



ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Amy Gutierrez, PharmD, Board President
Debbie Veale, RPh, Board Vice-President

a. Budget Update/Report

1. Budget Report for 2015/16

Attachment 1

The new budget year began July 1, 2016. The board's spending authorization for the year is \$19,770,000 which is a 3 percent increase from the prior year.

As of December 31, 2015, the board has expended \$11,389,691 and taken in \$12,797,258 in revenue. Budget charts detailing revenue and expenditure information for the first quarter of the fiscal year are provided in **Attachment 1**.

As it has for the past few years, budget projections for the remainder of the fiscal year indicate that the board will again need to seek a midyear augmentation to its budget to secure the necessary funding to cover the enforcement related costs incurred by services provided by the Attorney General's Office as well as the Office of Administrative Hearings. This augment is necessary to ensure continuing services from both offices through the fiscal year. As enforcement activities are the core of the board's consumer protection mandate, it is essential that this be pursued. We do not anticipate a decrease in these enforcement related costs in future years. The midyear augment will serve as a temporary fix until a more permanent solution is achieved.

2. Fund Condition Report

Attachment 2

Attachment 2 includes the fund condition report prepared by the Department. The information below reflects the estimated fund condition with the additional revenue from the approved fee increase:

2014/15	\$11,742,000	7.0
2015/16	\$ 7,935,000	4.6
2016/17	\$ 3,537,000	2.1
2017/18	-\$ 803,000	-0.5

Note: This fund condition does not include the midyear augmentation request referenced in the prior item.

As our fund condition reflects, the board will need to pursue a fee increase to sustain operations. As a precursor to making such a determination, a fee analysis was

conducted. During the November 2015 board meeting, the board was provided with information about the analysis, methodology, etc. and subsequently was provided with a copy of the final audit on December 1, 2015, as part of the Sunset Report. Additional information on this issue is provided later in this report.

3. Governor’s Proposed Budget for FY 2016/2017

On January 7, 2016, the governor released his proposed budget for FY 2016/17. Included in this proposal was funding to make several limited term positions permanent. Provided below is a list of the positions.

Cures – Combating RX Drug Abuse	AGPA (1.0); Research Program Specialist (1.0); Inspector (5.0); Sup. Inspector (1.0)
SB 294 – Sterile Compounding	AGPA (1.0); SSA (0.5); Inspector (4.0)
Total Positions	12.5 positions

b. Possible Statutory Changes to Board Fees

Attachment 3

As discussed during the November 2015 board meeting, the Department of Consumer Affairs completed an analysis of the board’s fund condition and fee structure. This analysis was done to address the board’s current structural imbalance and to determine if a statutory realignment of board fees was necessary.

The DCA evaluated the cost to deliver services for both application and renewal fees. The final analysis report was provided to board members as part of the board’s Sunset Report. This analysis was conducted to provide the board with information necessary to make an informed decision in regards to addressing the board’s fund condition and assessing the board’s fee structure in the future.

As part of this analysis, the DCA determined the true cost of each fee based on the Board’s resources dedicated to each application type. The goal of the analysis was to zero base the board’s budget down to the services required for processing each of the board’s initial and renewal applications. This included analysis of both direct and indirect costs for each of the license types.

The DCA’s analysis concluded included several findings and recommendations summarized below.

1. The board’s current level of fees is not sufficient to keep the board’s fund solvent in the long term.

2. Many fees appear to need to be adjusted to reflect the actual cost to the board or provide service and process each license type.
3. The board should evaluate the application/renewal fee cost analysis (which was included as an attachment to the final report issued).
4. The board needs to be prudent in its decision process, as the board's annual revenue needs to be increased to both match their existing level of expenditures as well as account for future cost increases
5. It is projected that the board's fund may go insolvent as soon as FY 2018/19
6. The board should pursue legislation to increase fee ceilings in statute.
7. The board may want to factor in anticipated increases in their costs.
8. The board should periodically audit their program costs and fee levels at least once every five years.

Prior Board Discussion

During the November 2015 Board Meeting, the board suggested that public board member and CPA Greg Lippe review the analysis by the department, as well as delegated authority to the executive officer to work with the board's president and vice-president to establish a legislative proposal to recast the board's fees consistent with the findings of the department.

Update

Mr. Lippe completed his review of the analysis and found the methodology used appropriate and consistent with this type of analysis. Included in **attachment 3** is the department's report as well as the legislative proposal. The proposal reflects the findings of the DCA analysis as was approved by the board's president and vice president. As reflected in the proposal, only 18 fees will be immediately increased upon implementation of the legislation and three fees will be immediately reduced. In all other fees where a proposed change is being sought, the current statutory maximum is becoming the new statutory minimum and a new maximum is established.

c. National Association of Boards of Pharmacy 2016 Annual Meeting in San Diego

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy is holding its annual meeting in San Diego May 14 -17. This annual meeting is attended typically by the California's Board of Pharmacy's counterparts in the USA. California is thus designated as the host state for this meeting where more than 500 typically attend.

The NABP defines itself as:

“An impartial professional organization that supports the state boards of pharmacy in protecting public health.”

Founded in 1904, the NABP develops the national pharmacist licensure examination. It has additional components that support pharmacist license transfer and pharmacist competence assessment programs, and pharmacy and

wholesaler accreditation programs.

NABP's member boards of pharmacy are grouped into eight districts that include all 50 United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Australia, Bahamas, nine Canadian provinces, and New Zealand. The Association is governed by its Executive Committee, whose officers and members are elected during the Association's Annual Meeting.

NABP's mission is as an organization formed as "the independent, international, and impartial association that assists its member boards and jurisdictions for the purpose of protecting the public health."

The NABP develops the North American Pharmacist Licensure Examination, which is used by all 50 states as the primary examination for pharmacist licensure (the NAPLEX). In recent years, as the practice of pharmacy has moved from that of a state regulated profession to that which operates nationwide, NABP has become a voice in evolving national policy involving patient care provided by pharmacists and distribution of pharmaceuticals.

During the annual meeting boards of pharmacy review and vote on NABP policies via resolutions. Attendees will also have the chance to participate in continuing education sessions, business sessions, and networking opportunities.

d. Report on the Little Hoover Commission Public Hearing on Occupational Licensing

Attachment 4

The Little Hoover Commission is an independent state oversight agency that was created in 1962. The Commission's mission is to investigate state government operations and – through reports, recommendations and legislative proposals – promote efficiency, economy and improved service.

Recently, the commission convened a meeting on February 4, 2016, to discuss occupational licensing and its impact California and Californians. There will be at least one additional hearing. Legislation may be an outcome of the commission's work in this area.

