

Item: **2020 Legislation of Interest**

Item Summary: Following is an update on bills watched by staff during the 2020 legislative cycle.

- Board Action:
1. President calls the agenda item and it is presented by or as directed by the President.
 2. For information purposes only. Discussion may ensue.

AB 1616 (Low) - Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: expunged convictions.

Status: Re-referred to Senate BP& Ed Committee on 7/7/20. This bill is dead.

This bill would require a board within the department that has posted on its internet website that a person's license was revoked because the person was convicted of a crime, within 90 days of receiving an expungement order for the underlying offense from the person, if the person reapplies for licensure or is relicensed, to post notification of the expungement order and the date thereof on the board's internet website. The bill would require the board, on receiving an expungement order, if the person is not currently licensed and does not reapply for licensure, to remove within the same period the initial posting on its internet website that the person's license was revoked and information previously posted regarding arrests, charges, and convictions. The bill would require a person in either case to pay a \$50 fee to the board, unless another amount is determined by the board to be necessary to cover the cost of administering the bill's provisions.

AB 2028 (Aguiar-Curry) - State Agencies: meetings

Status: Ordered to Inactive File on 9/1/20. This bill is dead.

Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires that a state body provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the body on each agenda item. Existing law exempts from this requirement, among other things, an agenda item that has already been considered by a committee composed exclusively of members of the state body at a public meeting where members of the public were afforded an opportunity to address the committee on the item. This bill would delete this exception, thereby making the requirement to provide an opportunity to address the state body applicable to an agenda item for which the public had an opportunity to address it at a public meeting of a committee of the state body.

AB 2113 (Low) - Refugees, asylees, and immigrants: professional licensing.

Status: Approved by the Governor 9/27/20 [Chapter 186, Statutes of 2020]

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law prohibits a board within the department from denying licensure to an applicant based upon their citizenship or immigration status.

This bill, notwithstanding any other law, would require a board within the department to expedite, and authorize it to assist, the initial licensure process for an applicant who supplies satisfactory evidence to the board that they are a refugee, have been granted asylum, or have a special immigrant visa, as specified. The bill would authorize a board to adopt regulations necessary to administer these provisions.

AB 2185 (Patterson and Gallagher) - Professions and Vocations: applicants licensed in other states: reciprocity.

Status: Re-referred to Assembly B&P on 5/14/20. This bill has died.

This bill, with exceptions, would require each board within the department to issue a license to an applicant in the discipline for which the applicant applies if the person meets certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the person is married to, or is in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States, who is assigned to a duty station in this state, the person currently holds a license in good standing in another state in the discipline and practice level and with the same scope of practice for which the person applies, the person has held the license and has practiced in the licensed field in another state or jurisdiction for at least 3 of the last 5 years, and the person pays all applicable fees and complies with any applicable surety bond and insurance requirements.

AB 2704 (Ting) - Healing arts: licensees: data collection.

Status: Referred to Assembly B&P on 5/8/20. This bill is dead.

This bill would require all boards that oversee healing arts licensees to collect at the time of electronic application for a license and license renewal, or at least biennially, specified demographic information and to post the information on the internet websites that they each maintain. The bill would also require each board, or the Department of Consumer Affairs on its behalf, beginning on July 1, 2021, to provide the information annually to the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. The bill would require these boards to maintain the confidentiality of the information they receive from licensees and to only release information in aggregate form, as specified.

Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

AB 2854 (Assembly B&P) - BVNPT of the State of California.

Status: Referred to Senate BP&Ed Committee on 6/23/20. This bill is dead.

This bill would require the Board of Vocational Nursing to delegate to its executive officer the authority to adopt a decision entered by default and to adopt a stipulation for surrender of a license. The bill would make various other additional nonsubstantive changes to related provisions establishing the board and appointing the executive officer.

AB 3045 (Gray) - Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.

Status: Referred to Senate BP&Ed Committee on 7/1/20. This bill has died.

