Marcus McCarther

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 1000 – 1058 (Chiropractic Initiative Act)
 Title 16, California Code of Regulations §§ 301 – 390.6

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$3,982,000

Authorized positions: 19.0

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 7

Public Members: 3

Professional Members: 4

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013

Next review: 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

License Category	Number of Licensees
Chiropractors	13,271
Corporations	1,388
Satellite Offices	3,860
Referral Services	33
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	18,552

FEES*

CHIROPRACTOR FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$100	\$100
Licensure Fee	\$100	\$100
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$200	-
Annual Renewal Fee**	\$250	\$250

* Additional fees may be required per the Chiropractic Initiative Act.

** Statutory increase from \$150 authorized by AB 1996 (Hill, Chapter 539, Statutes of 2010).

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

First established as the result of an initiative measure approved by the people on November 7, 1922, the Board of Chiropractic Examiners (Board) regulates the chiropractic profession in California. The Board is committed to consumer protection and protects Californians from licensed and unlicensed individuals who engage in the fraudulent, negligent, or incompetent practice of chiropractic. The Board oversees approximately 13,400 licensees and 19 chiropractic schools and colleges located throughout the United States and Canada. Governed by a seven member board appointed by the Governor, the Board is comprised of five licensed doctors of chiropractic and two public members. Board members serve four year terms. Board responsibilities include issuing licenses and certificates under the Board's jurisdiction, enforcement of the disciplinary and criminal provisions in statute governing chiropractors, and setting minimum education standards for its licensees. The Board came under the auspices of the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) on July 1, 2013.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS - Chiropractic Initiative Act § 5, 16 California Code of Regulations §§ 321- 322

Chiropractic license applicants must:

- Provide proof of graduation from a Board-approved chiropractic school, showing evidence of courses in the following:
 - Anatomy, including embryology and histology;
 - Physiology;
 - Biochemistry and clinical nutrition;
 - Pathology and bacteriology;
 - Public health, hygiene and sanitation;
 - Diagnosis, dermatology, syphilology and geriatrics, and radiological technology, safety, and Interpretation;
 - Obstetrics and gynecology and pediatrics;
 - Principles and practice of chiropractic, physical therapy, psychiatry, and office procedures; AND,
- Pass the Chiropractic written examination.

RECIPROCITY – 16 California Code of Regulations § 323

To qualify for reciprocity, the applicant must meet the following:

- Graduation from a Board-approved chiropractic college, and completion of the minimum number of hours and subjects as required by California law at the time the applicant's license was issued;
- Equivalent successful examination in each of the subjects examined in California in the same year as the applicant was issued a license in the state from which he is applying;
- Hold a valid and up-to-date license from the state from which they are seeking reciprocity;
- The state from which they are licensed will reciprocate with California; AND
- Have completed five years of chiropractic practice.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Sergio Azzolino, D.C. (Chair)	February 10, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Heather Dehn, D.C. (Vice Chair)	February 10, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Julie Elginer, Ph.D. (Secretary)	November 3, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Corey Lichtman, D.C.	February 10, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Dionne McClain, D.C.	February 10, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
John Roza, Jr., D.C.	February 10, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Frank Rufino	November 3, 2016	Governor/Public	NO

COMMITTEES

The following three committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board Members, that meet to discuss specific issues in depth to provide technical and administrative recommendations to the full Board.

- Licensing, Continuing Education, and Public Relations Committee
- Enforcement Committee
- Government Affairs and Strategic Planning Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 1615 (Gatto, Chapter 142, Statutes of 2014) appropriates \$2,698,000 from the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' Fund to the Department of Justice to pay the judgment in *Arbuckle v. Board of Chiropractic Examiners, et al.*

AB 2143 (Williams, Chapter 269, Statutes of 2014) allows chiropractors on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners to perform a minor medical urine test required for commercial drivers, as long as those chiropractors meet additional existing state and federal requirements.

SB 305 (Lieu, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2013) extends the sunset dates of various boards to January 1, 2018, and adds statutory authority for legislative review of the initiative-created Board of Chiropractic Examiners and Osteopathic Medical Board as if they were scheduled to repeal on January 1, 2018.

GRP 2 (Governor Brown, effective July 3, 2012) establishes the Board within the Department, operative July 1, 2013.

SB 206 (Kehoe, Chapter 125, Statutes of 2011) appropriates \$600,000 from the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners' Fund to the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners to pay for a settlement in the case of *Catherine Hayes v. Board of Chiropractic Examiners* (Sacramento County Superior Court, Case No. 34-2008-0000647).

SB 924 (Price, Walters and Steinberg, 2011) would have required that chiropractic corporations, when initiating physical therapy services, provide patients with a disclosure notifying them that they may seek physical therapy treatment services from any physical therapy provider. *This bill was held in the Assembly Committee on Rules.*

CONTRACTORS STATE LICENSE BOARD

9821 Business Park Drive, Sacramento, CA 95827

Tel: (800) 321-2752 / www.cslb.ca.gov or www.CheckTheLicenseFirst.com

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Registrar	Cindi Christenson
Chief Deputy Registrar	Cindy Kanemoto
Legislative Contact	Laura Zuniga

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 7000 – 7199.7

California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 8, §§ 810 – 890

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Contractors State License Board	\$64,103,000
Construction Management Education Account	\$100,000

Authorized positions: 403

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 15 Public Members: 10 Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2020

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Contractor Licenses(active)	223,912
Contractor Licenses (inactive)	60,683
Asbestos Certifications	1,508
Home Improvement Salespersons Registrations	10,078
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	294,673

FEES*

CONTRACTOR FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee (includes exam fee)	\$300	\$300
Initial Licensure Fee	\$180	\$180
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$480	-
Additional Classification Fee	\$75	\$75
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$360	\$360

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7137.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Contractors State License Board (Board) was established in 1929 as the Contractors License Bureau under the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards. Now part of the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department), the 15-member board (10 public members—seven non-contractors, one labor representative, one local building official, and one representative of a statewide senior citizen organization; and five professional members) appoints the Board’s executive officer, known as the Registrar of Contractors (Registrar), and directs administrative policy for the Board’s operations. The Board licenses and regulates contractors in 43 classifications and two certifications (asbestos abatement and hazardous substance removal) that constitute the construction industry. The Registrar oversees more than 400 employees, who are located at the headquarters in Sacramento and in field offices throughout the state.

A license from the Board is required for any person providing contractor services on a project for \$500 or more (including labor and materials). Each license must have a qualifying individual listed in the Board’s records who satisfies the experience and examination requirements for the license. The qualifying individual must be an owner, responsible managing employee, responsible managing officer, or qualifying partner.

The Board operates one of the largest enforcement programs under the Department and established a Statewide Investigative Fraud Team (SWIFT) that focuses on the underground economy and unlicensed contractors. The SWIFT unit conducts stings and sweeps throughout California to help curtail illegal contracting by citing those who are not licensed and to educate individuals on how to become licensed.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 7065 - 7077, 16 California Code of Regulations § 825

Applicants must possess:

- Four years of experience in the class applied for at a journey level or as a foreman, supervising employee, contractor, or owner-builder within the 10 years immediately preceding filing of the application.
- Education is not required; however, certain education, such as apprenticeship programs or college-level education, can be used as credit towards some of the experience requirements.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 7065.4

The Board has reciprocity agreements in place with Arizona, Nevada, and Utah.

Reciprocity requirements are the same for these states:

- The contractor must be applying for a license in a classification that appears on that state's Reciprocal Classifications List.
- The contractor must have held an active license in good standing in one of the reciprocal states for the previous five years.
- The contractor must submit to the Board the Request for Verification of License form that is completed by the licensing entity under which he or she is already licensed.
- The contractor must complete the Application for Original Contractor's License.
- The Certification of Work Experience form 13A-11 must be used to report and confirm the journey-level work experience for the previous five years.

If the Board grants reciprocity to a contractor, it can waive the trade portion of the examination (the contractor still must take the business law exam section); however, the Board retains the right to require the exam.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Kevin Albanese	June 1, 2017	Governor / Professional	YES
Agustin Beltran (Vice Chair)	June 1, 2017	Senate Rules / Public	NO
Linda Clifford (Secretary)	June 1, 2018	Governor / Professional	YES
David De La Torre	June 1, 2016	Assembly / Public	NO
David Dias	June 1, 2016	Governor / Labor Rep.	YES
Susan Granzella	June 1, 2016	Governor / Public	YES
Joan Hancock	June 1, 2019	Governor / Professional	YES
Pastor Herrera, Jr.	June 1, 2018	Governor / Public	YES
Robert Lamb	June 1, 2016	Assembly / Public	NO
Ed Lang (Chair)	June 1, 2018	Governor / Public	YES
Marlo Richardson	June 1, 2016	Governor / Public	YES
Frank Schetter	June 1, 2019	Governor / Professional	YES
Paul Schifino	June 1, 2017	Governor / Professional	YES
Johnny Simpson	June 1, 2019	Senate Rules / Public	NO
Nancy Springer	June 1, 2017	Governor / Building Official	YES

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board members that meet on a regular basis for the purpose of discussing specific issues, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

- Enforcement
- Executive
- Legislative
- Licensing
- Public Affairs

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 467 (Hill, Chapter 656, Statutes of 2015) extends the sunset date for the Board to January 1, 2020, and repeals the requirement for contractor applicants to provide evidence of financial solvency. In addition, this bill increases the value of the bond that must be obtained by applicants from \$12,500 to \$15,000.

SB 560 (Monning, Chapter 389, Statutes of 2015) authorizes specified Board enforcement representatives to issue notices to appear to contractors for failure to secure valid and current workers' compensation insurance.

SB 561 (Monning, Chapter 281, Statutes of 2015) allows the Board to implement a system to accept electronic transmission of applications for licensure and license renewals, as well as an accompanying digital signature. This bill allows home improvement salespersons to register one time and list multiple employers rather than requiring a separate registration for each employer. This bill also requires contractors to report to the Board when a salesperson becomes employed by them and when the employment relationship ends.

SB 315 (Lieu, Chapter 392, Statutes of 2014) authorizes the Board access to businesses when carrying out duties associated with the Joint Enforcement Strike Force on the Underground Economy. In addition, this bill allows the Board 180 days to initiate disciplinary action against a licensee upon receipt of a Labor Commissioner's finding of willful violation of the Labor Code.

AB 44 (Buchanan, Chapter 258, Statutes of 2013) requires any entity taking bids for construction of a public work or improvement to specify in the bid request that the name and location of every subcontractor must be included in that bid.

AB 433 (Gordon, Chapter 377, Statutes of 2013) authorizes the installation of residential fire protection systems for one or two family dwellings by a contractor holding a plumbing contractor classification with the Board. Additionally, the bill clarifies that the State Fire Marshal may propose, adopt and administer regulations relating to fire safety in all buildings in California and allows the Marshal to charge appropriate fees for administration of the fire safety provisions.

AB 1236 (Hagman, Chapter 114, Statutes of 2013) allows contractors organized as limited liability companies to secure an eligible line of surplus insurance in lieu of maintaining a surety bond on file with the Board as a condition of licensure.

SB 261 (Monning, Chapter 163, Statutes of 2013) authorizes the Board to take disciplinary action against a licensee who is in violation of fraudulent use of licenses issued by the Department. This bill allows the Board to take administrative action against unlicensed violators regardless of whether criminal charges are pursued by the local district attorney.

SB 262 (Monning, Chapter 180, Statutes of 2013) defines conditions that must be met by a qualifying individual to exercise “direct supervision and control” over construction projects as required by the Contractors’ State License Law and creates a misdemeanor for qualifying individuals who disregard those supervisory obligations.

AB 1750 (Solorio, Chapter 537, Statutes of 2012) authorizes a landscape contractor (C-27 classification), licensed by the Board, to enter into prime contracts for the design and installation of rainwater capture systems, if the system is used exclusively for irrigation or as a water supply for an outdoor water feature.

AB 1794 (Williams, Chapter 811, Statutes of 2012) grants the Board the authority to access employee records collected from licensed contractors and maintained by the Employment Development Department. This authority sunsets on January 1, 2019.

AB 2219 (Knight, Chapter 389, Statutes of 2012) extends the provisions requiring C-39 (Roofing) contractors obtain workers’ compensation insurance coverage indefinitely and requires an insurer, issuing workers’ compensation insurance coverage to a roofing contractor, to make an in-person visit to the licensee’s place of business to verify employee information.

AB 2237 (Monning, Chapter 371, Statutes of 2012) clarifies the definition of “contractor” to mean a person serving as a consultant to an owner-builder who oversees a bid process or arranges work schedules.

AB 2554 (Berryhill, Chapter 85, Statutes of 2012) authorizes the Board to pursue an accusation against a licensee if that licensee has already had a license revoked. This bill also renames the Board’s enforcement “unit” as the enforcement “division.”

SB 691 (Lieu, Chapter 832, Statutes of 2012) adds the Board to the definition of “authorized governmental agency” in the Unemployment Insurance Code, which will allow the Employment Development Department to share workers’ compensation insurance fraud information with the Board.

COURT REPORTERS BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

2535 Capitol Oaks Dr., Suite 230, Sacramento, CA 95833
 Tel: (916) 263-3660 / Fax: (916) 263-3664 / <http://www.courtreportersboard.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Yvonne K. Fenner
Legislative Contact	Yvonne K. Fenner

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Codes §§ 8000 – 8047
 Title 16, Division 24, California Code of Regulations §§ 2400 – 2481

Budget Act of 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$1,117,000 Authorized positions: 4.5

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 5 Public Members: 3 Professional Members: 2

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licensees
Certified Shorthand Reporters	6794
Board recognized public schools	7
Board recognized private schools	6
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	6807

FEES*

CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$40	\$40
Initial Licensure Fee	\$125	\$125
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$165	-
Annual Renewal Fee	\$125	\$125

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 8031

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Court Reporters Board (Board) was established in 1951 by an act of the Legislature. The Board licenses and disciplines certified shorthand reporters who, as officers of the court, are responsible for competently and neutrally reporting depositions in legal cases as well as court proceedings. The Board ensures the integrity of judicial records by administering a competency test to ensure new court reporters possess the basic skills needed for the job, authorizing the minimum curriculum which court reporting schools offer, and disciplining licensees when necessary. In California, a person can be licensed to work as a court reporter employed by state courts (official reporter) or to act as a deposition officer (freelance reporter). The Board also has oversight of court reporting schools.

Until the 1960s, the Board only authorized certified shorthand reporters to own and operate companies offering court reporting services. In 1972, the Board began registering reporting corporations. In 1972, the Board's authority was also expanded to give the Board the ability to recognize court reporting schools that set minimum curriculum standards established by the Board. That process was rescinded by AB 2743 (Chapter 1289, Statutes of 1992) when the Board decided that the registration duplicated the filing required by the Secretary of State's Office, provided no additional benefit or consumer protection, and was an unnecessary expense for businesses. However, SB 26 (Figueroa, Chapter 615, Statutes of 2001) authorized the Board to cite and fine schools for violations of the provisions of Section 8027 of the Business and Professions Code.

The rates charged by freelance reporters and the businesses that employ them are not fixed by statute. That was not the case in the past but a compromise package with the profession, the Legislature and the Governor, eliminated rate regulation in 1981 and created the Transcript Reimbursement Fund (Fund), a special fund paid for by a portion of the court reporters' licensing fees.

The purpose of the Fund is to reimburse certified shorthand reporters for transcripts produced for indigent litigants in civil cases. Under the program, the Board has paid more than \$6 million from the fund. By law, the Fund must begin each fiscal year (July 1) with a minimum balance of \$300,000.

In 2011 a Pro Per Pilot Project began which allowed litigants who represent themselves access to the Fund. The Pro Per Program is restricted to a maximum of \$30,000 annually paid out for all pro per litigant transcripts, with a cap of \$1,500 per case and has been extended to January 1, 2017.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code § 8020

Applicants must possess a high school level education AND one of the following:

- Twelve months (1,400 hours) of full-time work experience in making verbatim records of hearings or judicial or related proceedings on a shorthand writing and transcribing machine;
- A passing score on the California State Hearing Reporters Examination;
- A verified certificate of satisfactory completion of a prescribed course of study from a California-recognized court reporting school or certification from such school evidencing equivalent proficiency and the ability to make a verbatim record of material dictated;
- A National Court Reporters Association Registered Professional Reporter Certificate or Certificate of Merit accompanied by a letter from the National Court Reporters Association stating the *original* issuance date of the certificate; OR,
- A valid certified shorthand reporter’s certificate or license to practice shorthand reporting issued by a state other than California. Only the following state licenses are accepted: Georgia (“A” certificate only, issued after 1990), Nevada, and Texas.

RECIPROCITY

The Board does not offer reciprocity with other states.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Davina Hurt	June 1, 2015	Assembly / Public	NO
Rosalie Kramm	June 1, 2017	Governor / Professional	YES
Elizabeth Lasensky	June 1, 2015	Senate / Public	NO
John K. Liu	June 1, 2016	Governor / Public	YES
Toni O’Neill (Chair)	June 1, 2017	Governor / Professional	YES

COMMITTEES

None.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 823 (Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee, Chapter 474, Statutes of 2013) was an urgency omnibus bill that restores several provisions related to the Board’s Transcript Reimbursement Fund that were mistakenly allowed to sunset on January 1, 2013.

SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) extends the sunset date of the Board to January 1, 2017, and extends the Pro Per Pilot Program of the Transcript Reimbursement Fund to January 1, 2017.

AB 2657 (Calderon, Chapter 170, Statutes of 2012) requires court transcripts derived from electronic recordings to state “inaudible” or “unintelligible” to reflect portions of the proceedings that are not discernible to the transcriber.

DENTAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 1550, Sacramento, CA 95815
Tel: 916-263-2300 / Fax: 916-263-2140 / <http://www.dbc.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Karen Fischer
Assistant Executive Officer	Sarah Wallace
Legislative Contact	Lusine Sarkisyan

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code § 1600 - 1808, §§ 1970 - 1976
Title 16, Division 10, California Code of Regulations §§ 1000 - 1087

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

State Dentistry Fund	\$13,055,000	Authorized positions: 71.8
State Dental Assistant Fund	\$1,885,000	
Dentally Underserved Account	\$1,688,827	

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 15 Professional Members: 10 Public Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2020

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Licensee Category	Number of Licensees
Dentist	40,163
Registered Dental Assistant	44,230
Registered Dental Assistant in Extended Functions	1,545
Total Licensees	86,000

FEES

DENTIST FEES (Licensure by WREB* Examination)	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Fee	\$100	\$500
Initial License Fee	\$525	\$525
Dental Law and Ethics Exam	\$23	Set by PSI**
WREB Examination	\$2,185-\$2,420	Set by WREB
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$2,833-\$3,068	
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$525 + \$12	\$525

*WREB is the Western Regional Examining Board and sets its exam fee based on testing location costs.

**PSI is the testing vendor for WREB, Psychological Services Inc.

DENTIST FEES (Licensure by Portfolio Examination)	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Initial License Fee	\$525	\$525
Portfolio Examination Fee	\$350	\$350
Dental Law and Ethics Exam	\$23	Set by PSI
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$898	
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$525 + \$12	\$525

DENTIST FEES (Licensure by Residency)	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Fee	\$100	\$500
Initial License Fee	\$525	\$525
Dental Law and Ethics Exam	\$23	Set by PSI
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$648	
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$525 + \$12	\$525

DENTIST FEES (Licensure by Credential)	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Initial License Fee	\$525	\$525
Licensure by Credential Fee	\$283	Established by the Board pursuant to California Code of Regulations § 1021
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$808	
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$525 + \$12	\$525

REGISTERED DENTAL ASSISTANT FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Fee	\$20	\$50
Practical Examination Fee	\$60	\$60
Written Examination Fee	\$43	\$50, Set by PSI
California Law & Ethics Exam Fee	\$23	Actual Cost of Exam Set by PSI
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$146	
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$70	\$80

*

REGISTERED DENTAL ASSISTANT IN EXTENDED FUNCTIONS FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Fee	\$20	\$50
Practical Examination Fee	\$250	Actual cost of exam
Written Examination Fee	\$23	Set by PSI
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$293	
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$70	\$80

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS - Dentists

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS – Registered Dental Assistant

Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	YES
Continuing Education	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS – Registered Dental Assistant in Extended Functions

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Dental Board of California (Board) was created by the Legislature and was empowered to regulate dental health professionals in California. The Board is responsible for regulating the practice of nearly 86,000 licensed dental health professionals, which includes dentists, registered dental assistants, and registered dental assistants in extended functions. In 1901, the Board promulgated its first regulation making it unlawful to practice dentistry without a license. In 1974, the California Legislature created a subcommittee to study the issue of dental auxiliary utilization. The subcommittee recommended that the Board also license dental auxiliaries. The Legislature also created a nine member advisory body to the Board referred to as the Committee on Dental Auxiliaries. In 1976, the Board adopted regulations governing the examinations and licensure of registered dental auxiliaries.

In 2006, California became a member of the Western Regional Examining Board, which until 2014, was the only entity that administered a licensure examination for dentists as a pathway to licensure in California. The Board implemented its new Portfolio Examination in 2015 and is collaborating with schools on student outreach. This new Board examination will test the applicant's competence to enter the practice of dentistry and will be conducted while the applicant is enrolled in a California dental school program approved by the Board.

The Dental Assisting Council (Council) of the Dental Board was created through legislation that was a result of the oversight hearings (sunset review) conducted by the California Legislature. Senate Bill 540 (Price, Chapter 385, Statutes of 2011) required the Board to create the seven-member Council. Members of the Council are appointed by the Board and include one Board member, the registered dental assistant member of the Board, and five registered dental assistants representing a broad range of dental assisting experience and education. The Council is responsible for consideration of all matters relating to dental assisting and providing recommendations to the Board and standing committees of the Board.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 1625 – 1635.5

All pathways for licensure require graduation from an approved dental school.

Applicants have the following pathways to licensure as a dentist in California:

- Licensure by Western Regional Examining Board Examination: Applicants must have graduated from an approved dental program, must pass the Western Regional Examining Board examination and must pass the California Law and Ethics Examination. The Western Regional Examining Board examination locations, dates, and fees are found at www.wreb.org/Candidates/Dental/Default.aspx.
- Licensure by Portfolio Examination: The Board implemented the Portfolio Examination in 2014. This new Board examination tests the applicant's competence to enter the practice of dentistry and is conducted while the applicant is enrolled in a California dental school program approved by the Board.
- Licensure by Residency: Applicants must complete at least one year of postgraduate education in a residency approved by Advanced Education in General Dentistry or General Practice Residency and pass the California Law and Ethics examination.
- Licensure by Credential: Applicants must have been licensed in another state for at least five years and practiced at least 5,000 hours in the preceding five of seven years, or agree to at least a two year contract with an approved dental program in California as an instructor, or practice in a public health clinic in an underserved area as designated by Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.

Applicants for licensure as a registered dental assistant must:

- Graduate from an approved registered dental assistant educational program, or complete satisfactory work experience of at least 15 months as a dental assistant in California or another state; and,
- Successfully pass the registered dental assistant written and practical examinations, and the Law and Ethics examination.

Additionally, all applicants for licensure as a registered dental assistant must complete:

- A board-approved course in the Dental Practice Act;
- A board-approved course in infection control;
- A course in basic life support offered by an instructor approved by the American Red Cross or American Heart Association; and
- Board-approved courses in radiation safety and coronal polishing.

Applicants for licensure as a registered dental assistant in extended functions must:

- Be currently licensed in California as a registered dental assistant or have completed the requirements for licensure as registered dental assistant;
- Graduate from a Board-approved registered dental assistant in extended functions post-secondary program;
- Successfully complete a Board-approved course in the application of pit and fissure sealants;
- Successfully pass the registered dental assistant in extended functions written examination; and
- Successfully pass the registered dental assistant in extended functions practical and clinical examination.

RECIPROCITY

Not applicable.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Steven Afriat (Secretary)	January 1, 2017	Assembly/Public	NO
Fran Burton, MSW	January 1, 2017	Senate/Public	NO
Stephen Casagrande, DDS	July 16, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Yvette Chappell-Ingram	January 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Katie Dawson, RDHAP	January 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Luis Dominicis, DDS	January 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Judith Forsythe, RDA (Vice President)	January 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Kathleen King	January 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Ross Lai, DDS	January 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Huong Le, DDS	January 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Meredith McKenzie, Esq.	January 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Steven Morrow, DDS (President)	January 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Thomas Stewart, DDS	January 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Bruce L. Whitcher, DDS	January 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Debra Woo, DDS	January 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board and consist of Board Members that meet on a regular basis for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board. Additionally the Board President may appoint a two-person subcommittee to review a specific issue and report back to the full Board.

- Access to Care Committee
- Dental Assisting Council (Standing Committee)
- Enforcement Committee (Standing Committee)
- Examination Committee (Standing Committee)
- Legislative and Regulatory Committee (Standing Committee)
- Licensing, Certification, and Permits Committee (Standing Committee)
- Prescription Drug Abuse Committee

In addition to the committees, one Board member serves as liaison to the following entities:

- Dental Hygiene Committee of California
- Diversion Evaluation Committee
- Elective Facial Cosmetic Surgery Permit Credentialing Committee
- Western Regional Examining Board

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 179 (Bonilla, Chapter 510, Statutes of 2015) extends the provisions authorizing the Board, from January 1, 2016, to January 1, 2020; provides that sexual abuse and misconduct statute does not apply to consensual relationships between healing arts licensees and their spouses or domestic partners; updates license fees and requirements; and requires the Board to evaluate the practical exam required for registered dental assistant licensure.

AB 679 (Allen, Chapter 778, Statutes of 2015) extends the date by which specified health care practitioners and pharmacists must register with the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System Prescription Drug Monitoring Program by six months, from January 1, 2016 to July 1, 2016.

AB 880 (Ridley-Thomas, Chapter 409, Statutes of 2015) authorizes dental students, enrolled in their final year or in an advanced program at a Board approved dental school, to participate and treat patients at free, sponsored health care events under the supervision of a licensed dentist, as prescribed by the dental school. This bill specifies that the procedures to be conducted by the student are limited to those that the student would be authorized to perform in school settings, and requires that each patient be informed that they will be treated by a student. Further, this bill provides that the patient may decline treatment by a student. Finally, this bill requires the sponsoring entity to provide information regarding the students volunteering at the event to the Board.

SB 800 (Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee, Chapter 426, Statutes of 2015) updates language to replace the “Board of Dental Examiners” with the “Dental Board of California” for consistency on how the Board is referenced and separates the Dental Hygiene Committee of California as a separate entity from the Board.

AB 1174 (Bocanegra, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2014) expands the scope of practice for registered dental assistants in extended functions, registered dental hygienists, and registered dental hygienists in alternative practice in the areas of x-rays and interim therapeutic restorations, and requires the Board and the Dental Hygiene Committee of California to adopt regulations by January 1, 2018, for the new scope regarding the training that must be completed before these new services can be provided.

AB 1962 (Skinner, Chapter 567, Statutes of 2014) requires health plans and insurers that issue, sell, renew, or offer specialized dental plans or policies to file an annual report with their respective agencies that is organized by group and product type and contains the same information required to be reported by health plans and insurers under the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

SB 1416 (Block, Chapter 73, Statutes of 2014) increases the Board’s licensure and renewal fee from \$450 to \$525.

AB 836 (Skinner, Chapter 299, Statutes of 2013) reduces the continuing education requirements for retired dentists with authority to volunteer to 60 percent of the requirements for licensed active dentists. Under continuing education requirements, this would mean retired dentists who meet certain criteria would need to complete 30 continuing education hours every two years instead of 50 hours.

SB 562 (Galgiani, Chapter 624, Statutes of 2013) requires the registration and regulation by the Board of dental practices that routinely utilize portable dental units. This bill also removes the limit of registering one mobile dental clinic or unit per licensed dentist.

SB 809 (DeSaulnier, Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013) requires prescribers of controlled substances, including dentists, to pay an annual six dollar fee to support the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System and the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.

SB 821 (Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee, Chapter 473, Statutes of 2013) makes several technical and noncontroversial changes to provisions within the Business and Professions Code related to the regulation of the Board, as well as dental hygienists regulated under the Welfare and Institutions Code. Specifically, this bill revises the seal utilized by the Board from “Board of Dental Examiners of California” to the “Dental Board of California”.

SB 540 (Price, Chapter 385, Statutes of 2011) extends the sunset date of the Board from January 1, 2012, to January 1, 2016. Additionally, this bill makes several governance changes to existing Board practices, including the creation of the Dental Assisting Council to consider dental assisting issues.

DENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 2050, Sacramento, CA 95815
 Tel: 916-263-1978 / Fax: 916-263-2688 / <http://www.dhcc.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

COMMITTEE STAFF

Executive Officer	Lori Hubble
Legislative Contact	Vacant

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 1900-1966.6
 Title 16, Division 10, California Code of Regulations §§ 1000 - 1023.8, 1067 - 1090.1, 1107, 1131-1132, 1138-1144, 1149-1153

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$1,845,000 Authorized positions: 9.2

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Total Members: 9 Professional Members: 5 Public Members: 4

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2014 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2019

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Licensee Category	Number of All Licensees
Registered Dental Hygienist	29,217
Registered Dental Hygienist in Alternative Practice	604
Registered Dental Hygienist in Extended Functions	32
Fictitious Name Permit	194
Total Licensees	30,047

FEES*

DENTAL HYGIENIST FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Fee	\$100	\$250
Examination Fee	\$525	Actual Cost
Licensing Fee	\$100	\$250
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$675	
WREB and CRDT's** Application Fee	\$100	\$250
WREB Licensure Fee	\$100	\$250
Licensure by Credential Application Fee	\$100	\$250
Licensure by Credential Licensure Fee	\$100	\$250
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$160	\$160

* Various other fees contained in Business and Professions Code § 1944 are not included.

** WREB and CRDT are two separate regional dental hygiene clinical exam administrators that set the exam fee based on testing center costs.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Dental Hygiene Committee of California (Committee) was established by SB 853 (Perata, Chapter 31, Statutes of 2008) and came into existence on July 1, 2009. The Committee was previously a part of the Committee on Dental Auxiliaries when combined with the Registered Dental Assistants, which are now licensed by the Dental Board of California (Dental Board). Following the bifurcation of the Committee on Dental Auxiliaries, the Committee became a stand-alone committee.

The Committee is empowered to review and evaluate all registered dental hygienists, registered dental hygienists in alternative practice, and registered dental hygienists in extended functions applicants for licensure and education programs. The Committee determines the appropriate fees, examination and continuing education requirements for licensure in the three licensure categories and issues licenses for those who successfully complete the requirements as well as collect biennial renewal fees and forms. The Committee adopts, amends and revokes regulations and enforces laws governing dental hygienists.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 1917 - 1924

An applicant for licensure as a registered dental hygienist must:

- Be a graduate of an accredited dental hygiene program;
- Have certificates of completion for board-approved courses in local anesthesia, nitrous oxide, and soft tissue curettage; and,

- Obtain fingerprint clearance.

An applicant for licensure as a registered dental hygienist in alternative practice must:

- Hold a current registered dental hygienist license;
- Have been engaged in clinical practice as an registered dental hygienist for a minimum of 2,000 hours during the immediately preceding 36 months (which can be in California or another state);
- Possess a Bachelor’s degree or its equivalent;
- Complete 150 hours of an approved educational program; and,
- Pass a written examination in California law and ethics.

