

Possible Board Positions Regarding Pending Legislation

The Board can vote to adopt the following positions regarding pending or proposed legislation:

- **Support:** The Board will actively support proposed legislation and demonstrate support through letters, testimony and other action necessary to communicate the supportive position taken by the Board.
- **Support, if amended:** The Board will take a supportive position and may work with the legislature to amend the proposed legislation
- **Oppose:** The Board will actively oppose the proposed legislation and demonstrate opposition through letters, testimony and other action necessary to communicate the opposed position taken by the Board.
- **Oppose, unless amended:** The Board will take an opposed position and may work with the legislature to amend the proposed legislation.
- **Neutral:** The Board neither supports nor opposes the addition/amendment/repeat of the statutory provision(s) set forth by the bill.
- **Watch:** The watch position adopted by the Board will indicate interest regarding the proposed legislation, without adopting an official position. The Board staff and members will closely monitor the progress of the proposed legislation and amendments.

***Note: The above positions are to provide a guideline for the Board when voting on position to take for proposed legislation, but the Board is able to take any position and is not limited to only the positions stated above.*

2018 TENTATIVE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

COMPILED BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY CHIEF CLERK
Revised 9-20-17

DEADLINES

- Jan. 1** Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).
- Jan. 3** Legislature reconvenes (J.R. 51(a)(4)).
- Jan. 10** Budget must be submitted by Governor (Art. IV, Sec. 12(a)).
- Jan. 12** Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to **fiscal committees** fiscal bills introduced in their house in the odd-numbered year (J.R. 61(b)(1)).
- Jan. 15** Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.
- Jan. 19** Last day for any committee to hear and report to the **Floor** bills introduced in that house in the odd-numbered year. (J.R. 61(b)(2)). Last day to submit **bill requests** to the Office of Legislative Counsel.
- Jan. 31** Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house in the odd-numbered year (J.R. 61(b)(3)) (Art. IV, Sec. 10(c)).

JANUARY							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Wk. 1		1	2	3	4	5	6
Wk. 2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wk. 3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wk. 4	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Wk. 1	28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Wk. 1					1	2	3
Wk. 2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wk. 3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Wk. 4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Wk. 1	25	26	27	28			

- Feb. 16** Last day for bills to be **introduced** (J.R. 61(b)(4), J.R. 54(a)).
- Feb. 19** Presidents' Day.

MARCH							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Wk. 1					1	2	3
Wk. 2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wk. 3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Wk. 4	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Spring Recess	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

- Mar. 22** **Spring Recess** begins upon adjournment (J.R. 51(b)(1)).
- Mar. 30** Cesar Chavez Day observed.

APRIL							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Wk. 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wk. 2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Wk. 3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Wk. 4	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Wk. 1	29	30					

- Apr. 2** Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess (J.R. 51 (b)(1)).
- Apr. 27** Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to fiscal committees **fiscal bills** introduced in their house (J.R. 61(b)(5)).

MAY							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Wk. 1			1	2	3	4	5
Wk. 2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wk. 3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Wk. 4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
No Hrgs.	27	28	29	30	31		

- May 11** Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report to the Floor **nonfiscal** bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61(b)(6)).
- May 18** Last day for **policy committees** to meet prior to June 4 (J.R. 61(b)(7)).
- May 25** Last day for **fiscal committees** to hear and report to the **Floor** bills introduced in their house (J.R. 61 (b)(8)). Last day for **fiscal committees** to meet prior to June 4 (J.R. 61 (b)(9)).
- May 28** Memorial Day.
- May 29 – June 1** **Floor session only.** No committee may meet for any purpose except for Rules Committee, bills referred pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2, and Conference Committees (J.R. 61(b)(10)).

*Holiday schedule subject to final approval by Rules Committee.

2018 TENTATIVE LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

COMPILED BY THE OFFICE OF THE ASSEMBLY CHIEF CLERK

Revised 9-20-17

JUNE							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
No Hrgs.						1	2
Wk. 1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wk. 2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wk. 3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Wk. 4	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

June 1 Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house (J.R. 61(b)(11)).