This bill would require boards not subject to the temporary licensing provisions described above to issue licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States or is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States, as provided. The bill would require an application for a license to include a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the applicant meets all requirements for a license.

SB 162 (Galgiani) - Pulmonary hypertension task force.

Status: Held in Assembly Appropriations on 8/20/20. This bill is dead.

This bill requires the Department of Public Health to establish a pulmonary hypertension task force for the purpose of aggregating and disseminating the latest information and research relating to pulmonary hypertension, including pediatric pulmonary hypertension. The bill would specify the composition and duties of the task force, including developing and updating a comprehensive strategic plan to improve health outcomes for individuals with a diagnosis of pulmonary hypertension, including pediatric pulmonary hypertension. The bill would require the task force to submit a report to the governor's office and the legislature on or before January 1, 2021, and again on or before January 1, 2023. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023.

SB 275 (Pan) - Health Care and Essential Workers Protection Act: personal protective equipment.

Status: Approved by the Governor 9/29/20 [Chapter 301, Statutes of 2020]

This bill would, among other things, require specified health care employers to maintain a stockpile of unexpired personal protective equipment for use in the event of a state of emergency declaration by the Governor. Health care employers would be required to provide personal protective equipment to their health care workers upon request.

SB 878 (Jones) - Department of Consumer Affairs Licensing: applications: wait times.

Status: Approved by the Governor 9/24/20 [Chapter 131, Statutes of 2020]

This bill, beginning July 1, 2021, would require each board within the department that issues licenses, on at least a quarterly basis, to prominently display on its internet website either the current average timeframes for processing initial and renewal license applications or the combined current average timeframe for processing both initial and renewal license applications. The bill would also require each board to prominently display on its internet website either the current average timeframes for processing each license type that the board administers or the combined current average timeframe for processing all license types that the board administers.

SB 937 (Hill) - State agencies: web accessibility.

Status: Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee on JUD. on 5/12/20. Rescinded due to the shortened 2020 Legislative Calendar.

This bill would authorize a state agency to temporarily remove public documents from digital access if a justifiable impediment exists, the Director of Technology verifies the impediment prohibits full compliance, and the state agency complies with various requirements, including, but not limited to, citing the reason for the document's removal and listing options and instructions for how to access the document offline. This bill would make any file or document removed after October 14, 2017 subject to these requirements.

SB 1168 (Morrell) - State agencies: licensing services.

Status: Held in Senate Appropriations Committee 6/18/20. This bill is dead.

This bill would require a state agency that issues any business license to establish a process for a person or business that is experiencing economic hardship as a result of an emergency caused by a virus to submit an application for deferral of fees required by the agency to obtain a license, renew or activate a license, or replace a physical license for display. This bill would also require a state agency that issues any business license to establish a process to expedite licensing services, as defined, for a person or business that meets specified criteria, including that the person or business has been displaced by an emergency proclaimed or declared within 365 days of the request for licensing services.

SB 1474 (Senate B&P) - Business and professions.

Status: Approved by the Governor 9/29/20 [Chapter 312, Statutes of 2020]

This bill would, among other provision, provide a one-year sunset extension for programs within the Department of Consumer Affairs that were undergoing sunset review this year. This bill would also extend operations for several DCA Boards, including the Respiratory Care Board, until January 1, 2023.

Assembly Bill No. 2113

CHAPTER 186

An act to add Section 135.4 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to professions and vocations.

[Approved by Governor September 27, 2020. Filed with Secretary of State September 27, 2020.]

legislative counsel's digest

AB 2113, Low. Refugees, asylees, and special immigrant visa holders: professional licensing: initial licensure process.

Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of various professions and vocations by boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law prohibits a board within the department from denying licensure to an applicant based upon their citizenship or immigration status.