The Committee does not license new registered dental hygienists in extended functions.

Licensure By Credential – Business and Professions Code § 1917.1

Applicants licensed as a dental hygienist in any other state may bypass the state clinical exam if all of the following conditions are met:

- Complete a state application and submit fees to the committee.
- Provide proof of an active license in good standing from another state.
- Provide proof that the applicant has not been subject to discipline in another state.
- Provide proof of completion of the national exam.
- Provide documentation of continuing education completion, if applicable.
- Provide evidence that the applicant has been in clinical practice as a registered dental hygienist or full-time faculty member for a minimum of 750 hours.
- Any other information the committee requests.

RECIPROCITY

Not applicable.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Susan Good	January 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Michelle Hurlbutt, RDH Educator	January 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Joyce Noel Kelsch, RDHAP (Vice President)	January 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Timothy S. Martinez, DMD	January 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Nicolette Moultrie-Martinez, RDH (President)	January 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Garry Shay	January 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Evangeline Ward, RDH	January 1, 2018	Governor/ Professional	NO
Sandra Klein	January 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
VACANT	-	Governor/Public	NO

SUBCOMMITTEES

The following subcommittees have been created by the Committee and consist of Committee Members that meet for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Committee.

- Education Subcommittee
- Enforcement Subcommittee
- Legislative and Regulatory Subcommittee
- Licensing and Examination Subcommittee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 502 (Chau, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2015) amends the Dental Hygiene Practice Act and the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act, authorizes a registered dental hygienist in alternative practice to incorporate with licensed dentists, registered dental assistants, registered dental hygienists, registered dental hygienists in extended functions, and other registered dental hygienists in alternative practice.

SB 1245 (Lieu, Chapter 396, Statutes of 2014) extends the operation of the Committee and extends the appointments of the Committee's members and executive officer from January 1, 2015, to January 1, 2019.

SB 1202 (Leno, Chapter 331, Statutes of 2012) makes a number of changes regarding the licensure and regulation of registered dental hygienists by the Committee. This bill: 1) expands the licensure requirements for dental hygienists; 2) makes a number of changes related to the regulation of registered dental hygienists in alternative practice; and 3) both establishes new regulatory maximum fee schedules and increases existing regulatory fee ceilings.

SB 540 (Price, Chapter 385, Statutes of 2011) creates a sunset date of January 1, 2015, for the Committee and offsets the term limits of various Committee members.

BUREAU OF ELECTRONIC AND APPLIANCE REPAIR,
HOME FURNISHINGS AND THERMAL INSULATION

4244 South Market Court, Suite D, Sacramento, CA 95834

Tel: (916) 999-2041 / Fax: (916) 921-7279 / <http://www.bearhfti.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Chief	Justin Paddock
Legislative Contact	Karen Skelton

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ BEAR: 9800 – 9874 HFTI: 19000 – 19221

California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 27, §§ 2700 – 2775

California Code of Regulations, Title 4, Division 3, §§ 1101 – 1383.6

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Electronic/Appliance Repair	\$2,889,000	16.3 Authorized positions
Home Furnishings/Thermal Insulation	\$4,929,000	27.9 Authorized positions
TOTAL	\$7,818,000	44.2 Authorized positions

BOARD MEMBERS

Not applicable.

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2014

Next review: 2019

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category (Electronic and Appliance Repair)	Number of Licensees
Appliance Service Dealer	2,497
Combination Service Dealer	487
Electronic Service Dealer	4,983
Service Contract Administrator	43
Service Contract Seller	10,132
Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation	
Bedding Retailer	1,589
Custom Upholster	496
Furniture and Bedding Retailer	11,783
Furniture and Bedding Manufacturer	1,453
Furniture and Bedding Wholesaler	147
Furniture Retailer	2,231
Importer (Includes Overseas Manufacturers)	4,347
Sanitizer	12
Supply Dealer	129

Thermal Insulation Manufacturer	117
TOTAL	40,446

FEES

BEAR Registration Type*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Electronic Service Dealer	\$165 Per Location	\$165 Per Location
Appliance Service Dealer	\$165 Per Location	\$165 Per Location
Service Contract Seller	\$75 Per Location	\$75 Per Location

* Additional categories of licensure and related fees can be found in Title 16, Division 27, California Code of Regulations § 2760.

HFTI License Type**	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Furniture Retailer	\$120.00 Per Location	\$120.00 Per Location
Furniture and Bedding Retailer	\$240.00 Per Location	\$240.00 Per Location
Manufacturer (in United States)	\$650.00 Per Location	\$750.00 Per Location
Importer (Manufacturer located outside of US or Importer located within the US)	\$650.00 Per Location	\$750.00 Per Location

** Additional categories of licensure and related fees can be found in Business and Professions Code § 19170.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	NO
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	NO

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair (BEAR) was established in 1963 in response to growing fraud in the television repair industry. In 1973, the repair of major home appliances was added to BEAR's scope of authority. Over the years, as technology has changed, BEAR has expanded its regulation to cover new products, currently regulating the repair of items such as computer equipment, home office equipment, home theater equipment and the repair and installation of home satellite and auto stereo and alarm equipment. BEAR regulates the service contract industry on a number of consumer products, by requiring that contracts be in compliance with the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act and that the proper financial alternatives are in place to back the contracts.

The Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation (BHFTI) was established in 1911 in response to health hazards from dirty mattresses that were a result of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. Labeling and sanitization laws were put in place to address these hazards. In 1973, flammability standards were added to BHFTI's act to offer

protection to consumers from unreasonably-combustible home furnishings products. In 1985, standards for the quality of thermal insulation were transferred from the Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to BHFTI.

The Bureau of Electronic and Appliance Repair, Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation (Bureau) was created in 2009 as a result of the merger of the former BEAR and BHFTI.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 9830 and 19050

No experience or education is required. The Bureau’s license applicants must submit a completed application with required information with the appropriate fee.

RECIPROCITY

There is no reciprocity for electronic and appliance repair registrants. The Bureau does offer reciprocity to those who have a home furnishings or bedding registry number from other states. If the applicant wishes to use another state’s registry number, they must provide a copy of their valid license from the other state and the Bureau will issue that registry number to them within the State.

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Total Members: 11 – This group is not created by statute or regulation.

Name	Appointment Authority/Type
Sharron Bradley	Department Director/Professional
Donald Erwin	Department Director/Professional
Burt Grimes	Department Director/Professional
Timothy Hawkins	Department Director/Professional
Judy Levin	Department Director/Public
Donald Lucas	Department Director/Public
Joanne Mikami	Department Director/Public
Leonard “Len” Price	Department Director/Public
David Spears	Department Director/Professional
David Valesquez	Department Director/Professional
David Yarbrough	Department Director/Professional

COMMITTEES

The Bureau has an informal, voluntary Advisory Council dedicated to assisting the Bureau by providing perspective information and insight into the electronic, appliance, and service contract markets and the upholstered furniture, bedding and thermal insulation markets in California. The Bureau has also formed an informal Service Contract Working Group that includes industry and public member volunteers to provide assistance in gathering information for a report the Bureau will produce on current and future market trends, adequacy of consumer protection, and regulation of the industry.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 1175 (Ridley-Thomas, Chapter 187, Statutes of 2015) raises the fee ceiling for the majority of the Bureau’s license types by approximately 25 percent. The statutory

fee ceilings will be effective January 1, 2016, however, this bill would prohibit the Bureau from adopting regulations to increase fees for the Electronic and Appliance Repair program until on or after January 1, 2017.

SB 1019 (Leno, Chapter 862, Statutes of 2014) requires a manufacturer of covered products to indicate whether or not the product contains added flame retardant chemicals by including a "flame retardant chemical statement" on the label.

AB 2740 (Bonilla, Chapter 428, Statutes of 2014) subjects the Bureau to a review by the Legislature. The review shall occur as if the Act were to be repealed on January 1, 2019. Additionally, this bill requires the Bureau to submit a report on specified issues to the Legislature by July 1, 2015.

AB 127 (Skinner, Chapter 579, Statutes of 2013) requires the State Fire Marshal (Marshal) to review existing flammability standards for building insulation materials to determine if flammability standards for certain insulation materials can only be met with chemical flame retardants. This review shall be performed in consultation with the Bureau. This review shall be the basis for the Marshal to propose by July 1, 2015, if appropriate, updated insulation flammability standards for consideration and adoption by the California Building Standards Commission.

AB 480 (Calderon, Chapter 421, Statutes of 2013) expands the definition of service contracts to include service contracts for optical products, exempts certain service contracts for optical products, defines the term 'optical products,' and provides for the regulation of administrators and sellers of optical product service contracts by the Bureau.

SB 1576 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 661, Statutes of 2012) authorizes electronic and appliance service dealers, licensed by the Bureau to install, calibrate, service, maintain, and monitor ignition interlock devices and requires the Bureau to adopt regulations consistent with the standards adopted by the Bureau of Automotive Repair and the Office of Traffic Safety.

AB 1443 (Logue, Chapter 90, Statutes of 2012) requires the Bureau to reimburse the manufacturer, distributor, or retailer for the actual cost of the article or sample taken for analysis unless the article or sample is found to be in violation of the law.

BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, AND GEOLOGISTS

2535 Capitol Oaks Drive, #300, Sacramento, CA 95833
 Tel: (916) 263-2222 / Fax: (916) 263-2246 / <http://www.bpelsg.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Richard Moore
Assistant Executive Officer	Nancy Eissler
Legislative Contact	Nancy Eissler

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 6700 - 6799 (Engineers),
 §§ 7800 – 7887 (Geologists and Geophysicists), & §§ 8700 – 8805 (Land Surveyors)
 Title 16, Division 5, California Code of Regulations §§ 400 – 476 (Engineers/Surveyors)
 Title 16, Division 29, California Code of Regulations §§ 3000 – 3067 (Geologists)

FY 2014-15 BUDGET INFORMATION

Professional Engineers' and Land Surveyors' Fund	\$10,052,000	36.7 Authorized positions
Geology and Geophysics Account	\$ 1,461,000	6.0 Authorized positions
TOTAL	\$11,034,000	42.7 Authorized positions

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 15 Public Members: 8 Professional Members: 7

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2020

LICENSEE STATISTICS – As of November 17, 2015

Category	Number of Licenses
Agricultural Engineer	140
Chemical Engineer	1,971
Civil Engineer	55,058
Consulting Engineer *	5
Control System Engineer	1,049
Corrosion Engineer *	194
Electrical Engineer	9,846
Fire Protection Engineer	778
Geotechnical Engineer	1,431
Industrial Engineer	320
Land Surveyor	4,201

Category	Number of Licenses
Manufacturing Engineer *	334
Mechanical Engineer	15,137
Metallurgical Engineer	226
Nuclear Engineer	397
Petroleum Engineer	343
Photogrammetric Surveyor*	1
Quality Engineer *	422
Safety Engineer *	358
Structural Engineer	4,124
Traffic Engineer	1,521
TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSES	97,856

* Licenses no longer issued in these categories.

Category	Number of Licenses
Geologist	5,091
Geophysicist	165
Certified Hydrogeologist	912
Certified Engineering Geologist	1,531
TOTAL NUMBER OF LICENSES	7,699

Category	Number of Certificates
Engineer-in-Training	51,226
Land Surveyor-in-Training	2,768
Geologist-in-Training	356
TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES	54,350

GRAND TOTAL LICENSES & CERTIFICATES	159,905
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FEES

ENGINEER FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Engineer-In-Training Fee	\$50	\$100
Application Fee	\$125	\$400
Examination Fee	**	Actual Cost
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	***	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$115	****

* Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 6799 and 16 California Code of Regulations §407.

** Examination Fee depends on which examination or combination of examinations the person is taking each examination cycle per 16 California Code of Regulations § 407.

*** Varies dependent upon discipline of licensure and path to licensure.

**** At not more than the professional engineer application fee in effect at the time per Business and Professions Code § 6799.

LAND SURVEYOR FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Land Surveyor-In-Training Fee	\$50	\$100
Application Fee	\$125	\$400
Examination Fee	**	Actual Cost
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	***	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$115	****

* Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code §6799 and 16 California Code of Regulations §407.

** Examination Fee depends on which examination or combination of examinations the person is taking each examination cycle per 16 California Code of Regulations §407.

*** Varies dependent upon path to licensure.

**** At not more than the application fee per Business and Professions Code § 8805.

GEOLOGIST FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$250	\$250
Examination Fee	**	Actual Cost
Licensure Fee	\$270***	***
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	****	-
Renewal Fee	\$270	\$400

* Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7887 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 3005.

** Examination Fee depends on which examination or combination of examinations the person is taking each examination cycle per 16 California Code of Regulations § 3005.

*** License fee shall be fixed at an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which the certificate is issued, unless the certificate will expire less than one year after issuance, in which case the fee shall be fixed at an amount equal to 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date, per Business and Professions Code § 7887.

**** Varies dependent upon path to licensure and proration of initial licensure fee.

SPECIALTY GEOLOGIST CERTIFICATIONS*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$250	\$250
Examination Fee	\$100	Actual Cost but Not More than \$100
Licensure Fee	\$67.50**	**
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	***	-
Renewal Fee	\$67.50	\$100

* Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code §7887 and 16 California Code of Regulations §3005.

** License fee shall be fixed at an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which the certificate is issued, unless the certificate will expire less than one year after issuance, in which case the fee shall be fixed at an amount equal to 50% of the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date, per Business and Professions Code § 7887.

*** Varies dependent upon proration of initial licensure fee.

GEOPHYSICIST FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$250	\$250
Examination Fee	\$100	Actual Cost but Not More than \$100
Licensure Fee	\$250**	**
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	***	-
Renewal Fee	\$270	\$400

* Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7887 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 3005.

** License fee shall be fixed at an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which the certificate is issued, unless the certificate will expire less than one year after issuance, in which case the fee shall be fixed at an amount equal to 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date, per Business and Professions Code § 7887.

*** Varies dependent upon path to licensure and proration of initial licensure fee.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	*
Qualifying Experience (may include education)	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

* Not required for engineers and land surveyors; required for geologists and geophysicists.

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Geologists (Board) is charged with safeguarding the life, health, property, and public welfare by regulating the practices of professional engineering, land surveying, geology, and geophysics. The Board provides this public service by qualifying and licensing individuals, establishing regulations, enforcing laws and regulations, and providing information so that consumers can make informed decisions.

Historically, the Board originated in 1891 when the licensing of land surveyors began and the State Surveyor General was established. In 1933, the Professional Land Surveyors' Act abolished this office and merged the former Land Surveyor's Board in with the recently-formed Board of Registration of Civil Engineers.

The Civil Engineering Board was created in 1929 after the failure of the Saint Francis Dam. While the Board was initially limited to licensing of civil and structural engineers, and then land surveyors, the Board's scope expanded through regulation, petition, and legislation to include a variety of engineering specialties. In 1985, the Professional Engineers Act amended Section 6732 of the Business and Professions Code which codified the existing engineering disciplines (SB 1030, Chapter 732, Statutes of 1985).

The Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists was created in 1969 by legislation under the Geologist Act (later renamed the Geologist and Geophysicist Act), driven by the consumer demand of geological practices and concern for public safety and protection of landslide damage stemming from rainfall-induced landslides in Southern California in 1962. In 1972, the Board's scope expanded to include regulation and licensing of geophysicists.

During the 4th Extraordinary Session of 2009, the Legislature merged the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors and the Board for Geologists and Geophysicists (ABx4 20, Strickland, Chapter 18, Statutes of 2009). Subsequently, the Board was formally renamed the Board for Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors, and Geologists effective January 1, 2011 (AB 1431, Hill, Chapter 696, Statutes of 2010).

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code § 6751, §§ 7841-7843, § 8742

Engineer-in-training applicants must:

- Successfully pass the first division of the examination, AND
- Successfully complete:
 - Three years or more of postsecondary engineering education, OR
 - Three or more years of engineering experience, OR
 - A combination of three years of postsecondary education and experience in engineering.

Professional engineer applicants must possess:

- Six years or more of qualifying experience (which may include education) in engineering work satisfactory to the Board, showing evidence of competency to practice engineering in the branch for which he/she is applying, AND
- A passing score on the second division of the examination (national, and if applicable, California specific).

Geologist applicants must possess:

- Graduation with a major in geological sciences from a college or university, AND
- Five years documented professional geological experience satisfactory to the Board demonstrating competency (this experience may be gained under the supervision of a geologist or geophysicist licensed in any other state or who, in the opinion of the Board, has the training or experience to have responsible charge of geological work), AND
- A passing score on a written examination approved by the Board that incorporates a national examination for geologists, AND
- A passing score on the supplemental California specific examination.

Geophysicist applicants must possess:

- Graduation with a major in geophysical science or any other discipline the Board deems relevant to geophysics, OR

- Completion of 30 semester hours in courses which, in the opinion of the Board, are relevant to Geophysics, AND
- Seven years of professional geophysical work including three years of geophysical work under the supervision of a professional geophysicist, OR
- A combination of work and study, up to a maximum of four years toward the professional experience requirement, to be credited as follows:
 - Up to a maximum of two years of undergraduate work credited on a year of study to one-half year of experience,
 - Up to two years of graduate study credit on a year for year basis,
 - Teaching upper division or graduate geophysical sciences at the college level is credited on a year for year if at least six semester units per semester, AND
- A passing score on the written examination.

Land Surveyor-in-training applicants must:

- Successfully pass the first division of the examination, AND
- Successfully complete:
 - Two years or more of postsecondary land surveying education, OR
 - Two or more years of land surveying experience, OR
 - A combination of two years of postsecondary education and experience in land surveying.

Land Surveyor applicants must possess:

- Six qualifying years of land surveying experience (which may include education), specifically including:
 - One year responsible field training; AND
 - One year responsible office training; AND
- A passing score on the second division of examination (national and California specific).
- A California licensed civil engineer must have two years actual, broad-based progressive land surveying experience AND a passing score on the second division of examination (national and California specific).

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 6759, § 7847 and § 8748

An engineer or land surveyor registered in another state may apply for licensure in California by comity. Comity applicant must submit a complete application including work descriptions, references that can verify the work experience, college transcripts (optional), and verification of successful examination in another state. The complete application must be reviewed and approved by a Staff Engineer or Land Surveyor. In addition, comity applicants must take and pass the California Laws and Board Rules examination, a 25-question multiple-choice examination that is completed at home and returned to the Board office for scoring.

California accepts results of the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (Council) exams for the practice act branches of civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering, the title act engineering branches, except for traffic, for which there is no national Council examination, and the Council's Principles of Surveying

examination for land surveying. Civil engineering applicants must also pass the California Seismic Principles and Engineering Surveying exams, which are both mandated by statute. Land surveying applicants must pass the California Professional Land Surveying examination, as required by statute. If the home state has waived the Fundamentals of Engineering or Fundamentals of Surveying examination, the application is evaluated to see if the home state's waiver matches California's waiver requirements; if not, the applicant must pass the respective fundamentals examination or have 14 to 17 years of experience.

California law does not provide for comity for foreign applicants registered in another country for engineering or land surveying disciplines. Applicants from foreign countries are required to submit the same application as first time California applicants and pass all required examinations.

The Board may accept out-of-state or foreign registration as qualification to register as a geologist or geophysicist so long as the applicant's qualifications meet the requirements to become a registered geologist or geophysicist in California.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Nejla Natalie Bamshad-Alavi	June 30, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Asha Brooks	June 30, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Chelsea Equibias	June 30, 2019	Senate/Public	NO
Kathy Jones Irish	June 30, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Eric Johnson	June 30, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Coby King (Vice President)	June 30, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Elizabeth Mathieson	June 30, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Mohammad Ahsan Qureshi	June 30, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Hong Beom Rhee	June 30, 2015	Assembly/Public	NO
Karen Roberts	June 30, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
William "Jerry" Silva	June 30, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Robert Stockton (President)	June 30, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Patrick Tami	June 30, 2015	Governor/Professional	NO
VACANT	Not applicable	Governor/Public	NO
VACANT	Not applicable	Governor/Public	NO

COMMITTEES

- Land Surveyors Technical Advisory Committee
- Geologists and Geophysicists Technical Advisory Committee
- Civil Engineers Technical Advisory Committee
- Electrical Engineers Technical Advisory Committee (inactive)

- Geotechnical Engineers Technical Advisory Committee (inactive)
- Mechanical Engineers Technical Advisory Committee (inactive)
- Structural Engineers Technical Advisory Committee
- Traffic Engineers Technical Advisory Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 177 (Bonilla, Chapter 428, Statutes of 2015) extends the effective date of the Board from January 1, 2016, to January 1, 2020. This bill also creates the Professional Engineer's, Land Surveyor's, and Geologist's Fund, provides enhanced enforcement authority to the Board, and creates a more accessible licensure path for geology licensees.

AB 181 (Bonilla, Chapter 430, Statutes of 2015) clarifies existing law by removing a provision that could be interpreted as allowing architects to approve civil engineering plans and other specified documents for construction of public school structures.

SB 284 (Cannella, Chapter 157, Statutes of 2015) extends the provisions that allow licensed engineers and land surveyors to operate as limited liability partnerships as provided by SB 1008 (Padilla, Chapter 634, Statutes of 2010) until January 1, 2019. These provisions previously had a sunset date of January 1, 2016.

SB 679 (Berryhill, Chapter 471, Statutes of 2013) requires professional engineers and land surveyors to report any civil settlement or administrative action greater than \$50,000 to the Board and lowers the reporting threshold for civil judgments or binding arbitration awards to \$25,000 or greater. Insurance providers and state or local government agencies that self-insure must report civil settlements, administrative actions, judgments and binding arbitration awards of any amount against a licensee.

SB 152 (Roth, Chapter 178, Statutes of 2013) requires geologists and geophysicists licensed by the Board to execute a written contract for services when providing services for compensation. This bill also repeals provisions that allow the Board to issue a temporary authorization to practice engineering, geology or geophysics, and makes conforming changes.

SB 1576 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 661, Statutes of 2012) narrows the exemptions from meeting the examination requirement to practice land surveying to civil engineers. The bill also clarifies the statutory criteria for a land surveyor to file a record of survey by expanding the definition of "establish" to include the terms "location, relocation, reestablishment or retracement."

BOARD OF GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND

1625 North Market Blvd, Suite N-112, Sacramento, CA 95834
Tel: (916) 574-7825 / Fax: (916) 574-7829 / www.guidedogboard.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Brian Skewis
Legislative Contact	Brian Skewis

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 7200 – 7217

California Civil Code §§ 54 – 55.32

California Penal Code §§ 346-367g, 600.2 and 600.5

California Vehicle Code § 21963

California Food and Agriculture Code §§ 30850 – 30854 and §§ 31601-31609

Americans with Disabilities Act Title III – Public Accommodations (42 U.S.C. 12181)

California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 22, §§ 2250 – 2295.3

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

\$204,000 1.5 Authorized positions

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 7 Professional Members: None

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013 Inoperative/Repeal Date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Licensee Category	Number of Active Licensees
Licensed Instructors	108
Guide Dog Schools	3
Total Population	111

FEEES

Guide Dog Instructor License	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Initial License/Examination Fee	\$250	\$250
Annual Renewal Fee	\$100	\$100
Guide Dog School License*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Fundraising License (new schools)	\$50	\$50
Annual renewal Fee	.425%	.5%

*Guide Dog schools pay up to .005 of total annual expenditures (varies by school). The exact fee set by regulation is currently .00425 of total annual expenditures.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Board of Guide Dogs for the Blind (Board) was established January 1, 1948, for the specific purpose of providing well-trained guide dogs to blind persons and training blind persons as guide dog consumers. The Board developed licensing examinations for guide dog instructors, and criteria for use in determining whether guide dog school license applicants possess the requisite resources, as well as special capacities important to providing guide dogs to blind persons. California is the only state that has such a regulatory program.

In the 1940s, before the Board was created, there was considerable confusion as to the role and function of guide dogs in public places. A small group of blind people, the California Council of the Blind, and the editors of the *Pasadena Star-News*, joined with supportive legislators to lay the groundwork for a board that would ensure that blind people would receive competent instruction with properly trained dogs.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §7209 and §7210.6

Guide dog instructor: A licensed instructor can (1) train blind persons in the use of guide dog; and (2) train, sell, or supply guide dogs for the blind.

Requirements:

- Have knowledge of the special problems of the blind and how to teach them.
- Be able to demonstrate by actual blindfold test under traffic conditions his ability to train guide dogs with whom a blind person would be safe.
- Be suited temperamentally and otherwise to instruct blind persons in the use of guide dogs.
- Complete a three year apprenticeship with a licensed instructor at a certified guide dog school or under and instructor in a school satisfactory to the Board.
- Verified training of 22 guide dog teams.

Guide dog school: A licensed school which trains person-dog teams.

Requirements:

- Furnish to the Board satisfactory evidence of financial responsibility.
- Holding all funds raised during a one-year period in trust of a bank or trust holding company.
- Keeping a record of names and addresses of donors to the fund by the fund raiser and furnishing to the Board on demand with respect to all contributions in excess of \$10.

- Sufficient funds must be raised within one year from issuance of license to finance establishment and initial operation of the school.
- A fee of \$50 shall be paid upon issuance of a license for advance solicitation.

RECIPROCITY

The Board does not have reciprocity.

BOARD MEMBERS**

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Don Brown	June 1, 2016	Governor/Consumer (guide dog user)	NO
Catherine Carlton	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Carmen Delgado (Vice President)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Eric Holm (President)	June 1, 2019	Governor/Public (guide dog user)	NO
Gwen Marelli	June 1, 2017	Governor/Consumer	NO
Rosa Gomez	Pleasure	Designee of DOR (guide dog user)	NO
Joan Patche	June 1, 2016	Governor / Public (guide dog user)	NO

**The Board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor. One member must be the Director of Rehabilitation or a designated representative. The remaining members must have shown a particular interest in dealing with the problems of the blind, and at least two of them must be blind persons who use guide dogs.

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist primarily of Board members, that meet on a regular basis, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

- Budget Committee
- Legislative Committee
- Outreach and Education Committee
- Practice Task Force (comprised of three licensees and one board member)
- Strategic Planning Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 181 (Bonilla, Chapter 430, Statutes of 2015), makes minor changes to provisions pertaining to the Board by removing references to a person as a “blind person” and updates the use of “calendar year” to “fiscal year.”

AB 2264 (Levine, Chapter 502, Statutes of 2014) allows a person to apply for up to \$10,000 in compensation to the California Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board when reckless disregard or intentional actions result in injury or death to a guide, signal, or service dog.

SB 308 (Lieu, Chapter 333, Statutes of 2012) extends the sunset date of the Board to January 1, 2018.

SB 944 (Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee, Chapter 432, Statutes of 2011) clarifies that (1) the executive officer keeps all records for the Board, (2) the Board processes applications and payments; requires that (1) the certificate must be delivered to the new owner upon assignment of the dog, and (2) schools licensed by the Board are to provide an audit to the Board of the school's finances within 90 days after the end of a calendar year.

SB 543 (Price, Chapter 448, Statutes of 2011) extends the sunset date for the Board until January 1, 2014.

MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 1200, Sacramento, CA 95815
 Tel: (916) 263-2389 / Fax (916) 263-2387 / www.mbc.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Director	Kimberly Kirchmeyer
Deputy Director	Elizabeth Amaral
Legislative Contact	Jennifer Simoes

LAWS & REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 2000 - 2448, §§ 2505 – 2529.5, §§ 2540 - 2569
 California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 13, §§1300-1379.78, 1399.200-1399.279

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Administration	\$62,209,000	Authorized positions: 161
Outpatient Setting Fund	\$27,000	
Licensed Midwifery Fund	\$13,000	

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 15 Public Members: 7 Professional Members: 8

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

License Category	Number of Active Licensees
Physician and Surgeon	138,741
Research Psychoanalyst	90
Licensed Midwife	361
Fictitious Name Permits	12,242
Special Faculty Permit	22
Polysomnographic Trainee	45
Polysomnographic Technician	78
Polysomnographic Technologist	512
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	152,091

FEES*

CATEGORY	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS		
Application Fee	\$491***	Not applicable
Initial License Fee	\$783**	\$790**
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$783**	\$790**
RESEARCH PSYCHOANALYST		
Initial License Fee	\$100	\$100
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$50	\$50

*Additional categories and fees can be found in the Business and Professions Code.

**A \$25 mandatory payment toward the Stephen M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program (Business and Professions Code §2436.5) is added to this amount plus a \$12 fee for CURES funding

***Includes a \$49 fingerprint fee

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

First established in 1876, the Medical Board of California (Board) is the special-funded state entity responsible for regulating physicians and surgeons and a number of other allied health professionals. The Board’s responsibilities include issuing licenses and certificates under the Board’s jurisdiction; the administration and hearing of disciplinary actions; carrying out disciplinary actions appropriate to findings made by a panel; suspending, revoking, or otherwise limiting certificates after the conclusion of disciplinary actions; and, reviewing the quality of medical practice carried out by physicians under the jurisdiction of the Board.

In addition to the Board having authority over physicians, the Board also has statutory and regulatory authority over licensed midwives, medical assistants, registered polysomnographic trainees, registered polysomnographic technicians, registered polysomnographic technologists, research psychoanalysts, and student research psychoanalysts. The Board also approves accreditation agencies, which accredit outpatient surgery settings, and issues fictitious name permits to physicians practicing under a name other than their own. In 2015, registered dispensing opticians, contact lens dispensers, spectacle lens dispensers, and out of state opticians were moved from the purview of the Board to the Board of Optometry. Please refer to the Board of Optometry factsheet for licensee information.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 2080, 2082, 2089, 2089.5, 2096, 2103, 2170

Physician and surgeon (United States and Canada) applicants must have:

- Doctor of Medicine degree from a school approved by the Liaison Committee in Medical Education. All military medical schools are approved by the Liaison Committee in Medical Education.
- One continuous year in a single program of Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada accredited postgraduate training.

Physician and surgeon (International) applicants must have:

- Doctor of Medicine degree from a medical school that is recognized by the Board.
- Two years of Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada accredited postgraduate training. The second year shall be one continuous year in a single program of the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education or Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada accredited postgraduate training.

Research psychoanalyst applicants must:

- Complete a Doctorate degree (or its equivalent) from a psychoanalytic institution approved by the Board.
- Be engaged primarily in teaching, training or research.

Student research psychoanalyst must:

- Complete a Doctoral degree or its equivalent.
- Be currently enrolled in an institution approved by the Board.

Licensed midwife applicants must:

- Complete a three-year postsecondary education program in an approved midwifery school.

Polysomnographic trainee applicants must:

- Have either:
 - A high school diploma or GED plus six months of supervised direct polysomnographic patient care experience; or
 - Be currently enrolled in an approved polysomnographic education program.
- Possess at the time of application a current certificate in basic life support issued by the American Heart Association or the American Safety and Health Institute.

Polysomnographic technician applicants must:

- Have successfully completed an approved polysomnographic education program.
- Possess a minimum of six months of experience as a registered polysomnographic trainee.

- Possess at the time of application a current certificate in basic life support issued by the American Heart Association or the American Safety and Health Institute.