June 4 Committee meetings may resume (J.R. 61(b)(12)).

June 15 Budget Bill must be passed by midnight (Art. IV, Sec. 12(c)).

June 28 Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the Nov. 6 General Election ballot. (Elec. Code Sec. 9040)

June 29 Last day for **policy committees** to hear and report **fiscal bills** to fiscal committees (J.R. 61(b)(13)).

JULY							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Wk. 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Summer Recess	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Summer Recess	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Summer Recess	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Summer Recess	29	30	31				

July 4 Independence Day.

July 6 Last day for **policy committees** to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(b)(14)). **Summer Recess** begins on adjournment, provided Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(b)(2)).

AUGUST							
	S	M	T	W	TH	F	S
Summer Recess				1	2	3	4
Wk. 2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Wk. 3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
No Hrgs.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
No Hrgs.	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Aug. 6 Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess (J.R. 51(b)(2)).

Aug. 17 Last day for **fiscal committees** to meet and report bills (J.R. 61(b)(15)).

Aug. 20 – 31 Floor session only. No committee may meet for any purpose except Rules Committee, bills referred pursuant to Assembly Rule 77.2, and Conference Committees (J.R. 61(b)(16)).

Aug. 24 Last day to **amend** on Floor (J.R. 61(b)(17)).

Aug. 31 Last day for each house to pass bills (Art. IV, Sec 10(c), J.R. 61(b)(18)). **Final Recess** begins on adjournment (J.R. 51(b)(3)).

IMPORTANT DATES OCCURRING DURING FINAL RECESS

2018

Sept. 30 Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature before Sept. 1 and in the Governor's possession on or after Sept. 1 (Art. IV, Sec.10(b)(2)).

Oct. 1 Bills enacted on or before this date take effect January 1, 2019 (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).

Nov. 6 General Election.

Nov. 30 Adjournment *sine die* at midnight (Art. IV, Sec. 3(a)).

Dec. 3 2019-20 Regular Session convenes for Organizational Session at 12 noon (Art. IV, Sec. 3(a)).

2019

Jan. 1 Statutes take effect (Art. IV, Sec. 8(c)).

*Holiday schedule subject to final approval by Rules Committee.

2018 Legislation of Interest

A. [AB 710 \(WOOD\) – CANNABIDIOL](#)

INTRODUCED: 2/15/17 **STATUS:** Approved by the Governor

FISCAL IMPACT: None **BOARD POSITION:** Watch

Last amended: 04/02/2018

Assembly Bill (AB) 710 proposes to add section 26002 to the Business and Professions Code (BPC) and to add section 11150.2 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances.

Under existing law, the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, with the most restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule I, and the least restrictive limitations generally placed on controlled substances classified in Schedule V. Existing law designates cannabis in Schedule I. Cannabidiol is a compound contained in cannabis.

Existing law restricts the prescription, furnishing, possession, sale, and use of controlled substances, including cannabis and synthetic cannabinoid compounds, and makes a violation of those laws a crime, except as specified.

This bill, if one of specified changes in federal law regarding the controlled substance cannabidiol occurs, would deem a physician, pharmacist, or other authorized healing arts licensee who prescribes, furnishes, or dispenses a product composed of cannabidiol, in accordance with federal law, to be in compliance with state law governing those acts. The bill would also provide that upon the effective date of one of those changes in federal law regarding cannabidiol, the prescription, furnishing, dispensing, transfer, transportation, possession, or use of that product in accordance with federal law is for a legitimate medical purpose and is authorized pursuant to state law.

Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, regulates the cultivation, processing, and sale of medicinal and adult-use cannabis within the state.

This bill would expressly exclude from regulation under that act, any medicinal product composed of cannabidiol approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration and either placed on a schedule of the federal Controlled Substances Act other than Schedule I, or exempted from one or more provisions of that act.