This bill, notwithstanding any other law, would require a board within the department to expedite, and authorize it to assist, the initial licensure process for an applicant who supplies satisfactory evidence to the board that they are a refugee, have been granted asylum, or have a special immigrant visa, as specified. The bill would authorize a board to adopt regulations necessary to administer these provisions.

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

SECTION 1. Section 135.4 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

135.4. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a board within the department shall expedite, and may assist, the initial licensure process for an applicant who supplies satisfactory evidence to the board that they have been admitted to the United States as a refugee under Section 1157 of Title 8 of the United States Code, have been granted asylum by the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Section 1158 of Title 8 of the United States Code, or they have a special immigrant visa (SIV) that has been granted a status under Section 1244 of Public Law 110-181, under Public Law 109-163, or under Section 602(b) of Title VI of Division F of Public Law 111-8.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed as changing existing licensure requirements. A person applying for expedited licensure under subdivision (a) shall meet all applicable statutory and regulatory licensure requirements.

(c) A board may adopt regulations necessary to administer this section.

Senate Bill No. 275

CHAPTER 301

An act to add Section 131021 to the Health and Safety Code, and to add Section 6403.1 to the Labor Code, relating to personal protective equipment.

[Approved by Governor September 29, 2020. Filed with
Secretary of State September 29, 2020.]

legislative counsel's digest

SB 275, Pan. Health Care and Essential Workers: personal protective equipment.

Existing law establishes the State Department of Public Health to implement various programs throughout the state relating to public health, including licensing and regulating health facilities and control of infectious diseases.

This bill would require the State Department of Public Health and the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with other state agencies, to, upon appropriation and as necessary, establish a personal protective equipment (PPE) stockpile. The bill would require the department to establish guidelines for the procurement, management, and distribution of PPE, taking into account, among other things, the amount of each type of PPE that would be required for all health care workers and essential workers in the state during a 90-day pandemic or other health emergency.

Existing law requires every employer to furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, and to adopt and use practices that are reasonably adequate to render the employment and place of employment safe and healthful.

The bill would, commencing January 1, 2023, or one year after the adoption of specified regulations, whichever is later, require health care employers, including clinics, health facilities, and home health agencies, to maintain an inventory of new, unexpired PPE for use in the event of a declared state of emergency and would require the inventory to be at least sufficient for 45 days of surge consumption, as determined by regulation, as specified. The bill would assess a civil penalty on a health care employer who violates that requirement, as specified. The bill would authorize the Department of Industrial Relations to exempt a health care employer from the above-required civil penalties if the department determines that supply chain limitations make meeting the mandated level of supplies for a specific type of PPE infeasible and the health care employer has made a reasonable attempt to obtain PPE, or if the health care employer has made a showing that they are not in possession of the mandated level of supplies due to reasons beyond their control, as specified.

The bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to adopt regulations, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health,

setting forth requirements for determining 45-day surge capacity levels, as specified, for a health care employer's PPE inventory.

The bill would also establish the Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives from an association representing skilled nursing facilities, a statewide association representing physicians, and labor organizations that represent health care workers, among other groups, to make recommendations for the development of guidelines for the procurement, management, and distribution of PPE, as specified.

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

SECTION 1. Section 131021 is added to the Health and Safety Code, to read:

131021. (a) The Legislature finds that having access to a statewide stockpile of personal protective equipment in the event of a pandemic or other health emergency is vital to the health and safety of its health care and essential workers, as well as the general population, which both relies on this workforce and is susceptible to disease transmission should members of this workforce needlessly be infected with transmissible disease.

(b) The following definitions apply for purposes of this section:

(1) "Department" means the State Department of Public Health.

(2) "Office" means the Office of Emergency Services.

(3) "Essential workers" means primary and secondary school workers, workers at detention facilities, as defined in Section 9500 of the Penal Code, in-home support providers, childcare providers, government workers whose work with the public continues throughout the crisis, and workers in other positions that the State Public Health Officer or the Director of the Office of Emergency Services deems vital to public health and safety, as well as economic and national security.