According to materials released as part of the first hearing, "The number of individuals who must meet government-established criteria to practice a given occupation has grown rapidly in the last half century. In the 1950s, fewer than five percent of workers nationwide were required to hold licenses to practice their professions; by 2008, that number had increased to 20 percent of workers nationwide. . . . Approximately 21 percent of California's 10 million-member workforce is licensed. Proponents of occupational licensing maintain that these regulations are necessary to protect the health

and safety of consumers. Critics contend that the regulations at times go beyond customer protection and unjustifiably restrict competition.”

The commission intends to review the impact of occupational licensing on:

- upward mobility, entrepreneurship and innovation, particularly on those of modest means
- the cost and availability of services provided by licensed practitioners to consumers
- the connection between occupational licensing regulations and the underground economy, and
- the balance between protecting consumers and ability Californians to enter the occupation of their choice.

An agenda from the first hearing is provided in **attachment 4**.

e. Executive Officer Evaluation Process

The board’s annual performance review of the Executive Officer will be conducted during the closed session portion of the April 2015 Board Meeting. Evaluation materials will be sent to each board member in advance of the meeting.

f. Board Member Reimbursement and Mail Vote Information

Attachment 5

Attachment 5 includes board member attendance and as mail vote statistics. Reimbursement reported is expenses and per diem payments to board members. These are hours and expenses claimed by board members during the indicated periods. Board members are paid for each day of a board meeting, but in accordance with board policy, may also submit hours for work performed doing additional board business. It is important to note that these figures only represent hours where reimbursement was sought. It is not uncommon for board members to waive their per diem payments. This information will be provided at the board meeting.

g. Personnel Update

Board Member Updates

Rosalyn Hackworth resigned her position on the board on December 14, 2015. Rosalyn was appointed to the board by the Speaker of the Assembly on July 15, 2009. During her tenure on the board she served as a public member on several of the board’s strategic committees, including serving as the chairperson for the Board’s Communication and Public Education Committee. This position is currently is currently vacant.

Staff Update

Recent Hires/Transfers/Promotions

- Janet Auwae-McCoy joined the board as the manager over Licensing Unit A.
- Tentative offer made for one Inspector position on the Prescription Drug Abuse Team.

Departures

- Alex Nikmanesh resigned to return to the private sector.
- James Flores resigned to return to the private sector.
- Shahmaila Khan accepted a promotion with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing.
- Doris Jenkins resigned.
- Edward Selznick resigned to return to the private sector.

Recruitments

- One AGPA responsible for development of brochures/notices, communication and public education outreach support activities, and liaison with Board Communication and Public Education Committee and DCA Office of Public Affairs.
- Three Inspectors for the Compliance / Routine Inspection teams.
- One CEA to serve as Chief of Enforcement over three Compliance Investigation / Routine Inspection teams and one Sterile Compounding team.
- One CEA to serve as Chief of Enforcement over two Drug Diversion and Fraud teams, the Prescription Drug Abuse team, and the Probation / Drug Diversion for Self-Use team.

The following recruitment is for a limited term position.

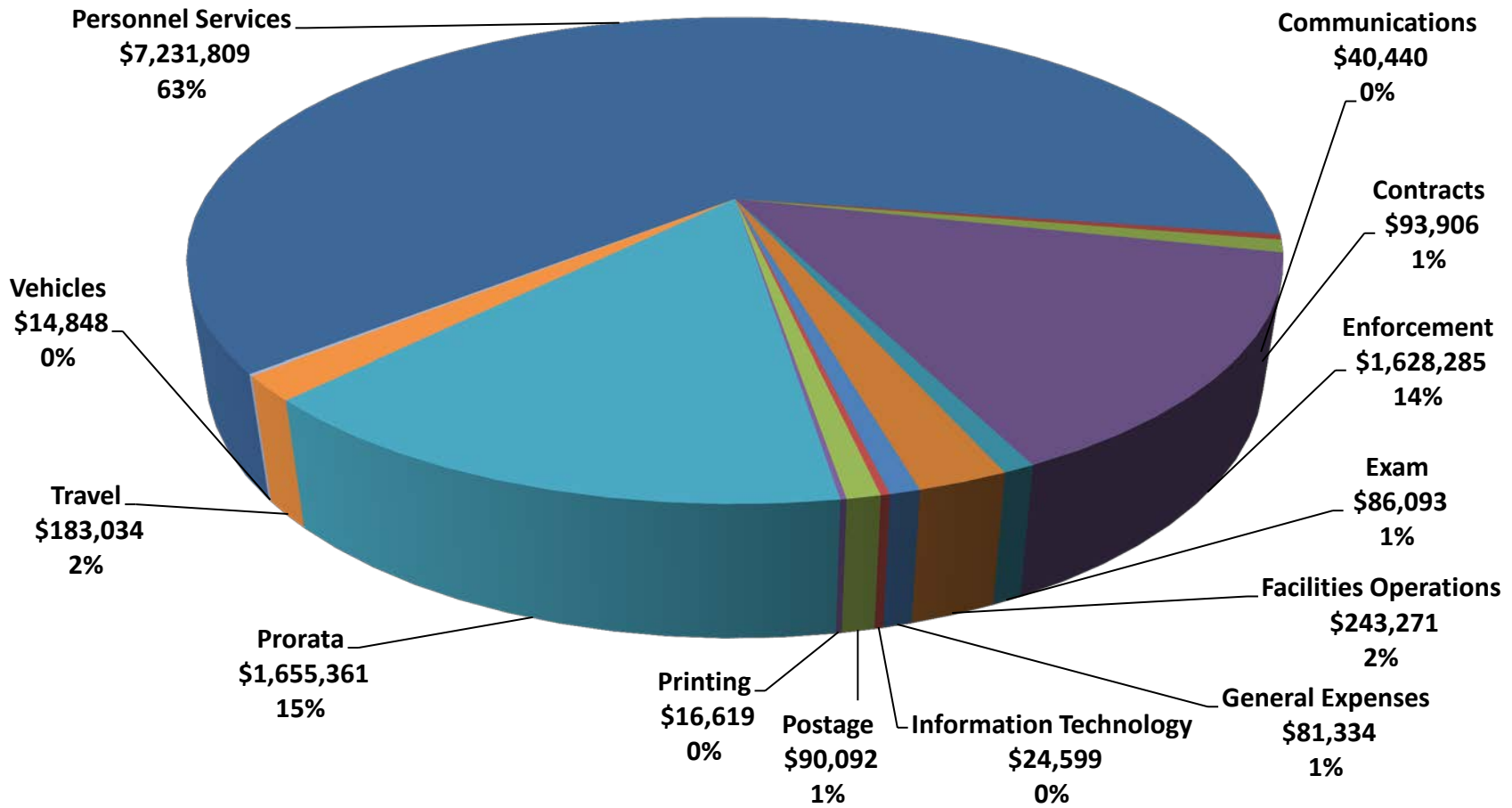
- One Staff Services Manager II over the Enforcement, Complaint, and Criminal Conviction units.
- One halftime SSA responsible for processing sterile compounding applications.
- One Inspector for the Sterile Compounding Team.