Polysomnographic technologist applicants must:

- Have valid, current credentials as a polysomnographic technologist issued by the Board of Registered Polysomnographic Technologists, issued after the applicant has taken and passed the Registered Polysomnographic Technologist Exam.
- Have graduated from a polysomnographic educational program approved by the Board
- Possess at the time of application a current certificate in basic life support issued by the American Heart Association or the American Safety and Health Institute.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code §§ 2135 and 2135.7

Business and Professions Code Section 2135 allows individuals to be eligible for licensure if licensed in another state or in Canada for at least four years and if they have had professional instruction equivalent to curriculum requirements in California and have taken and passed a written exam equivalent to the United State Medical Licensing Examination. The individuals must not have had disciplinary action taken against their license by any medical licensing authority or have been the subject of adverse judgments or settlements relating to the practice of medicine or have done anything that would be grounds for denial. Individuals must have completed at least one year of approved postgraduate training and be certified by a specialty board approved by the American Board of Medical Specialties, or completed two years of approved postgraduate training, or completed one year of approved postgraduate training and passed the clinical competency written examination.

Business and Professions Code Section 2135.7 allows individuals who have attended and/or graduated from an unrecognized or disapproved school to be eligible for licensure in California if they have continuously practiced in another state for 10 years (if they went to an unrecognized school) or 12 years (if they went to a disapproved school). Individuals must be certified by a specialty board of the American Board of Medical Specialties; must have successfully completed the licensing exam required in existing law; must have successfully completed three years of postgraduate training; and must not have any discipline on their license in another state or any adverse judgments or settlements relating to the practice of medicine.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Michael Bishop, M.D.	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	YES
Michelle Anne Bholat, M.D.	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	YES
Dev Appannagari GnanaDev, M.D. (Vice President)	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	YES
Randy W. Hawkins, M.D.	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	YES

Howard Krauss, M.D.	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	YES
Kristina Daniel Lawson	June 1, 2018	Governor/Public	YES
Sharon Levine, M.D.	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	YES
Ronald Lewis, M.D.	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	YES
Denise Pines (Secretary)	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	YES
Gerrie Schipske, R.N.P., J.D.	June 1, 2015	Senate/Public	NO
David Serrano Sewell, J.D. (President)	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	YES
Jaime Wright, Esq.	June 1, 2018	Governor/Public	YES
Barbara Yaroslavsky	June 1, 2015	Assembly/Public	NO
Felix Yip, M.D.	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	YES
Katherine Feinstein	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	YES

COMMITTEES AND OTHER ENTITIES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board Members, that meet on a regular basis, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and to provide feedback and recommendations to the full Board.

- Executive Committee
- Licensing Committee
- Enforcement Committee
- Application Review and Special Programs Committee
- Special Faculty Permit Review Committee
- Education and Wellness Committee
- Midwifery Advisory Council
- Prescribing Task Force

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 679 (Allen, Chapter 778, Statutes of 2015) delays an existing requirement for prescribers and dispensers to register on the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System prescription drug database by January 1, 2016 to July 1, 2016.

AB 684 (Alejo, Chapter 405, Statutes of 2015) authorizes the establishment of landlord-tenant leasing relationships between a registered dispensing optician, optometrist, and an optical company, as specified. This bill transfers the registered dispensing optician program from the Board to the Optometry Board. This bill replaces one Optometry Board member with an registered dispensing optician board member and establishes a Registered Dispensing Optician Advisory Committee in the Optometry Board. Lastly, this bill establishes a three-year transition period for companies that directly employ optometrists to transition to leasing arrangements.

ABX2 15 (Eggman, Chapter 1, Statutes of 2015) establishes the End of Life Option Act (Act) in California, which will remain in effect until January 1, 2026. This Act gives a mentally competent, adult California resident who has a terminal disease the legal right to ask for and receive a prescription from his or her physician to hasten death, as long as required criteria is met.

SB 277 (Pan, Chapter 35, Statutes of 2015), eliminates the personal belief exemption from the requirement that children receive specified vaccines for certain infectious diseases prior to being admitted to any private or public elementary or secondary school, or day care center.

SB 396 (Hill, Chapter 287, Statutes of 2015), sponsored by the Board, revises several provisions of law relative to outpatient surgical clinics, including (1) allowing accredited outpatient settings access to certain Board reports for purposes of granting clinical privileges to surgeons; (2) requiring peer review evaluations of physicians in accredited settings; and, (3) permitting unannounced inspections of these clinics.

SB 408 (Morrell, Chapter 280, Statutes of 2015), sponsored by the Board, authorizes licensed midwives and certified nurse-midwives to use the services of midwife assistants, an unlicensed category of medical personnel. The bill establishes minimum requirements for serving as a midwife assistant and specifies the types of services that midwife assistants can perform under the supervision of a licensed midwife or certified nurse-midwife.

SB 464 (Hernandez, Chapter 387, Statutes of 2015) authorizes a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse, nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, and pharmacist, acting within their scope of practice, to use a self-screening tool that will identify patient risk factors for the use of self-administered hormonal contraceptives by a patient, and, after an appropriate prior examination, prescribe, furnish, or dispense, as applicable, self-administered hormonal contraceptives to the patient.

SB 643 (McGuire, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2015) authorizes the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation (Bureau) under the Department to create, issue, renew, discipline, suspend, or revoke licenses for the transportation, storage (unrelated to manufacturing), distribution, and sale of medical marijuana. This bill provides that the Governor shall appoint the Bureau chief, subject to Senate confirmation. This bill also authorizes the Board to prioritize cases in which licensees recommend medical cannabis without a good faith examination and a medical purpose and provides that it is a misdemeanor for a physician and surgeon who recommends medical marijuana to have a financial interest in a licensed medical marijuana facility.

AB 186 (Maienschein, Chapter 640, Statutes of 2014) requires the Board to issue a 12-month temporary license to the spouse or domestic partner of a military member on active duty in California while their license application is being processed if the applicant is also licensed in the same profession in another state and meets other specified

conditions.

AB 496 (Gordon, Chapter 630, Statutes of 2014) authorizes continuing medical education accrediting associations to update compliance standards for physician cultural and linguistic competency and expands the scope of cultural competency in physician continuing medical education to include pertinent information on the appropriate care and treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex communities.

AB 809 (Logue, Chapter 404, Statutes of 2014) revises the patient consent provisions related to the use of telehealth services by health care providers, by permitting consent to be made verbally or in writing. This bill deletes the requirement that the health care provider who obtains the consent be at the originating site where the patient is physically located.

AB 1838 (Bonilla, Chapter 143, Statutes of 2014) allows graduates of accelerated and competency-based medical school programs to be eligible for licensure in California, if the program is accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools, or the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation.

AB 1841 (Mullin, Chapter 333, Statutes of 2014) allows medical assistants to provide patients pre-labeled, pre-packaged medication (that is not a controlled substance) after that patient has been seen by their physician or clinician, who has provided a diagnosis, discussed treatment options, educated the patient about the medication, and finally, selected and packaged the medication. This bill applies to clinics where physicians may prescribe, or physician assistants, nurse practitioners, or certified nurse midwives may furnish medication, except state facilities.

AB 1886 (Eggman, Chapter 285, Statutes of 2014) amends existing law regarding Board requirements for Internet disclosures of licensee information to the public. This bill also requires specific licensee information to be posted on the Board's web site indefinitely.

AB 2139 (Eggman, Chapter 568, Statutes of 2014) requires health care providers who diagnose a patient as terminally ill to notify the patient of her or his right to comprehensive information and counseling regarding legal end-of-life options, and specifies that this requirement shall not be construed to interfere with the clinical judgment of the health care provider in recommending a course of treatment to the patient.

AB 2214 (Fox, Chapter 422, Statutes of 2014) renames a portion of the continuing medical education statute the Delores H. Fox Act, and requires the Board to consider, when determining continuing education requirements, including a course in geriatric care for emergency room physicians and surgeons.

SB 1083 (Pavley, Chapter 438, Statutes of 2014) on or before January 1, 2017, allows a physician assistant, under the supervision of a physician, to certify disability after performance of a physical exam by their supervising physician; expands the Unemployment Insurance Code definition of “practitioner” to include physician assistants; and, requires implementation costs to be appropriated from the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund.

SB 1116 (Torres, Chapter 439, Statutes of 2014) authorizes a voluntary contribution for physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physicians and surgeons to be paid to the Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program during initial licensure application and renewals, and requires the Board and the Osteopathic Medical Board to develop a mechanism for collecting voluntary contributions by July 1, 2015.

AB 154 (Atkins, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2013) allows a physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or certified nurse midwife to perform aspiration abortions once they have completed approved training; requires adherence to standardized procedures for physician supervision, transfer of patients, obtaining assistance from physicians and a method for periodic review of standardized procedures; effectively makes the Health Workforce Pilot Project #177 pilot project permanent by deleting the existing restriction for qualified mid-level practitioners to provide first term surgical abortions; and, deletes the requirement that specified practitioners assist in performing abortions.

AB 512 (Rendon, Chapter 111, Statutes of 2013) extends the date that authorizes out of state licensed health care practitioners to treat patients at sponsored free health care events in California from January 1, 2014, to January 1, 2018.

AB 565 (Salas, Chapter 378, Statutes of 2013) requires priority consideration for Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program applicants who have three years of experience providing health care services in private practices that provide primary care in medically underserved areas, and who agree to practice in medically underserved areas.

AB 635 (Ammiano, Chapter 707, Statutes of 2013) revises provisions from the current pilot program authorizing prescription of opioid antagonists for treatment of drug overdose and limiting civil and criminal liability, expands these provisions statewide, and removes the 2016 sunset date.

AB 1000 (Wieckowski, Chapter 620, Statutes of 2013) allows patients to seek treatment from a licensed physical therapist without prior diagnosis from a physician if the treatment is limited to the lesser of 45 calendar days or 12 visits. The bill also allows various healing arts professional corporations to employ individuals licensed under the Business and Professions Code and specifically allows the employment of physical therapists by medical and podiatric corporations. The bill includes related disclosure requirements and guidelines for physicians and physical therapists.

AB 1288 (V. Pérez, Chapter 307, Statutes of 2013) requires the Board and the Osteopathic Medical Board to develop a process whereby application review priority is given to an applicant who can demonstrate that he or she intends to practice in a medically underserved area.

AB 1308 (Bonilla, Chapter 665, Statutes of 2013) removes the requirement for physicians to supervise midwives and further expands the scope of practice for licensed midwives by authorizing them to obtain and administer drugs, obtain medical supplies and devices, and order tests and diagnostic tests; allows a midwife to assist in normal child birth which would include births that are “spontaneous or induced in an outpatient setting,” and; requires the Board to adopt regulations specifying which conditions or diseases necessitate a patient’s referral to a physician.

SB 21 (Roth, Chapter 203, Statutes of 2013) requests the University of Riverside School of Medicine to develop a program, consistent with its mission, in conjunction with the health facilities of its medical residency programs, to identify eligible medical residents and to assist those medical residents in applying for physician retention programs, including, but not limited to, the Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program.

SB 304 (Lieu, Chapter 515, Statutes of 2013) extends the existing authorization for the Board to January 1, 2018; makes several structural changes to the Board, including moving investigation staff to the Department’s Division of Investigation, and; extends vertical enforcement indefinitely.

SB 352 (Pavley, Chapter 286, Statutes of 2013) allows medical assistants to practice without the supervision of an on-site physician and instead, under the supervision of a mid-level practitioner in any medical setting, and specifies that it would constitute professional misconduct for a physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or certified nurse-midwife to permit a medical assistant to perform a clinical laboratory test or examination for which she or he is not authorized to perform.

SB 670 (Steinberg, Chapter 399, Statutes of 2013) authorizes the Board to inspect and copy a deceased patient’s records without a court order or consent from the beneficiary or representative of the deceased in order to determine the extent to which the death was the result of a violation of the Medical Practice Act and clarifies the ability for an administrative law judge to limit the authority for a physician to prescribe, furnish, administer, or dispense controlled substances via an interim suspension order.

SB 809 (DeSaulnier, Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013) establish the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) Fund within the State Treasury with the purpose of funding the continued operation of CURES, administered by the Department of Justice, and requires a six dollar annual fee for prescribers and dispensers of controlled substances.

AB 589 (Perea, Chapter 339, Statutes of 2012) creates the Steven M. Thompson Medical School Scholarship Program Fund for United States medical school graduates who agree to practice in medically underserved areas of California for three years.

AB 1533 (Mitchell, Chapter 109, Statutes of 2012) authorizes international medical school graduates participating in the University of California Los Angeles pre-residency program to engage in hands-on medical training as part of their curriculum.

AB 1548 (Carter, Chapter 140, Statutes of 2012) increases the criminal penalty for a business providing outpatient elective cosmetic procedures or treatments in violation of the ban on the corporate practice of medicine.

AB 1896 (Chesbro, Chapter 119, Statutes of 2012) exempts health care practitioners employed by a Tribal Health Program from California licensure, as long as the practitioner is licensed in another state.

SB 122 (Price, Chapter 789, Statutes of 2012) provides a pathway to California licensure for physicians licensed and in good standing in another state who have attended or graduated from a non-Board approved school.

SB 1274 (Wolk, Chapter 793, Statutes of 2012) permits California Shriners Hospitals to begin billing health carriers for services rendered, notwithstanding the prohibition on the corporate practice of medicine.

SB 1575 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 799, Statutes of 2012) allows the Board to send renewal notices electronically and requires the Board to annually send an electronic notice to all licensees that have opted to receive correspondence from the Board pertaining to current address information.

AB 415 (Logue, Chapter 547, Statutes of 2011), titled the "Telehealth Advancement Act of 2011," replaces the term "telemedicine" with the term "telehealth" in the Medical Practice Act, and removes the requirement for a written, signed patient waiver prior to the provision of telehealth services.

AB 536 (Ma, Chapter 379, Statutes of 2011) requires the Board to post notification of an expungement order related to a physician licensee's criminal conviction on the Board's web site.

SB 541 (Price, Chapter 339, Statutes of 2011) enables all boards and bureaus in the Department to continue to utilize expert consultants, using a simplified contract and an expedited contracting process, without having to go through the formal contracting process. This bill specifies that nothing in this bill shall be construed to expand the scope of practice of an expert consultant providing services.

AB 655 (Hayashi, Chapter 380, Statutes of 2011) requires information sharing between peer review bodies for professional licensees under review, in accordance with specified procedures designed to protect patient privacy and releases the provider of the information from any liability associated with the disclosure.

AB 1127 (Brownley, Chapter 115, Statutes of 2011) expands the statutory definition of physician “unprofessional conduct” to include the repeated failure, except for good cause, by a licensee who is the subject of an investigation by the Board, to attend and participate in an interview scheduled by the mutual agreement of the licensee and the Board.

AB 1267 (Halderman, Chapter 169, Statutes of 2011), sponsored by the Board, requires the Board to automatically place a physician’s license to practice medicine on inactive status during any period of incarceration resulting from a misdemeanor conviction.

SB 100 (Price, Chapter 645, Statutes of 2011) increases oversight of accredited outpatient medical settings, and increases physician oversight over the use of lasers and intense pulse light devices in cosmetic medical procedures.

SB 380 (Wright, Chapter 236, Statutes of 2011) authorizes the Board to set content standards for continuing medical educational activities concerning a chronic disease that includes appropriate information on the prevention and treatment of the chronic disease by the application of changes in nutrition and lifestyle behavior. This bill also requires the Board to disseminate information on and convene a workgroup to discuss prevention and treatment of chronic diseases through nutrition and lifestyle changes.

SB 824 (Negrete McLeod, Chapter 389, Statutes of 2011) requires registered dispensing opticians that transfer or acquire ownership of a business to file a notice with the Board within ten days of the transfer of ownership and requires the registered dispensing optician transferring ownership to be responsible for complying with all laws and regulations affecting the business until the transferee’s notice is received by the Board.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA REGULATION

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Following many years of debate, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law three bills that create a licensing and regulatory framework for medical cannabis. AB 243 (Wood, Chapter 688, Statutes of 2015), AB 266 (Bonta, Chapter 689, Statutes of 2015), and SB 643 (McGuire, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2015).

AB 266 creates the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation (Bureau) within the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department). The Bureau is charged with developing standards and regulations governing four license types: distributors, dispensaries, special dispensaries, and transporters. Distributors are defined as persons licensed by the Bureau that purchase medical cannabis from a licensed cultivator or manufacturer, for sale to a licensed dispensary. Dispensaries are defined as facilities where medical cannabis, products or devices are offered for retail sale pursuant to local authorization. Transporters are defined as persons licensed by the Bureau to transport medical cannabis and products between licensed facilities in an amount threshold established by the Bureau. It is anticipated that regulations will be developed by January 1, 2018.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 243 (Wood, Chapter 688, Statutes of 2015) authorizes a general fund loan of \$10 million to the Department to begin the activities of the Bureau; requires state agencies to promulgate regulations relative to cannabis cultivation and mitigation of the associated environmental impacts; and requires the California Department of Food and Agriculture to prescribe standards for the issuance of unique identifiers for medical cannabis plants, in consultation with the Bureau.

AB 266 (Bonta, Chapter 689, Statutes of 2015) creates the Bureau within the Department; establishes the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act Fund; and authorizes the Bureau and other licensing authorities to administer their respective provisions of the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act.

SB 643 (McGuire, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2015) authorizes the Bureau under the Department to create, issue, renew, discipline, suspend, or revoke licenses for transportation, storage (unrelated to manufacturing), distribution, and sale of medical marijuana. This bill provides that the Governor shall appoint the Bureau chief, subject to Senate confirmation. This bill also authorizes the Medical Board of California to prioritize cases in which licensees recommend medical cannabis without a good faith examination and a medical purpose and provides that it is a misdemeanor for a physician and surgeon who recommends medical marijuana to have a financial interest in a licensed medical marijuana facility.

AB 809 (Logue, Chapter 404, Statutes of 2014) revises the patient consent provisions related to the use of telehealth services by health care providers, by permitting consent to be made verbally or in writing. This bill deletes the requirement that the health care provider who obtains the consent be at the originating site where the patient is physically located.

NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE COMMITTEE

1300 National Drive, Suite 150, Sacramento, CA 95834
 Tel: (916) 928-4785 / Fax: (916) 928-4787 / <http://www.naturopathic.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

COMMITTEE STAFF

Executive Officer	Rebecca Mitchell
Legislative Contact	Rebecca Mitchell

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 3610 – 3686
 California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 40, §§ 4200 – 4268

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Appropriation: \$369,000 Authorized positions: 2.0

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Total Members: 9 Public Members: 2 Professional Members: 7

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013 Inoperative/Repeal Date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licensees
Naturopathic Doctor	759

FEES*

NATUROPATHIC FEE	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$400	None
Initial Licensure Fee**	\$433 – \$800	None
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$833 – \$1200	–
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$800	–

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 3680.

** Fees are prorated.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Naturopathic medicine is a distinct and comprehensive system of primary healthcare practiced by a naturopathic doctor for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of health conditions, injuries, and disease. Naturopathic medicine expanded upon the water cure and herbal therapies and was developed into a comprehensive philosophy and system of health, which came to the United States around the turn of the 20th Century.

SB 907 (Burton, Chapter 485, and Statutes of 2003) established the Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine, now the Naturopathic Medicine Committee (Committee) within the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) to license and regulate naturopathic doctors and enforce the Naturopathic Doctors Act. California was the thirteenth state to recognize naturopathic medicine and provide licensure to naturopathic doctors.

ABX4 20 (Strickland, 2009), placed the regulation of naturopathic medicine under the Osteopathic Medical Board as a way to streamline state government. It eliminated the advisory committee to the Bureau of Naturopathic Medicine and established a new nine member Committee within the Osteopathic Medical Board to regulate the practice of naturopathic medicine. Under that bill, the Committee consisted of three licensed naturopathic doctors, three licensed physicians and surgeons, and three public members, all appointed by the Governor.

SB 1050 (Yee, 2010) restructured the Committee into an independent regulatory entity in all but name, reconfigured the Committees membership to consist of five California licensed naturopathic doctors, two California licensed physicians and surgeons and two public members to be appointed by the Governor. The bill also removed the naturopathic doctor members from the Osteopathic Medical Board and replaced them with public members appointed by the Legislature.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 3630-3637

Naturopathic Doctor: A primary care provider who diagnoses and treats acute and chronic conditions. Naturopathic doctors use herbs, supplements, vitamins, homeopathy, nutritional counseling, some prescription medicines, and other treatments to help the body heal itself.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicants must possess a Doctorate of Naturopathic Medicine from an approved naturopathic medical school.

Program requirements must include:

- Acceptance of candidates with a Bachelor's degree with at least 75 percent credit from a regionally accredited college or university or the equivalency.
- A minimum of 4,100 total hours in basic and clinical sciences, naturopathic philosophy, naturopathic modalities, and naturopathic medicine, which includes:
 - A minimum of 2,500 hours of academic instruction; AND,

- A minimum of 1,200 hours of supervised clinical training approved by a naturopathic medical school.

RECIPROCITY

To be eligible for licensure in California, an applicant must have graduated from one of eight approved or candidate naturopathic medical schools accredited by the Council on Naturopathic Medical Education or an equivalent federally recognized accrediting body and take and pass the Naturopathic Physicians Licensing Examination administered by the North American Board of Naturopathic Examiners. Of these eight schools, only one is in the State of California and it opened in August 2012.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Koren Barrett, N.D.	January 1, 2015	Governor/Professional	NO
David Field, N.D. (Chair)	January 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Thyonne Gordon, Phd	January 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Michael Hirt, M.D.	January 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Alexander Kim	January 1, 2019	Governor/Public	NO
Tara Levy, N.D. (ViceChair)	January 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Myles Spar, MD	January 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Gregory Weisswasser, N.D.	January 1, 2015	Governor/Professional	NO
VACANT	January 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO

SUBCOMMITTEES

The following subcommittees were created by the Legislature:

- Formulary Advisory Subcommittee
- Childbirth Attendance Advisory Subcommittee

Per Business and Professions Code §§ 3627 and 3628, each subcommittee was mandated to submit a report to the Legislature. A naturopathic formulary advisory subcommittee was created to determine a naturopathic formulary based upon a review of naturopathic medical education and training. The naturopathic childbirth attendance advisory subcommittee was charged with issuing recommendations concerning the practice of naturopathic childbirth attendance based upon a review of naturopathic medical education and training. A third report was mandated by Business and Professions Code § 3640.1 regarding minor office procedures.

These three reports were approved and submitted by their statutory deadlines and the subcommittees have not met since that time. The Childbirth Attendance Advisory Subcommittee was eliminated in 2012 by SB 71 (Leno, Chapter 728, Statutes of 2012).

The Naturopathic Medicine Committee appointed a Formulary Advisory subcommittee in September 2013 to update the findings of its report.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 305 (Lieu, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2013) extends the sunset date of the Committee to January 1, 2018 and removes an obsolete reporting requirement.

SB 1446 (Negrete McLeod, Chapter 333, Statutes of 2012) clarifies the Naturopathic Doctors Act by specifying that naturopathic doctors may independently prescribe or administer natural substances via intravenous or intramuscular routes only when such substances are chemically identical to those for sale without a prescription.

SB 71 (Leno, Chapter 728, Statutes of 2012) removes more than 200 statutorily mandated reports to the Legislature, including the Childbirth Attendance Advisory Subcommittee within the Committee.

CALIFORNIA BOARD OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 2050, Sacramento, CA 95815
 Tel: (916) 263-2294 / Fax: (916) 263-2701 / www.bot.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Heather Martin
Legislative Contact	Jeff Hanson

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code § 2570-2571
 Title 16, Division 39, California Code of Regulations §§ 4100-4184

FY 2014-15 BUDGET INFORMATION

Appropriation: \$1,415,000 Authorized positions: 7.7

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 3 Professional Members: 4

SUNSET REVIEW

Last reviewed: 2012/2013 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Licensee Category	Number of Licensees
Occupational Therapists	14,189
Occupational Therapy Assistants	3,025
Total	17,214

FEES

Therapists	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Application Fee	\$50 Effective 7/1/2014	\$50
Initial License Fee	\$150	\$150
Renewal Fee	\$150 Biennial	\$150 Annual

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Exam	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The California Board of Occupational Therapy (Board) was established by SB 1046 (Murray, Chapter 697, Statutes of 2000) and became operative on January 1, 2001. The Board is responsible for the licensure and regulation of occupational therapists, and occupational therapy assistants. Occupational therapy practitioners provide health and rehabilitation services to people of all ages who, because of illness, injury, developmental or psychological impairment, need specialized intervention to regain, develop, or build skills necessary for independent functioning. The Board also investigates allegations of violations of the Occupational Therapy Practice Act and substantially related criminal convictions. Additionally, the Board reviews applications from occupational therapists demonstrating specified post-professional education and training, and upon approval allows them to provide services in the advanced practice areas of hand therapy, swallowing assessment, evaluation, or intervention, and the use physical agent modalities.

Prior to the licensure act in 2000, the occupational therapy profession in California was regulated only by a title act dating back to 1977 that prohibited individuals from using the professional titles “occupational therapist” and “occupational therapy assistant” without appropriate professional training and education. The title act was amended in 1993 to clarify what education and examination requirements occupational therapy practitioners had to satisfy. The prior law did not mandate any state registration process, nor did it prevent an unqualified individual from practicing occupational therapy as long as the individual did not refer to himself or herself using the professional titles quoted above.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 2570.3-2570.6 Occupational therapist

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

- Completion of an occupational therapy program approved by the Board and accredited by the American Occupational Therapy Association’s Accreditation Council for Occupational Therapy Education or by the American Occupational Therapy Association’s predecessor organization, or approved by the American Occupational Therapy Association’s Career Mobility Program.
- Applicants who cannot fully satisfy this requirement may use passage of the examination administered by the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy, the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board, or the American Occupational Therapy Association, as evidence of having successfully satisfied the educational requirements.

Occupational therapy assistant

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

- Completion of an occupational therapy program approved by the Board and accredited by the American Occupational Therapy Association’s Accreditation

Council for Occupational Therapy Education or by the American Occupational Therapy Association’s predecessor organization.

- Applicants who cannot fully satisfy this requirement may use passage of the examination administered by the National Board for Certification in Occupational Therapy, the American Occupational Therapy Certification Board, or the American Occupational Therapy Association, as evidence of having successfully satisfied the educational requirements.

RECIPROCITY

The Board does not have reciprocity occupational therapists or occupational therapy assistants licensed by other states or countries.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointing Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Richard Bookwalter (Vice President)	December 31, 2016	Governor/Licensee	NO
Beata Draga-Morcus	December 31, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Jeffrey Ferro	December 31, 2016	Assembly/Public	NO
Laura Hayth	December 31, 2018	Governor/Licensee	NO
Nancy Michel	December 31, 2016	Senate/Public	NO
Denise Miller (President)	December 31, 2015	Governor/Licensee	NO
Sharon Pavlovich (Secretary)	December 31, 2015	Governor/Licensee	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board Members and two to five additional licensees appointed by the Board, that meet on as-needed basis, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

- Administrative Committee
- Education and Outreach Committee
- Legislative and Regulatory Affairs Committee
- Practice Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 305 (Lieu, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2013) extends the sunset date of the Board to January 1, 2018.

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

2450 Del Paso Road, Suite 105, Sacramento California, 95834
 Tel: (866) 585-2666 / Fax: (916) 575-7292 / <http://www.optometry.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Jessica Sieferman
Legislative Contact	Jessica Sieferman

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 2540 - 2545, § 2546 - 2546.10, §§ 2550 - 2569, §§ 3000 – 3167

Title 16, Division 15, California Code of Regulations §§ 1500 – 1581

Title 16, California Code of Regulations, Division 13.5

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Administration	\$1,808,000	Authorized positions: 10.4
Registered Dispensing Opticians*	\$352,000	

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 11 Public Members: 5 Professional Members: 6

SUNSET REVIEW

Last Review: 2013 Inoperative/Repeal Date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Optometrists	8,706
Registered Dispensing Optician*	1,326
Contact Lens Dispenser*	1,289
Spectacle Lens Dispenser*	3,216
Out-of-State Optician/Nonresident Contact Lens Sellers*	9
Branch Offices	415
Fictitious Name Permit	1,537
Statement of Licensure	1,336
Optometric Corporation	0
TOTAL	17,831

*Registered Dispensing Opticians and lens dispensers were regulated by the Medical Board of California through December 31, 2015. The regulatory authority for opticians and lens dispensers transferred to the Board of Optometry on January 1, 2016.

FEES

OPTOMETRIST FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
License Application Fee	\$275	\$275
NBEO Examination Fees (Parts I, II, and III)	\$1,875**	Not applicable
State Law Examination	\$22.50**	Not applicable
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSURE FEES	\$2,172.50	-
Biennial Optometrist Renewal	\$425	\$500
REGISTERED DISPENSING OPTICIAN		
Initial License Fee	\$75	\$100
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$75	\$100
CONTACT LENS DISPENSERS		
License Application Fee	\$100	\$100
ABO Spectacle Lens Exam	\$225**	Not applicable
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSURE FEES	\$325	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$75	\$100
SPECTACLE LENS DISPENSERS		
License Application Fee	\$100	\$100
NCLE Contact Lens Exam	\$225**	Not applicable
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSURE FEES	\$325	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$75	\$100
OUT-OF-STATE OPTICIAN/ NONRESIDENT CONTACT LENS SELLERS		
Initial License Fee	\$100	\$100
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$100	\$100

**National Board of Examiners in Optometry exam fees set by the National Board of Examiners in Optometry; State law exam fee set by PSI Exams; American Board of Opticianry exam fees set by the American Board of Opticianry; and, National Contact Lens Examiners exam fees set by the National Contact Lens Examiners.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

OPTOMETRISTS	
Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES
REGISTERED DISPENSING OPTICIANS	
Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	NO
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	NO
CONTACT LENS DISPENSER	
Degree/Professional Schooling	NO

Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	NO
SPECTACLE LENS DISPENSER	
Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	NO
OUT-OF-STATE OPTICIAN/NONRESIDENT CONTACT LENS SELLERS	
Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	NO
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirement	NO

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

On March 20, 1903, California became the third state to pass a law recognizing the profession of optometry, and regulating its practice. In 1913, a new Optometry Practice Act was enacted creating the California State Board of Optometry (Board), defining its duties and powers, and prescribing a penalty for a violation of the Act. Today, the Board is responsible for the regulatory oversight of over 12,000 optometrists, the largest population of optometrists in the United States. The Board is also responsible for issuing certifications for optometrists to use diagnostic pharmaceutical agents, therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, therapeutic pharmaceutical agents with lacrimal irrigation and dilation, and therapeutic pharmaceutical agents with glaucoma certification and therapeutic pharmaceutical agents with lacrimal irrigation and dilation and glaucoma certification. The Board continues to license branch office licenses, and issue statements of licensure and fictitious name permits.

In addition to the Board having authority over physicians, the Board also has statutory and regulatory authority over registered contact lens dispensers, registered dispensing opticians, registered non-resident contact lens sellers, and registered spectacle lens dispensers due to the passage of AB 684 (Alejo, Chapter 405, Statutes of 2015).

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS - Business and Professions Code §§ 3044 - 3057.5

Optometrist Applicants must:

- Graduate from an accredited school or college of optometry;
- Pass the three part National Board of Examiners in Optometry examination; AND
- Pass the California Optometric State Law Examination.