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

B. AB 1753 (LOW) – Controlled substances: CURES Database

INTRODUCED: 1/3/18 **STATUS:** Ordered to third reading.

FISCAL IMPACT: None **BOARD POSITION:** Watch

Last amended: 08/24/2018

AB 1753 proposes to amend, beginning January 1, 2020, sections 11161.5, 11162.1 and 11165 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances.

Existing law classifies certain controlled substances into designated schedules. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to maintain the Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) for the electronic monitoring of the prescribing and dispensing of Schedule II, Schedule III, and Schedule IV controlled substances by a health care practitioner authorized to prescribe, order, administer, furnish, or dispense a Schedule II, Schedule III, or Schedule IV controlled substance. Existing law requires prescription forms for controlled substance prescriptions to be obtained from security printers approved by the department, as specified. Existing law requires a dispensing pharmacy, clinic, or other dispenser to report specified information to the department.

This bill would authorize the department to reduce or limit the number of approved printers to 3, as specified. The bill would require prescription forms for controlled substance prescriptions to have a uniquely serialized number, in a manner prescribed by the department, and would require a printer to submit specified information to the department for all prescription forms delivered. The bill would require the information submitted by a dispensing pharmacy, clinic, or other dispenser to the department to include the serial number for the corresponding prescription form, if applicable.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 11165 of the Health and Safety Code proposed by AB 1751 to be operative only if this bill and AB 1751 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

C. [AB 1776 \(STEINORTH\) – SAN BERNARDINO PILOT PROJECT: EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRANSPOR OF POLICE DOGS: PILOT PROJECT](#)

INTRODUCED: 1/4/18 **STATUS:** Enrolled and presented to the Governor.

FISCAL IMPACT: None **BOARD POSITION:** Support

Last amended: 08/06/2018

AB 1776 proposes to add and repeal Section 1797.10 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to emergency medical services.

Under existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, among other things, to establish training standards for Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) at various levels, including EMT-I, EMT-II, and EMT-P. Existing law requires each county that develops an emergency medical services program to designate a local emergency medical services agency to have primary responsibility for administration of emergency medical services in the county.

This bill would authorize the County of San Bernardino to work with the Inland Counties Emergency Medical Agency to conduct a pilot project commencing January 1, 2019, that would authorize transportation for a police dog, as defined, injured in the line of duty to a facility that is capable of providing veterinary medical services to that dog, if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the Inland Counties Emergency Medical Agency to collect specified data about the pilot project and submit a report to the Legislature describing the data by January 1, 2022. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2022.

This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of San Bernardino.

D. AB 2138 (CHIU AND LOW) – LICENSING BOARDS: DENIAL OF APPLICATION: REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSURE: CRIMINAL CONVICTION

INTRODUCED: 2/12/18

STATUS: Passed in Senate, concurrence in Senate amendments pending.

FISCAL IMPACT: Yes

BOARD POSITION: Oppose

Last amended: 08/24/2018

AB 2138 proposes to amend, repeal, and add sections 7.5, 480, 481, 482, 488, 493, and 11345.2 of, and to add section 480.2 to, the Business and Professions Code (BPC) relating to professions and vocations.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law authorizes a board to deny, suspend, or revoke a license or take disciplinary action against a licensee on the grounds that the applicant or licensee has, among other things, been convicted of a crime, as specified. Existing law provides that a person shall not be denied a license solely on the basis that the person has been convicted of a felony if he or she has obtained a certificate of rehabilitation or that the person has been convicted of a misdemeanor if he or she has met applicable requirements of rehabilitation developed by the board, as specified. Existing law also prohibits a person from being denied a license solely on the basis of a conviction that has been dismissed, as specified. Existing law requires a board to develop criteria to aid it when considering the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license to determine whether a crime is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession the board regulates and requires a board to develop criteria to evaluate the rehabilitation of a person when considering the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license.