h. Future Board Meeting Dates

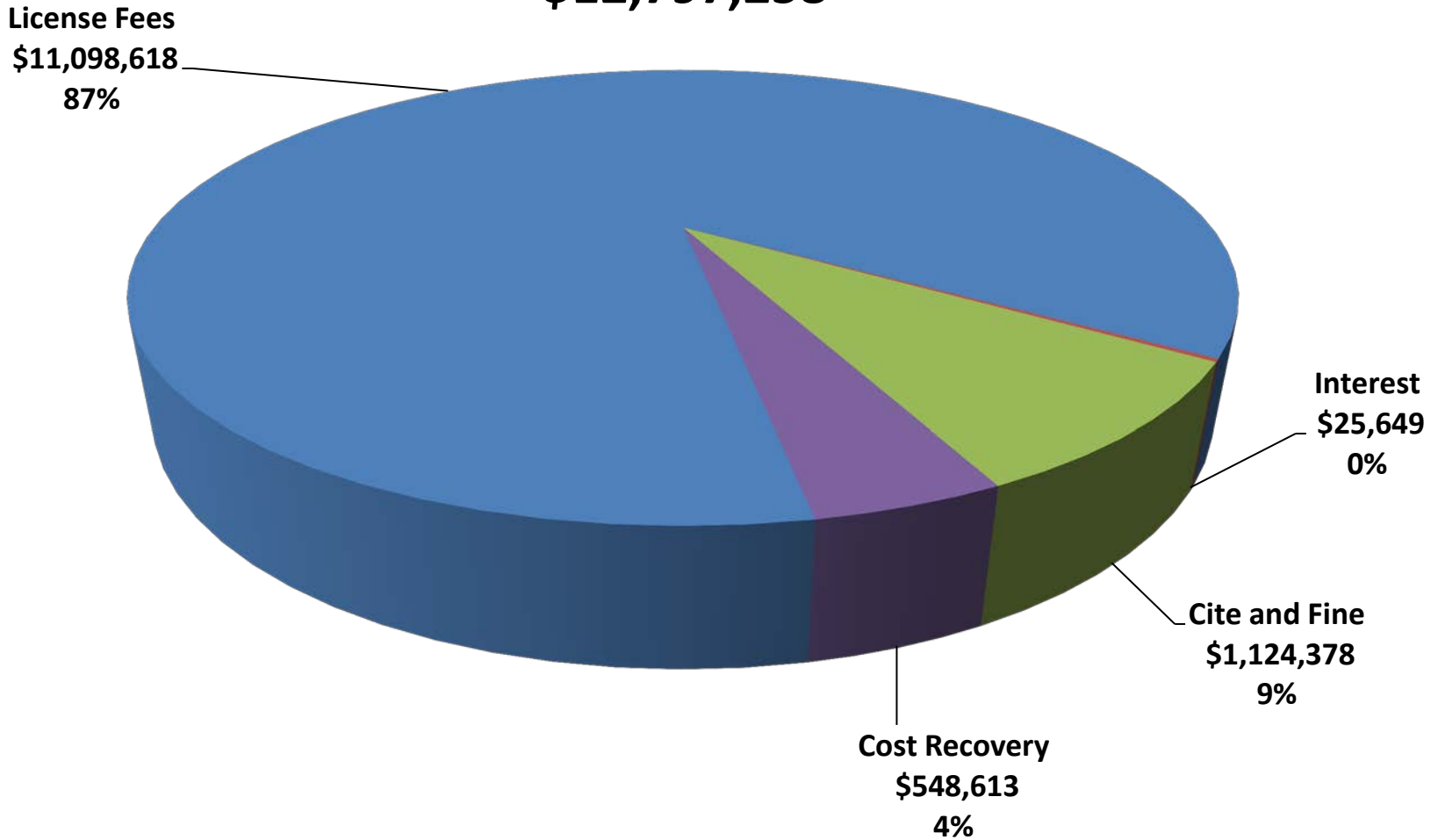
- April 27-28, 2016
 - *Embassy Suites Anaheim Orange*
400 North State College Blvd., Orange, CA 92868
Note: a third day may be added to this meeting.
- July 27-28, 2016
 - *DCA Headquarters, First Floor Hearing Room*
1625 N. Market Blvd., Sacramento, CA 95834
- October 26-27, 2016
 - Location to be determined