Registered Dispensing Optician Applicants must:

- Submit the signature(s) of the individual or general partners if a partnership, or the president or secretary if a corporation;

- Specify the name under which he or she, they or it proposes to do business and the business address; AND
- Designate the name, address, and business telephone number of the applicant's employee who will be responsible for handling customer inquiries and complaints.

Contact Lens Dispensing Applicants must:

- Pass the contact lens examination of the National Committee of Contact Lens Examiners.

Spectacle Lens Dispensing Applicants must:

- Pass the registry examination of the American Board of Opticianry

Nonresident Contact Lens Sellers must:

- Submit the signature(s) of the individual or general partners if a partnership, or the president or secretary if a corporation;
- Specify the name under which he or she, they or it proposes to do business and the business address; AND
- Designate the agent for service of process in California.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 3057

Optometrists licensed in another state prior to January 1, 2000, may apply for licensure if they meet specified requirements, including the certification requirements of Business and Professions Section 3041.3 to use therapeutic pharmaceutical agents, pay the application fee, and take the Board's jurisprudence exam. For those licensed in another state after January 1, 2000, all requirements are the same except that they must also pass parts one through three of the National Board of Examiners in Optometry exam as well as the Treatment and Management of Ocular Disease component of the same national exam.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointing Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Alejandro Arrendondo, OD	June 1, 2015***	Governor/Professional	NO
Cyd Brandvein (Vice President)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Donna Burke	June 1, 2015	Senate/Public	NO
Madhu Chawla, OD (President)	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Frank Giardina, OD	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Glenn Kawaguchi, OD	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
William H. Kysella, Jr.	June 1, 2015	Assembly/Public	NO

Rachel Michelin (Secretary)	June 1, 2019	Governor/Public	NO
Mark Morodomi	June 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
David Turetsky, OD	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Lillian Wang, OD	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO

***This professional member position will be filled by an individual representing the Registered Dispensing Optician industry after the one-year grace period ends.

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board members that meet on a regular basis for the purpose of discussing specific issues, and providing feedback and recommendations to the full Board.

- Legislation and Regulation
- Practice and Education
- Consumer Protection
- Public Relations – Outreach

The Registered Dispensing Optician Advisory Committee is a statutorily mandated committee and becomes effective on January 1, 2016. Initial members of the committee will be appointed by the Board; subsequent board members will be appointed by the Governor. This committee will advise the Board on matters related to opticians and lens dispensers.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 684 (Alejo, Chapter 405, Statutes of 2015) establishes a legal framework for business models that offer optometry services at retail locations controlled, at least in part, by registered dispensing opticians or optical companies. This bill also moves regulation of registered dispensing opticians and several other corrective eyewear retailers from the Medical Board of California to the Board, replaces an optometrist member with a registered dispensing opticians member on the Board, and creates a registered dispensing opticians advisory committee within the Board.

AB 1253 (Steinorth, Chapter 125, Statutes of 2015) authorizes the Board to issue a retired volunteer service designation license to optometrists who: (1) have been retired for less than three years; (2) have been retired for more than three years but less than five years if they meet continuing education requirements; and, (3) have been retired for more than five years if they meet existing licensure requirements, including passage of optometry examinations.

AB 1359 (Nazarian, Chapter 443, Statutes of 2015) revises the requirements for obtaining therapeutic pharmaceutical agent certification for licensed optometrists that do not already qualify for the certification.

AB 110 (Blumenfield, Chapter 20, Statutes of 2013) made numerous appropriations, including the transfer of funds from the Board to the Department of Justice for operation of the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System program.

SB 305 (Lieu, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2013) extends the sunset date of the Board from January 1, 2014, to January 1, 2018, and enacts changes related to licensure denial and removal for registered sex offenders and those guilty of sexual misconduct.

SB 724 (Emmerson, Chapter 68, Statutes of 2013) limits the liability of nonprofit organizations and volunteer eye-care professionals for certain damages and injuries that result from providing free vision screenings and recycled or donated eyewear.

SB 809 (DeSaulnier, Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013) establishes the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) Fund within the State Treasury with the purpose of funding the continued operation of CURES, administered by the Department of Justice, and requires a \$6 annual fee for prescribers and dispensers of controlled substances.

SB 821 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 473, Statutes of 2013) amends several sections of the Optometry Practice Act to uniformly name an “optometrist license,” eliminating inconsistencies in the statutory terminology.

AB 761 (Hernández, Chapter 714, Statutes of 2012) allows optometrists to independently perform waived clinical laboratory tests necessary for the diagnosis of conditions and diseases of the eye.

SB 1215 (Emmerson, Chapter 359, Statutes of 2012) establishes a retired license status and a retired license with a volunteer service designation for optometrists and defines temporary practice for optometrist.

OSTEOPATHIC MEDICAL BOARD

1300 National Drive, Suite 150, Sacramento, CA 95834
 Tel: (916) 928-8390 / Fax: (916) 928-8392 / www.ombc.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Director	Angie Burton
Legislative Contact	Angie Burton/ Machiko Chong

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 2000– 2459.7
 California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 16, §§ 1600-1697

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$2,003,000 Authorized positions: 11.4

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 9 Public Members: 4 Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW*

Last review: 2013 Next review: 2018

*The Board was created through the initiative process, and may not be sunset by the Legislature; however, the Board participated in the 2013 sunset review process.

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licensees
Osteopathic Physician and Surgeon	7,849
Fictitious Name Permits	521

FEES

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY CAP
Application Fee	\$200	\$400
Initial License Fee	Amount Prorated*	\$425
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES		\$625
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$437**	\$437

*Includes a \$25 mandatory payment toward the Stephen M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program.

**Includes a \$6 (annual) mandatory Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) fee.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The Osteopathic Medical Board (Board), created by initiative in 1922, has jurisdiction over doctors of osteopathy who are fully licensed physicians. Doctors of osteopathy differ from medical doctors primarily in that their training and education have an additional focus on the interdependence of the body's various systems, including its musculoskeletal system (the human body's muscles, bones, and joints).

As established by initiative in 1922, the Board was originally named the Board of Osteopathic Examiners. The initiative established regulation by an entity separate from the Medical Board of California (Medical Board) because of a perception of discrimination against doctors of osteopathy by the Medical Board. At the time, there was a population of medical doctors who viewed physicians trained in osteopathic medicine as lesser professionals. In 1962, the Medical Board halted the practice of licensing osteopathic trained physicians. The 1922 initiative assured the continued existence of doctors of osteopathy as a licensed branch of the medical profession.

Subsequent statutory changes have modified the initial law, and it is clear that the Legislature has considerable authority to amend the Osteopathic Act (Act). Unlike the Chiropractic Act (which is the only other licensing and enforcement body enacted by initiative), a 1962 initiative explicitly allowed the Legislature the authority to amend the Osteopathic Act. In fact, the only restriction on the Legislature's power is that it may not fully repeal the Act unless the number of licensed doctors of osteopathy falls below 40.

Both doctors of osteopathy and medical doctors have unrestricted licenses to practice as physicians and surgeons in California. Both sets of licenses require a prescribed amount of premedical training, graduation from an undergraduate college (with a typical emphasis on science courses) and completion of four years of training in an approved medical school. Physicians must also have received at least one additional year of postgraduate training (residency or rotating internship) in a hospital with an approved postgraduate training program.

A doctor of osteopathy may refer to themselves as a doctor, but in doing so, must clarify that he or she is a doctor of osteopathy or osteopathic physician and surgeon. Doctors of osteopathy may not state or imply that he or she is an medical doctor while being licensed in California as a doctor of osteopathy.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 2099.5, 2454.5

Applicants must:

- Possess a Doctorate of osteopathic medicine degree from an accredited osteopathic school.
- Complete one year of post graduate training, which includes at least four months of general medicine.
- Successful completion of all levels of the National Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners’ Comprehensive Osteopathic Medical Licensing Examination .

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 2153.5

The Board accepts licensees from any state, which requires passage of National Board Parts I, II, and III as their written examination for licensure. Any other state written examination is considered for approval and acceptance by the Board on a case by case basis.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Elizabeth Jensen-Blumberg, D.O.	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Cyrus Fram Buhari, D.O.	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Michael Feinstein, D.O.	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Keith Higginbotham, Esq., (Vice President)	June 1, 2015	Assembly/Public	NO
Alan Howard	January 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
James Lally, D.O.	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Claudia Mercado	June 1, 2016	Senate/Public	NO
Cheryl Williams	January 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Joseph Zammuto, D.O. (President)	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO

COMMITTEE

The Diversion Committee is the sole committee created by the Board, consisting of members that meet for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 679 (Allen, Chapter 778, Statutes of 2015) delays an existing requirement for prescribers and dispensers to register on the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System prescription drug database by January 1, 2016 to July 1, 2016.

SB 337 (Pavley, Chapter 536, Statutes of 2015) recasts the supervision requirements for physician assistants. Specifically this bill adds additional mechanisms for physicians

and surgeons to review the medical records of physician assistants providing treatment. This bill establishes requirements for a medical record review meeting; authorize patient medical record reviews to be conducted electronically between a physician assistant and the supervising physician; and lowers the case review requirements when a physician assistant prescribes Schedule II controlled substances from 100 percent of cases to 20 percent of cases.

SB 464 (Hernandez, Chapter 387, Statutes of 2015) authorizes a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse, nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, and pharmacist, acting within their scope of practice, to use a self-screening tool that will identify patient risk factors for the use of self-administered hormonal contraceptives by a patient, and, after an appropriate prior examination, prescribe, furnish, or dispense, as applicable, self-administered hormonal contraceptives to the patient.

SB 643 (McGuire, Chapter 719, Statutes of 2015) authorizes the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation (Bureau) under the Department to create, issue, renew, discipline, suspend, or revoke licenses for the transportation, storage (unrelated to manufacturing), distribution, and sale of medical marijuana. This bill provides that the Governor shall appoint the Bureau chief, subject to Senate confirmation. This bill also authorizes the Medical Board to prioritize cases in which licensees recommend medical cannabis without a good faith examination and a medical purpose and provides that it is a misdemeanor for a physician and surgeon who recommends medical marijuana to have a financial interest in a licensed medical marijuana facility.

AB 496 (Gordon, Chapter 630, Statutes of 2014) authorizes continuing medical education accrediting associations to update compliance standards for physician cultural and linguistic competency and expands the scope of cultural competency in physician continuing medical education to include pertinent information on the appropriate care and treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex communities.

AB 809 (Logue, Chapter 404, Statutes of 2014) revises the patient consent provisions related to the use of telehealth services by health care providers, by permitting consent to be made verbally or in writing. This bill deletes the requirement that the health care provider who obtains the consent be at the originating site where the patient is physically located.

AB 1838 (Bonilla, Chapter 143, Statutes of 2014), allows graduates of accelerated and competency-based medical school programs to be eligible for licensure in California, if the program is accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education, the Committee on Accreditation of Canadian Medical Schools, or the Commission on Osteopathic College Accreditation.

AB 1841 (Mullin, Chapter 333, Statutes of 2014) allows medical assistants to provide patients pre-labeled, pre-packaged medication (that is not a controlled substance) after that patient has been seen by their physician or clinician, who has provided a diagnosis,

discussed treatment options, educated the patient about the medication, and finally, selected and packaged the medication. This bill applies to clinics where physicians may prescribe, or physician assistants, nurse practitioners, or certified nurse midwives may furnish medication, except state facilities.

AB 2139 (Eggman, Chapter 568, Statutes of 2014) requires health care providers who diagnose a patient as terminally ill to notify the patient of her or his right to comprehensive information and counseling regarding legal end-of-life options, and specifies that this requirement shall not be construed to interfere with the clinical judgment of the health care provider in recommending a course of treatment to the patient.

SB 1116 (Torres, Chapter 439, Statutes of 2014) authorizes a voluntary contribution for physicians and surgeons and osteopathic physicians and surgeons to be paid to the Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program during initial licensure application and renewals, and requires the Board and the Medical Board to develop a mechanism for collecting voluntary contributions by July 1, 2015.

AB 110 (Blumenfield, Chapter 20, Statutes of 2013) made numerous appropriations, including the transfer of funds from the Osteopathic Medical Board to the Department of Justice for operation of the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System program.

AB 154 (Atkins, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2013) allows a physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or certified nurse midwife to perform aspiration abortions once they have completed approved training; requires adherence to standardized procedures for physician supervision, transfer of patients, obtaining assistance from physicians and a method for periodic review of standardized procedures; effectively makes the Health Workforce Pilot Project #177 pilot project permanent by deleting the existing restriction for qualified mid-level practitioners to provide first term surgical abortions; and, deletes the requirement that specified practitioners assist in performing abortions.

AB 512 (Rendon, Chapter 111, Statutes of 2013) extends the date that authorizes out of state licensed health care practitioners to treat patients at sponsored free health care events in California from January 1, 2014, to January 1, 2018.

AB 565 (Salas, Chapter 378, Statutes of 2013) requires priority consideration for Steven M. Thompson Physician Corps Loan Repayment Program applicants who have three years of experience providing health care services in private practices that provide primary care in medically underserved areas, and who agree to practice in medically underserved areas.

AB 635 (Ammiano, Chapter 707, Statutes of 2013) revises provisions from the current pilot program authorizing prescription of opioid antagonists for treatment of drug overdose and limiting civil and criminal liability, expands these provisions statewide, and removes the 2016 sunset date.

AB 1000 (Wieckowski, Chapter 620, Statutes of 2013) allows patients to seek treatment from a licensed physical therapist without prior diagnosis from a physician if the treatment is limited to the lesser of 45 calendar days or 12 visits. The bill also allows various healing arts professional corporations to employ individuals licensed under the Business and Professions Code and specifically allows the employment of physical therapists by medical and podiatric corporations. This bill includes related disclosure requirements and guidelines for physicians and physical therapists.

AB 1288 (V. Pérez, Chapter 307, Statutes of 2013) requires the Board and the Medical Board to develop a process whereby application review priority is given to an applicant who can demonstrate that he or she intends to practice in a medically underserved area.

SB 305 (Lieu, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2013) extends the authorization of the Naturopathic Medicine Committee, Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board, Occupational Therapy Board, State Board of Optometry, and Respiratory Care Board to January 1, 2018 and adds statutory authority for legislative review of the initiative-created Board of Chiropractic Examiners and Osteopathic Medical Board as if they were scheduled to repeal on January 1, 2018.

SB 670 (Steinberg, Chapter 399, Statutes of 2013) authorizes the Medical Board to inspect and copy a deceased patient's records without a court order or consent from the beneficiary or representative of the deceased in order to determine the extent to which the death was the result of a violation of the Medical Practice Act and clarifies the ability for an administrative law judge to limit the authority for a physician to prescribe, furnish, administer, or dispense controlled substances via an interim suspension order.

SB 809 (DeSaulnier, Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013) establish the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) Fund within the State Treasury with the purpose of funding the continued operation of CURES, administered by the Department of Justice, and requires a six dollar annual fee for prescribers and dispensers of controlled substances.

AB 589 (Perea, Chapter 339, Statutes of 2012) creates the Steven M. Thompson Medical School Scholarship Program Fund for United States medical school graduates who agree to practice in medically underserved areas of California for three years.

AB 1896 (Chesbro, Chapter 119, Statutes of 2012) exempts health care practitioners employed by a Tribal Health Program from California licensure, as long as the practitioner is licensed in another state.

AB 415 (Logue, Chapter 547, Statutes of 2011), titled the "Telehealth Advancement Act of 2011," replaces the term "telemedicine" with the term "telehealth" in the Medical Practice Act, and removes the requirement for a written, signed patient waiver prior to the provision of telehealth services.

AB 655 (Hayashi, Chapter 380, Statutes of 2011) required information sharing between peer review bodies for professional licensees under review, in accordance with specified procedures designed to protect patient privacy and release the provider of the information from any liability associated with the disclosure.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

1625 North Market Blvd, Suite N 219, Sacramento, CA 95834
Tel: (916) 574-7900 / Fax: (916) 574-8618 <http://www.pharmacy.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Virginia Herold
Assistant Executive Officer	Anne Sodergren
Legislative Contact	Carolyn Klein

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§4000 – 4426

Title 16, Division 17, California Code of Regulations §§1702 –1993.8

Budget Act of 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$19,021,000 Authorized positions: 100.7

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 13 Public Members: 6 Professional Members: 7

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2012

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

License Type	Resident	Non Resident	Total
Centralized Hospital Packaging	5	-	5
Clinic Permits	1,417	-	1,417
Designated Representative – Third Party Logistics Provider	85	-	85
Designated Representative – Wholesale	3,159	-	3,159
Designated Representative – Veterinary Food-Drug Retailer	69	-	69
Drug Room	38	-	38
Hospital Pharmacy	485	-	485
Hypodermic	281	-	281
Intern Pharmacist	6,459	-	6,459
Licensed Correctional Facilities	53	-	53
Pharmacist	43,294	-	43,294
Pharmacy Technician	74,664	-	74,664
Pharmacy	6,577	458	7,035
Sterile Compounding Facility	931	94	1,025
Third-Party Logistics Provider	6	18	24
Veterinary Food-Animal Drug Retailer	24	-	24
Wholesalers	631	819	1,450
Total	138,178	1,389	139,567

FEES*

Pharmacist	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Application Fee	\$195	\$195
Renewal Fee	\$207 ¹	\$195

Pharmacy Technician	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Application Fee	\$105	\$105
Renewal Fee	\$130	\$130

Pharmacy	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Application Fee	\$520	\$520
Renewal Fee	\$331 ²	\$325

Sterile Compounding	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Application Fee	\$780 ³	\$780
Renewal Fee	\$780 ³	\$780

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 4400

¹Includes \$12 CURES fee for two-year license renewals. Fee was implemented on April 1, 2014.

²Includes \$6 CURES fee implemented on April 1, 2014 for renewals.

³ Nonresident pharmacy applicants must pay the cost of a sterile compounding inspection conducted by the board, in addition to the license or renewal fee.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS – Pharmacists

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The California State Board of Pharmacy (Board) was established in 1891, to protect consumers by licensing and regulating those responsible for dispensing medications to the public. Today, the Board oversees all aspects of the practice of pharmacy in California: the practitioner (the pharmacists), the practice site (the pharmacies), and the product (drugs and devices). Additionally, the Board regulates drug manufacturers, wholesalers, third-party logistics providers, and sterilized compounding facilities that manufacture products out-of-state and ship them to California.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code § 4200

Pharmacist

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

- Bachelor of Science degree or higher in pharmacy from an accredited program.
- Applicants must complete at least 150 semester units of collegiate study in the United States, or the equivalent thereof in a foreign country, with no less than 90 of those semester units shall have been completed while in resident attendance at a school or college of pharmacy.
- 1,500 hours of practical pharmacy experience or an equivalent.

Registered Pharmacy Technician

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

Applicant must do one of following:

- Possess an Associate degree in pharmacy technology from an approved program;
- Possess a high school diploma and achieve certification by the Pharmacy Technician Certification Board;
- Possess a high school diploma and complete training specified by the Board;
- Possess a high school diploma and achieve certification by a branch of the Federal armed services via DD-214; OR,
- Graduate from a School of Pharmacy recognized by the Board.

Intern Pharmacist

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

- Applicants must be enrolled in a school of pharmacy recognized by the Board; OR,
- Graduate from a school of pharmacy recognized by the Board and apply to become licensed as a pharmacist in California; OR,
- Be a foreign graduate who has met the necessary educational requirements; OR
- Have failed the pharmacist licensure examination four times and reenrolled in a school of pharmacy.

Designated Representative - Wholesaler Certificate

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

- High School diploma or equivalent AND one of the following:
- One year of paid experience related to the distribution or dispensing of dangerous drugs or dangerous devices; OR,
- Meet all of the prerequisites required to take the examination required for licensure as a pharmacist AND complete a prescribed training program.

Designated Representative - Vet Food - Animal Drug Retailer

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

- High school diploma or equivalent.
- One year of experience AND 240 hours of specialized training specified by the Board, unless the individual meets one of the following:

- Qualified to take the Board’s pharmacy licensure examination;
- Licensed as a veterinary technician with the California Veterinary Medicine Board; OR,
- Has 1,500 hours of experience at a licensed veterinary food animal drug retailer premises.

Designated Representative – 3PL

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

- High School diploma or equivalent;
- One year minimum paid work experience in a 3PL, licensed pharmacy, or with a drug wholesaler, drug distributor, or drug manufacturer, performing duties related to the distribution or dispensing of dangerous drugs or dangerous devices; OR meet the prerequisites to take the examination required for licensure as a pharmacist by the board; AND
- Completion of a training program approved by the board.

RECIPROCITY

The Board does not offer reciprocity with other states.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Ryan Brooks	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Lavanza Kercheryl Butler	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Ramón Castellblanch	June 1, 2016	Senate/ Public	NO
Amy Gutierrez (President)	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Rosalyn Hackworth	June 1, 2016	Assembly/Public	NO
Victor Law (Treasurer)	June 1, 2016	Governor/ Professional	NO
Gregory N. Lippe	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Gregory Lee Murphy Sr.	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Ricardo Sanchez	June 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Allen Schaad	June 1, 2019	Governor/ Professional	NO
Deborah Veale (Vice President)	June 1, 2017	Governor/ Professional	NO
Stanley C. Weisser	June 1, 2019	Governor/ Professional	NO
Albert C. Wong	June 1, 2016	Governor/ Professional	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board Members, that meet on a regular basis, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

- Enforcement and Compounding Committee
- Licensing Committee
- Legislation/Regulation Committee
- Communication and Public Education Committee
- Organizational Development

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 333 (Melendez, Chapter 360, Statutes of 2015) allows specified healing arts licensees to apply one unit of continuing education credit for attending a course that results in the licensee becoming a certified instructor of cardiopulmonary resuscitation or the proper use of an automated external defibrillator and would allow up to two units of continuing education credit for conducting cardiopulmonary resuscitation or automated external defibrillator training sessions as specified.

AB 339 (Gordon, Chapter 619, Statutes of 2015) requires health plans and health insurers that provide coverage for outpatient prescription drugs to have formularies that do not discourage the enrollment of individuals with health conditions, and requires combination antiretroviral drug treatment coverage of a single-tablet that is as effective as a multitablet regimen for treatment of HIV/AIDS, as specified. The bill places in state law, patient access to in-network retail pharmacies, standardized formulary requirements, and copayment caps of \$250 and \$500 for a supply up to 30 days for an individual prescription, as specified.

AB 486 (Bonilla, Chapter 241, Statutes of 2015) requires any unit dose prepared by a centralized hospital packaging pharmacy to have machine-readable barcodes. This bill requires healthcare practitioners administering medications to scan and verify these barcoded medications and dosages at any inpatient's bedside via medication software. This bill also requires each unit dose medication to contain a human-readable label with specified information.

AB 627 (Gomez, Chapter 74, 2015, Statutes of 2015) requires a pharmacy benefit manager that reimburses a contracting pharmacy for a drug on a maximum allowable cost basis to include in a contract, renewed on or after January 1, 2016, information identifying any national drug pricing compendia or other data sources used to determine the maximum allowable cost for the drugs on a maximum allowable cost list and to provide for an appeal process for the contracting pharmacy.

AB 679 (Allen, Chapter 778, Statutes of 2015) extends from January 1 to July 1, 2016, the date that a prescriber and dispenser must apply to the Department of Justice, to obtain approval to access information contained in the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System database, regarding the controlled substance history of a patient under his or her care.

AB 1073 (Ting, Chapter 784, Statutes of 2015) requires pharmacists to include translations for directions for use on medication labels upon request of the patient in languages and directions made available by the Board, but does not require use of the translations made available by the Board.

SB 27 (Hill, Chapter 758, Statutes of 2015) defines "medically important antimicrobial drugs" and, effective January 1, 2018, require that they (1) not be administered to livestock without a prescription or veterinary feed directive from a veterinarian made pursuant to a veterinarian-client-patient relationship; and, (2) only be administered for

specified medical reasons not including weight gain promotion or efficiency. The bill also tasks the California Department of Food and Agriculture with developing a program to track the use of medically important antimicrobial drugs and authorizes it to implement, in consultation with the Veterinary Medical Board and the Department of Public Health, a program to promote the judicious and careful use of medically important antimicrobial drugs.

SB 590 (Stone, Chapter 147, Statutes of 2015) specifies that pharmacy practice experience for an intern pharmacist shall include 900 hours as a pharmacist in both community and institutional pharmacy practice settings. The bill also specifies that any student who graduated from a school accredited by the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education or a Board recognized school of pharmacy after January 1, 2016, shall be deemed to have met the practice experience requirement.

SB 671 (Hill, Chapter 545, Statutes of 2015) provides parameters within which a pharmacist may select an alternative biological product for a patient. This bill requires a pharmacist to enter the specific biological product provided into an electronic record accessible to the prescriber or communicate directly to the prescriber if the pharmacist does not have access to an electronic record, within five days. Additionally, this bill does not allow a pharmacist to substitute if the prescriber has made a specific request that the product not be substituted. Finally, the Board must maintain a link on its Internet web site to a current list of Food and Drug Administration approved interchangeable biologics.

AB 467 (Stone, Chapter 10, Statutes of 2014) requires surplus medication collection and distribution businesses, as defined, to be licensed by the Board, thereby making those businesses subject to the licensing and enforcement standards of the Board. This bill establishes a fee of \$300 to obtain or renew a license. This bill also requires the licensee to keep and maintain three years of complete records detailing the donations and transfers of medications between participating entities.

AB 1535 (Bloom, Chapter 326, Statutes of 2014) allows pharmacists to more widely distribute naloxone hydrochloride following the establishment of standardized protocols developed by the Board and the Medical Board of California, in conjunction with appropriate entities. This bill also requires pharmacists to complete a training program after the protocols have been implemented.

AB 1727 (Rodriguez, Chapter 155, Statutes of 2014) restricts the distribution of any medication, by a surplus medication collection and distribution business licensed by the Board that requires a Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy.

AB 1735 (Hall, Chapter 458, Statutes of 2014) establishes that anyone who knowingly sells or distributes nitrous oxide for purposes other than professional use is guilty of a misdemeanor. Additionally, this bill provides that any person who sells nitrous oxide must keep a record of the sales transaction to be made available to the Board upon request.

AB 2605 (Bonilla, Chapter 507, Statutes of 2014) revises the definitions of “third-party logistics provider” and “reverse third-party logistics provider,” requires them to be licensed by the Board as a third-party logistics provider and sets the corresponding fees. This bill also requires any person who ships, sells, mails, or delivers dangerous drugs or dangerous devices into this state, or sells, brokers, or distributes dangerous drugs or devices within this state to be licensed as either a nonresident wholesaler or a nonresident third-party logistics provider.

SB 600 (Lieu, Chapter 492, Statutes of 2014) is a technical clean-up bill that removes all statutory references to the Board’s electronic pedigree system, which was superseded by federal law creating an “e-pedigree” system in California, thus rendering this mandate obsolete.

SB 960 (Morrell, Chapter 247, Statutes of 2014) would have authorized the executive officer of the Board to concurrently issue a public letter of reprimand and a license when an applicant has committed minor violations that he or she deems insufficient for denial of a license or probationary status.

SB 1039 (Hernandez, Chapter 319, Statutes of 2014) authorizes pharmacy technicians to perform emergency supply packaging and sealing for hospitals, and hospital supply inspections, while under the direct supervision of a pharmacist, and authorizes pharmacists to order patient assessments. This bill is a follow up to SB 493 (Hernandez, Chapter 469, Statutes of 2013), which established “advanced practice” pharmacist license.

SB 294 (Emmerson, Chapter 565, Statutes of 2013) created a “sterile compounding pharmacy license” within the Board. This bill requires pharmacies that compound and dispense drug products into California to obtain this license and adhere to specified reporting provisions. This bill also requires that pharmacies applying for, or having received, this specialty license to pay for any travel costs incurred by the Board relating to inspections.

SB 493 (Hernandez, Chapter 469, Statutes of 2013) establishes “advanced practice” pharmacists, thereby allowing an expanded scope of practice for pharmacists. This bill allows advanced practice pharmacists to perform physical assessments, request and evaluate drug related testing, and refer patients to other health care providers, among other things.

SB 809 (DeSaulnier, Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013) establishes the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) Fund within the State Treasury with the purpose of funding the continued operation of CURES, administered by the Department of Justice. The funding source for the CURES Fund is comprised of fees on specified licensees of programs within the Department.

SB 1575 (Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee, Chapter 799, Statutes of 2012) provides the Board with the authority to accept intern

hours earned in another state, as specified, and to specify requirements for certifications of intern hours earned for pharmacist applicants. This bill also provides the Board with the authority to put discipline on record even if a license is cancelled.

AB 377 (Solorio, Chapter 687, Statutes of 2012) authorizes the Board to issue a specialty license to a hospital pharmacy, which will allow a hospital chain under common ownership to prepare consolidated packaging operations and to prepare single unit dose medications that are bar coded.

AB 389 (Mitchell, Chapter 75, Statutes of 2012) imposes a number of requirements on providers of blood clotting products for home use for the treatment of bleeding disorders, including all forms of hemophilia, requiring the Board to administer and enforce this bill's provisions. Additionally, the bill would require the Medical Board of California to consider including a course on bleeding disorders, as specified, in determining its continuing education requirements.

SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) extends the sunset of the Board to January 1, 2017.

AB 507 (Hayashi, Chapter 396, Statutes of 2011) repeals the Department of Justice's authority to employ a physician to interview and examine any patient in connection with the prescription, possession, or use of a controlled substance; requires patient to submit to the interview and examination; and authorizes the physician to testify in prescribed administrative proceedings.

SB 431 (Emmerson, Chapter 646, Statutes of 2011) prohibits a pharmacist whose license was revoked by the Board from dispensing medication to Californians via mail, and enhances existing reporting requirements to the Board when a pharmacy discovers theft of dangerous drugs.

PHYSICAL THERAPY BOARD

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FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Jason Kaiser
Legislative Contact	Brooke Arneson

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 2600-2696

Title 16, Division 13.2, California Code of Regulations §§ 1398-1399.99.4

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$4,244,000 Authorized positions: 19.1

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 3 Professional Members: 4

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Physical Therapists	28,361
Physical Therapist Assistants	7,305
Kinesiological Electromyographer	32
Electroneuromyographer	28
LICENSEE POPULATION	35,726

FEES*

PHYSICAL THERAPIST FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Processing Fee	\$125	\$300
Initial License Fee	\$100	\$150
National Examination Fee	\$440.60	Set by FSBPT**
CA Law Examination Fee	\$50	Set by FSBPT**
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$715.60	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$200	\$300

PHYSICAL THERAPIST ASSISTANT FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Fee	\$125	\$300
National Examination Fee	\$440.60	Set by FSBPT**
CA Law Examination Fee	\$50	Set by FSBPT**
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$615.60	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$200	\$300

* Additional fees may be necessary under Business and Professions Code § 2688

** Fees collected and paid to the Federation of State Board of Physical Therapy; Portion of fee to Prometric (test provider)

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAIL

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Physical Therapy Board of California (Board) was established in 1953 to protect California consumers from the incompetent, unprofessional, or criminal practice of physical therapy. Physical therapy is defined as the practice of rehabilitation of any physical or mental condition by the use of heat, light, water, sound, massage, and/or exercise and includes evaluation, treatment planning, instruction, and consulting services. The Board consists of seven members, four professional members and three public members. The Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Rules Committee each appoint one public member, the rest are appointed by the Governor and Senate confirmation is not required.