This bill would revise and recast those provisions to instead authorize a board to, among other things, deny, revoke, or suspend a license on the grounds that the applicant or licensee has been subject to formal discipline, as specified, or convicted of a crime only if the applicant or licensee has been convicted of a crime within the preceding 7 years from the date of application that is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession for which the application is made, regardless of whether the applicant was incarcerated for that crime, or if the applicant has been convicted of a crime that is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession for which the application is made and for which the applicant is presently incarcerated or for which the applicant was released from incarceration within the preceding 7 years, except as specified. The bill would prohibit a board from denying a person a license based on the conviction of a crime, or on the basis of acts underlying a conviction, as defined, for a crime, if the conviction has been dismissed or expunged, if the person has provided evidence of rehabilitation, if the

person has been granted clemency or a pardon, or if an arrest resulted in a disposition other than a conviction.

The bill would require the board to develop criteria for determining whether a crime is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of the business or profession. The bill would require a board to consider whether a person has made a showing of rehabilitation if certain conditions are met. The bill would require a board to follow certain procedures when requesting or acting on an applicant's or licensee's criminal history information. The bill would also require a board to annually submit a report to the Legislature and post the report on its Internet Web site containing specified deidentified information regarding actions taken by a board based on an applicant or licensee's criminal history information.

Existing law authorizes a board to deny a license on the grounds that an applicant knowingly made a false statement of fact that is required to be revealed in the application for licensure.

This bill would prohibit a board from denying a license based solely on an applicant's failure to disclose a fact that would not have been cause for denial of the license had the fact been disclosed.

Existing law authorizes a board, after a specified hearing requested by an applicant for licensure to take various actions in relation to denying or granting the applicant the license.

This bill would revise and recast those provisions to eliminate some of the more specific options that the board may take in these circumstances.

This bill would clarify that the existing above-described provisions continue to apply to the State Athletic Commission, the Bureau for Private Postsecondary Education, and the California Horse Racing Board.

This bill would also make necessary conforming changes.

This bill would make these provisions operative on July 1, 2020.

E. AB 2215 (KALRA) –VETERINARIANS: CANNABIS: ANIMALS

INTRODUCED: 2/12/18

STATUS: Ordered to third reading.

FISCAL IMPACT: Yes

BOARD POSITION: Support

Last amended: 08/23/2018

AB 2215 proposes to amend section 4883 and to add section 4884 to the BPC, relating to veterinarians.

The California Uniform Controlled Substances Act classifies controlled substances into 5 designated schedules, and places cannabis and cannabis products under Schedule I. The act prohibits prescribing, administering, dispensing, or furnishing a controlled substance to or for any person or animal, unless otherwise specified.

The Veterinary Medicine Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of veterinarians and the practice of veterinary medicine by the Veterinary Medical Board, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs. The act authorizes the board to revoke or suspend the license of a person to practice veterinary medicine, or to assess a fine, for specified causes, including violating a statute related to controlled substances. The act also makes a violation of its provisions a misdemeanor.

This bill would authorize the board to revoke or suspend a veterinarian license, or to assess a fine, for accepting, soliciting, or offering any form of remuneration from or to a Medical and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA) licensee if the veterinarian or his or her immediate family has a financial interest, as defined, with the MAUCRSA licensee. The bill would authorize the board to revoke or suspend a veterinarian license, or to assess a fine, for discussing medicinal cannabis with a client while the veterinarian is employed by, or has an agreement with, a MAUCRSA licensee. The bill would authorize the board to revoke or suspend a license, or to assess a fine, for distributing any form of advertising for cannabis in California. The bill would prohibit a licensed veterinarian from dispensing or administering cannabis or cannabis products to an animal patient. Because a violation of the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act's provisions is a crime, the bill would expand the scope of that crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. The bill would also prohibit the Veterinary Medical Board from disciplining, or denying, revoking, or suspending the license of, a licensed veterinarian solely for discussing the use of cannabis on an animal for medicinal purposes, absent negligence or incompetence. The bill would require the board to adopt guidelines for these discussions on or before January 1, 2020, and would require the board to post the guidelines on its Internet Web site.