Attachment 1

**Expenditures
FY 2015/2016
FM 7
\$11,389,691**

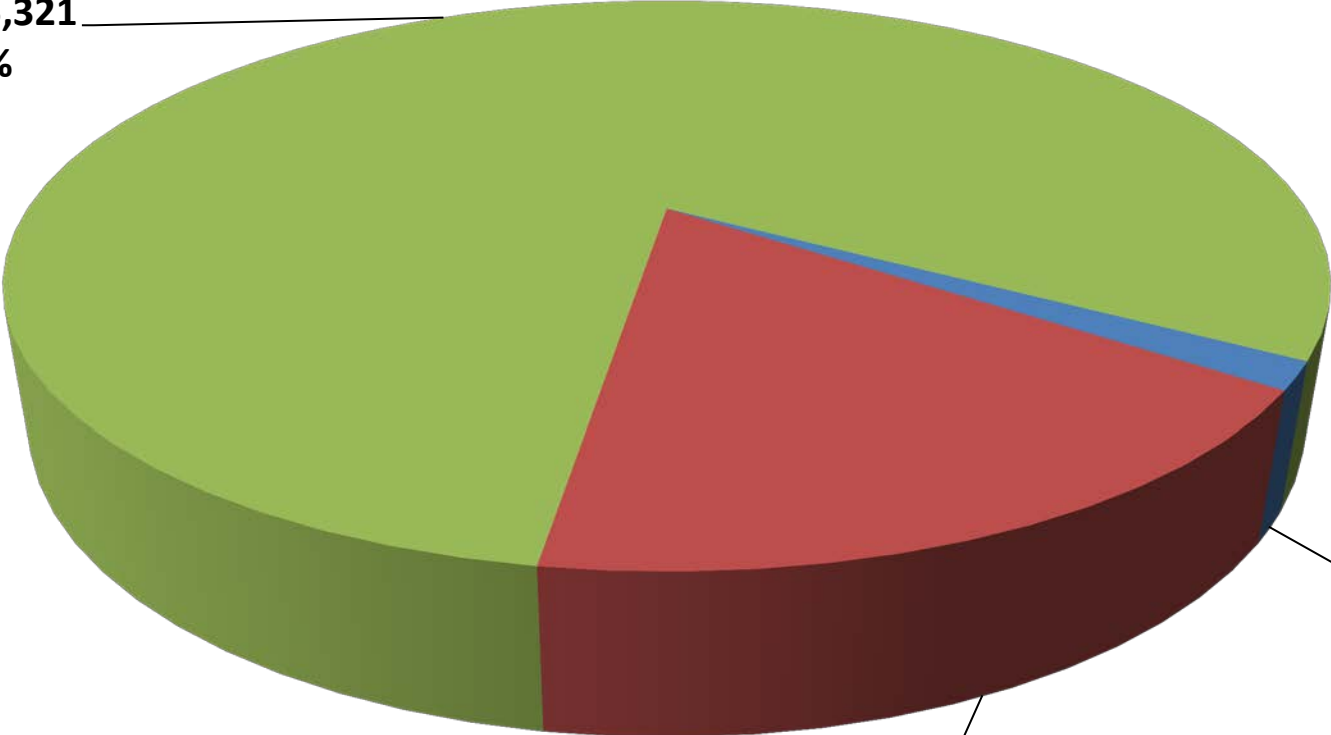


**Origin of Revenue
FY 2015/2016
FM 7
\$12,797,258**



**Application vs. Renewal
FY 2015/2016
FM 7
\$11,098,618**

**Renewal
\$8,985,321
81%**



**Other
\$169,570
2%**

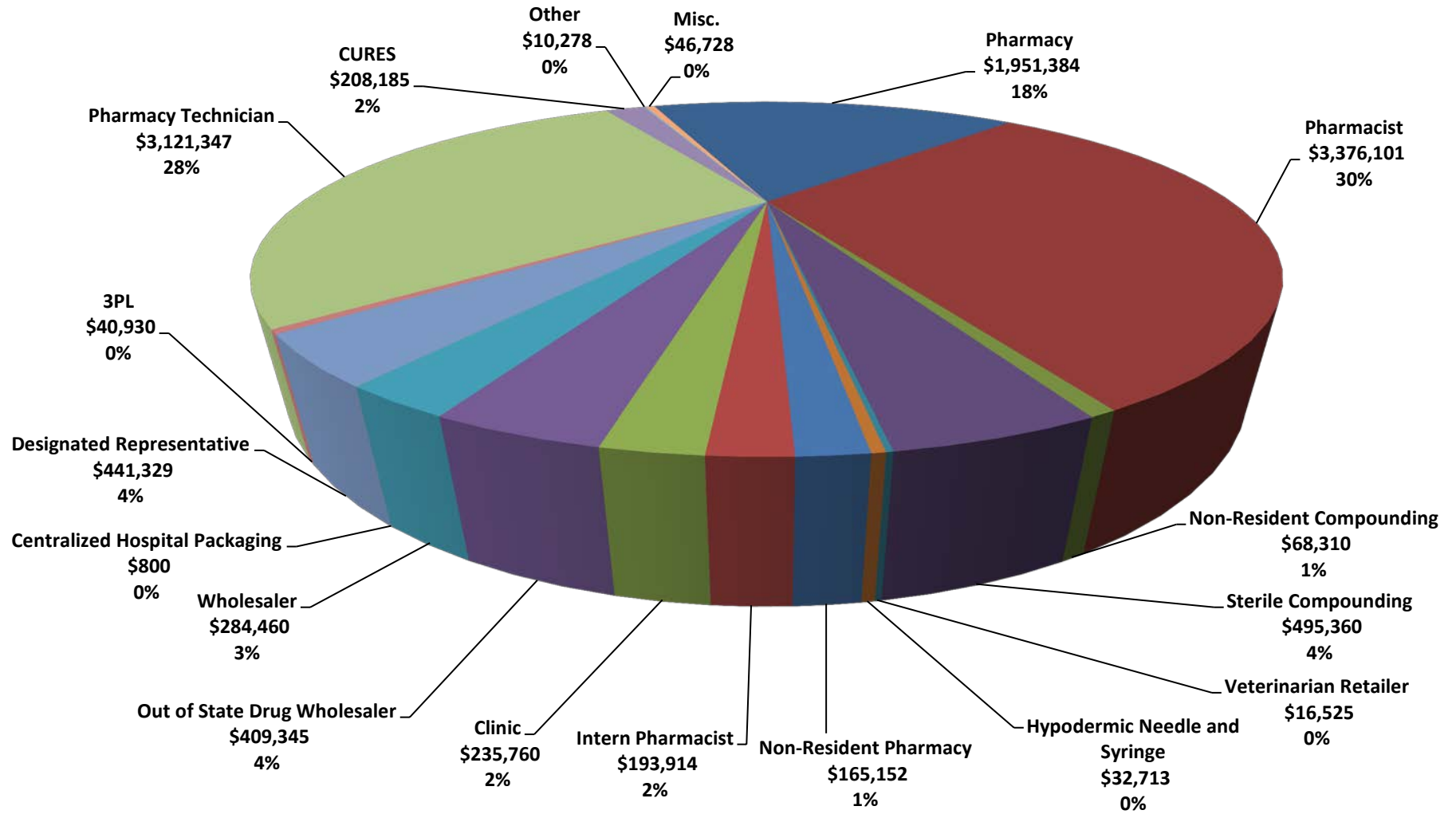
**Application
\$1,943,727
17%**

Revenue by Program

FY 2015/2016

FM 7

\$11,098,618



Attachment 2

0767 - State Board of Pharmacy Analysis of Fund Condition

2/12/2016

(Dollars in Thousands)