(4) "Health care worker" means any worker who provides direct patient care and services directly supporting patient care, including, but not limited, to physicians, pharmacists, clinicians, nurses, aides, technicians, janitorial and housekeeping staff, food services workers, and nonmanagerial administrative staff.

(5) "Personal protective equipment" or "PPE" means protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, including, but not limited to, N95 and other filtering facepiece respirators, elastomeric air-purifying respirators with appropriate particulate filters or cartridges, powered air purifying respirators, disinfecting and sterilizing devices and supplies, medical gowns and apparel, face masks, surgical masks, face shields, gloves, shoe coverings, and the equipment identified by or otherwise necessary to comply with Section 5199 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations.

(6) "Provider" means a licensed clinic, as described in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1200), an outpatient setting, as described in Chapter 1.3 (commencing with Section 1248) of, a health facility as

described in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of, or a county medical facility, as described in Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 1440) of, Division 2, a home health agency, a physician's office, a professional medical corporation, a medical partnership, a medical foundation, a rural health clinic, as defined in Section 1395x(aa)(2) of Title 42 of the United States Code, or a federally qualified health center, as defined in Section 1395x(aa)(4) of Title 42 of the United States Code, and any other entity that provides medical services in California.

(7) "Stockpile" means the personal protective equipment stockpile created pursuant to subdivision (c).

(c) Within one year of the effective date of this section, the department and office, in coordination with other state agencies, shall establish a PPE stockpile, upon appropriation and as necessary.

(d) The department shall also establish guidelines for procurement, management, and distribution of PPE from the department. The department and office shall consider the recommendations of the Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee created pursuant to subdivision (f) in developing these guidelines. At a minimum, the guidelines shall take into account all of the following:

(1) The various types of PPE that may be required during a pandemic or other health emergency.

(2) The shelf life of each type of PPE that may be obtained from the department and how to restock a portion of each type of PPE to ensure the procurements consist of unexpired PPE.

(3) The amount of each type of PPE that would be required for all health care workers and essential workers in the state during a 90-day pandemic or other health emergency.

(4) Lessons learned from previous pandemics and state emergencies, including but not limited to, supply procurement, management, and distribution.

(5) Guidance on how to define essential workers based upon different hazards.

(6) Geographical distribution of PPE storage.

(7) Guidance on how to establish policies and standards for PPE surge capacity to ensure that workers have access to an adequate supply of PPE during a pandemic or other health emergency.

(8) The policies and funding that would be required for the state to establish a PPE stockpile.

(9) How distribution from any procurement shall be prioritized in the event that there is insufficient PPE to meet the needs of providers or employers of essential workers, including consideration of the following:

(A) The provider or employer is in a location with a high share of low-income residents.

(B) The provider or employer is in a medically underserved area, as designated by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration.

(C) The provider or employer disproportionately serves a medically underserved population, as designated by the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration.

(D) The provider or employer is in a county with a high infection rate or high hospitalization rate related to the declared emergency.

(e) The development of the guidelines shall be informed by the recommendations of the Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee pursuant to subdivision (f). The guidelines shall not establish policies or standards that are less protective or prescriptive than any federal, state, or local law on PPE standards.

(f) The Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee is hereby established. The advisory committee shall consist of the following:

(1) One representative of an association representing multiple types of hospitals and health systems.

(2) One representative of an association representing skilled nursing facilities.

(3) One representative of an association representing primary care clinics.

(4) One representative of a statewide association representing physicians.

(5) Two representatives of labor organizations that represent health care workers.

(6) Two representatives of labor organizations that represent essential workers, as defined by paragraph (3) of subdivision (b).

(7) One representative from the personal protective equipment manufacturing industry.

(8) One consumer representative.

(9) One representative from an association representing counties.

(10) One representative from the State Department of Public Health.

(11) One representative from the Office of Emergency Services.

(12) One representative from the Emergency Medical Services Authority.