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

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

F. AB 2300 (MAIENSCHEIN) – CONTINUING EDUCATION: VETERINARIANS

INTRODUCED: 2/13/18 **STATUS:** Approved by the Governor.

FISCAL IMPACT: None **BOARD POSITION:** Oppose

Last amended: 06/27/2018

AB 2300 proposes to amend sections 4846.5 of the BPC, relating to healing arts.

Existing law creates a Veterinary Medical Board in the Department of Consumer Affairs whose highest priority is to protect the public in exercising its licensing, regulatory, and disciplinary functions. Existing law requires applications for a veterinarian license to be furnished on a form and accompanied by a diploma or other verification of graduation from a veterinary college recognized by the board. Existing law requires each veterinarian licensed by the board to biennially apply for renewal of his or her license. Existing law requires the board to issue renewal licenses to those applicants that have completed a minimum of 36 hours of continuing education in the preceding 2 years, including no more than 6 hours of self-study courses.

This bill would instead authorize an applicant for renewal to earn a total of 6 hours or less of the 36 hours of continuing education by either taking up to 6 hours of self-study courses or providing up to 4 hours of pro bono spaying or neutering services a household with a demonstrated financial need for reduced-cost services, or a combination thereof.

G. AB 2362 (RUBIO) – SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS

INTRODUCED: 2/14/18 **STATUS:** Enrolled and presented to the Governor.

FISCAL IMPACT: None **BOARD POSITION:** Watch

Last amended: 07/05/2018

AB 2362 proposes to add Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 122390) to Part 6 of Division 105 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to public health. Existing law governs the retail sale of dogs and cats by pet dealers, as defined, and establishes minimum standards for the care of those animals, as specified. This bill would establish health and safety standards for mobile or traveling housing facilities for dogs and cats, including standards governing sufficient heating and cooling, ventilation, and lighting. The bill would establish minimum and maximum temperatures and would require, among other things, that dry bedding and auxiliary ventilation be provided under certain circumstances. The bill would apply to public and private organizations, including animal shelters, rescue groups, and humane society shelters.

H. AB 2483 (VOEPEL) – INDEMNIFICATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: ANTITRUST AWARDS

INTRODUCED: 2/14/18

STATUS: Failed to meet the policy committee deadline/Died.

FISCAL IMPACT: None

BOARD POSITION: Support

Last amended: 04/09/2018

AB 2483 proposes to amend section 825 of the Government Code, relating to liability.

The Government Claims Act, except as provided, requires a public entity to pay any judgment or any compromise or settlement of a claim or action against an employee or former employee of the public entity if the employee or former employee requests the public entity to defend him or her against any claim or action against him or her for an injury arising out of an act or omission occurring within the scope of his or her employment as an employee of the public entity, the request is made in writing not less than 10 days before the day of trial, and the employee or former employee reasonably cooperates in good faith in the defense of the claim or action. That act prohibits the payment of punitive or exemplary damages by a public entity, except as specified.

This bill would require a public entity to pay a judgment or settlement for treble damage antitrust awards against a member of a regulatory board within the Department of Consumer Affairs for an act or omission occurring within the scope of the member's official capacity as a member of that regulatory board. The bill would specify that treble damages awarded pursuant to a specified federal law for violation of another federal law are not punitive or exemplary damages within the act.

I. [AB 2589 \(BIGELOW\) – CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES: HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN](#)

INTRODUCED: 2/15/18

STATUS: Approved by the Governor

FISCAL IMPACT: None

BOARD POSITION: Support

Last amended: 04/10/2018

AB 2589 proposes to amend section 11056 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to controlled substances.

Under the existing California Uniform Controlled Substances Act, controlled substances are listed on 5 different schedules. Existing law lists human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) as a Schedule III controlled substance. Substances listed as controlled substances are subject to various forms of regulation, including reporting requirements, prescribing requirements, and criminal prohibitions on possession.