Licensed physical therapists may practice physical therapy independently. To become licensed, one must file an application prescribed by the Board, possess a doctorate degree in physical therapy, pass the national physical therapy examination and pass the California Law Examination.

Foreign educated applicants must meet these same requirements, and must also successfully complete a period of clinical service after passing the national physical therapy examination, and pass the Test of English as a Foreign Language Examination.

Licensed physical therapist assistants assist a physical therapist in the practice of physical therapy, under the supervision of a licensed physical therapist. To become licensed, one must file an application prescribed by the Board, possess an associate's degree in physical therapy, or qualify by meeting the equivalency requirements, and, pass the national physical therapy examination for assistants, and pass the California Law Examination. Foreign educated applicants must meet the same requirements, and

pass the Test of English as a Foreign Language Examination. Physical therapist assistant applicants are not required to complete a clinical service period.

Physical therapy aides are unlicensed individuals who may assist a physical therapist in his/her practice by performing non-patient related tasks or by performing patient related tasks, as described by the Board. Physical Therapy Aides must perform physical therapy tasks under the direct and immediate supervision of a licensed physical therapist.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 2650 and 2655.3

Applicants for licensure as a Physical Therapist must:

- Be a graduate of a professional degree program of an accredited postsecondary institution approved by the Board. Education must include didactic, clinical, and research experience; and, clinical experience shall include a minimum of 18 weeks of full-time experience as part of the education program.
 - Graduation from a foreign, non-accredited physical therapy program may be accepted, with meeting additional Board review requirements.

Applicants for licensure as a Physical Therapist Assistant must:

- Be a graduate of a professional degree program of an accredited postsecondary institution approved by the Board. Education must include physical therapist assistant education program or equivalent experience.
 - Graduation from a foreign, non-accredited physical therapy program may be accepted, with meeting additional Board review requirements.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 2636.5

Applicants for licensure as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant who are licensed as such in another state, district, or territory of the United States, approved by the Board, may become licensed without a physical therapy or physical therapist assistant written examination if he/she meets all the requirements, including those licensing requirements prescribed by the Board. However, these individuals must successfully pass the California Law Examination prior to becoming licensed.

Graduate Practice – Physical Therapist and Physical Therapist Assistant “License Applicant” Status (§ 2639)

Applicants who are graduates of an approved education program or substantiated as a graduate of an approved education program, and who has filed a complete application, as defined in regulation, for licensure with the Board may be awarded “License Applicant” status by the Board. A physical therapist or physical therapist assistant applicant shall practice under the direct supervision of a licensed physical therapist as a “License Applicant”.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Debra Alviso (President)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Jesus Dominguez	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Daniel Drummer	June 1 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Katarina Eleby (Vice President)	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Alicia Revena-Amen	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
James Turner	June 1, 2015	Assembly/Public	NO
Carol Wallisch	June 1, 2015	Senate/Public	NO

COMMITTEES

None.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 800 (Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development, Chapter 426, Statutes of 2015) amends the Physical Therapy Practice Act to eliminate the 18-week clinical experience requirement for physical therapist assistants programs.

AB 1000 (Wieckowski, Chapter 620, Statutes of 2013) allows patients to seek treatment from a licensed physical therapist without prior diagnosis from a physician if the treatment is limited to the lesser of 45 calendar days or 12 visits. The bill also allows various healing arts professional corporations to employ individuals licensed under the Business and Professions Code and specifically allows the employment of physical therapists by medical and podiatric corporations. The bill includes related disclosure requirements and guidelines for physicians and physical therapists.

SB 198 (Lieu, Chapter 389, Statutes of 2013) extended the operation of the Board until January 1, 2018, and overhauls the Physical Therapy Practice Act by reorganizing, clarifying, and rewording many of its provisions.

SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) extended the repeal date of the Board to January 1, 2014.

SB 543 (Steinberg, Chapter 448, Statutes of 2011) provides that until January 1, 2013, the Board cannot take disciplinary action against a physical therapist for working for a professional medical corporation.

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT BOARD

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA 95815
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FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Glenn Mitchell
Legislative Contact	Lynn Forsyth

LAWS & REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 3500 - 3546

California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 13.8, §§ 1399.500 - 1399.623

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$1,571,000

Authorized positions: 4.5

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Board Members: 9

Public Members: 4

Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2012

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licensees
Physician Assistants	10,534

FEES

PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee*	\$25	\$25
Initial License Fee	\$200	\$300
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEE	\$225	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$300	\$300

*The application fee using fingerprint cards is \$49.00.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Physician's Assistant Examining Committee (Committee) was created by the Legislature in 1975 under the Medical Board of California. SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) renamed the Committee the Physician Assistant Board (Board). The Board ensures that licensees and approved programs have met minimum licensure requirements. Additionally, the Board is authorized to investigate complaints against physician assistants and conduct disciplinary and enforcement actions.

Physician assistants are highly skilled professionals who, under the supervision of a physician, provide patient services such as physical examinations, ordering tests, administering injections, providing referrals, performing minor surgery and acting as first or second assistant during surgery.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 3517 and 3519-3519.5

Applicants must complete a physician assistant educational program approved by the Board and pass a written exam.

RECIPROCITY

The Board does not have reciprocity provisions.

BOARD MEMBERS*

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Charles Alexander	January 1, 2020	Governor/Public	NO
Michael Bishop, M.D., (Medical Board Member)	January 1, 2020	Governor/Professional	NO
Sonya Earley	January 1, 2020	Governor/Professional	NO
Javier Esquivel-Acosta	January 1, 2020	Governor/Professional	NO
VACANT	January 1, 2015	Senate/Public	NO
Jed Grant (Vice Chair)	January 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Catherine Hazelton	January 1, 2017	Assembly/Public	NO
Xavier Martinez	January 1, 2019	Governor/Public	NO
Robert Sachs (Chair)	January 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board Members, that meet on a regular basis, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

- Legislative Committee
- Education/Workforce Development Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 679 (Allen, Chapter 778, Statutes of 2015) delays an existing requirement for prescribers and dispensers to register on the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System prescription drug database by January 1, 2016 to July 1, 2016.

SB 337 (Pavley, Chapter 536, Statutes of 2015) recasts the supervision requirements for physician assistants. Specifically this bill adds additional mechanisms for physicians and surgeons to review the medical records of physician assistants providing treatment. This bill establishes requirements for a medical record review meeting; authorizes patient medical record reviews to be conducted electronically between a physician assistant and the supervising physician; and, lowers the case review requirements when a physician assistant prescribes Schedule II controlled substances from 100 percent of cases to 20 percent of cases.

SB 464 (Hernandez, Chapter 387, Statutes of 2015) authorizes a physician, physician assistant, registered nurse, nurse practitioner, certified nurse-midwife, and pharmacist, acting within their scope of practice, to use a self-screening tool that will identify patient risk factors for the use of self-administered hormonal contraceptives by a patient, and, after an appropriate prior examination, prescribe, furnish, or dispense, as applicable, self-administered hormonal contraceptives to the patient.

AB 1841 (Mullin, Chapter 333, Statutes of 2014) allows medical assistants to provide patients pre-labeled, pre-packaged medication (that is not a controlled substance) after that patient has been seen by their physician or clinician, who has provided a diagnosis, discussed treatment options, educated the patient about the medication, and finally, selected and packaged the medication. This bill applies to clinics where physicians may prescribe, or physician assistants, nurse practitioners, or certified nurse midwives may furnish medication, except state facilities.

AB 2139 (Eggman, Chapter 568, Statutes of 2014) requires health care providers who diagnose a patient as terminally ill to notify the patient of her or his right to comprehensive information and counseling regarding legal end-of-life options, and specifies that this requirement shall not be construed to interfere with the clinical judgment of the health care provider in recommending a course of treatment to the patient.

SB 1083 (Pavley, Chapter 438, Statutes of 2014) allows, on or before January 1, 2017, a physician assistant, under the supervision of a physician, to certify disability after performance of a physical exam by their supervising physician; expands the Unemployment Insurance Code definition of “practitioner” to include physician assistants; and, requires implementation costs to be appropriated from the Unemployment Compensation Disability Fund.

AB 110 (Blumenfield, Chapter 20, Statutes of 2013) made numerous appropriations, including the transfer of funds from the Physician Assistant Board to the Department of

Justice for operation of the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System program.

AB 154 (Atkins, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2013) allows a physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or certified nurse midwife to perform aspiration abortions once they have completed training modeled after the Health Workforce Pilot Project #171, which has been recognized by the Board or Board of Registered Nursing; requires adherence to standardized procedures for physician supervision, transfer of patients, obtaining assistance from physicians and a method for periodic review of standardized procedures; effectively makes the pilot project permanent by deleting the existing restriction for qualified mid-level practitioners to provide first term surgical abortions; and, deletes the requirement that specified practitioners assist in performing abortions.

AB 512 (Rendon, Chapter 111, Statutes of 2013) extends the date that authorizes out of state licensed health care practitioners to treat patients at sponsored free health care events in California from January 1, 2014, to January 1, 2018.

AB 635 (Ammiano, Chapter 707, Statutes of 2013) revises provisions from the current pilot program authorizing prescription of opioid antagonists for treatment of drug overdose and limiting civil and criminal liability, expands these provisions statewide, and removes the 2016 sunset date.

SB 352 (Pavley, Chapter 286, Statutes of 2013) allows medical assistants to practice without the supervision of an on-site physician and instead, under the supervision of a mid-level practitioner in any medical setting and specifies that it would constitute professional misconduct for a physician assistant, nurse practitioner, or certified nurse-midwife to permit a medical assistant to perform a clinical laboratory test or examination for which she or he is not authorized to perform.

SB 494 (Monning, Chapter 684, Statutes of 2013) requires a health care service plan licensed by the Department of Managed Health Care to ensure one primary care physician for every 2,000 enrollees and authorizes up to an additional 1,000 enrollees for each full-time equivalent non-physician medical practitioner supervised by that primary care physician until January 1, 2019.

SB 809 (DeSaulnier, Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013) establishes the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) Fund within the State Treasury with the purpose of funding the continued operation of CURES, administered by the Department of Justice, and establishes a six dollar fee per licensee for this purpose.

AB 1896 (Chesbro, Chapter 119, Statutes of 2012) exempts all health care practitioners, including physician assistants, employed by a Tribal Health Program from California licensure, as long as the practitioner is licensed in another state.

SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) changes the name of the Committee to the Board, extends the authorization of the Board to 2017, requires the Board to keep a central files of licensees, removes the Medical Board of California Board member representative and replaces the member with a physician assistant, and creates a retired license category.

SB 1274 (Wolk, Chapter 793, Statutes of 2012) allows California Shriners Hospitals to begin billing health carriers for services rendered by practitioners, including physician assistants, notwithstanding the prohibition on the corporate practice of medicine.

AB 415 (Logue, Chapter 547, Statutes of 2011), the “Telehealth Advancement Act of 2011,” replaces the term “telemedicine” with the term “telehealth” in the Medical Practice Act, and removes the requirement for a written, signed patient waiver prior to the provision of telehealth services provided by health care practitioners, including physician assistants.

SB 233 (Pavley, Chapter 333, Statutes of 2011) clarified existing law to explicitly permit appropriate licensed health care personnel, including physician assistants, acting within their scope of practice, to provide treatment and consultations in the emergency department of a medical facility.

BOARD OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE

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FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Jason S. Campbell
Legislative Contact	Kathleen Cooper

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Codes §§ 2460 – 2499.8
 California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 13.9, §§ 1399.650 – 1399.725

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$1,467,000 Authorized positions: 5.0

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 3 Professional Members: 4

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2011 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licensees
Doctors of Podiatric Medicine	2132*
Podiatric Medical Residents	117
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	2249

**Includes licensees in disabled, military, inactive and retired status.*

FEES

DOCTOR OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Initial License Fee	\$800 + \$100*	\$900
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$900	\$900
CURES	\$6	\$6
PODIATRIC MEDICAL RESIDENT		
Initial License Fee	\$60	\$60

*Initial licensee fee is the actual fee of \$800 plus a \$100 fee for the issuance of the certificate paid at the time an applicant qualifies for a certificate. Application fees are \$20 for both applicant categories.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The Board of Podiatric Medicine (Board), originally known as the Chiropody Examining Committee, was established within the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California (Medical Board) in 1957. While independent in most respects, the Board continues within the structure of the Medical Board. The Medical Board is the agency with the legal authority to issue doctor of podiatric medicine licenses; however, the executive officer of the Board issues licenses upon fulfillment of all requirements. Doctors of podiatric medicine are specialists of the foot and ankle. Some specialize in non-surgical care while others practice as surgeons. The Board sets educational and licensing standards and it annually reviews and approves podiatric medical schools and postgraduate training programs. The Board is comprised of seven members; four professional members and three public members. The Governor appoints five members, one public member is appointed by the Senate and one public member is appointed by the Assembly.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code § 2486

Doctors of Podiatric Medicine applicants must:

- Graduate from a college of podiatric medicine that has been approved by the Board.
- Pass Part I, II and III of the national exam.
- Successfully complete two years of postgraduate training.

Podiatric Medical Resident applicants must:

- Graduate from a school of podiatric medicine that has been approved by the Board.
- Pass Part I and II of the national exam.
- Enrollment in approved residency program approved by the Board.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 2488

Applicants licensed as a doctor of podiatric medicine in any other state, in addition to the educational requirements, must meet the following:

- Pass Part III of the national exam within the last ten years.
- Satisfactorily complete at least one year of postgraduate training.
- Submit fingerprints and obtain criminal record clearance from the state Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Applicants in proximity to California may opt to obtain clearances utilizing the Live Scan method.)

- Provide verification of a license in good standing from all states or countries in which a medical license has been held.
- Request a disciplinary databank report from the Federation of Podiatric Medicine be sent to the directly to the Board.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Vacant	-	Senate/Public	NO
John Cha, DPM (President)	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Kristina M. Dixon, MBA	June 1, 2018	Assembly/Public	NO
Neil B. Mansdorf, DPM	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Judith Manzi, DPM	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Melodi Masaniai	June 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Michael Zapf, DPM (Vice President)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board Members, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board.

- Enforcement
- Legislative
- Licensing
- Public Education
- Executive Management

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 333 (Melendez, Chapter 360, Statutes of 2015) authorizes healing arts programs at the Department to apply one unit of continuing education credit to licensees who become an instructor in cardiopulmonary resuscitation or automated external defibrillator training courses. This bill also authorizes healing arts programs to apply two units of continuing education credits to licensees who conduct cardiopulmonary resuscitation or automated external defibrillator training for school districts and community colleges.

AB 679 (Allen, Chapter 778, Statutes of 2015) delays an existing requirement for prescribers and dispensers to register on the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System prescription drug database by January 1, 2016, to July 1, 2016.

AB 110 (Blumenfield, Chapter 20, Statutes of 2013) makes numerous appropriations, including the transfer of funds to the Department of Justice for operation of the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System program.

AB 635 (Ammiano, Chapter 707, Statutes of 2013) revises provisions from the current pilot program authorizing prescription of opioid antagonists for treatment of drug overdose and limiting civil and criminal liability, expands these provisions statewide, and removes the 2016 sunset date.

SB 304 (Lieu, Chapter 515, Statutes of 2013) extends the existing authorization for the Medical Board to January 1, 2018; makes several structural changes to the Medical Board, including moving investigation staff to the Department's Division of Investigation, and; extends the sunset date for the Veterinary Medical Board to January 1, 2016, as well as requires a veterinary assistant that obtains or administers a controlled substance to register with the Veterinary Medical Board.

AB 1896 (Chesbro, Chapter 119, Statutes of 2012) exempts all health care practitioners employed by a Tribal Health Program from California licensure, as long as the practitioner is licensed in another state.

SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) extends the authorization of the Board to 2017, increases the years a graduate of an approved school of podiatric medicine may practice with a resident's license from four to eight, allows a doctor of podiatric medicine to examine a patient in an acute care hospital, authorizes the Board to increase assessments related to enforcement, changes the vote requirement for enforcement deliberation and removes an obsolete provision relative to the exam for licensure.

SB 1274 (Wolk, Chapter 793, Statutes of 2012) permits California Shriners Hospitals to begin billing health carriers for services rendered, notwithstanding the prohibition on the corporate practice of medicine.

AB 415 (Logue, Chapter 547, Statutes of 2011), titled the "Telehealth Advancement Act of 2011," this bill replaces the term "telemedicine" with the term "telehealth" in the Medical Practice Act, and removes the requirement for a written, signed patient waiver prior to the provision of telehealth services.

BUREAU FOR PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

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FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Chief	Joanne Wenzel
Assistant Chief	Alyson Cooney
Legislative Contact	Joanne Wenzel

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

California Education Code §§ 94800-94950

Title 5, Division 7.5, California Code of Regulations §§ 70000 – 76240

Budget Act of 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$15,172,000

Authorized positions: 101

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2014

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Main Campus Locations	1,063
Branch Locations	455
Satellite Locations	376
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	1,894

FEES

INSTITUTION LICENSURE FEES FOR INITIAL OPERATING PERMIT	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Initial Institution Approval Fee	\$5,000	\$5,000
Approval of New Branch of an Existing Institution	\$3,000	\$3,000
Approval by Means of Accreditation	\$750	\$750

*The Bureau's fees are prescribed in statute and do not give caps to the majority of fees (Education Code § 94930.5).

INSTITUTION RENEWAL FEES (5 Years)	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Renewal of Main Campus	\$3,500	\$3,500
Renewal of Branch	\$3,000	\$3,000
Renewal of Accredited Institution	\$500	\$500

FEES TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES TO OPERATE	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Non-Accredited Institutions	\$500	\$500
Accredited Institutions	\$250	\$250

ADDITIONAL FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Annual Institution Fee	0.75 % of revenue generated from California Students (Cap of \$25,000)	0.75 % of revenue generated from California Students (Cap of \$25,000)
Annual Branch Fee	\$1,000	\$1,000
Student Tuition Recovery Fund Fee (Paid by students)	\$0 per \$1,000 of institutional charges	Bureau discretion, fund cannot exceed \$25 million

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education (Bureau) is responsible for the implementation of the California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009 (Act), providing oversight of California's private postsecondary educational institutions. Currently, there are approximately 1,894 institutional locations regulated by the Bureau. California private postsecondary institutions are those institutions that are located in California, provide education beyond high school, and are not public institutions. Many of the institutions governed by the Act are vocational institutions offering skills training for entry-level positions in a variety of industries and trades, and others offer degree programs that are academic in nature such as psychology, computer science, and business. Beginning January 1, 2015, any institution that offers a degree program must become accredited. The Bureau has an Advisory Committee composed of 14 members, including two public members, 10 industry related individuals, and two ex-officio non-voting legislative members.

The original Bureau was established on January 1, 1998, for the purpose of approving and regulating California's private postsecondary education institutions and operated under the authority of the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department). Prior to the Bureau's establishment in 1998, the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education was responsible for regulation of California's private postsecondary and vocational institutions from 1989 through 1997. The Bureau became inoperative by operation of law on July 1, 2007. In 2009, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed AB 48 (Portantino, Chapter 310, Statutes of 2009) to reestablish the Bureau. Once again, the Bureau became operative in January 2010.

RECIPROCITY

Not applicable, the Bureau licenses "brick and mortar" entities within the state.

COMMITTEES

Education Code §§ 94880 requires the appointment of 14 individuals to serve on an advisory committee for the Bureau. The Bureau is required to actively seek input from, and consult with, the Advisory Committee regarding the development of regulations, licensing procedures, and fee schedules.

Name	Appointment Authority/Type
Maria R. Anguiano	Senate Rules Committee/Public
Tamika Butler	Speaker of the Assembly/Public
Shawn Crawford (Chair)	Department Director/ Institutional Representative
Marie Roberts De La Parra	Department Director/ Past Student of Institution
Mitchell Fuerst	Department Director/ Institutional Representative
Katherine Lee-Carey	Department Director/ Institutional Representative
Ken McEldowney	Department Director/ Consumer Advocate
Margaret Reiter (Vice Chair)	Senate Rules Committee/ Consumer Advocate
Patrick Uetz	Speaker of the Assembly/ Consumer Advocate
David Wood	Department Director/ Past Student of Institution
Sylton Hurdle	Department Director/ Employer Member
VACANT	Department Director/ Employer Member
Assemblymember Jose Medina	Speaker of the Assembly/ Ex-Officio Non-Voting Legislative Member
Senator Jerry Hill	Senate Rules Committee/ Ex-Officio Non-Voting Legislative Member

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Education code § 94885

Institutions must meet a myriad of requirements in order to operate in California. These include proper facilities and electronic as well as written disclosures to students in course catalogues and enrollment materials. Degree-granting programs are also now required to become accredited. These requirements are specifically laid out in the Bureau's statutes and regulations.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 509 (Perea, Chapter 558, Statutes of 2015) exempts all bona fide organizations, associations, or councils that provide preapprenticeship programs (programs) on behalf of apprenticeship programs that are approved by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards from regulation by the Bureau. In order to be exempt, programs must meet certain requirements.

AB 721 (Medina, Chapter 632, Statutes of 2015) expands the data related to student loans that public, private or independent postsecondary educational institutions, except the community colleges, are required to disclose to the public, if requested. Additionally, this bill requires institutions to inform students about all unused state and federal financial assistance, such as unused federal student loan funds that may be available to the student.

AB 752 (Salas, Chapter 560, Statutes of 2015) requires the Bureau to review, by July 1, 2016, the examinations for ability-to-benefit students prescribed by the United States Department of Education. As part of this review, this bill requires the Bureau to determine whether the examinations are appropriate for ability-to-benefit students who possess limited English proficiency and approve an alternative examination if the Bureau decides the examinations are inappropriate

AB 798 (Bonilla, Chapter 633, Statutes of 2015) establishes the College Textbook Affordability Act of 2015 and the Open Educational Resources Adoption Incentive Program to reduce the cost of textbooks and improve access to cheaper educational materials for students at the California State University and California Community College systems.

SB 81 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 22, Statutes of 2015) includes numerous statutory changes intended to implement the Budget Act of 2015 related to postsecondary education. Among those changes is a provision that allows the Bureau to enter into a contract with any independent institution of higher education, as defined, to review and act on student complaints against the institution.

SB 150 (Nguyen, Chapter 650, Statutes of 2015) modifies federal law related to the Internal Revenue Code for the purposes of California income tax calculations by providing that any student loan that is forgiven or discharged, whether held by a student who attended a for-profit or not-for-profit postsecondary educational institution, is exempt from state income tax, subject to certain conditions. This bill prevents the value of student loans forgiven or discharged on or after January 1, 2015, and until January 1, 2020, from counting as gross income for students that meet one of the following criteria: (1) the individual was granted a discharge pursuant to the discharge agreement between Corinthian Colleges, Inc. (Corinthian Colleges) and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau; (2) the individual was granted a discharge because the individual could not complete a program of study due to the school closing; (3) the school did something wrong or failed to do something it should have done; and, (4) the individual

attended Corinthian Colleges and was granted a discharge that was not covered by the discharge agreement or by other provisions of the bill.

SB 410 (Beall, Chapter 258, Statutes of 2015) redefines “graduates” as “on-time graduates” for the purpose of the School Performance Fact Sheet.

AB 834 (Williams, Chapter 176, Statutes of 2014) creates an alternate process for American Bar Association accredited law schools to complete the Bureau’s School Performance Fact Sheet.

AB 2099 (Frazier, Chapter 676, Statutes of 2014) stipulates new Title 38 veterans funding eligibility standards for postsecondary institutions in California. This bill requires all institutions to provide license examination passage rates to students, and institutions that offer degrees must have institutional and programmatic accreditation. In addition, all postsecondary institutions, whether degree-granting or not, must be one of the following in order to be Title 38 eligible: a public school, a not-for-profit school, have approval to operate from the Bureau, or be regionally accredited.

SB 845 (Correa, Chapter 120, Statutes of 2014) requires the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and Trustees of the California State University, and requests the Regents of the University of California and governing bodies of accredited private postsecondary educational institutions, to develop model contracts to be used when negotiating with financial institutions to disburse student financial aid awards and refunds.

SB 1247 (Lieu, Chapter 840, Statutes of 2014) amends the California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009 (Act) by doing the following: (1) requiring Bureau approval in order for for-profit schools to be Title 38 veterans funding eligible; (2) requiring accreditation for degree-granting institutions; (3) mandating a number of legislative reports; (4) making substantive changes to the makeup and function of the advisory committee; (5) changing statutory eligibility requirements for the Student Tuition Recovery Fund; (6) mandating one announced and one unannounced compliance inspection for institutions every five years instead of two years; (7) establishing statutory criteria for prioritizing complaint processing; (8) making numerous necessary technical and clarifying updates to the Act; and (9) setting the sunset date of the Bureau at January 1, 2017.

SB 71 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 28, Statutes of 2013) makes numerous statutory changes intended to implement the Budget Act of 2013 including a provision allowing exempt institutions to voluntarily seek operating approval from the Bureau.

AB 2296 (Block, Chapter 585, Statutes of 2012) requires institutions regulated by the Bureau to provide additional disclosures to prospective students on their website, in published materials, and in a Student Performance Fact Sheet.

SB 1289 (Corbett, Chapter 623, Statutes of 2012) requires higher education institutions to disclose certain student loan information in appropriate online and printed financial aid materials.

AB 611 (Gordon, Chapter 103, Statutes of 2011) prohibits a private postsecondary institution from offering an unaccredited doctoral degree program without making certain disclosures to students prior to enrollment.

AB 1013 (Comm. on Higher Education, Chapter 167, Statutes of 2011) authorizes the Bureau to publish its own list of acceptable ability-to-benefit examinations if the United States Department of Education does not have a list of relevant examinations that pertain to the intended occupational training. This bill also requires a refund to be paid by the first class session or within seven days of enrollment, as opposed to seven class days.

SB 619 (Fuller, Chapter 309, Statutes of 2011) exempts flight instructors and flight schools that do not require students to enter into contracts of indebtedness and will not require prepayment of fees in excess of \$2,500 from regulation by the Bureau.

PROFESSIONAL FIDUCIARIES BUREAU

1625 N. Market Blvd Suite S-209, Sacramento, CA 95834
 (916) 574-7340 / (916)574-8645 <http://www.fiduciary.ca.gov>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Bureau Chief	Julia Ansel
Legislative Contact	Angela Cuadra

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Codes §§ 6500 – 6592
 Title 16, Division 41, California Code of Regulations §§ 4400 – 4622

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION:

Appropriation: \$623,000 Authorized positions: 3.0

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 4 Professional Members: 3

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2019

LICENSEE STATISTICS

License Category	Number of Licensees
Licensed Professional Fiduciary	875

FEES

Fee Schedule	Current Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Fee	\$400	Not set in statute
Examination Fee	\$275*	Not set in statute
Initial License Fee	\$600	Not set in statute
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	Variable	
Annual Renewal Fee	\$700	Not set in statute

*Examination fee is paid to a third party vendor.

The Program has additional fees which can be found in California Code of Regulations §4580.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES*
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

*Although experience is accepted in lieu of a degree, all applicants are required to complete Bureau-approved preclicensing education courses.

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Professional Fiduciaries Bureau (Bureau) was created by SB 1550 (Figueroa, Chapter 491, Statutes of 2006). The Bureau's mandate is to license and regulate non-family member private fiduciaries, including: conservators, guardians, trustees, and agents under durable powers of attorney as defined by the Professional Fiduciaries Act. Professional Fiduciaries provide critical services to seniors, persons with disabilities, and children. They manage matters for clients including, but not limited to, daily care, housing and medical needs, and offer financial management services ranging from basic bill paying to estate and investment management.

Requirements for licensure include completing 30 hours of approved education courses, passing an examination, and earning 15 hours of continuing education credits each year for renewal. The Advisory Committee consists of seven members, including four public members (one must be a probate court investigator and one must be representative from a nonprofit organization advocating on behalf of the elderly) and three professional members. The Governor appoints three professional members and one elderly advocate, and the Senate Rules Committee and the Speaker of the Assembly each appoint one public member.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code § 6530

Professional Fiduciary

Professional Fiduciaries act as a conservator of the person, and/or estate, or guardian of the estate, and/or person for two or more people. A professional fiduciary also can act as a trustee, agent under durable power of attorney for finances, for more than three individuals at the same time.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements

Applicants must complete 30 hours of pre-licensing education taken on or after January 1, 2007, and satisfy one of the following:

- A Bachelor's degree of arts or sciences;
- An associate degree of arts or sciences with a minimum of three years of experience as a fiduciary or working with substantive fiduciary responsibilities for a professional fiduciary; OR,
- A minimum of five years of experience working as a fiduciary or working with substantive fiduciary responsibilities for a professional fiduciary, prior to July 1, 2012.

RECIPROCITY

The Bureau does not offer reciprocity with other states.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Jenny Chacon	January 1, 2019	Senate/Public	NO
King F. Gee	January 1, 2019	Governor/Public (non-profit elderly advocate)	NO
Barbara de Vries, (Chair)	January 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Aileen Federizo	January 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Hang Le To (Vice Chair)	January 1, 2019	Assembly/Public	NO
Marguerite Lorenz	January 1, 2015	Governor/Professional	NO
Kathleen Thomson	January 1, 2019	Governor/Public (probate court investigator)	NO

COMMITTEES

Business and Professions Code §6511 requires the appointment of seven individuals to serve on an advisory committee for the Bureau. The Bureau is required to actively seek input from, and consult with, the Advisory Committee regarding the development of regulations, licensing procedures, and fee schedules.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 436 (Jones, Chapter 197, Statutes of 2015) specifies that upon the granting or denying of authority to a conservator, the court shall determine if the conservatee needs continued legal representation or not.

AB 1085 (Gatto, Chapter 92, Statutes of 2015) allows the court to issue an order specifically granting a conservator the ability to enforce a conservatee's rights to visitation, telephone calls, and mail; requires a conservator, in the event of the conservatee's death, to notify the conservatee's spouse, domestic partner, and other persons who have requested special notice by mailing a copy of the notice and filing proof of service with the court; and, requires an attorney-in-fact representing a person as a power of attorney for health care to notify any persons that the principal identifies in the event of the principal's death.

SB 589 (Block, Chapter 736, Statutes of 2015) amends the Elections Code to presume that a person is competent and qualified to vote until a court finds that the individual cannot communicate, with or without reasonable accommodations, a desire to participate in the voting process. This bill also makes technical changes to the Probate Code to provide clarity and consistency to the courts when the right to vote is applied to the conservatorship process.

SB 785 (Morrell, Chapter 48, Statutes of 2015) clarifies Probate Code provisions related to creditors' claims by distinguishing between the decedent's "trust estate" and his or her "probate estate."

AB 2024 (Bonilla, Chapter 336, Statutes of 2014) authorizes the Bureau to: (1) designate a license as "retired" or as "cancelled."; (2) cancel a license that is not renewed within three years following expiration and to reinstate a license from "retired" to "active" upon request of the licensee and completion of specific requirements; and, (3) set fees to designate a license as "retired", "inactive", and to reinstate a license to "active" from "retired" or "inactive." Additionally, this bill specifies that the Bureau has jurisdiction over a license that is retired, inactive, cancelled, suspended, or otherwise restricted.