2016-17 Governor's Budget

	ACTUAL 2014-15	CY 2015-16	BY 2016-17	BY +1 2017-18
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 12,770	\$ 11,742	\$ 7,935	\$ 3,537
Prior Year Adjustment	\$ 108	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Adjusted Beginning Balance	\$ 12,878	\$ 11,742	\$ 7,935	\$ 3,537
REVENUES AND TRANSFERS				
Revenues:				
125600 Other regulatory fees	\$ 2,074	\$ 864	\$ 864	\$ 864
125700 Other regulatory licenses and permits	\$ 3,865	\$ 3,508	\$ 3,508	\$ 3,508
125800 Renewal fees	\$ 11,774	\$ 11,723	\$ 11,723	\$ 11,723
125900 Delinquent fees	\$ 184	\$ 172	\$ 172	\$ 172
131700 Misc. revenue from local agencies	\$ 262	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
141200 Sales of documents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
142500 Miscellaneous services to the public	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
150300 Income from surplus money investments	\$ 33	\$ 25	\$ 13	\$ -
160100 Settlements and Judgements - Anti Trust Actions	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
150500 Interest Income From Interfund Loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
160400 Sale of fixed assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
161000 Escheat of unclaimed checks and warrants	\$ 21	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
161400 Miscellaneous revenues	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals, Revenues	\$ 18,227	\$ 16,292	\$ 16,280	\$ 16,267
Totals, Revenues and Transfers	\$ 18,227	\$ 16,292	\$ 16,280	\$ 16,267
Totals, Resources	\$ 31,105	\$ 28,034	\$ 24,215	\$ 19,804
EXPENDITURES				
Disbursements:				
0840 State Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1110 Program Expenditures (State Operations)	\$ 19,350	\$ 20,064	\$ 20,652	\$ 20,607
8880 FISC (State Operations)	\$ 13	\$ 35	\$ 26	\$ -
Total Disbursements	\$ 19,363	\$ 20,099	\$ 20,678	\$ 20,607
FUND BALANCE				
Reserve for economic uncertainties	\$ 11,742	\$ 7,935	\$ 3,537	\$ -803
Months in Reserve	7.0	4.6	2.1	-0.5

Attachment 3

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE - BPC

4128.2.

(a) In addition to the pharmacy license requirement described in Section 4110, a centralized hospital packaging pharmacy shall obtain a specialty license from the board prior to engaging in the functions described in Section 4128.

(b) An applicant seeking a specialty license pursuant to this article shall apply to the board on forms established by the board.

(c) Before issuing the specialty license, the board shall inspect the pharmacy and ensure that the pharmacy is in compliance with this article and regulations established by the board.

(d) A license to perform the functions described in Section 4128 may only be issued to a pharmacy that is licensed by the board as a hospital pharmacy.

(e) A license issued pursuant to this article shall be renewed annually and is not transferrable.

(f) An applicant seeking renewal of a specialty license shall apply to the board on forms established by the board.

(g) A license to perform the functions described in Section 4128 shall not be renewed until the pharmacy has been inspected by the board and found to be in compliance with this article and regulations established by the board.

~~(h) The fee for issuance or annual renewal of a centralized hospital packaging pharmacy license shall be six hundred dollars (\$600) and may be increased by the board to eight hundred dollars (\$800).~~

4400.

The amount of fees and penalties prescribed by this chapter, except as otherwise provided, is that fixed by the board according to the following schedule:

(a) The fee for a nongovernmental pharmacy license shall be ~~four hundred dollars (\$400) and may be increased to five hundred twenty dollars (\$520) and may be increased to five hundred seventy dollars (\$570).~~ The fee for the issuance of a temporary nongovernmental pharmacy permit shall be two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to three hundred twenty-five dollars (\$325).

(b) The fee for a nongovernmental pharmacy license annual renewal shall be ~~two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to three hundred twenty-five dollars (\$325)~~ six hundred sixty-five dollars (\$665) and may be increased to nine hundred thirty dollars (\$930).

(c) The fee for the pharmacist application and examination shall be ~~two hundred dollars (\$200) and may be increased to two hundred sixty dollars (\$260)~~ and may be increased to two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$285).

(d) The fee for regrading an examination shall be ninety dollars (\$90) and may be increased to one hundred fifteen dollars (\$115). If an error in grading is found and the applicant passes the examination, the regrading fee shall be refunded.

(e) The fee for a pharmacist license shall be ~~and biennial renewal shall be one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) and may be increased to one hundred ninety-five dollars (\$195) and may be increased to two hundred fifteen dollars (\$215).~~ The fee for a pharmacist biennial renewal shall be three hundred sixty dollars (\$360) and may be increased to five hundred five dollars (\$505).

(f) The fee for a nongovernmental wholesaler or third-party logistics provider license and annual renewal shall be seven hundred eighty dollars (\$780) and may be increased to eight hundred twenty dollars (\$820) ~~decreased to no less than six hundred dollars (\$600)~~. The application fee for any additional location after licensure of the first 20 locations shall be three hundred dollars (\$300) and may be decreased to no less than two hundred twenty-five dollars (\$225). A temporary license fee shall be seven hundred fifteen dollars (\$715) and may be decreased to no less than five hundred fifty dollars (\$550).

(g) The fee for a hypodermic license ~~and renewal shall be one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) and may be increased to one hundred sixty-five dollars (\$165)~~ one hundred seventy dollars (\$170) and may be increased to two hundred forty dollars (\$240). The fee for a hypodermic license annual renewal shall be two hundred dollars (\$200) and may be increased to two hundred eighty dollars (\$280).

(h) (1) The fee for application, investigation, and issuance of a license as a designated representative pursuant to Section 4053, or as a designated representative-3PL pursuant to Section 4053.1, shall be ~~three hundred thirty dollars (\$330) and may be decreased to no less than two hundred fifty-five dollars (\$255)~~ one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) and may be increased to two hundred ten dollars (\$210).

(2) The fee for the annual renewal of a license as a designated representative or designated representative-3PL shall be ~~one hundred ninety-five dollars (\$195) and may be decreased to no less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)~~ two hundred fifteen dollars (\$215) and may be increased to three hundred dollars (\$300).

(i) (1) The fee for the application, investigation, and issuance of a license as a designated representative for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer pursuant to Section 4053 shall be ~~three hundred thirty dollars (\$330) and may be decreased to no less than two hundred fifty-five dollars (\$255)~~ one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) and may be increased to two hundred ten dollars (\$210).

(2) The fee for the annual renewal of a license as a designated representative for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer shall be ~~one hundred ninety-five dollars (\$195) and may be decreased to no less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)~~ two hundred fifteen dollars (\$215) and may be increased to three hundred dollars (\$300).

(j) (1) The application fee for a nonresident wholesaler or third-party logistics provider license issued pursuant to Section 4161 shall be seven hundred eighty dollars (\$780) and may be ~~decreased to no less than six hundred dollars (\$600)~~ increased to eight hundred twenty dollars (\$820).

(2) For nonresident wholesalers or third-party logistics providers that have 21 or more facilities operating nationwide the application fees for the first 20 locations shall be seven hundred eighty dollars (\$780) and may be ~~decreased to no less than six hundred dollars (\$600)~~ increased to eight hundred twenty dollars (\$820). The application fee for any additional location after licensure of the first 20 locations shall be three hundred dollars (\$300) and may be decreased to no less than two hundred twenty-five dollars (\$225). A temporary license fee shall be seven hundred fifteen dollars (\$715) and may be decreased to no less than five hundred fifty dollars (\$550).