This bill would exempt hCG from being subject to the reagent regulations of the Controlled Substances Act when possessed by, sold to, purchased by, transferred to, or administered by a licensed veterinarian, or a licensed veterinarian's designated agent, exclusively for veterinary use.

J. AB 2958 (QUIRK) – STATE BODIES: MEETINGS: TELECONFERENCE

INTRODUCED: 2/16/18

STATUS: Passed in Senate, concurrence in Senate amendments pending.

FISCAL IMPACT: None

BOARD POSITION: None

Last amended: 08/24/2018

AB 2589 proposes add section 11123.5 to the Government Code, relating to state government.

Under existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body, as defined, be open and public, and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body, except as provided. Existing law does not prohibit a state body from holding an open or closed meeting by teleconference for the benefit of the public and state body. Existing law, among other things, requires a state body that elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding by teleconference to post agendas at all teleconference locations, to identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda, and to make each teleconference location accessible to the public. Existing law requires the agenda to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly at each teleconference location, as specified.

This bill, for a state body that is an advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, advisory subcommittee, or similar multimember body, would authorize an additional way of holding a meeting by teleconference, as prescribed, provided it also complies with all other applicable requirements of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act. In this context, the bill would require a member of a state body participating by teleconference to be listed in the meeting minutes and that notice, as specified, identifying that member be provided to the public at least 24 hours before the meeting. The bill would require a state body to designate a primary physical meeting location on that notice where members of the public may attend the meeting and participate, to include that information in the agenda of the meeting, and to post the agenda at the primary physical meeting location. The bill would require a quorum of the body's members to be present at the primary physical meeting location and that decisions during the teleconference meeting be made by rollcall vote. The bill would require the state body, if a member participates remotely, to provide the public a way to hear the meeting or to observe it and to provide public notice, as specified, of how this would be done. Upon discovering that a means of remote access has failed during a meeting, the bill would require the body to end or adjourn the meeting, as specified, and would prescribe certain notice requirements and procedures in this connection.

K. AB 3013 (CHU) – VETERINARY MEDICINE: ANIMAL PHYSICAL REHABILITATION

INTRODUCED: 2/16/18 **STATUS:** Died/Failed passage

FISCAL IMPACT: Yes **BOARD POSITION:** Oppose

Last amended: 04/17/2018

AB 3013 proposes to amend section 4905 and add section 4828.5 to the BPC, relating to healing arts. Existing law, the Physical Therapy Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of physical therapists by the Physical Therapy Board of California, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and defines physical therapy as the art and science of physical or corrective rehabilitation or of physical or corrective treatment of any bodily or mental condition of any person by the use of the physical, chemical, and other properties of heat, light, water, electricity, sound, massage, and active, passive, and resistive exercise.

Existing law, the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of veterinarians and the practice of veterinary medicine by the Veterinary Medical Board, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs. That act makes it unlawful for any person to practice veterinary medicine in this state without a license and provides that the practice of veterinary medicine includes, among other things, the treatment of whatever nature for the prevention, cure, or relief of a wound, fracture, bodily injury, or disease of an animal.

This bill would authorize a licensed physical therapist with a certificate in animal physical rehabilitation to provide animal physical rehabilitation to an animal if certain requirements are met, including that the animal physical rehabilitation is performed in certain settings and under the supervision of a supervising veterinarian. The bill would authorize an animal physical rehabilitation assistant to assist with delegated animal physical rehabilitation tasks if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the Veterinary Medical Board to create an application form and determine the application process for the certificate. The bill would require the Veterinary Medical Board and the Physical Therapy Board of California, in cooperation, to determine the qualifications necessary for a physical therapist to receive a certificate issued by the Veterinary Medical Board, as provided, and would authorize the Veterinary Medical Board to charge a fee for issuance and renewal of a certificate. The bill would provide that a physical therapist with a certificate in animal physical rehabilitation or an animal physical rehabilitation assistant is solely liable for any delegated animal physical rehabilitation tasks provided under a direct order. The bill would authorize the Veterinary Medical Board to discipline a physical therapist with a certificate in animal physical rehabilitation. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes

L. SB 1305 (GLAZER) – EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PROVIDERS: DOGS AND CATS: IMMUNITY

INTRODUCED: 2/16/18

STATUS: Amended and ordered to third reading.