AB 2741 (Bonilla, Chapter 344, Statutes of 2014) extends the Bureau's sunset date from January 1, 2015, to January 1, 2019.

SB 940 (Jackson, Chapter 553, Statutes of 2014) codifies a set of recommendations developed by the California Law Revision Commission which are based on the Uniform Adult Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Jurisdiction Act effective January 1, 2016.

AB 381 (Chau, Chapter 99, Statutes of 2013) extends double-damage provisions to an attorney-in-fact who misappropriates property through undue influence, in bad faith, or through acts of financial elder abuse, and specifically allows a court to award attorney's fees and costs in addition to double damages.

AB 937 (Wieckowski, Chapter 127, Statutes of 2013) provides that a conservator's control of a conservatee shall not extend to personal rights retained by the conservatee, such as the right to receive visitors, telephone calls, and personal mail, unless limited by court order.

AB 1339 (Maienschein, Chapter 248, Statutes of 2013) requires a court-appointed conservator, or proposed conservator, to disclose their total fees or compensation at the time a petition to appoint a conservator is filed. This bill also allows for periodic payments from the estate to the conservator but only after a fee schedule or statement of compensation has been properly filed.

AB 997 (Wagner, Chapter 323, Statutes of 2011) clarifies the definition of a "professional fiduciary" and provides limited exemptions from the Professional Fiduciaries Act for charitable trusts that meet certain requirements.

BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGY

1625 North Market Blvd, Suite N-215 Sacramento, CA 95834
 Tel: (916) 574-7720 / Fax: (916) 574-8672 <http://www.psychology.ca.gov/>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Antonette Sorrick
Assistant Executive Officer	Jeffrey Thomas
Legislative Contact	Vacant

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§, 2900 – 2999
 Title 16, Division 13.6, California Code of Regulations Sections §§ 1380-1397.71

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$4,914,000 Authorized positions: 20.3

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 9 Public Members: 4 Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2012 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

License Category	Active
Psychologists	20,509
Psychological Assistant	1,671
Registered Psychologist	286
Total Licensee Population	22,466

FEES*

Psychologist	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$40	\$50
Exam Fee (Paid to the Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards)	\$600**	Not applicable
California Psychology Law and Ethics Examination Fee	\$129**	Cost to Board
Initial License Fee	\$400	\$500
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$1,169	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$420	\$500

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code §§ 2987, 2987.2, 2987.3 California Code of Regulations §§ 1392, 1392.1, 1397.68, 1397.69

** Applicants for licensure as a psychologist must take the Examination for Professional Practice of Psychology and the California Psychology Law and Ethics Examination in order to get licensed in the State of California.

Psychological Assistant	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$40	\$75
Renewal Fee	\$40	\$75

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Competency/Education	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES
Supervised Professional Experience	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The California Board of Psychology (Board) was established by the 1958 Psychology Certification Act, in order to protect consumers by licensing and regulating the practice of psychology. The Board regulates psychologists, registered psychologists, and psychological assistants. Only licensed psychologists can practice psychology independently in the private sector in California. Registered psychologists are registered to work and train under supervision in non-profit agencies that receive government funding and registered psychological assistants are employed and supervised by a qualified licensed psychologist in private settings.

While the Certification Act protected the title “psychologist,” it did not take into consideration the interests of the consumers of psychological services. Later, the regulation of the profession evolved when the California Legislature recognized the potential for consumer harm by those practicing psychology and shifted the focus of the regulation of the profession to protection of the public. This redirection resulted in legislation in 1967 that protected the “psychologist” title, defined the practice, and required licensure in order to legally practice.

The Board was an “examining committee” under the jurisdiction of what was then the Division of Allied Health Professions of the Medical Board. During the 1970s, the Psychology Examining Committee gradually became more independent, and began taking responsibility for its own operations including the authority to adopt regulations and administrative disciplinary actions without the endorsement of the Medical Board. The Psychology Examining Committee officially became the Board in 1990 (Assembly Bill 858, Margolin, 1989).

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS - Business and Professions Code §§ 2909, 2913, and 2914, California Code of Regulations §§ 1387 and 1387.4

Psychologist

Licensed psychologists may practice independently in any private or public setting using psychological methods to diagnose, treat, prevent and ameliorate emotional and mental disorders of individuals and groups.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Doctorate degree in psychology, educational psychology, or education with the field of specialization in counseling psychology or educational psychology from an accredited or approved educational institution.
- Two years (3,000 hours) of supervised professional experience, at least 1,500 of which must be completed post-doctoral.

Registered Psychologist

Registered psychologists are registered to engage in psychological activities at nonprofit community agencies that receive a minimum of 25 percent of their funding from some governmental source. Registered psychologists may not engage in psychological activities outside the approved nonprofit community agency where they are registered.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Doctorate degree in psychology, educational psychology, or education with the field of specialization in counseling psychology or educational psychology from an accredited or approved educational institution.
- One year (1,500 hours) of supervised professional experience.

Registered Psychological Assistant

Psychological assistants are registered to a licensed psychologist, board-certified psychiatrist, psychological or medical corporation, Short-Doyle contract clinic or psychology clinic as employees who may provide limited psychological services to the public under the direct supervision of the psychologist or psychiatrist to whom they are registered.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicants must have a qualifying master's degree.
- No minimum experience requirement

RECIPROCITY - Business and Professions Code § 2946

A psychologist certified or licensed in another state or province and who has made application to the Board for a license in this state may perform activities and services of a psychological nature without a valid license for a period not to exceed 180 calendar days from the time of submitting his or her application or from the commencement of residency in California, whichever first occurs.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Johanna Arias-Bahia	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Lucille Acquaye Baddoo	June 1, 2018	Assembly/Public	NO
Michael Erickson (President)	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Miguel Gallardo (Vice President)	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Andrew Harlem	June 1, 2015	Governor/Professional	NO
Jacqueline Horn	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Nicole Jones	June 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Stephen Phillips	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Linda L. Starr	June 1, 2015	Senate/Public	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board members, that meet on a regular basis, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board:

- Outreach and Education Committee
- Licensing Committee
- Policy and Advocacy Committee
- Sunset Review Committee
- Applied Behavior Analysis Task Force

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 705 (Eggman, Chapter 218, Statutes of 2015) revises and recasts provisions that provide for exemptions from the requirement to be licensed by the Board in order to perform psychological services. This bill requires employees working in certain exempt settings to be working toward obtaining the supervised professional experience needed for licensure and only exempts these persons from licensure for a maximum of five years, beginning January 1, 2016.

AB 773 (Baker, Chapter 336, Statutes of 2015) provides that a license issued by the Board expires two years from the date the license was issued.

AB 1374 (Levine, Chapter 529, Statutes of 2015) requires a supervising licensed psychologist to submit to a trainee verification of the experience hours obtained by the trainee for licensure. If the supervising licensed psychologist fails to submit the hours to the trainee in a timely manner, this bill authorizes the Board to establish procedures for obtaining the required documentation. This bill provides that the failure of a supervisor to submit the verification of experience hours in a timely manner constitutes unprofessional conduct. Lastly, this bill redefines the practice of psychology by deleting the requirement that psychological services be provided for a fee.

AB 1843 (Jones, Chapter 283, Statutes of 2014) gives a licensing entity of a child custody evaluator the ability to access a child custody report in order to investigate the alleged unprofessional conduct of one of its licensees related to a child custody evaluation. This bill also requires the licensing entity to ensure the confidentiality of the information contained in the child custody report.

SB 1466 (Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee, Chapter 316, Statutes of 2014) removes fictitious name permit provisions from the Board's statutes. This bill also updates the Board's physical and Internet address included on the "Notice to Consumers" that licensees must post in their business office. This bill also adds the Board's email address to the "Notice to Consumers."

SB 1172 (Lieu, Chapter 657, Statutes 2012) prohibits a mental health provider from engaging in sexual orientation change efforts with a minor under 18 years of age, and shall subject the provider to discipline.

SB 1236 (Price, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2012) extends the Board's sunset date and the term of the executive officer until January 1, 2017.

BUREAU OF REAL ESTATE

1651 Exposition Blvd, Sacramento, CA 95815
Tel: (877) 373-4542 / Fax: (916) 263-8943 / <http://www.bre.ca.gov/>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Real Estate Commissioner	Wayne Bell
Chief Deputy Commissioner	Jeff Mason
Legislative Contact	Dan Kehew

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 10000 - 11288
Title 10, California Code of Regulations §§ 2705 - 3109

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$51,707,000 Authorized positions: 329

BOARD MEMBERS

The Bureau does not have any board members.

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2011 Next review: 2016

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Licensee Category	Number of Active Licensees
Salesperson	267,941
Broker	135,905
Prepaid Rental Listing Service	12
Mortgage Loan Originator Endorsement [†]	24,979
TOTAL	403,846

[†] Endorsement is in addition to an existing real estate license; therefore these licensees are not added to the total population as it would double-count licensees.

FEES*

Salesperson	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Examination Fee	\$60	\$60
License Fee	\$245	\$245
Total Initial License Fee	\$305	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$245	\$245
Late Renewal	\$367	\$367

Broker	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Examination Fee	\$95	\$95
License Fee	\$300	\$300

Total Initial License Fee	\$395	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$300	\$300
Late Renewal	\$450	\$450

Mortgage Loan Originator Endorsement	Examination Fee	License Fee
Examination Fee	\$179***	Not applicable
License Fee**	\$300	\$300
Annual Renewal Fee	\$300	\$300
Late Renewal	Not applicable	Not applicable

* The Program licenses additional categories that were not included, additional fees can be found in Business and Professions Code §§ 10200-10226.5. Subdivision fees can be found in Business and Professions Code §11011.

**Licensees must also pay a fee to the National Mortgage Licensing Service. Fees vary depending on the existing license type. Please see the Bureau's website for details.

***This fee covers two tests, a federal and state test. These fees are paid to the National Mortgage Licensing Service, not the Bureau.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

A real estate licensing act became law in 1917 but that law was invalidated. A revised act was created by statute and became law in July 1919. Under the revised statutory law, the Department of Real Estate began to regulate the practice of real estate. In 1923, the Department of Real Estate was granted subdivision regulation authority, and licensee examinations began. In 1961, mortgage loan broker statutes were moved from the Civil Code and became part of the Department of Real Estate's responsibility. In 2009, the Department of Real Estate established a Loan Modification Task Force (focusing on real estate and mortgage fraud) to help protect consumers from mortgage rescue fraud schemes in response to the housing and mortgage downturn. In 2010, the Department of Real Estate created a pilot "Advocacy"/Neutral Facilitation Program to help settle minor disputes between consumers and licensees or subdividers. Under Governor Brown's 2012 Reorganization Plan, the Department of Real Estate officially became the Bureau of Real Estate (Bureau) under the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) on July 1, 2013.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 10000-11288, and §§ 10166.01-10166.17

Real Estate Salesperson

A licensed salesperson must be employed by a licensed broker in order to perform real estate activity.

Minimum Licensure Requirements:

- Pass a written examination.
- Complete three specified college level courses all relating to the practice of real estate.

Real Estate Broker

Licensed brokers may represent buyers and sellers of in the purchase of real property, solicit sellers or purchasers, and negotiate the sale or exchange of real property or business opportunities. Brokers also may represent the owner of real property in the leasing or renting of the owner's real property, collect rents on behalf of an owner, negotiate loans on behalf of others that are secured by real property, and perform services for borrowers and lenders. A real estate broker may also buy, sell, and exchange real property sales contracts or promissory notes; and, negotiate sales and purchases of specified securities secured by real property.

Minimum Licensure Requirements:

- Pass a written examination.
- Complete a total of eight specified college level courses all relating to the practice of real estate.
- Complete a minimum of two years of salesperson experience within the last five years. A degree from a four-year college or university, which course of study includes with a major or minor in real estate may be submitted as the equivalent of two years licensed experience.

Mortgage Loan Originator Endorsement

The mortgage loan originator endorsement is not a standalone license; it can only be applied for in addition to an existing salesperson, broker, or corporate broker license. Mortgage loan originators take, offer, or negotiate residential mortgage loans for compensation or gain.

Minimum Requirements (in addition to requirements for existing license type):

- Pass a national and a California state specific examination administered by the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System.
- Complete 20 hours of pre-license education, including: three hours of federal law and regulations, two hours of ethics, two hours regarding lending standards for nontraditional mortgage products, and one hour instruction on mortgage origination.
- Demonstrate financial responsibility by submitting to a credit report.

RECIPROCITY

The Bureau has no reciprocity with other states.

COMMITTEES

None.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 345 (Frazier, Chapter 68, Statutes of 2015) requires real estate brokers licensed by the Bureau to complete a three-hour continuing education course in the management of real estate offices and supervision of real estate licensed activities prior to renewal of their license. This bill also requires salespersons to complete a continuing education course that assists them to better understand how to be effectively supervised by a broker or branch manager.

AB 607 (Dodd, Chapter 216, Statutes of 2015) codifies existing regulations pertaining to the Bureau that allow fully bonded unlicensed employees of a licensed real estate broker, typically accountants and bookkeepers, to be signatory on the broker's trust account. Specifically, this bill allows the fidelity bond covering the unlicensed signatories on the broker's trust account to have a deductible - as long the deductible amount is covered by other assets acceptable to the Real Estate Commissioner.

AB 661 (Mathis, Chapter 76, Statutes of 2015) clarifies existing law by specifying which real estate instruments or documents pertaining to the sale or transfer of property are subject to a ten dollar, per document, county fee to fund the Real Estate Fraud Prosecution Trust Fund, and which are not.

AB 807 (Stone, Chapter 634, Statutes of 2015) makes technical clarifications to the definition of a "transfer fee," as established by AB 980 (Calderon, Chapter 689, Statutes of 2007), and requires all transfer fee documentation to be recorded on a single document.

AB 905 (Gaines, Chapter 88, Statutes of 2015) allows public reports and disclosures required by the Vacation Ownership and Time-share Act to be provided in a digital format. This bill also makes a technical amendment to clarify the exemption from certain reports by brokers licensed by the Bureau as related to the Act.

SB 146 (Galgiani, Chapter 129, Statutes of 2015) provides technical clean-up to AB 2018 (Bocanegra, Chapter 892, Statutes of 2014), which specifies that, "team names," are not, "fictitious business names," and are therefore not required to register with the Bureau. This bill clarifies that team names are not required to register with the county in which the team operates, defines a "responsible broker's identity," and makes other non-substantive and conforming amendments.

SB 647 (Morrell, Chapter 263, Statutes of 2015) makes several technical amendments to statute following the enactment of SB 978 (Vargas, Chapter 669, Statutes of 2012) that made changes to the Real Estate Law and Corporations Code

with respect to investor protections and “hard money” lending by threshold brokers. Specifically, this bill adds an additional property category with an associated loan-to-value ratio, modifies investor reporting requirements, and deletes a Department of Business Oversight reporting requirement. This bill also deletes the requirement that threshold brokers obtain annual questionnaires from investors, and instead, replaces that obligation with one which requires the broker to obtain questionnaires at least two business days, but not more than one year, prior to completing an investment, among other technical changes.

SB 761 (Hall, Chapter 239, Statutes of 2015) defines “hosting platform” as any marketplace that is created to allow individuals to rent a room or unit on a short term basis and requires hosting platforms to provide notice to the listing renter that the rental could be in breach of a rental contract and grounds for eviction by the landlord. This bill also specifies the language of the notice and the standards for font size and placement within the listing.

AB 569 (Chau, Chapter 661, Statutes of 2014) exempts specified housing developments from the election of directors for the homeowners’ association if all residents are required to serve as directors. This bill also allows the sale or lease of individual interests in a stock cooperative or limited-equity housing corporation even when the property is held by a single mortgage, known as a blanket encumbrance. In addition, the bill expands the current exemptions from the public report process in the case of a cooperative if the financing involves a state or federally chartered credit union or certified community development financial institution.

AB 1700 (Medina, Chapter 854, Statutes of 2014) prohibits lenders from accepting an application or assessing any fees for a reverse mortgage unless the lender provided the prospective applicant with the specified reverse mortgage worksheet guide and seven days have elapsed since the potential applicant received required counseling.

AB 1730 (Wagner, Chapter 457, Statutes of 2014) makes violators of mortgage loan modification laws subject to liability in a potential civil action brought by specified public prosecutors for each violation. The bill provides for a separate cause of action if these violations are against a senior citizen or disabled person. This bill sets the statute of limitations for these violations at four years.

AB 1770 (Dababneh, Chapter 206, Statutes of 2014) creates a form to be used by borrowers in the case of a sale or refinance of their real property when there is a home equity line of credit open on that property. The form would instruct the lender to suspend all activity on that line of credit and close the account. The bill also instructs these lenders to close the accounts once they are settled and reconvey the property. This bill will take effect July 1, 2015, and sunsets on January 1, 2019.

AB 2018 (Bocanegra, Chapter 892, Statutes of 2014) allows a licensed broker to delegate the process of filing a fictitious business name to a licensed salesperson,

thereby codifying existing practice. This bill also allows a salesperson to use a “team name” without filing for a fictitious business name if certain conditions are met.

AB 2039 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 893, Statutes of 2014) prohibits certain bids made at the auction of a home that are made solely to inflate the purchase price. This bill also invalidates any provision of a contract between a lender or auction company hired by a lender and a homeowner that would require a homeowner to defend and compensate (indemnify) the lender or auction company for any liability resulting from the actions of the lender or auction company.

AB 2430 (Maienschein, Chapter 185, Statutes of 2014) amends a common interest development buyer disclosure form as follows: (1) mandates the fees for each required document to be disclosed; and, (2) specifies that fees for documents not listed in that disclosure form will be charged separately. This bill provides that documents required to be included by the disclosure form will be paid by the seller, documents from various parts of the sale will not be bundled together at one price, and all fees for documents will be itemized.

AB 2540 (Dababneh, Chapter 295, Statutes of 2014) requires licensees to provide the Bureau with an up-to-date mailing address, telephone number, and email address used for licensed activity and requires applicants for licensure to disclose valid contact information in the application. The bill does not require the Bureau to disclose this information publicly, but if the Bureau does, the information shall be presented in a way that discourages its use for commercial purposes. Violations of this provision will not be considered a misdemeanor.

SB 1171 (Hueso, Chapter 200, Statutes of 2014) defines the term “commercial real property” as it relates to the duties of a real estate agent to a prospective purchaser of real property. The addition of this definition to statute ensures that parties to a commercial real estate transaction, including sales and leases of real property, will receive a written disclosure if their agent works for both the buyer and seller or lessor and lessee, known as dual agency.

SB 269 (Hill, Chapter 436, Statutes of 2013) enhances the Bureau’s oversight of prepaid rental listing service licensees and increases consumer protection by: granting consumers of these services access to the Consumer Recovery Account; providing the Bureau with cite and fine authority; requiring licensees to disclose their license number and provide a written disclosure to consumers; and, giving the Bureau the authority to disconnect phone lines utilized by unlicensed actors.

SB 676 (Block, Chapter 349, Statutes of 2013) clarifies that willful destruction or falsification of records required to be maintained by a licensee of the Bureau is grounds for disciplinary action. Like other violations of the Real Estate Law, the willful destruction or falsification of records would be a misdemeanor.

AB 1718 (Hill, Chapter 193, Statutes of 2012) recasts existing requirements that must be met prior to the licensure of real estate brokers, and allows the Real Estate Commissioner to grant an original real estate broker license to an applicant who (1) has passed the real estate broker license examination, (2) has satisfied other specified requirements, (3) either held a real estate salesperson's license; or, (4) holds an active membership in the State Bar of California or has graduated from a four-year university with a specialization in real estate.

GRP 2 (Governor Brown, effective July 3, 2012) establishes the Department of Real Estate as a Bureau within the Department, operative July 1, 2013.

SB 875 (Price, Chapter 380, Statutes of 2012) increases enforcement authority of the Bureau.

SB 978 (Vargas, Chapter 669, Statutes of 2012) enacts several changes to the Real Estate Law and Corporations Code, by increasing real estate investor protections, and requiring the Department of Corporations to focus greater regulatory scrutiny on, and provide greater transparency regarding, the activities of those who solicit investors in connection with real estate investments.

SB 6 (Calderon, Chapter 716, Statutes of 2011) conforms California real estate law with the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

SB 53 (Calderon, Chapter 717, Statutes of 2011) makes several changes to California's Real Estate Law, to give the Department of Real Estate more enforcement tools with which to crack down against mortgage fraud and other real estate violations, add safeguards to protect consumers who seek out services from real estate licensees, and make technical changes, intended to clean up certain portions of the Real Estate Law.

SB 458 (Corbett, Chapter 82, Statutes of 2011) expands existing law which prohibits a lender from receiving a judgment for a deficiency after a short sale on a first mortgage or deed of trust, as specified. This bill extends that anti-deficiency protection to all mortgages or deeds of trust, provided that the holder of the mortgage or deed of trust consents to the short sale. This bill also restates the above prohibition to clarify that the provisions do not impact multiple collateral loans.

SB 706 (Price, Chapter 712, Statutes of 2011) makes numerous enforcement enhancements to the Department of Real Estate and the Office of Real Estate Appraisers; requires licensing boards to post information about licensees on the Internet, as specified; and makes updating and conforming changes.

BUREAU OF REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS

1102 Q Street, Suite 4100, Sacramento, CA 95811
 Tel: (916) 552-9000 / Fax: (916) 440-7406 / <http://www.orea.ca.gov/>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Bureau Chief	Jim Martin
Deputy Bureau Chief	Loretta Dillon
Legislative Contact	Jim Martin

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

California:

Business and Professions Codes §§ 11300 – 11423

Title 10, Chapter 6.5, California Code of Regulations §§ 3500 – 3780

Federal:

Title 11, United States Code §§ 1101 – 1126

Title 15, United States Code § 1639e

Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations §§ 225.61 – 225.67

Title 12, Code of Federal Regulations §§ 1222.20-1222.26

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$5,731,000 Authorized positions: 32

BOARD MEMBERS

The Bureau does not have any board members

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2011

Next review: 2016

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licensees
Certified Residential	5,986
Certified General	3,247
Licensed Residential	1,340
Trainee	605
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	11,178
Appraisal Management Companies	277

FEES**

Real Estate Appraiser Trainee Level	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Initial	\$380	\$450
Renewal	\$310	\$450

Real Estate Appraiser Residential Level	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Initial	\$455	\$450
Renewal	\$385	\$450
Separate Federal Fee	\$50	Not applicable

Real Estate Appraiser Certified Level	Actual Fee	Statutory Cap
Initial	\$505	\$525
Renewal	\$435	\$525
Separate Federal Fee	\$50	Not applicable

** The Bureau licenses additional categories that are not included in this list. Those fees can be found in Business and Professions Code §§ 11400-11409 and 16 California Code of Regulations §§ 3582 and 3583.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Established in response to the savings and loan crisis of the 1980s, the Office of Real Estate Appraisers (Office) has regulatory oversight of real estate appraisers and appraisal management companies licensed by the State of California. Title XI of the Federal Financial Institutions Reform Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 was adopted by Congress mandating states to license and certify real estate appraisers who appraise property for federally related transactions. As a result of this federal mandate, the Real Estate Appraisers Licensing and Certification Law was enacted by the California Legislature in 1990 (AB 527, Chapter 491).

The Office was established within the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, and charged with developing and implementing a real estate appraiser licensing and certification program compliant with the federal mandate. Under Governor Brown's 2012 Reorganization Plan, the Office became the Bureau of Real Estate Appraisers (Bureau) under the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) on July 1, 2013.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 11300-11423 Real Estate Appraiser – Trainee

A licensed trainee can appraise any property that the supervising appraiser is permitted to appraise.

Minimum Education and Experience Requirements

- Complete 150 hours of education covering specific modules including 15 hours of the National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice course module. Education may not be more than five years old.
- Complete an approved Supervisory/Trainee Appraisers course.

Real Estate Appraiser – Residential Level

A residential level licensee can appraise non-complex 1-4 family property with a transaction value up to \$1 million, and any non-residential property with a transaction value up to \$250,000.

Minimum Education and Experience Requirements:

- 150 hours of education covering specific modules including 15 hours of the National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice course and an Associate Degree or 30 semester hours of college level education.
- A minimum of 2,000 hours encompassing 12 months of acceptable experience.

Real Estate Appraiser – Certified Residential

A certified residential licensee can appraise any 1-4 family property regardless of transaction value or complexity, and non-residential property with a transaction value up to \$250,000.

Minimum Education and Experience Requirements:

- 200 hours of education covering specific modules, including 15 hours of the National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Course and a Bachelor's degree.
- A minimum of 2,500 hours encompassing at least 30 months of acceptable experience.

Real Estate Appraiser – Certified General

A certified general licensee can appraise any real estate without regard to transaction value or complexity.

Minimum Education and Experience Requirements:

- 300 hours of education covering 10 modules, including 15 hours of the National Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice Course and a Bachelor's degree.
- A minimum of 3,000 hours encompassing at least 30 months of acceptable experience, of which at least 1,500 hours is non-residential.

RECIPROCITY – 16 California Code of Regulations § 3569

The Bureau offers reciprocity when an appraiser has a valid license from a compliant state whose own requirements meet or exceed those of California at the time of application. Licenses are issued without additional examination, but the licensing fee is still required.

COMMITTEES

The following entities are not part of the Bureau, but they have influence over the Bureau and its operations at the federal level. Their title and general role with the Bureau follows.

Appraisal Subcommittee

The Appraisal Subcommittee (Subcommittee) was created in 1989 pursuant to Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989. The Subcommittee's role as an independent federal institution is to generally oversee the real estate appraisal process as it relates to federally regulated transactions, which make up the majority of real estate transactions. More specifically, the Subcommittee reviews each state's compliance with federal requirements for licensed appraisers and appraisal management companies and can take action in the case of non-compliance; maintains a national registry of approved appraisers; and oversees the Appraisal Foundation.

Appraisal Foundation, Appraisal Standards Board, and Appraisal Qualifications Board

The Appraisal Foundation (Foundation) is a non-profit organization that works to advance professionalism for appraisers. The Foundation is responsible for establishing and improving the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice and establishing educational experience requirements and exam qualification criteria for the licensing of appraisers. The Appraisal Standards Board within the Foundation determines and maintains the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice which all states must enforce to be compliant with federal requirements and allow state licensed appraisers to participate in federally regulated transactions. The Appraisal Qualifications Board establishes the minimum education and experience requirements as well as the examination requirements.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 2742 (Committee on Banking and Finance, Chapter 64, Statutes of 2014)

makes technical corrections and updates cross-references in the Business and Professions Code, Civil Code, Corporations Code and Financial Code. These changes are clean-up amendments related to SB 664 (Committee on Banking and Financial Institutions, Chapter 243, Statutes of 2011) and revised federal regulations.

GRP 2 (Governor Brown, effective July 3, 2012) establishes the Office as a Bureau within the Department, operative July 1, 2013.

AB 2519 (Berryhill, Chapter 683, Statutes of 2012) expands the Office's ability to take disciplinary actions against its licensees and makes other technical and conforming changes to the law governing real estate appraisers and appraisal management companies.

SB 706 (Price, Chapter 712, Statutes of 2011) makes numerous enforcement changes to the Department of Real Estate and the Office, requiring specified licensing boards to post information about licensees on the Internet.

SB 6 (Calderon, Chapter 716, Statutes of 2011) updates California's Real Estate Law, Appraisal Law, and Civil Code, to reflect recent changes enacted at the federal level, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

BOARD OF REGISTERED NURSING

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FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Acting Executive Officer	Stacie Berumen
Assistant Executive Officer	-
Legislative Contact	Stacie Berumen

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 2700 – 2838.4

California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 14, §§ 1402 – 1495.4

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$42,692,000 Authorized positions: 157.1

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 9 Public Members: 4 Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2018

FEES*

Registered Nurse	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Exam Application Fee	\$150	\$150
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$150	\$150

Public Health Nurse**	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$150	\$150
Renewal Fee	-	-

Nurse Practitioners**	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$150	\$150
Biennial Renewal Fee	-	-

*The Program has additional licensee populations and fees that can be found in Business and Professions Code §§ 2815, 2815.1, 2815.5, 2815.7, 2816, 2830.7, 2831, 2833, 2836.3 and 2838.2 and California Code of Regulations § 1417

**Any licensee holding an advanced practitioner certification must first have a registered nurse license.

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Description	Active
Registered Nurses	426,846 – Total Registered Nurses
Public Health Nurses	59,910
Nurse Practitioners	20,731
Nurse Practitioner Furnishing	16,692
Clinical Nurse Specialist	3,535
Continuing Education Providers	3,236
Nurse Anesthetists	2,337
Nurse-Midwives	1,302
Nurse-Midwives Furnishing	912
Psychiatric/Mental Health	354
TOTAL	535,855

*As of June 30, 2015.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

In 1913, the Legislature formed the Bureau of Registration of Nurses under the State Board of Health. The Bureau was charged with administering the exam, registering qualified registered nurses, accrediting nursing schools, and revoking licenses of nurses found to be unsafe to practice. In 1939, the Nursing Practice Act (Act) was established, describing the practice of nursing and moving nurses from registration to licensure with a defined scope of practice. Legislation in 1974 added the certification of registered nurses in specialty practice areas as a Board of Registered Nursing (Board) function to provide title protection, standardize the educational requirements, and define the scope of practice for certain specialty registered nurse categories. The Board also issues certificates to registered nurses in the following specialty areas: nurse-midwives, nurse practitioners, public health nurses, nurse anesthetists, and clinical nurse specialists. The Board began maintaining a statutorily mandated list of psychiatric/mental health nurses in 1984.

The Board was established in 1975, and is responsible for implementation and enforcement of the Act. The Board implements regulatory programs and performs a variety of activities to protect consumers. These programs and activities include setting registered nursing educational standards for pre-licensure and advanced practice nursing programs, approving California registered nursing programs, issuing and renewing registered nurse licenses, issuing certificates for advanced practice nurses and public health nurses, taking disciplinary action for violation of the Act, and

managing a diversion program for registered nurses whose practice may be impaired due to chemical dependency or mental illness.

In 1990, California became the first state in the nation to require fingerprints for registered nursing applicants. In 1996, the Board implemented a cite and fine program to address minor/technical violations of the Act in lieu of the traditional disciplinary process.

In October 2008, emergency regulations were enacted requiring fingerprinting of all licensed registered nurses who were not fingerprinted by the Board prior to 1990. The regulation requires fingerprint submission upon licensure renewal. The change also requires nurses to disclose any criminal convictions or discipline against any health care related license when renewing their license. The regulations received final approval in June 2009.

In 2011, Governor Jerry Brown vetoed the Board's sunset bill, SB 538 (Price, 2011) that would have extended the Board's authority to operate until January 1, 2016. The Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) entered into an interagency agreement with the Board to take over the duties until legislation passed that reestablished the Board (SB 98, Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 4, Statutes of 2012) on February 14, 2012.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 2736, 2736.1, 2736.6, 2738, 2746-2746.5, 2817, 2818, 2826, 2830, 2830.6, 2835, 2835.5, and 2838.2, California Code of Regulations §§ 1426, 1429, 1460, 1462, 1481, 1482, 1484, 1490, and 1491.