(3) The annual renewal fee for a nonresident wholesaler license or third-party logistics provider license issued pursuant to Section 4161 shall be seven hundred eighty dollars (\$780) and may be ~~decreased to no less than six hundred dollars (\$600)~~ increased to eight hundred twenty dollars (\$820).

(k) The fee for evaluation of continuing education courses for accreditation shall be set by the board at an amount not to exceed forty dollars (\$40) per course hour.

(l) The fee for an intern pharmacist license shall be ~~ninety dollars (\$90) and may be increased to one hundred fifteen dollars (\$115)~~ one hundred sixty-five dollars (\$165) and may be increased to two hundred thirty dollars (\$230). The fee for transfer of intern hours or verification of licensure to another state shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25) and may be increased to thirty dollars (\$30).

(m) The board may waive or refund the additional fee for the issuance of a license where the license is issued less than 45 days before the next regular renewal date.

(n) The fee for the reissuance of any license, or renewal thereof, that has been lost or destroyed or reissued due to a name change shall be thirty-five dollars (\$35) and may be increased to forty-five dollars (\$45).

(o) The fee for the reissuance of any license, or renewal thereof, that must be reissued because of a change in the information, shall be one hundred dollars (\$100) and may be increased to one hundred thirty dollars (\$130).

(p) It is the intent of the Legislature that, in setting fees pursuant to this section, the board shall seek to maintain a reserve in the Pharmacy Board Contingent Fund equal to approximately one year's operating expenditures.

(q) The fee for any applicant for a nongovernmental clinic license shall be ~~four hundred dollars (\$400) and may be increased to five hundred twenty dollars (\$520) for each license and may be increased to five hundred seventy dollars (\$570)~~. The annual fee for renewal of the license shall be ~~two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to three hundred twenty-five dollars (\$325) for each license and may be increased to three hundred sixty dollars (\$360)~~.

(r) The fee for the issuance of a pharmacy technician license shall be ~~eighty dollars (\$80) and may be increased to one hundred five dollars (\$105)~~ one hundred forty dollars (\$140) and may be increased to one hundred ninety-five dollars (\$195). The fee for renewal of a pharmacy technician license shall be ~~one hundred dollars (\$100) and may be increased to one hundred thirty dollars (\$130)~~ one hundred forty dollars (\$140) and may be increased to one hundred ninety-five dollars (\$195).

(s) The fee for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer license shall be ~~four hundred five dollars (\$405) and may be increased to four hundred twenty-five dollars (\$425)~~ four hundred thirty-five dollars (\$435) and may be increased to six hundred ten dollars (\$610). The annual renewal fee for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer license shall be ~~two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and may be increased to three hundred twenty-five dollars (\$325)~~ three hundred thirty dollars (\$330) and may be increased to four hundred sixty dollars (\$460).

(t) The fee for issuance of a retired license pursuant to Section 4200.5 shall be thirty-five dollars (\$35) and may be increased to forty-five dollars (\$45).

(u) The fee for issuance ~~or renewal~~ of a nongovernmental sterile compounding pharmacy license shall be ~~six hundred dollars (\$600) and may be increased to seven hundred eighty dollars (\$780)~~ one thousand, six hundred forty-five dollars (\$1,645) and may be increased to two thousand, three hundred five dollars (\$2,305). The fee for a temporary license shall be five hundred fifty dollars (\$550) and may be increased to seven hundred fifteen dollars (\$715). The annual renewal fee of the license shall be one thousand, three hundred twenty-five dollars (\$1,325) and may be increased to one thousand, eight hundred fifty-five dollars (\$1,855).

(v) The fee for the issuance ~~or renewal~~ of a nonresident sterile compounding pharmacy license shall be ~~seven hundred eighty dollars (\$780)~~ two thousand, three hundred eighty dollars (\$2,380) and may be increased to three thousand, three hundred thirty-five dollars (\$3,335). The annual renewal of the

license shall be two thousand, two hundred seventy dollars (\$2,270) and may be increased to three thousand, one hundred eighty dollars (\$3,180). In addition to paying that application fee, the nonresident sterile compounding pharmacy shall deposit, when submitting the application, a reasonable amount, as determined by the board, necessary to cover the board's estimated cost of performing the inspection required by Section 4127.2. If the required deposit is not submitted with the application, the application shall be deemed to be incomplete. If the actual cost of the inspection exceeds the amount deposited, the board shall provide to the applicant a written invoice for the remaining amount and shall not take action on the application until the full amount has been paid to the board. If the amount deposited exceeds the amount of actual and necessary costs incurred, the board shall remit the difference to the applicant.

(w) The fee of the issuance of a centralized hospital packaging license shall be eight hundred twenty dollars (\$820) and may be increased to one thousand, one hundred fifty dollars (\$1,150). The annual renewal of the license shall be eight hundred five dollars (\$805) and may be increased to one thousand, one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$1,125).

(x) This section shall become operative on July 1, ~~2017~~ 2014.

California State Board of Pharmacy

Analysis of Fund Condition and Fee Structure

Introduction

The California State Board of Pharmacy (Board) partnered with the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department) Budget Office to conduct an analysis of the Board's fund condition and fee structure. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the sustainability of the Board's fund and to ensure that the Board is collecting sufficient revenue to fully reimburse the Board for the cost of regulating the Pharmaceutical industry.

This report is intended to provide the Board with the information necessary to make an informed decision in regards to addressing the Board's fund condition and assessing the Board's fee structure in the future. It does not take into consideration any future legislative impacts to the Board or any policy directions that may be taken by the Board.

Analysis of Fund Condition

The Board's fund is a special fund within the State of California and is fully supported by fees assessed to the Board's licensee population. In assessing the Board's fund, we looked at four main factors: Revenue, Expenditures, Fund Balance/Reserve and Months in Reserve. Months in Reserve (MIR) is a calculation used to determine how many months a program can operate using only their reserve. Business and Professions code section 128.5 requires the Board to carry a reserve of no more than two fiscal years' (FY) worth of operating expenses. A reserve of at least 3-12 months is recommended and Business and Professions code section 4400 (p) provides the intent of the legislature for the Board to maintain a reserve level of at least one year (twelve months).