FISCAL IMPACT: No

BOARD POSITION: Watch

Last amended: 08/23/2018

Senate Bill (SB) 1305 proposes to add Section 1799.109 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to emergency medical services providers.

Under existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act (the act), establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority to coordinate and integrate all state activities concerning emergency medical services, including, among other duties, establishing training standards for specified emergency services personnel. The act provides a qualified immunity for public entities and emergency rescue personnel providing emergency services. The act provides other exemptions from liability for specified professionals rendering emergency medical services.

Existing law, the Veterinary Medicine Practice Act, governs the practice of veterinary medicine in this state and makes it unlawful for any person to practice veterinary medicine in this state without a valid license issued pursuant to the act. For purposes of the act, the practice of veterinary medicine includes, among other things, administering a drug, appliance, or treatment for the cure or relief of a wound, fracture, or bodily injury of an animal.

This bill would authorize an emergency responder, as defined, to provide basic first aid to dogs and cats, as defined, to the extent that the provision of that care is not prohibited by the responder's employer. The bill would limit civil liability for specified individuals who provide care to a pet or other domesticated animal during an emergency by applying existing provisions of state law. The definition of "basic first aid to dogs and cats" for purposes of these provisions would specifically include, among other acts, administering oxygen and bandaging for the purpose of stopping bleeding.

M. SB 1480 (HILL) – PROFESSIONS AND VOCATIONS

INTRODUCED: 2/16/18

STATUS: Amended and ordered to third reading.

FISCAL IMPACT: No

BOARD POSITION: Support

Last amended: 08/24/2018

SB 1480 proposes to amend sections 101.7, 328, 2064.5, 2065, 2135, 2428, 2499.5, 2529.1, 2529.5, 2529.6, 2708, 2816, 2892.6, 2895, 3047, 3147, 3680, 4518, 4548, 4604, 4809.7, 4830, 4836.2 and 11506 of, and to add Sections 1006.5, 2892.7, 4518.1, 4826.4, 4829.5, and 4841.2 to, the Business and Professions Code, to amend Sections 7000, 7103, 8731, 8778.5, 8785, 103775, and 103780 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend an initiative act entitled “An act prescribing the terms upon which licenses may be issued to practitioners of chiropractic, creating the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, and declaring its powers and duties, prescribing penalties for violation thereof, and repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith” approved by voters on November 7, 1922, (the Chiropractic Act) by amending Sections 5 and 12 of the act, relating to professions and vocations, and making an appropriation therefor.

(1) Existing law establishes the Department of Consumer Affairs, and specifies the various boards that comprise the department, and requires the boards to meet at least 3 times a year. This bill would instead require the boards to meet at least 2 times a year.

(2) Existing law requires the Director of Consumer Affairs to implement complaint prioritization guidelines for boards to use in prioritizing their respective complaint and investigative workloads. This bill would require the director to amend those guidelines to include the category of “allegations of serious harm to a minor,” as specified.

(12) The Veterinary Medicine Practice Act regulates the practice of veterinary medicine by the Veterinary Medical Board and makes a violation of its provisions a crime. Existing law separately provides immunity from liability to a veterinarian or registered veterinary technician who renders services during certain states of emergency.

This bill would authorize a California-licensed veterinarian at a registered premises located within a 25-mile radius of any declared condition of emergency to, in good faith, provide veterinary services without establishing a veterinarian-client-patient relationship and dispense or prescribe a dangerous drug or device where failure to provide services or medications may result in loss of life or intense suffering. The bill would provide immunity from liability for a veterinarian providing those services.