(13) One representative from the State Department of Social Services.

(g) The Director of the Office of Emergency Services or their designee shall appoint the representatives from paragraphs (1) through (9), inclusive.

(h) The Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee shall make recommendations to the office and department necessary to develop the guidelines required pursuant to subdivision (d).

SEC. 2. Section 6403.1 is added to the Labor Code, to read:

6403.1. (a) The Legislature hereby finds that having access to a health care employer-level inventory of personal protective equipment in the event of a pandemic or other health emergency is vital to the health and safety of its health care workforce, as well as the general population, who both rely on the state's health care workforce for care and are susceptible to disease transmission should members of the health care workforce needlessly be infected with transmissible disease.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Department" means the Department of Industrial Relations.

(2) (A) "Health care employer" means a person or organization that employs workers in the public or private sector to provide direct patient

care in a general acute care hospital setting as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, a health facility as defined in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, a medical practice that is operated or maintained as part of an integrated health system or health facility, or a dialysis clinic licensed in accordance with paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 1204 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) “Health care employer” does not include an independent medical practice that is owned and operated, or maintained as a clinic or office, by one or more licensed physicians and used as an office for the practice of their profession, within the scope of their license, regardless of the name used publicly to identify the place or establishment unless the medical practice is operated or maintained exclusively as part of an integrated health system or health facility or is an entity described in subdivision (l) of Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code.

(3) “PPE” and “health care worker” have the same meanings as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 131021 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) Except as provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (h), a health care employer shall maintain an inventory of unexpired PPE, as specified in this section, for use in the event of a state of emergency declaration by the Governor, or a local emergency for a pandemic or other health emergency. Personal protective equipment in the inventory shall be new and not previously worn or used. A health care employer who violates the requirement to maintain an inventory of unexpired personal protective equipment prescribed by this section shall be assessed a civil penalty of up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each violation, as specified in Section 6428.

(d) (1) Commencing January 1, 2023, or 365 days after regulations are adopted pursuant to subdivision (h), whichever is later, health care employers shall have an inventory at least sufficient for 45 days of surge consumption, as determined by those regulations. The regulations shall not establish policies or standards that are less protective or prescriptive than any federal, state, or local law on PPE standards.

(2) A health care employer shall provide an inventory of its PPE to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health upon request. An employer who violates this requirement shall be assessed a civil penalty of up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each violation. This subdivision does not apply to a health care employer that provides services in a facility or other setting controlled or owned by another health care employer that is obligated to maintain a PPE inventory and report that inventory pursuant to this subdivision for all its owned or controlled facilities and settings.

(e) (1) If a health care employer provides services in a facility or other setting controlled or owned by another health care employer who is obligated to maintain a PPE inventory, the health care employer who controls or owns the facility or other setting shall be required to maintain the required PPE for the health care employer providing services in that facility or setting.

(2) A health care employer may apply for a waiver of some or all of the PPE inventory requirements of subdivision (d) by writing to the department, which may approve the waiver if the facility has 25 or fewer employees and the employer agrees to close in-person operations during a public health emergency in which increased use of PPE is recommended by the public health officer until sufficient PPE becomes available to return to in-person operations. This provision does not apply to health facilities as described in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code.

(3) If a health care employer's inventory of a type of PPE dips below the mandated level of supplies as a result of the health care employer's distribution of that type of PPE to its health care workers or another health care employer's workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor or a declared local emergency for a pandemic or other health emergency, the health care employer shall not be subject to the civil penalty established by subdivision (c) for 30 days, provided the health care employer replenishes its inventory to the mandated level within 30 days if the department has determined there is not a supply limitation.

(f) The department may exempt a health care employer from a civil penalty prescribed by subdivision (c) if the department determines that supply chain limitations make meeting the mandated level of supplies infeasible and a health care employer has made a reasonable attempt, in the discretion of the department, to obtain PPE, or if the health care employer makes a showing that meeting the mandated level of supplies is not possible due to issues beyond their control, such as if the equipment was ordered from a manufacturer or distributor but the order was not fulfilled, or if the equipment was damaged or stolen.