In the period of FY 2011-12 to FY 2014-15, the Board's expenditures have outpaced the Board's revenue each year, reducing the Board's reserve balance from \$13,557,000 (11.7 MIR) in FY 2011-12 to \$11,741,000 (6.8 MIR) in FY 2014-15. During this same period, revenue for the Board increased by 43% while expenditures increased by 49%. The revenue increase was primarily a result of a regulatory fee increase that became effective July 1, 2014. The expenditure increases were a result of a series of budget augmentations between FY 2010-11 and FY 2014-15 which increased the Board's staffing levels and authorized expenditure authority. These increases are in addition to annual baseline budget adjustments

made for retirement rate, health benefit rate and employee compensation adjustments. The major budget adjustments that affected the Board are listed below:

FY 2010-11

- Consumer Protection Enforcement Initiative (CPEI): 22.5 positions & \$2.903 million
- Licensing Support: 2.0 positions, \$94,000

FY 2011-12

- BreEZe: \$51,000 (one-time)

FY 2012-13

- BreEZe: \$336,000 (one-time)

FY 2013-14

- Senate Bill (SB) 1095: 1.0 position & \$164,000
- BreEZe: \$534,000 (one-time)
- Attorney General Augmentation: \$1.742 million (one-time)

FY 2014-15

- Combatting Prescription Drug Abuse: 8.0 positions & \$1.3 million
- Enforcement Monitoring: 2.0 positions & \$185,000
- SB 493 - Staffing Augmentation: 3.0 positions & \$390,000
- SB 294 - Staffing Augmentation: 7.0 positions & \$1.264 million
- BreEZe: \$587,000 (one-time)
- Attorney General Augmentation: \$1.9 million (one time)

As a result of the Board's increased expenditures outpacing their revenue, the fund's MIR has declined by approximately five months since FY 2011-12 (from 11.7 MIR to 6.8 MIR) and is projected to drop to 0.3 MIR by FY 2017-18.

Cite and Fine Revenue

One of the difficulties in analyzing the Board's fund condition, as well as the license fees is how to address cite and fine revenue collected by the Board. By its nature, this type of revenue can fluctuate and is inherently not consistent. However, over the last five years, cite and fine revenue has represented approximately nine percent of the Board's annual revenue and has brought in over one million each year. While the Board is cautious to not depend on this revenue, the average amount that is collected annually has been included in all revenue estimates presented in this report.

Reimbursements

Another difficulty in analyzing the fund condition is the collection of reimbursements. The Board collects reimbursements from several sources, most notably from investigative cost recovery, sterile compounding facilities who reimburse the Board for the cost to inspect their facilities, and the processing of fingerprint hard-cards. Reimbursements are not treated as revenue and are instead treated as an offset to the Board's expenditures.

The Board has existing reimbursement authority of \$251,000, which is already factored into their fund condition, however the over collection of reimbursements past the amount authorized is not normally projected in a fund condition. Historically, the Board has over collected their authorized reimbursement authority by an average of \$453,000 over the last five years. While this over collection of reimbursements is potentially volatile, it should still be considered when looking at the Board's expenditures when determining the funds ongoing balance. For this reason, the fund condition provided in table 1.1 includes the estimated over collection of reimbursements in each projected year as an offset to the Board's expenditures.

Attorney General Costs

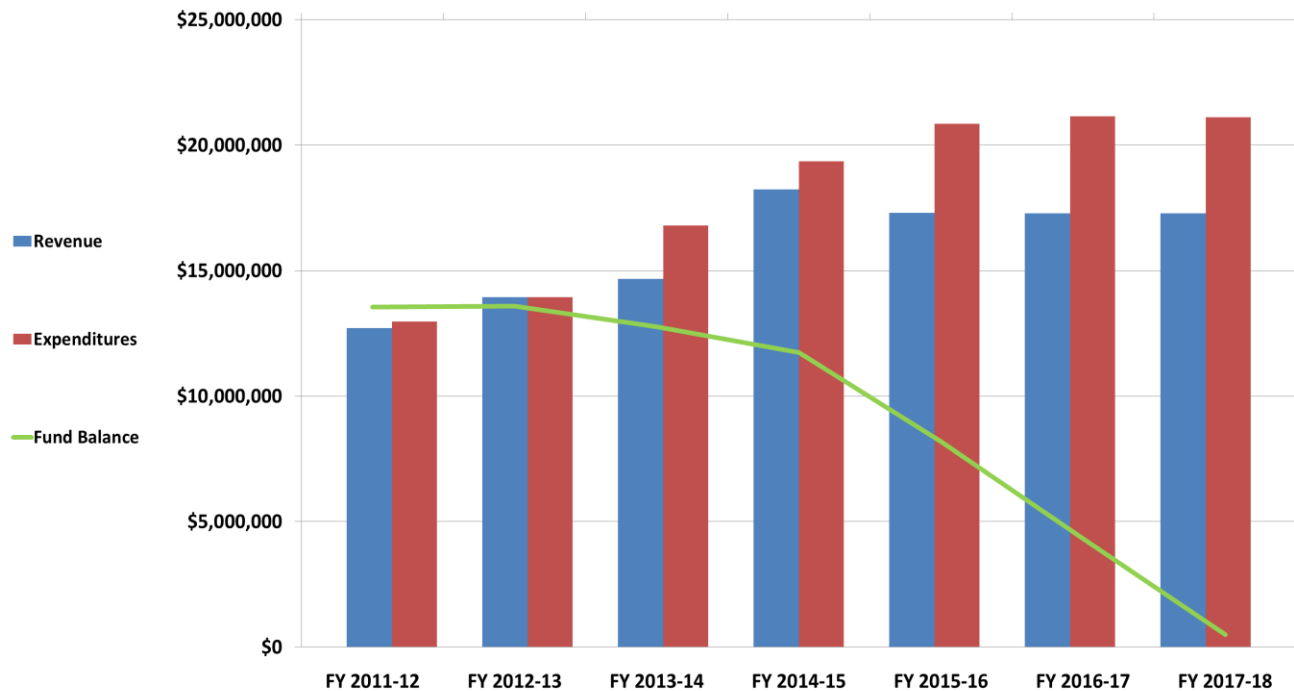
For the past two years, the Board has over-expended its Attorney General (AG) line item by approximately \$1.5 million. This has required the Board to pursue a current year budget augmentation to its AG line item in order to increase its appropriation to address the budget shortfall caused by the increased AG expenditures. Based on historical trends, it is a safe assumption that the Board will be required to pursue an AG augmentation of approximately \$1.5 million on an ongoing basis, which is projected in Table 1.1.