Registered Nurse

Registered nurses provide basic health care and treatment for actual or potential health problems or illness.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicants must have an Associate, Bachelor of Science, or Master's Degree in Nursing.
- There are also special provisions for licensed vocational nurses wishing to become registered nurses. Specifically, they must complete 30 semester units or 45 quarter units of coursework in qualified nursing programs. The qualifying courses cannot be courses required for obtaining a vocational nurse's license.

Nurse Practitioner Certificate

A nurse practitioner certificate can be obtained by a registered nurse and allows the nurse to utilize skills in physical diagnosis, psycho-social assessment, and management of health-illness needs in the primary care of patients.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicant must be a licensed registered nurse in California; AND,
 - Completed a program of study which conforms to Board standards;
 - Certification of a state or national organization-association whose standards are equivalent to those set forth in California Code of Regulations; OR,
 - Completed a program of study which does not conform to Board standards with other requirements as necessary and verification of clinical competency.

Public Health Nurse Certificate

A public health nurse certificate can be obtained by a registered nurse and allows the nurse to provide direct patient care as well as services related to maintaining public health.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicant must be a licensed registered nurse in California; AND,
 - Completion of a Bachelor's degree in nursing or entry-level Master's degree that included course work in public health nursing and a supervised practicum; OR,
 - Completion of a non-approved Bachelor's degree program and other requirements; OR,
 - Completion of a Bachelor's degree in a field other than nursing and completion of a specialized public health nursing program that includes a supervised practicum.

Clinical Nurse Specialist Certificate

A clinical nurse specialist certificate can be obtained by a registered nurse, and allows the nurse to participate in expert clinical practice, education, research, consultation, and clinical leadership.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicant must be a licensed registered nurse in California; AND,
- Applicant must possess a master's degree in a clinical field of nursing; OR,
- Possess a master's degree in a clinical field related to nursing with coursework in expert clinical practice, education, research, consultation, or clinical leadership.

Nurse Anesthetist Certificate

A nurse anesthetist certificate can be obtained by a registered nurse and allows the nurse to provide anesthesia services ordered by a physician, dentist, or doctor of podiatric medicine.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicant must be a licensed registered nurse in California; AND,
- Obtain certification by the Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthetists or the Council on Recertification of Nurse Anesthetists.

Nurse Midwife Certificate

A nurse midwife certificate can be obtained by a registered nurse and allows the nurse to attend normal childbirth and provide prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care including family planning care for the mother and immediate care for the newborn.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicant must be a licensed registered nurse in California; AND;
- Applicant must have:
 - Completed an approved nurse-midwifery program;
 - Completed a non-approved program and other requirements; OR,
 - Receive certification by a state or national organization/association whose standards are equivalent.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 2732.1(b)

The Board may issue a license upon written application to any individual, without examination, who is licensed or registered as a nurse in another state, district or territory of the United States or Canada if they have qualifications equal to those required by the Board or have passed a comparable examination for licensure or registration and meet all other Board requirements.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Imelda Ceja-Butkiewicz	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Jeanette Dong	June 1, 2016	Assembly/Public	NO
Michael Deangelo Jackson (President)	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional (Registered nurse educator)	NO
Cindy Cipres Klein	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional (Registered nurse direct care)	NO
Raymond Mallel (Vice President)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Trande Phillips	June 1, 2015	Governor/Professional (Registered nurse direct care)	NO
Bhavna Shamasunder	June 1, 2016	Senate/Public	NO
Elizabeth Woods	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional (Registered nurse advanced practice)	NO
Pilar De La Cruz-Reyes	Not applicable	Governor/Professional (Registered nurse administrator)	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees, created by the Board, consist of board members, and meet on a regular basis for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth and providing feedback and recommendations to the full board:

- Administrative Committee
- Diversion/Discipline Committee
- Education/Licensing Committee
- Legislative Committee
- Nursing Practice Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 637 (Campos, Chapter 217, Statutes of 2015) allows nurse practitioners and physician assistants to sign the Physician Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment form (Treatment form). This Treatment form allows terminally-ill patients to inform their loved ones and health care professionals of their end-of-life wishes.

SB 466 (Hill, Chapter 489, Statutes of 2015) requires the Board to contract with the California State Auditor (Auditor) to audit the Board's enforcement program and requires the Auditor to submit a report detailing the results of this audit to the Department, the Governor, and the Legislature no later than January 1, 2017. This bill also extends the sunset date of the Board to January 1, 2018 and specifies the Board's regulations require all schools to provide clinical instruction during the educational process. Lastly, this bill requires the Board to deny or revoke approval to any school of nursing that does not give credit for military education or experience and requires the Board to develop regulations requiring schools to establish a process to evaluate and grant credit for military education and experience.

AB 2102 (Ting, Chapter 420, Statutes of 2014) requires the Board to collect specific demographic data on their licensees and provides that data to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (Office) in a manner directed by the Office.

AB 40 (Yamada, Chapter 659, Statutes of 2012) requires a mandated reporter to report by telephone the suspected or alleged physical abuse, as defined, that occurs in a long-term care facility, to the local law enforcement agency, immediately, and no later than within two hours of the reporter observing, obtaining knowledge of, or suspecting the physical abuse.

AB 2296 (Block, Chapter 585, Statutes of 2012) prohibits an institution from offering an unaccredited associate, baccalaureate, master's degree, or doctoral degree program without disclosing to prospective students prior to enrollment that the degree program is unaccredited and any known limitation of the degree, including whether the degree is recognized for licensure or certification in California and other states.

AB 2348 (Mitchell, Chapter 460, Statutes of 2012) authorizes a nurse to dispense specified drugs or devices upon an order issued by a nurse-midwife, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant if the nurse is functioning within a specified clinic and authorizes a

registered nurse to dispense or administer hormonal contraceptives in strict adherence to specified standardized procedures.

AB 2570 (Hill, Chapter 561, Statutes of 2012) prohibits a licensee of the Board or an entity or person acting as an authorized agent of the licensee, from including, or permitting to be included, a provision in an agreement to settle a civic dispute that prohibits the other party in that dispute from contacting, filing a complaint with, or cooperating with the department or board; or that requires the other party to withdraw a complaint from the department or board, except as specified. A licensee in violation of these provisions would be subject to disciplinary action by the board.

SB 98 (Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 4, Statutes of 2012) establishes a new Board with authority until January 1, 2016.

SB 122 (Price, Chapter 789, Statutes of 2012) requires Board meetings be held in northern and southern California, allows the Board to approve a school of nursing that is affiliated with an institution of higher education and subject to the requirements in the California Private Postsecondary Education Act of 2009, subjects all approved schools of nursing to specified fees for deposit into the Board of Registered Nursing Fund, and authorizes the Board to issue cease and desist orders to a school of nursing not approved by the Board.

SB 1365 (Negrete McLeod, Chapter 69, Statutes of 2012) extends existing liability limits to include emergency medical services rendered by a registered nurse at the scene of an emergency or during an emergency air or ground ambulance transport. For purposes of this law, "registered nurse" means a registered nurse trained in emergency medical services.

SB 1524 (Hernandez, Chapter 796, Statutes of 2012) deletes the requirement for at least six months' duration of supervised experience for nurse practitioner or nurse-midwife eligibility for a furnishing number and authorizes a physician and surgeon to determine the extent of the supervision in connection with the furnishing or ordering of drugs and devices by a nurse practitioner or certified nurse-midwife.

SB 100 (Price, Chapter 645, Statutes of 2011) requires the Medical Board of California to adopt regulations regarding the appropriate level of physician availability needed within clinics or other settings using certain laser or intense pulse light devices for elective cosmetic procedures, as it relates to nursing.

SB 161 (Huff, Chapter 560, Statutes of 2011) allows school districts, county offices of education, or charter schools to participate in a program to train nonmedical school employees to administer emergency anti-seizure medication to students with epilepsy.

SB 541 (Price, Chapter 339, Statutes of 2011) authorizes the Board to enter into an agreement with an expert consultant, subject to standards regarding personal service contracts in state employment, to provide enforcement and examination assistance.

SB 943 (Price, Chapter 350, Statutes of 2011) limits the Board determination related to establishing competency to practice registered nursing to only the education of those applicants who have served on active duty in the medical corps in the United States Armed Forces.

RESPIRATORY CARE BOARD

3750 Rosin Court, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95834
Tel: (916) 999-2190 / Fax: (916) 263-7311 / www.rcb.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Stephanie Nunez
Legislative Contact	Stephanie Nunez

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 3700 – 3779

Title 16, Division 13.6, California Code of Regulations §§1399.300 – 1399.395

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16:

Appropriation: \$3,780,000 Authorized positions: 17.4

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 9 Public Members: 4 Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Licensee Category	Active Licensees
Respiratory Care Practitioner	23,029

FEES

Respiratory Therapist	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$300	\$300
Examination Fee	\$190	Actual cost
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$490	–
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$230	\$330

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Respiratory Care Board of California (Board) licenses and regulates respiratory care practitioners. Respiratory care practitioners work under the direction of a medical director providing evaluation of, and treatment to, patients with breathing difficulties, as a result of heart, lung, and other disorders, as well as providing diagnostic, educational, and rehabilitation services.

The Board protects and serves consumers by administering and enforcing the Respiratory Care Practice Act (Act). The enabling statute to license practitioners was signed into law in 1982, which established the Respiratory Care Examining Committee (Committee).

The Committee was the eighth “allied health” profession created “within” the jurisdiction of the Medical Board of California (Medical Board). Although created within the jurisdiction of the Medical Board, the Committee had sole responsibility for the enforcement and administration of the Act. At the time the Committee was established, the Medical Board had a Division of Allied Health Profession (Division) designated to oversee several allied health committees. It was believed that this additional layer of oversight, in addition to the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department), was unnecessary and ineffective. Therefore, the Division subsequently dissolved on July 1, 1994. SB 2039 (McCorquodale, Chapter 1274, Statutes of 1994) changed the name of the Committee to Board but left the Board under the jurisdiction of Medical Board. SB 1980 (Greene, Chapter 991, Statutes of 1998) removed the Board from the Medical Board’s jurisdiction.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 3730-3740

Respiratory Care Practitioner: Respiratory care practitioners act as a healthcare professional employed under the supervision of a medical director in the therapy, management, rehabilitation, diagnostic evaluation, and care of patients with deficiencies and abnormalities that affect the pulmonary system and associated aspects of cardiopulmonary and other system functions.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Applicant must have an Associate degree and completed an education program for respiratory care from an accredited respiratory care school. The Board may waive educational requirements if the applicant has completed a one-year respiratory care program prior to July 1, 1994, and meets one of the following requirements:
 - Holds a current license in another state and practiced for two of three years preceding or three of four years preceding application;
 - Holds a current license in another state and has practiced four of the preceding five years; OR,
 - Has practiced five of the preceding six years in a state that does not have a license.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 3735

Currently, the Board recognizes and accepts the National Board for Respiratory Care's Registered Respiratory Therapist credential in lieu of passage of the State licensing examinations. However, education requirements must also be met and background checks performed prior to license issuance. Further, verification of licensure, including discipline history, is required from each state where the applicant has been licensed.

BOARD MEMBERS*

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Mary Ellen Early	June 1, 2019	Governor/Public	NO
Rebecca Franzoia	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Mark Goldstein	June 1, 2019	Governor/ Professional	NO
Michael Hardeman	June 1, 2016	Assembly/Public	NO
Ronald Lewis, MD	June 1, 2018	Senate/Physician	NO
Judy McKeever (Vice President)	June 1, 2017	Assembly/Professional	NO
Laura C. Romero, PhD	June 1, 2017	Senate/Public	NO
Alan Roth (President)	June 1, 2015	Assembly/Professional	NO
Thomas Wagner	June 1, 2018	Senate/Professional	NO

* The Board consists of nine members, including four public members, four practitioner members and one physician and surgeon member. Each appointing authority, the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee and the Speaker of the Assembly, appoints three members.

COMMITTEES

The Board has established committees to enhance the efficacy, efficiency and prompt dispatch of duties upon the Board. They are as follows:

- Executive Committee
- Enforcement Committee
- Outreach Committee
- Professional Licensing Committee
- Disaster Preparedness Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 525 (Nielsen, Chapter 247, Statutes of 2015) clarifies the scope of practice of respiratory care practitioners, who are licensed and regulated by the Board, including which anatomical systems fall within the scope of practice of a respiratory care practitioner, as well as for what reason gases and agents may be administered to patients. In addition, this bill further defines the scope to include administration of overlapping functions, teaching, polysomnography, and life support.

AB 1972 (Jones, Chapter 179, Statutes of 2014) aligns licensure requirements to practice respiratory care in California with new nationally developed standards, effective January 1, 2015, developed by the National Board for Respiratory Care, Inc.

AB 2102 (Ting, Chapter 420, Statutes of 2014) requires the Board to collect specific demographic data on their respective licensees and provide that data to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (Office) in a manner directed by the Office.

SB 305 (Lieu, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2013) extends the sunset date of the Board to January 1, 2018, and provides that employees working for Los Angeles County hospitals that have performed pulmonary function tests for 15 years are exempt from the Board's jurisdiction.

BUREAU OF SECURITY AND INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

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FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Chief	Laura Alarcon
Deputy Chief	Connie Bouvia
Deputy Chief (Enforcement)	Clarisa Serrato-Chavez
Legislative Contact	Andrea Leiva

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 6980 – 6980.84, §§ 7500 – 7599.75
Title 16, Division 7, California Code of Regulations, § 600 – 645

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Private Security Services Fund	\$14,727,000	Authorized positions: 51.4
Private Investigator Fund	\$842,000	
TOTAL	\$15,569,000	

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015 Next review: Unknown

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Permit Category	Number of Active Permits
Exposed Firearm Permit	45,387
Baton Permit	68,648
Firearm Training Facility	363
Firearm Instructor	643
Baton Training Facility	199
Baton Instructor	258
TOTAL PERMITS	115,498

License/Registration Category	Number of Active Licenses
Alarm Company Operator	2,038
Alarm Company Branch	207
Alarm Company Qualified Manager	2,064
Alarm Company Employee	21,735
Locksmith	2,841
Locksmith Employee	2,672

Locksmith Company Branch	52
Private Patrol Operator	2,137
Private Patrol Operator Branch	396
Security Guard	283,403
Proprietary Private Security Employer	657
Proprietary Private Security Officer	5,795
Private Investigator	9,755
Private Investigator Branch	133
Repossession Agency	296
Repossessor Employee	933
Repossessor Qualified Manager	297
TOTAL LICENSES	335,411

FEES

FIREARMS QUALIFICATION FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Initial Application Fee	\$80	\$80
Dept. of Justice LiveScan Fee	\$32	-
Federal Bureau of Investigation Fingerprint Processing Fee	\$17	-
Firearm Eligibility Application Fee	\$38	-
LiveScan Site Fee**	Varies	Not applicable
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES***	\$167	-
Requalification Fee	\$60	\$60
Dept. of Justice LiveScan Fee	\$32	-
Federal Bureau of Investigation Fingerprint Processing Fee	\$17	-
Firearm Eligibility Application Fee	\$38	-
LiveScan Site Fee*	Varies	Not applicable
TOTAL RENEWAL LICENSE FEES***	\$147	-

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7588 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 640

**LiveScan site fees are set by the individual sites, not the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services.

***The total amount for initial and renewal licensure fees do not include the LiveScan site fee.

BATON CERTIFICATION FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Initial Application Fee	\$50	\$50
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$50	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$50	50

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7588 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 640

FIREARM OR BATON TRAINING FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Instructor Application Fee	\$250	\$250
Instructor Biennial Renewal Fee	\$250	\$250
Instructor Reinstatement Fee	\$375	\$375
Facility Certification Fee	\$500	\$500
Facility Biennial Renewal Fee	\$500	\$500
Facility Reinstatement Fee	\$750	\$750

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7588 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 640

ALARM COMPANY FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$35	\$35
Qualified Manager Application Fee	\$105	\$105
Licensure Fee	\$280	\$280
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$420	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$335	\$335

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7599.70 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 641

LOCKSMITH FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$30	\$30
Licensure Fee	\$45	\$45
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$75	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$45	\$45

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 6980.79 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 638

PRIVATE PATROL OPERATOR FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$500	\$500
Licensure Fee	\$700	\$700
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$1200	-
Renewal Fee	\$700	\$700

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7588 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 640

PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$50	\$50
Licensure Fee	\$175	\$175
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$225	-
Renewal Fee	\$125	\$125

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7570 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 639

REPOSSESSOR FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application Fee	\$825	\$825
Qualified Manager Application Fee	\$325	\$325
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$1170	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$715	\$715

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7511 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 642

SECURITY GUARD FEES*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Registration Fee	\$50	\$50
Renewal Fee	\$35	\$35

*Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 7588 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 640

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS*

Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

*Not all licenses require a qualifying examination, continuing education or competency training. See “License Requirements” below for details.

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Regulation of the private security industry began in 1915, when California enacted a licensing requirement for private investigators. The Bureau of Security and Investigative Services’ (Bureau) scope has expanded to include regulation of private patrol operators and security guards, proprietary private security employers and officers, alarm companies and employees, locksmith companies and employees, and repossession companies and their employees. The Bureau also has jurisdiction over firearm and baton training facilities, as well as their instructors.

In addition to licensing the above professions, the Bureau establishes minimum training criteria, serves as a resource for consumers, and enforces each practice act through its investigation and enforcement programs. The Governor appoints the Bureau Chief, who must be confirmed by the Senate.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 7599, 7582.22, 7541, 7583.6, and 7504

Alarm company qualified manager applicants must have:

- Two years serving as an alarm company employee; AND
- A passing score on a written examination.

Private patrol operator qualified manager applicants must have:

- One year of experience as a security guard or equivalent as determined by the director (pursuant to BPC 7583.1); AND
- A passing score on a written examination.

Private investigator qualified manager applicants must have completed:

- Three years (2,000 hours each year, totaling 6,000 hours) of compensated experience in investigative work; OR,
- A combination of education and qualifying experience as follows:
- Completion of a law or police science degree and two years (4,000 hours) of compensated investigative experience; OR,
- Completion of an Associate of Arts Degree in police science, criminal law or criminal justice and two and a half years (5,000 hours) of compensated investigative experience; AND
- A passing score on a written exam.

Proprietary private security officer applicants must have:

- 16 hours of training by a proprietary private security employer or a Bureau-approved provider.

Repossession agency qualified manager applicants must have:

- Two years (4,000 hours) of experience, during the five years preceding the date of the application, as a registrant or two years of experience recovering collateral in California; AND
- A passing score on a written examination.

Security guard applicants must possess:

- 40 hours of training by a private patrol operator or by a Bureau-approved training facility or provider; AND
- Training in the each of the following (when applicable to job duties):
 - Baton,
 - Firearms,
 - Tear gas, and
 - School or Community College Campus.

RECIPROCITY

The Bureau does not offer reciprocity.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Simon Cruz, Jr.	6/30/2016	Department Director/Industry	NO
Marcelle Egly	6/30/2016	Department Director/Industry	NO
Sandra Hardin	6/30/2016	Department Director/Industry	NO

Matthew Lujan	6/30/2016	Department Director/Industry	NO
Aaron "Riley" Parker	6/30/2016	Department Director/Industry	NO
Thomas Uretsky	6/30/2016	Department Director/Industry	NO
Tim Westphal	6/30/2016	Department Director/Industry	NO
James Gordon, Jr.	6/30/2016	Department Director/Public	NO
Mark Franke	6/30/2016	Department Director/Public	NO
Lynn Mohrfeld	6/30/2016	Department Director/Public	NO
Nancy Murrish	6/30/2016	Department Director/Public	NO
VACANT	6/30/2016	Department Director/Industry	NO
VACANT	6/30/2016	Department Director/Public	NO
VACANT	6/30/2016	Department Director/Public	NO

DISCIPLINARY REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Alarm Company Disciplinary Review Committee

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Randy Kajioka (Chair)	None	Governor / Public	NO
Jonathan C. Sargent	None	Governor / Professional	NO
Matthew Westphal	None	Governor / Professional	NO
Steve Sopkin	None	Governor / Public	NO
Kaci Patterson	None	Governor / Professional	NO

Private Security Disciplinary Review Committee (Northern)

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Robert Hessee	May 23, 2017	Governor / Professional	NO
Susan Johnson	May 23, 2017	Governor / Public	NO
Scott F. McDonald	May 23, 2017	Governor / Professional	NO
Leslye M. Tinson	May 23, 2017	Governor / Public	NO
Collin Wong	June 21, 2017	Governor / Professional	NO

Private Security Disciplinary Review Committee (Southern)

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Mario Campos	July 10, 2017	Governor / Professional	NO
David Chandler	May 23, 2017	Governor / Professional	NO
Gwendolyn Cross	May 23, 2017	Governor / Public	NO
Hugo Rodriguez	October 21, 2017	Governor / Professional	NO
Nancy Teel	October 21, 2017	Governor / Public	NO

COMMITTEES

Disciplinary Review Committee members are appointed by the Governor to affirm, rescind, or modify all appealed decisions concerning denial, revocation or suspension of licenses, certificates, registrations, and permits, or administrative fines issued by the Bureau.

- Alarm Company Operator Disciplinary Review Committee
- Private Security Disciplinary Review Committees (Northern and Southern)
- Collateral Recovery Disciplinary Review Committee (*begins operation in 2017*)
- Private Investigator Disciplinary Review Committee (*begins operation in 2017*)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 281 (Gallagher, Chapter 740, Statutes of 2015) establishes a Collateral Recovery Disciplinary Review Committee under the Bureau; increases the types of valid proof of repossessor agency and employee registration; creates alternative timelines for inventorying personal effects in locked compartments; prohibits repair work by repossessors; and adds and modifies definitions within the Collateral Recovery Act.

AB 921 (Jones, Chapter 635, Statutes of 2015) creates a disciplinary review committee within the Bureau for licensed private investigators to appeal certain fines and disciplinary actions. The committee consists of three active licensed private investigators and two members of the public. Committee members are appointed to four-year terms by the Governor. This bill also gives the Bureau authority to request a valid email address from applicants, at the applicant's discretion, and further defines persons who may verify the experience of private investigator applicants.

AB 1097 (Holden, Chapter 439, Statutes of 2015) allows licensees of the Bureau under the Alarm Company Act to execute contracts for services or other activities electronically with the consent of the consumer. This bill subjects these contracts to the Uniform Electronic Transaction Act regarding required disclosures and procedures.

SB 177 (Wieckowski, Chapter 140, Statutes of 2015) extends the sunset date for the Bureau to issue an alarm company operator license to a limited liability company from January 1, 2016, to January 1, 2019.

AB 759 (Daly, Chapter 14, Statutes of 2014) exempts a person licensed, certified or registered by the Bureau under the Alarm Company Act (Act) from locksmith licensure requirements, if the locksmithing work is performed in combination with the installation,

maintenance, moving, repairing, replacing, servicing or reconfiguration of an alarm system. Additionally, the exemption is limited to work on electronic locks or access control devices that are controlled by an alarm system. This bill also adds conforming changes to the Act and cleanup language in the Locksmith Act.

AB 1608 (Olsen, Chapter 669, Statutes of 2014) allows a private investigator, licensed by the Bureau, to organize as a limited liability company. The limited liability company provisions in the bill have a sunset date of January 1, 2018 and require private investigator limited liability companies to have a minimum amount of liability insurance as a condition of licensure.

AB 2220 (Daly, Chapter 423, Statutes of 2014) creates a new process under the Department of Justice that allows private patrol operators (operators) to be the registered owners of firearms and to lend those firearms to security guards employed by the company. This bill also revises mandatory insurance requirements for operators.

AB 2503 (Hagman, Chapter 390, Statutes of 2014) makes a number of noncontroversial changes to the Collateral Recovery Act, as well as changes to the Vehicle Code relating to repossession. Specifically, this bill clarifies reporting requirements and fine authority of the Bureau relating to repossession.

AB 791 (Hagman, Chapter 340, Statutes of 2013) makes the following changes to administration of the Collateral Recovery Act: (1) allows a reposessor to remove a locking mechanism attached to collateral; (2) eliminates the embossing requirement on temporary registrations; (3) prohibits a licensed reposessor from making a demand for payment in lieu of repossession or selling collateral on behalf of the legal owner, (4) redefines when a repossession occurs; (5) increases the fines for selling collateral or making demand for payment; (6) prohibits a repossession agency from disclosing its employees' personal information unless otherwise allowed by law or by court order; (7) allows licensed repossessors to wear a badge, cap insignia or jacket patch as a form of identification; and, (8) assesses fines for violation of the badge, cap insignia or jacket patch provisions.

AB 1720 (Torres, Chapter 113, Statutes of 2012) allows a private investigator to enter a gated community, where a guard is present, to perform service of process or a subpoena.

AB 1821 (Hall, Chapter 117, Statutes of 2012) authorizes security guards who are required to carry a firearm on duty to do so as long as he or she also carries valid picture identification and a printout of their firearm approval from the Bureau website pending receipt of a permanent firearm qualification card.

AB 1877 (Ma, Chapter 479, Statutes of 2012) exempts dealers and employees of dealers who specialize in the sale of equipment used in agriculture, lawn and garden care, special construction equipment, and equipment used in generation, storage or

transmission of electrical or mechanical energy from having to contract with a licensed repossession agency to recover collateral financed by a security agreement.

SB 1077 (Price, Chapter 297, Statutes of 2012) adds several provisions to the Alarm Company Act to authorize: (1) alarm companies to organize as limited liability companies; (2) the Bureau to issue citations and fines to unlicensed alarm operators; (3) the Bureau's Alarm Company Operator Disciplinary Review Committee to grant a probationary alarm operator license in response to appeal of a denied, revoked or suspended license; and, (4) the Bureau to issue a probationary license and impose conditions which the applicant must meet prior to issuing a standard alarm operator license.

SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY & AUDIOLOGY & HEARING AID DISPENSERS BOARD (SLPAHADB)

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 2100, Sacramento, CA 95815

Tel: (916) 263-2666 / Fax: (916) 263-2668 / <http://www.speechandhearing.ca.gov/>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Paul Sanchez
Legislative Contact	Paul Sanchez/Breanne Humphreys

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Codes §§ 2530 –2539.14

Title 16, Division 13.3, California Code of Regulations §§1399.100 – 1399.144

Title 16, Division 13.4, California Code of Regulations §§1399.150 – 1399.199.14

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation: \$2,112,000

Authorized positions: 8.6

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 9

Public Members: 3

Professional Members: 6

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2013

Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licensees
Speech-Language Pathologists	14,021
Speech-Language Pathology Assistants	2,485
Audiologists	1,594
Temporary Required Professional Experience	1,024
Audiology and Speech Aides	129
Permanent Hearing Aid Dispensers	929
Temporary Hearing Aid Dispensers	8
Hearing Aid Dispenser Trainees	165
Branch Offices	881
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	21,236

FEES*

SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST (SLP) FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application and Initial License Fee	\$60	\$150
National Examination Fee	\$115	Set by ETS**
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$175	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$110	\$150

HEARING AID DISPENSER (HAD) FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application Fee	\$75	\$75
Initial License Fee	\$280	\$280
Written Examination Fee	\$225	Actual Cost
Practical Examination Fee	\$500	Actual Cost
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$1,129	-
Annual Renewal Fee	\$280	\$280

DISPENSING AUDIOLOGIST FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application and Initial License Fee	\$280	\$280
Audiologist Examination	\$115	Set by ETS**
Written Examination Fee	\$225	Not applicable
Practical Examination Fee	\$500	Not applicable
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$1,169	-
Annual Renewal Fee	\$280	\$280

NON-DISPENSING AUDIOLOGIST FEES	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application + Initial Registration Fee	\$60	\$150
Audiologist Examination Fee	\$115	Set by ETS**
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$224	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$110	\$150

SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY ASSISTANT	Actual Fee	Statutory Limit
Application + Initial Registration Fee	\$50	\$100
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$99	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$75	\$150

*Additional fees can be found in Business and Professions Code §§ 2534.2 & 2538.57

** Educational Testing Service

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Licensing Requirements	SLP/As	HADs
Degree/Professional Schooling	YES	NO
Examination	YES	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

In 1973, the Legislature established the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Board (SLPAB) to protect the public from the unauthorized and unqualified practice of speech-language pathology and audiology. The SLPAB licensed speech-language pathologists and audiologists. A speech-language pathologist assesses and treats speech or communication disorders in children and disabled adults. An audiologist is a licensed health care professional who identifies, assesses, and manages disorders of the auditory, balance, and other neural systems. Audiologists evaluate, recommend, fit, dispense, and verify/validate hearing aids for patients ranging in age from newborns to the elderly.

In 2001, the Legislature created the Hearing Aid Dispensers Bureau within the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) as the licensing and regulatory agency for hearing aid dispensers, defined in statute as individuals engaged in the fitting or selling of hearing aids to an individual with impaired hearing. The Hearing Aid Dispensers Bureau was charged with the education and protection of consumers in the purchase of hearing aids by ensuring the competency of hearing aid dispensers.

AB 1535 (Jones, Chapter 309, Statutes of 2009) merged the SLPAB and Hearing Aid Dispensers Bureau to create a new entity, the Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensers Board (Board), effective January 1, 2010. It also changed the governance structure of the Board to the following: two speech-language pathologists, two audiologists (one of whom must be a dispensing audiologist), and two hearing aid dispensers, all to be appointed by the Governor. The Governor also has the appointing authority for a public member seat to be occupied by a licensed physician and surgeon, certified in otolaryngology. Two other public member seats are to be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly, respectively.

AB 1535 also created a Hearing Aid Dispensers Committee under the full Board to be comprised of both the two audiology and hearing aid dispenser board members, two public members of the Board, one whom shall be the otolaryngologist.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 2532 – 2532.8

Applicants for licensure as a speech-language pathologist must:

- Obtain a master's degree in speech-language pathology from an accredited educational institution, including 300 hours of clinical experience;
- Complete 36 weeks of full-time supervised experience or 72 weeks of part-time supervised experience; and,
- Pass a national exam in speech-language pathology administered by the Educational Testing Service, the Praxis series.

Applicants for licensure as an audiologist must:

- Hold a doctoral degree or its equivalent in audiology from an accredited educational institution or, if the individual graduated prior to January 1, 2008, hold a master's degree or equivalent in audiology from an accredited educational institution;
- Complete 300 hours of supervised clinical practicum in three different clinical settings;
- For applicants who graduated from a doctoral in audiology program, complete the 4th year externship under the direction of an audiology doctoral program; those educated prior to January 1, 2008, complete 36 weeks of full-time supervised experience, required professional experience, or 72 weeks of part-time supervised experience; and,
- Pass a national exam in audiology administered by the Educational Testing Service, the Praxis Series.

Applicants for licensure as a hearing aid dispenser must:

- Be at least 18 years of age;
- Be a high school graduate (or equivalency); and,
- Pass the California hearing aid written and practical exams.

Applicants for licensure as a Speech-Language Pathology Assistant must:

- Hold a Bachelor's degree in speech-language pathology or communicative disorders from an accredited educational institution or hold an Associate of Arts or Sciences degree in speech-language pathology assistant from a Board-approved speech-language pathology program; and,
- Complete 70 hours of field work experience or nine months of full-time work experience performing the duties of a speech-language pathology assistant in another state with the appropriate authorization to practice.