(g) Consistent with existing law, a designated health care employer shall supply appropriate PPE to its health care workers, ensure that its health care workers use the PPE supplied to them, and provide appropriate PPE to its health care workers upon their request. This paragraph is declaratory of existing law.

(h) The department, by regulation and in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, shall set forth requirements for determining 45-day surge capacity levels for health care employer inventory as required by paragraph (1) of subdivision (d), including, but not limited to, the types and amount of PPE to be maintained by the health care employer based on the type and size of each health care employer, as well as the composition of health care workers in its workforce. The regulations shall require each health care employer to maintain sufficient PPE for all health care workers. The regulations shall consider the recommendations of the Personal Protective Equipment Advisory Committee established pursuant to Section 6403.2.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

Senate Bill No. 878

CHAPTER 131

An act to add Section 139.5 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to professions and vocations.

[Approved by Governor September 24, 2020. Filed with Secretary of State September 24, 2020.]

legislative counsel's digest

SB 878, Jones. Department of Consumer Affairs: license: application: processing timeframes.

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

This bill, beginning July 1, 2021, would require each board within the department that issues licenses to prominently display on its internet website, on at least a quarterly basis, either the current average timeframes for processing initial and renewal license applications or the combined current average timeframe for processing both initial and renewal license applications. The bill would also require each board to prominently display on its internet website, on at least a quarterly basis, either the current average timeframes for processing each license type that the board administers or the combined current average timeframe for processing all license types that the board administers.

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

SECTION 1. Section 139.5 is added to the Business and Professions Code, to read:

139.5. Beginning July 1, 2021, each board, as defined in Section 22, within the department that issues a license shall do both of the following on at least a quarterly basis:

- (a) Prominently display on its internet website one of the following:
 - (1) The current average timeframes for processing initial and renewal license applications.
 - (2) The combined current average timeframe for processing both initial and renewal license applications.
- (b) Prominently display on its internet website one of the following:
 - (1) The current average timeframes for processing each license type that the board administers.
 - (2) The combined current average timeframe for processing all license types that the board administers.

Senate Bill No. 1474

CHAPTER 312

An act to amend Sections 27, 101, 125.9, 130, 144, 200.1, 205, 494.5, 1000, 1913, 1917, 1917.1, 1922, 2065, 2113, 2135.5, 2460, 2531, 2531.75, 2570.19, 2602, 2607.5, 2841, 2847.1, 2847.3, 2920, 2933, 3504, 3512, 3686, 3710, 3716, 4001, 4003, 4501, 4503, 4604, 4621, 4800, 4804.5, 4990, 4990.04, 5600.4, 5810, 7000, 7000.5, 7000.6, 7011.4, 7011.5, 7011.8, 7015, 7017.3, 7028.7, 7030, 7031, 7058.7, 7071.4, 7080.5, 7085.5, 7099.2, 7123.5, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7137.5, 7138, 7139.1, 7139.2, 7141.5, 7145.5, 7159, 7170, 7303, 7512.3, 7512.14, 7512.15, 7520.3, 7525.1, 7529, 7533.5, 7538, 7538.5, 7539, 8516, 10050, 11301, 16100, and 19164 of, and to add Section 7099.9 to, the Business and Professions Code, to add Section 1670.8.5 to the Civil Code, and to amend Section 94950 of the Education Code, relating to business and professions, and making an appropriation therefor.

[Approved by Governor September 29, 2020. Filed with
Secretary of State September 29, 2020.]

legislative counsel's digest

SB 1474, Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development. Business and professions.

... SEC. 32. Section 3710 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

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

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2023, and as of that date is repealed. Notwithstanding any other law, the repeal of this section renders the board subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

SEC. 33. Section 3716 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

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

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2023, and as of that date is repealed. ...