Existing law excludes specified persons from the provisions regulating the practice of veterinary medicine, including veterinary medicine students in 2 specified schools of veterinary medicine who participate in diagnosis and treatment, as specified.

This bill would instead exclude students from any veterinary medical program accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association Council on Education who participate in diagnosis or treatment with direct supervision, or surgery with immediate supervision, subject to specified conditions.

Existing law provides for a veterinary assistant controlled substance permit issued by the Veterinary Medical Board to qualified applicants and authorizes the board to deny, revoke, or suspend a veterinary assistant controlled substance permit for specified reasons.

This bill would add to the list of reasons the conviction of a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of veterinary medicine, veterinary surgery, or veterinary dentistry. The bill would also authorize the board, in addition to denial, revocation, or suspension, to issue a probationary veterinary assistant controlled substance permit.

The bill would prohibit a graduate of a veterinary college from performing animal health care tasks otherwise performed by a registered veterinary technician, except as specified, and would require a veterinarian to offer a consultation to the client each time he or she initially prescribes, dispenses, or furnishes a dangerous drug, as defined, to an animal patient in an outpatient setting. Because a violation of that provision would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires the Veterinary Medical Board to establish a regular inspection program, and provides that the board is required to make every effort to inspect at least 20% of veterinary premises annually.

This bill would instead require the board to inspect at least 20% of veterinary premises annually.

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

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

N. SB 1491 (COMMITTEE OF BUSINESS, PROFESSIONS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT) – HEALING ARTS

INTRODUCED: 2/21/18

STATUS: Passed in Assembly, concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.

FISCAL IMPACT: No

BOARD POSITION: Support

Last amended: 08/24/2018

SB 1491 proposed to amend sections 27, 865, 1607, 1611, 1611.3, 1611.5, 1612, 1614, 1615, 1621, 1645, 1680, 1750, 1750.2, 1750.4, 1751, 1753.7, 2290.5, 2556, 3004, 3146, 3735, 3751, 4848, 4980.37, 4980.39, 4980.41, 4980.72, 4980.78, 4980.79, 4990.30, 4992, 4996.17, 4999.14, 4999.22, 4999.32, 4999.48, 4999.60, 4999.62, 4999.63, and 4999.100 of, and to repeal sections 650.4, 1601.5, and 1601.6 of, the Business and Professions Code, and to amend section 6924 of the Family Code, relating to healing arts.

(4) The Veterinary Medicine Practice Act provides for the licensure and regulation of veterinarians and the practice of veterinary medicine by the Veterinary Medical Board, which is within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and requires an applicant for licensure to demonstrate his or her competency by examination. That act requires the examination to consist of certain components, including an examination concerning the act that is required to be administered by the board by mail.

This bill would require that component of the examination to be administered by the board by regular mail, email, or by both regular mail and email.

(6) The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes.

(7) The bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 27 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 1483 and AB 3261 to be operative only if this bill and either or both SB 1483 and AB 3261 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 1645 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 1109 to be operative only if this bill and SB 1109 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 1680 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by SB 1482 to be operative only if this bill and SB 1482 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 2290.5 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 93 to be operative only if this bill and AB 93 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4980.72 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 2117 to be operative only if this bill and AB 2117 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4980.78 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 93 to be operative only if this bill and AB 93 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4980.79 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 93 to be operative only if this bill and AB 93 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4996.17 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 93 and AB 2117 to be operative only if this bill and either or both AB 93 and AB 2117 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4999.32 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 2296 to be operative only if this bill and AB 2296 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4999.60 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 2117 to be operative only if this bill and AB 2117 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4999.62 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 93 and AB 2296 to be operative only if this bill and either or both AB 93 and AB 2296 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

The bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4999.63 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 93 and AB 2296 to be operative only if this bill and either or both AB 93 and AB 2296 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 4999.100 of the Business and Professions Code proposed by AB 2117 to be operative only if this bill and AB 2117 are enacted and this bill is enacted last.

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

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