RECIPROcity

The Board does not have automatic reciprocity; however, the Board may issue a temporary license for a period of six months from the date of issuance to a speech-language pathologist or audiologist who holds an unrestricted license from another state or territory of the United States. The Board may issue a temporary license for a period of one year to a hearing aid dispenser who has held an unrestricted license from another state for two years immediately prior to application.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Rodney Diaz, M.D.	January 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Alison Grimes, AU (Chair)	January 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Jaime Lee	November 30, 2017	Assembly Speaker/Public	NO
Deane Manning, HAD	January 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Margaret Dian Parker, SLP	January 1, 2017	Governor/ Professional	NO
Marcia Raggio, AU	January 1, 2019	Governor/ Professional	NO
Amnon Shalev, HAD	January 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO
Debra Snow	November 30, 2017	Senate Rules/Public	NO
Patti Solomon-Rice, SLP	January 1, 2016	Governor/ Professional	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board Members, that meet on a regular basis, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and any recommendations to the full Board:

- Audiology Practice Committee
- Hearing Aid Dispensers Committee
- Speech-Language Pathology Practice Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 1326 (Roth, Chapter 226, Statutes of 2014) amends the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act to require all new and used hearing aids sold to include a warranty stating that they can be returned within 45 days of the initial date of delivery to the buyer if the hearing aid is not initially fit to the buyer's needs, and clarified warranty terms for when the hearing aid has been returned for additional adjustments.

SB 305 (Lieu, Chapter 516, Statutes of 2013) extends the sunset date of the Board until January 1, 2018.

SB 129 (Wright, Chapter 332, Statutes of 2013) extends a surcharge by the Public Utilities Commission until January 1, 2020, and reporting requirements until January 1, 2021. This bill specified that the surcharge shall not exceed 0.5 percent and is uniformly applied to a subscriber's intrastate telephone service charges to allow providers of the equipment and service provided pursuant to the deaf and disabled programs to recover their costs. This bill also required the Public Utilities Commission to submit the aforementioned report to the Legislature on or before March 1 of each year.

SB 933 (Runner, Chapter 449, Statutes of 2011) merges and consolidates the relevant practice acts for speech-language pathologists, audiologists, and hearing aid dispensers.

STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL BOARD

2005 Evergreen Street, Suite 1500, Sacramento, California 95815
Tel: (916) 561-8700 / Fax: (916) 263-2469 / <http://www.pestboard.ca.gov/>

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Susan Saylor
Assistant Executive Officer	Robert Lucas
Legislative Contact	Susan Saylor

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 8500-8698.6
Title 16, California Code of Regulations §§ 1900-1999.5

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Support	\$4,981,000	Authorized positions: 29
Research	\$3,000	
Education/Enforcement	\$413,000	Authorized positions: 0.9
TOTAL	\$5,397,000	Authorized positions: 29.9

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 7 Public Members: 4 Professional Members: 3

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2014 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2019

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Category	Number of Licenses
Applicators	6,667
Field Representatives	10,930
Operators	4,119
TOTAL LICENSEE POPULATION	21,716
Company Registrations	2,993
Branch Registrations	448

FEES*

APPLICATOR FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Licensure Fee	\$10	\$50
Examination Fee	\$55	\$55
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$65	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$10	\$50

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Licensure Fee	\$30	\$45
Examination Fee	\$50	\$75
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$80	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$30	\$45

OPERATOR FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Licensure Fee	\$120	\$150
Examination Fee	\$75	\$100
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$195	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$120	\$150

COMPANY FEES	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Company Registration	\$120	\$120
Branch Office Registration	\$60	\$60

* Additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 8674 and 16 California Code of Regulations § 1948

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirement	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

In 1935, AB 2382 created the Structural Pest Control Board (Board) to regulate the practice of structural pest control, provide for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in such practice, and for the protection of the public in the practice of structural pest control.

The Board had been under the jurisdiction of the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) until AB 20 (Strickland, Chapter 18, Statutes of 2009) transferred the Structural Pest Control Board to the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The Board returned to the Department effective July 1, 2013, under Governor Brown's Reorganization Plan of 2012.

The Board issues three types of licenses, referred to as "Branch." Until recently, there was a Branch 4 – Wood Roof Cleaning and Treatment, but the Board determined that responsibilities of Branch 4 overlapped substantially with Branch 3 (see Licensing Requirements below). Licensees may perform structural repairs or replacements and engage in the use of pesticides, insecticides, rodenticides, fumigants, or allied chemicals or substances, or mechanical devices for the purpose of eliminating, exterminating, controlling

or preventing infestations or infections of such pests, or organisms. Registered companies may bid and contract for structural pest control work.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 8560-8572

Operator Branch 1 license – Fumigation (whole house treatment with lethal gas) applicants must:

- Show evidence of two years of experience (one year shall equal 1,600 hours of actual experience in the field and must be with a Board-issued Field Rep license), including six months' experience in the practice of fumigating with poisonous or lethal gases; AND
- Pass Board-approved courses in the following:
 - Pesticides,
 - Pest identification and biology,
 - Contract law,
 - Rules and regulations,
 - Business practices, and
 - Fumigation safety.

Operator Branch 2 license – General Pest (ants, cockroaches, mice, rats, etc.) applicants must:

- Provide evidence of two years of experience (one year shall equal 1,600 hours and must be with a Board-issued Field Rep license);
- Be trained and experienced in the following areas:
 - The practice of pesticide application,
 - Branch 2 pest identification and biology,
 - Pesticide application equipment, and
 - Pesticide hazards and safety practice;
- Pass Board-approved courses in the following:
 - Pesticides,
 - Pest identification and biology,
 - Contract law,
 - Rules and regulations, and
 - Business practices; and
- Pass the Board's written examination.

Operator Branch 3 license – Wood Destroying Pests and Organisms (termites, wood boring beetles, dryrot, fungus, etc.) applicants must:

- Provide evidence of four years of experience (one year shall equal 1,600 hours; two years must be with a Board-issued Field Rep license);
- Be trained and experienced in the following areas:
 - The practice of pesticide application,
 - Branch 3 pest identification and biology,
 - Pesticide application equipment,
 - Pesticide hazards and safety practices,
 - Structural repairs, and
 - Structural inspection procedures and report writing;

- Pass Board-approved courses in the following:
 - Pesticides,
 - Pest identification and biology,
 - Contract law,
 - Rules and regulations, and
 - Business practices; AND
- Pass the Board’s written examination.

RECIPROCITY

The Board does not offer reciprocity with other states.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Ronna Brand	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Naresh Duggal	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Mike Duran	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Curtis Good (Vice-President)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Marisa Quiroz	June 1, 2016	Senate Rules/Public	NO
Dave Tamayo (President)	June 1, 2016	Speaker of Assembly/Public	NO
Clifford Utlely <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serving one year grace period 	June 1, 2015	Governor/Professional	NO

COMMITTEES

These committees meet when directed to do so by the Board to review and advise the Board on technical structural pest control issues and/or recommended changes to the laws and regulations of the Board. Committee members are appointed by the Board President and terms expire when the appointing president's term expires.

- Technical Advisory Committee
- Law and Regulations Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 181 (Bonilla, Chapter 430, Statutes of 2015) clarifies the definition of “household” for grammar and gender neutrality, applies the Structural Pest Control Act’s (Act) general provisions to all branch registrations, and repeals a duplicate section in the Act.

SB 328 (Hueso, Chapter 278, Statutes of 2015) requires landlords to post written notification when using a pesticide stating the following: the pest to be controlled, the pesticide to be used and its active ingredients, symptoms to look for, and the telephone number for the local poison control office.

AB 1685 (Williams, Chapter 304, Statutes of 2014) increases the maximum examination fee that the Board is be able to collect from license applicants. This bill also allows structural pest control companies to provide a currently required notice of pesticide application to building owners and occupants via e-mail if an e-mail address is provided.

SB 1244 (Lieu, Chapter 560, Statutes of 2014) extends the Board's sunset date from January 1, 2015, to January 1, 2019, and enacts a host of non-substantive updates and clarifications to the Board's laws.

SB 1405 (DeSaulnier, Chapter 848, Statutes of 2014) revises the Healthy Schools Act of 2000 to require schools and day care facilities to post an integrated pest management plan on their websites and submit specified pesticide use data to the Department of Pesticide Regulation. This bill also requires all personnel that apply pesticides at school sites to complete training on integrated pest management and the safe use of pesticides in the school setting.

SB 662 (Galgiani, Chapter 218, Statutes of 2013) raises the minimum required liability insurance coverage for registered structural pest control companies from \$25,000 to \$500,000 and the required indemnity bond from \$4,000 to \$12,500, among other related changes to the financial responsibility requirements for these operators.

GRP 2 (Governor Brown, 2012) transfers the Board from the Department of Pesticide Regulation to the Department, operative July 1, 2013.

AB 417 (Berryhill, Chapter 417, Statutes of 2011) prohibits a city, county, or city and county from prohibiting a licensee of the Board from engaging in the particular business, occupation, or profession for which he or she is licensed.

TELEPHONE MEDICAL ADVICE SERVICES BUREAU

1625 North Market Blvd., Suite N112, Sacramento, CA 95834
 Tel: (916) 574-7992 / Fax: (916) 574-8638 / www.dca.ca.gov/tmas

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BUREAU STAFF

Bureau Chief	Sherrie Moffet-Bell
Legislative Contact	Kim Duran

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 4999-4999.7

Health and Safety Code § 1348.8

Insurance Code § 10279

California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Division 38, §§ 4000-4040

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Telephone Medical Advice Services Program \$174,000 1.0 Authorized positions

BOARD MEMBERS

Not Applicable

SUNSET REVIEW

Not Applicable

LICENSEE STATISTICS

License Category	Active
Registrants	67

FEES*

Registered Provider	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Registration Fee	\$7,500	Actual cost
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$7,500	Actual cost

* The Bureau has additional fees that can be found in California Code of Regulations §4040.

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS**

Degree/Professional Schooling	NO
Examination	NO
Continuing Education/Competency	NO
Fingerprinting Requirements	NO

** While registrants of the Bureau do not need to meet these requirements, employees of a registrant are typically licensed by one of the other healing arts programs under the Department and must meet one or all of these requirements.

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

AB 285 (Corbett, Chapter 285, Statutes of 1999) established the Telephone Medical Advice Services Bureau (Bureau). The Bureau is responsible for registering all businesses that employ, contract, or subcontract with the full-time equivalent of five or more persons functioning as health care professionals and that engage in the business of providing telephone medical advice services to a patient at a California address. The Bureau currently oversees 67 registrants, more than half of which are located outside of California. These registrants utilize over 5,400 health care practitioners to provide medical advice.

COMMITTEES

None.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 4999-4999.7

Any business that employs, contracts or subcontracts, directly or indirectly, with the full-time equivalent of five or more persons whose primary function is to provide telephone medical advice to California residents must register with the Bureau. This includes businesses located inside and outside the state of California. Individuals who offer these services incidental to their primary practice are not required to register. For example, a physician's office staff that occasionally follows up a patient's office visit with a telephone call does not qualify. Health care professionals working for a registrant are licensed and under the jurisdiction of their respective healing arts board as applicable to services provided.

RECIPROCITY

The Bureau registers businesses, including those outside of the state, that give advice to California consumers, but there is no reciprocity.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

SB 800 (Committee on Business, Professions, and Economic Development, Chapter 426, Statutes of 2015) makes several clarifications that conform statute to existing business practices of the Bureau, including: (1) deleting references to "in-state" and "out-of-state" registrations; (2) making some additions and clarifications to the existing requirement that medical advice company registrants file a quarterly report with the Bureau; (3) adding naturopathic doctors and licensed professional clinical counselors to the statutory list of healing arts professionals that can provide telephone medical advice services; and, (4) making other minor, non-substantive clarifications.

VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD

1747 N. Market Blvd., Suite 230, Sacramento, CA 95834
Tel: (916) 515-5220 / Fax: (916) 928-6849 www.vmb.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Executive Officer	Annemarie Del Mugnaio
Legislative Contact	Nina Galang

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 4800-4917
Title 16, Division 20, California Code of Regulations, §§ 2000-2086.9
Civil Code, §§ 3051, 3052, 3080-3080.03, 1834.5-1834.6
Health and Safety Code, §§ 122125-122220

FY 2015-16 BUDGET INFORMATION

Appropriation: \$4,677,000 Authorized positions: 23.2

BOARD MEMBERS

Total Members: 8 Public Members: 3 Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last reviewed: 2013 Inoperative/Repeal Date: January 1, 2017

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Licensee Category	Number of Active Licensees
Veterinarian	12,072
Registered Veterinary Technician	6,415
Premises Permit	3,632
Total	22,119

FEES

Veterinarians*	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Application for Examination Review	\$125	\$350
State Board Examination Fee	\$200	\$350
Veterinary Law Examination	\$100	\$100
Initial Veterinary License (more than one year/less than one year)	\$290/\$145	\$500/\$250
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$570 - \$715	\$1050 - \$1300
Biennial Renewal	\$290 + \$12 CURES Fee	\$500

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 4905.

Registered Veterinary Technicians**	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Examination Application Review	\$125	\$350
Examination	\$175	\$300
Initial Registration (more one year/less than one year)	\$140/\$70	\$350/\$175
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$370 - \$440	\$825 - \$1000
Biennial Registration	\$140	\$350

** Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 4842.5

Veterinary Premises	ACTUAL FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Initial Registration	\$200	\$400
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$200	\$400
Registration Renewal	\$200	\$400

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

The Veterinary Medical Board (Board) was created in 1893 to protect the safety and welfare of consumers and animals. The Board ensures that doctors providing complex medical services have demonstrated minimum competency. It licenses and regulates veterinarians, certifies and regulates registered veterinary technicians, approves registered veterinary technician schools, registers veterinary premises, and approves continuing education.

The veterinary medical profession provides health care to the state's livestock, poultry, and pets from birds, fish, rabbits, hamsters, and snakes to dogs, cats, goats, pigs, horses, and llamas. The quality of healthcare provided is on a par with that of human medicine, including 36 recognized specialties such as surgery, internal medicine, pathology, and ophthalmology. Drugs and procedures are shared between human and animal medicine. Frequently, techniques such as genetic cloning procedures are developed in veterinary medical research prior to use in human medicine.

Californians are protected by the veterinary profession through its responsibilities for food safety and control of zoonotic diseases (diseases spread from animals to people). Early recognition of symptoms, aggressive vaccination campaigns, and accompanying education by veterinarians have significantly reduced the public health threat of rabies, the most well-known disease that is transmitted between animals and people. Although

there are fluctuations in number of occurrences of other diseases such as tuberculosis, brucellosis, Eastern and Western encephalomyelitis, and West Nile virus, the overall low incidence rate of these diseases is due to the competency of veterinarians who diagnose and supervise preventive medicine programs. In addition, veterinary medicine is on the front line of defense against bio-terrorism threats such as anthrax, foot and mouth disease, and food and water resource contamination.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS – Business and Professions Code §§ 4825, 4836, and 4848

Veterinarian

Veterinarians practice veterinary medicine by treating disease, disorder, and injury in non-human animals.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Degree in veterinary medicine from an accredited school; OR,
- Degree in veterinary medicine from a non-accredited school AND completion of an equivalency program through the Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates or the Program for Assessment of Education Equivalence.

Registered veterinary technician

Veterinary technicians are skilled animal health professionals who perform certain veterinary medical tasks under a veterinarian's supervision and after a veterinarian has examined the animal.

Minimum Experience and Education Requirements:

- Degree from an accredited veterinary technology program, OR;
- Completion of a combination of post-secondary education (at least 300 hours of educational requirements) AND clinical training (at least 4,416 hours) in no less than 24 months under the supervision of a California licensed veterinarian; OR,
- Possess a license in good standing in another licensing jurisdiction and at least 4,416 hours of practical experience in no less than 24 months under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian in that jurisdiction.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 4847

- Any person who has passed the veterinary national licensing examination at the time of original licensure in another state and has been practicing veterinary medicine full time for two out of the three years immediately preceding the application may apply for reciprocity (one-year license) if he or she has no disciplinary action taken against the license.
- International veterinary graduates may apply for reciprocity if they meet all of the above requirements and if they have completed a recognized education equivalence program.
- All reciprocity licensees must complete a three-day course on regionally specific diseases and conditions within 12 months of the date of issue of their temporary license in order to receive unrestricted licensure. Courses are offered in March and September.

- Licensed out-of-state registered veterinary technicians are limited to working as unregistered assistants until they pass the California registered veterinary technician exam. Out-of-state registered veterinary technicians are eligible to sit for the California exam if they have 4,416 hours of practical experience under supervision of a licensed veterinarian, have taken the national examination or an equivalent, and have no disciplinary actions against them.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Kathy Bowler	June 1, 2018	Governor/Public	NO
Elsa Florez	June 1, 2016	Senate/Public	NO
Jennifer Loreda, RVT	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Judie Mancuso	June 1, 2018	Assembly/Public	NO
Jaymie Noland	June 1, 2019	Governor/Professional	NO
Mark Nunez, DVM (President)	June 1, 2017	Governor/Professional	NO
Richard Sullivan, DVM	June 1, 2018	Governor/Professional	NO
Cheryl Waterhouse, DVM (Vice President)	June 1, 2016	Governor/Professional	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been created by the Board, and consist of Board members, that meet on an as needed basis, for the purpose of discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and make recommendations to the full Board.

Standing Committees:

- Executive Committee
- Legislative/Regulatory Committee

Ad Hoc Committees:

- Consumer Education/Newsletter Committee
- Sunset Review

In addition, the Multidisciplinary Advisory Committee was created by the Legislature to assist, advise, and make recommendations for the implementation of rules and regulations necessary to ensure proper administration and enforcement of the Board’s laws and regulations and to assist the Board in its examination, licensure, and registration programs. The Committee is comprised of nine members: four veterinarians, two registered veterinary technicians and one public member, all appointed by the Board. The committee also includes one veterinarian Board member, appointed by the Board president, and the standing registered veterinary technician Board member

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 192 (Allen, Chapter 497, Statutes of 2015) authorizes the Board to contract with a nonprofit organization to assist the Board with administration of the Pet Lover's License Plate specialized license plate program.

AB 316 (Maienschein, Chapter 556, Statutes of 2015) allows for veterinarians licensed in other states to temporarily practice in California without obtaining a license from the Board if they are called in by law enforcement or animal control authorities for the purpose of assisting in the investigation of an animal cruelty case. The bill also exempts a temporary animal shelter used by the out-of-state veterinarian and established for purposes of the investigation from licensure.

SB 361 (Hill, Chapter 764, Statutes of 2015) requires veterinarians to take a one-hour course on the judicious use of medically important antimicrobial drugs once every four years as a part of their license renewal procedures, beginning January 1, 2018. This bill also requires skilled nursing facilities to adopt and implement an antimicrobial stewardship policy by January 1, 2017.

SB 800 (Committee on Business, Professions, and Economic Development, Chapter 426, Statutes of 2015) makes several technical corrections to statutes related to veterinary assistant controlled substances permits and petitions for reinstatement of licensure.

SB 1243 (Lieu, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2014) among other unrelated provisions, extends the sunset date of the Board by one year, to January 1, 2017, and makes revocation of a veterinary assistant controlled substance permit following a felony conviction discretionary, instead of mandatory, for the Board.

SB 1323 (Lieu, Chapter 375, Statutes of 2014) appropriates all monies collected in the specialized Pet Lover's License Plate Program to the Board for the purpose of funding grants for no-or low-cost animal spay and neuter services.

SB 304 (Lieu, Chapter 515, Statutes of 2013) among other things: (1) extends the sunset date of the Board until January 1, 2016; (2) sets minimum inspection goals and prohibits the Board from inspecting premises not registered with the Board; (3) expands membership of the Board's Multidisciplinary Advisory Committee; and, (4) establishes a permit program for veterinary assistants contingent upon the Legislature determining that the Board has sufficient staffing to implement the permit program.

SB 809 (DeSaulnier, Chapter 400, Statutes of 2013) establishes the CURES Fund within the State Treasury with the purpose of funding the continued operation of the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES), administered by the Department of Justice. The funding source for the CURES Fund is comprised of fees on specified licensees of programs within the Department.

SB 1162 (Runner, Chapter 594, Statutes of 2013) authorizes an animal control or humane officer to possess and administer controlled substances for purposes of tranquilizing stray or wild animals. This bill also requires the authorized animal control or humane officer to undergo training approved by the Board.

AB 272 (Gomez, Chapter 582, Statutes of 2013) requires a dog owner, after his or her dog is three months of age or older, to procure the dog's vaccination against rabies from a licensed veterinarian with canine antirabies vaccine approved by the Department of Public Health and in a manner consistent with the vaccine label.

AB 1839 (Ma, Chapter 239, Statutes of 2012) This bill (1) changes the title "unregistered assistants" to "veterinary assistants"; (2) allows the Board, working in consultation with the Pharmacy Board, to place restrictions on certain types of controlled substances that may be administered by veterinary assistants if it is determined that a certain drug is dangerous and has a pattern of being diverted; and, (3) requires that veterinary assistants who have access to controlled substances undergo a background check.

BOARD OF VOCATIONAL NURSING AND PSYCHIATRIC TECHNICIANS

2535 Capitol Oaks Drive, Suite 205, Sacramento, CA 95833
Tel: (916) 263-7800 / Fax: (916) 263-7855 / www.bvnpt.ca.gov

FACTS AT A GLANCE

BOARD STAFF

Acting Executive Officer	John Brooks
Assistant Executive Officer	VACANT
Legislative. Contact	Carol Northrup

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Business and Professions Code §§ 2840 – 2895.5 and §§ 4500 – 4548
Code of Regulations §§ 2500 – 2557.3 and §§ 2560 – 2595.3

BUDGET ACT OF 2015: FY 2015-16

Appropriation:

VN Program	\$10,123,000	Authorized positions: 57.5
PT Program	\$2,218,000	Authorized positions: 10.4
Total	\$12,341,000	Authorized positions: 67.9

BOARD MEMBERS PER STATUTES

Total Members: 11 Public Members: 6 Professional Members: 5

SUNSET REVIEW

Last review: 2015 Inoperative/Repeal date: January 1, 2018

LICENSEE STATISTICS

Licensee Category	NUMBER OF LICENSEES
Licensed Vocational Nurses	129,442
Psychiatric Technicians	13,385
Total	142,827

FEES*

VOCATIONAL NURSE	CURRENT FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Exam Application Fee	\$150	\$150
Exam Administration Fee	\$200	Set by NCSBN**
Initial License Fee	\$150	\$150
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$500	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$155***	\$155***

* Some additional fees may be required per Business and Professions Code § 2895 and § 4548.

**NCSBN is the National Council of State Boards of Nursing. International applicants must pay an additional \$150 to the NCSBN to take this exam.

***Although the Board's renewal fee is \$150, the Board is required to collect an additional \$5.00 at the time of renewal from its LVNs to fund VN education efforts. The \$5.00 goes to the Vocational Nurse Education Fund.

PSYCHIATRIC TECHNICIAN	CURRENT FEE	STATUTORY LIMIT
Exam Application Fee	\$150	\$150
Exam Administration Fee		
Initial License Fee	\$300	\$300
TOTAL INITIAL LICENSE FEES	\$450	-
Biennial Renewal Fee	\$300	\$300

LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Degree/Professional Schooling and/or Work Experience	YES
Examination	YES
Continuing Education/Competency	YES
Fingerprinting Requirements	YES

DETAILS**PROGRAM BACKGROUND**

The Senate Interim Committee on Nurse Problems (Committee) was created by the Legislature in 1950 to study the shortage of nurses and problems with nursing education and licensure. As a result of the Committee's study, the Legislature created the Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners to implement the Vocational Nurse Program which provided for licensure and regulation of vocational nurses.

In 1959, the Psychiatric Technicians Law was enacted and provided for a voluntary "certification program" for psychiatric technicians. Responsibility for the program was placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners due to the unique mental health and nursing care functions performed by psychiatric technicians for the treatment of clients with mental disorders and developmental disabilities.

SB 298 (Teale, Chapter 1323, Statutes of 1968) established a licensure program for psychiatric technicians effective January 1, 1970. In 1971, the name of the Board of Vocational Nurse Examiners was changed to the Board of Vocational Nurse and Psychiatric Technician Examiners. In 1998, the name was changed to the Board of Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians (Board). The Board oversees the vocational nurse and psychiatric technician licensure programs; each having its own statutes and regulations, curriculum requirements, examinations, and staff.

In 2007, the Assembly adjourned without considering SB 797 (Ridley-Thomas, Chapter 33, Statutes of 2008). This was an urgency bill which contained the statutory language required to extend the sunset date for the Board and three other licensing boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department). As a result, the Board became a Bureau operating under the Department for six months (July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2008). AB 1545 (Eng, Chapter 35, Statutes of 2008) re-established the Board from a bureau and became effective January 1, 2009.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS - Business and Professions Code §§ 2866, 2873, 2873.5 and California Code of Regulations § 2516, 2516.5, 2535 for vocational nurses and Business and Professions Code § 4511 and California Code of Regulations §§ 2574, 2575, 2585.1 for psychiatric technicians

Vocational nurse

Licensed vocational nurses perform basic nursing services requiring technical and manual skills under the direction or supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon or licensed registered nurse.

Minimum Requirements:

- Be at least 17 years of age; and
- Completion of an approved general education course of study through the 12th grade or the equivalent thereof, as determined by the Board; and
- Successful completion of an approved school of vocational nursing; or
- Completion of a combination of prior education and experience the Board deems equivalent to the minimum requirements for an approved vocational nursing program, including:
 - Completion of a pharmacology course that includes a minimum of 54 hours of theory including, but not limited to:
 - Knowledge of commonly used drugs and their actions;
 - Computation of medication dosages;
 - Preparation of medications; and
 - Principles of medication administration.
 - Completion within ten years prior to the date of application of no less than 51 months paid inpatient bedside nursing experience, at least half of which shall have been within five years prior to the date of application; and
 - Verification of skill proficiency; or
 - Active duty armed forces service under honorable conditions, or with a general discharge under honorable conditions; and
 - Completion of a basic course of instruction in nursing required by his or her branch of the armed forces; and
 - No less than an aggregate of 12 months rendering bedside patient care.
- Have committed no act, which if committed by a licensed vocational nurse, would be grounds for disciplinary action.

Psychiatric technician

Psychiatric technicians implement procedures and techniques that involve an understanding of cause and effect and are used in the care, treatment, and rehabilitation of mentally ill, emotionally disturbed, or developmentally disabled persons and are responsible to the director of the service in which the duties are performed. The director may be a licensed physician and surgeon, psychiatrist, psychologist, rehabilitation therapist, social worker, registered nurse or other professional personnel.

Minimum Requirements:

- Be at least 18 years of age; and
- Completion of an approved general education course of study through the 12th grade or the equivalent thereof, as determined by the Board; and
- Successful completion of an approved course of study and training in an approved psychiatric technician program; or
- Completion of a combination of education and experience the Board deems equivalent to the minimum requirements for an approved psychiatric technician program, including:
 - Successful completion of 1,530 curriculum hours, 576 hours of theory and 954 hours of supervised clinical experience, in specified subject areas, including 54 hours of pharmacology education that includes, but is not limited to:
 - Knowledge of commonly used drugs and their actions;
 - Computation of medication dosages;
 - Preparation of medications; and
 - Principles of medication administration; or
 - Completion of education and experience as a corpsman in the United States military including
 - Completion of an armed forces course involving neuropsychiatric nursing; and
 - Completion of an armed forces or civilian course from an approved school in the care of developmentally disabled clients; and
 - Proof of one year of verified full time paid work experience, including at least six months in a military clinical facility caring for clients with mental disorders and at least six months in a military or civilian clinical facility caring for clients with developmental disabilities;
- Have committed no act, which if committed by a licensed vocational nurse, would be grounds for disciplinary action.

RECIPROCITY – Business and Professions Code § 2872.1 for vocational nurses and § 4515 for psychiatric technicians

Licensed vocational nurses

The Board, upon receiving a written application and required fees, may issue a license to any applicant who possesses a valid unrevoked license as a vocational or practical nurse issued by any other state or foreign country, and who in the opinion of the Board meets all the other requirements set forth in Business and Professions Code §§ 2866 and 2873.

Psychiatric technicians

The Board, upon receiving a written application and required fees, may issue a license to any applicant who possesses a valid unrevoked license as a psychiatric technician issued by any other state or foreign country, and who in the opinion of the board has the qualifications set forth in Business and Professions Code § 4511.

BOARD MEMBERS

Name	Appointment Expiration Date	Appointment Authority/Type	Senate Confirmation
Vivien Avella	June 1, 2016	Governor/Public	NO
Bernice Bass de Martinez	June 1, 2019	Governor/Public	NO
Todd D'Braunstein (President)	June 1, 2016	Governor/ Psychiatric Technician Professional	NO
Tammy Endozo	June 1, 2019	Governor/ Vocational Nurse Professional	NO
Samantha James-Perez (Vice President)	June 1, 2019	Governor/ Psychiatric Technician Professional	NO
Eric Mah	June 1, 2016	Assembly/Public	NO
Andrew Moreno	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
Donna Norton	June 1, 2016	Governor/ Vocational Nurse Professional	NO
John Vertido	June 1, 2016	Governor/ Vocational Nurse Professional (Educator)	NO
Susan Rubin	June 1, 2017	Governor/Public	NO
VACANT	-	Senate/Public	NO

COMMITTEES

The following committees have been established by the Board. The Committees are composed of two to three Board members who are charged with discussing specific issues in depth, and providing feedback and recommendations to the full Board:

- Executive Committee
- Enforcement Committee
- Education and Practice Committee
- Legislative Committee

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

AB 178 (Bonilla, Chapter 429, Statutes of 2015) deletes the requirement that the executive officer of the Board be a licensed vocational nurse, licensed psychiatric technician or registered nurse.

AB 179 (Bonilla, Chapter 510, Statutes of 2015) extends the provisions authorizing the Board from January 1, 2016, to January 1, 2018. This bill abolishes the Vocational Nurses Account and the Psychiatric Technician Examiners Account and specifies that all money in the Vocational Nursing and Psychiatric Technicians Fund be used to carry out the Vocational Nursing Practice Act and the Psychiatric Technicians Law.

Additionally, this bill requires the director of the Department to appoint an enforcement program monitor to improve the overall efficiency and consistency of the Board's enforcement program and requires the Department's internal audit unit to review the Board's resource needs and requirements and report those findings to the Legislature by October 1, 2016.

AB 2102 (Ting, Chapter 420, Statutes of 2014) requires the Board to collect specific demographic data on their licensees, subject to licensee's discretion to report his or her race or ethnicity, at the time of initial licensure and renewal of licensure and provide that data to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (Office) in a manner directed by the Office.

AB 1028 (Patterson, Chapter 301, Statutes of 2013) requires the Board to issue an interim permit to a Vocational Nurse applicant within 60 days of receiving a completed application from qualified individuals.

SB 821 (Senate Business and Professions Committee, Chapter 307, Statutes of 2009) clarifies that the application for an interim permit must be submitted no later than four months after completion of the board accredited program, and limited the use of the permit to nine months pending the results of the first examination and six months pending the issuance of the initial license.