Fund Analysis Summary

The end result of this analysis is a fund that is structurally imbalanced, with expenditures estimated to exceed revenue by approximately \$3.5 million in FY 2015-16, and the disparity between revenues and expenditures is only estimated to become greater in each subsequent FY, assuming the Board fully expends their appropriation authority. Assuming this trend, the Board's MIR is estimated to drop to the three month recommendation by as early as FY 2016-17, as evidenced in Table 1.1. Despite the Board's cite and fine revenue and over collection of reimbursements, it appears that their current level of fees may prove to be inadequate to support the Board's current level of expenditures, especially if those expenditures continue to increase at a similar level to what has been experienced over the last five years.

Table 1.1 – Fund Condition

	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
	Actual				Projected*		
Beginning Fund Balance	\$ 13,678,000	\$ 13,557,000	\$ 13,595,000	\$ 12,770,000	\$ 11,741,000	\$ 8,184,000	\$ 4,331,000
Prior Year Adjustment	\$ 147,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 290,000	\$ 108,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenue	\$ 12,703,000	\$ 13,933,000	\$ 14,674,000	\$ 18,227,000	\$ 17,295,000	\$ 17,288,000	\$ 17,281,000
Transfers/General Fund Loans	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,971,000	\$ 13,935,000	\$ 16,789,000	\$ 19,364,000	\$ 20,852,000	\$ 21,141,000	\$ 21,114,000
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 13,557,000	\$ 13,595,000	\$ 12,770,000	\$ 11,741,000	\$ 8,184,000	\$ 4,331,000	\$ 498,000
Months in Reserve	11.7	9.7	7.9	6.8	4.6	2.5	0.3



* Projected years assume full budget appropriation is expended

Analysis of Fees

In the effort to analyze the Board's fee structure, it is necessary to determine the true cost of each fee based on the Board resources dedicated to each application type. The main goal of the analysis was to zero base the Board's budget down to the services behind processing each initial and renewal application the Board is required to process. To understand the scope behind our methodology, our analysis was required to identify the direct and indirect costs for each of the license types.

- **Direct Costs** - Costs associated with the actual processing of the license. The Board submitted various time tasking data on the various positions that are required to process each initial and renewal application. Also, the Board identified specific

operating expenses directly related to the cost of providing the service for each of the various license types. For example, the Board identified examination costs directly related to the initial application for Pharmacists or Inspectors and Supervising Inspectors directly related to the inspection of Sterile Compounding facilities required for an initial license and to renew a license.

- **Indirect Costs** - Costs that are not directly related to the cost of providing the service of processing initial and renewal applications. These costs are mainly related to enforcement actions that the Board makes to regulate the industry and protect consumers. For example, Attorney General costs that are related to prosecuting a licensee for a violation, and enforcement positions that are required to process enforcement related items for licensees that violate the Board's rules and regulations are items that would be considered an indirect enforcement cost. Another indirect costs is administrative costs such as prorata and general operating expense of the Board. These costs are not directly related to any specific license category but are necessary to effectively provide the services related to processing each of the license types.

In order to better determine the direct and indirect costs, the Board's budget was broken out into three main cost centers: Licensing, Enforcement, and Administrative.

- **Licensing Costs** - Costs to support the Board's licensing program. These costs are mainly salaries and staff benefits for licensing support staff and direct operating expenses such as examinations contracts, subject matter experts and exam proctors.
- **Enforcement Costs** - Costs to support the Board's enforcement program. These costs are mainly salaries and staff benefits for pharmacy inspectors and supervising inspectors and enforcement support staff in addition to operating expenses covering the Board's Attorney General, Office of Administrative Hearings, Evidence/Witness fees and Court Reporter costs.
- **Administrative Costs** - Costs to support the Board's operations. These costs are mainly salaries and staff benefits for executive and administrative support staff, departmental and statewide prorata, and miscellaneous operating expenses covering the Board's general expense, printing, postage, facility and communication costs.

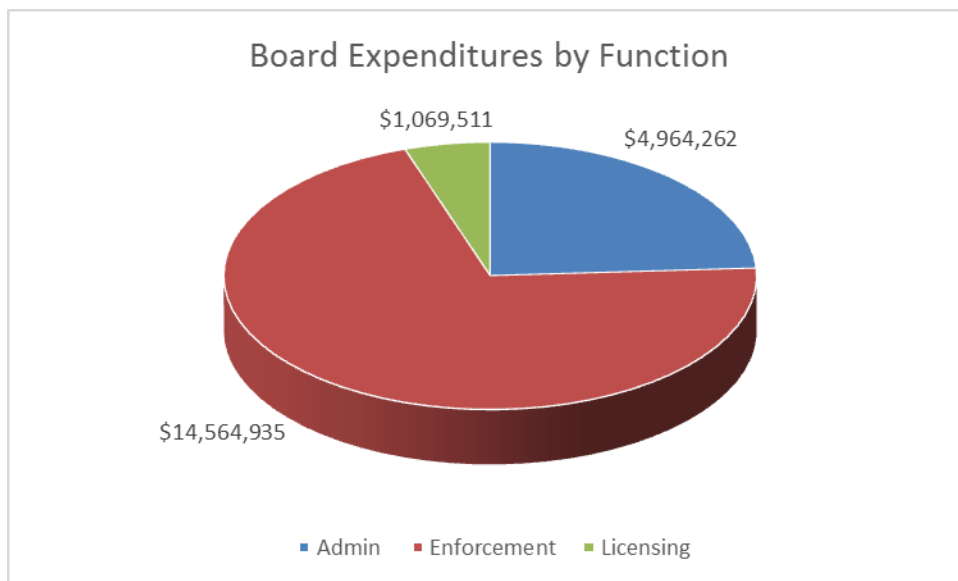
Most operating expenses and other non-staff costs are allocated into each cost center based on a ratio of each initial and renewal applications to the total count of initial and renewal applications received by the Board, except in cases where the operating expense directly correlates to a cost center. As an example, the Board's Attorney General and Office of Administrative Hearings costs are included with the Enforcement cost center as it directly represents enforcement related expenditures. The table below shows the applications broken down to the Board's various license categories

Table 1.2 – Application by License Type based on FY 2014-15

Application License Type	Initial	Renewal	Initial %	Renewal %
	17,572	62,327	22%	78%
Pharmacy (Community) Application	1,581		9%	
Pharmacy (Community) Renewal		5,878		9%
Registered Pharmacist Exam Application	3,122		18%	
Registered Pharmacist Licensing	2,093		12%	
Registered Pharmacist Renewal		19,103		31%
Non-Resident Compounding Application	22		0.1%	
Non-Resident Compounding Renewal		79		0.1%
Licensed Sterile Compounding Application	146		1%	
Licensed Sterile Compounding Renewal		824		1%
Veterinarian Retailer Application	1		0.01%	
Veterinarian Retailer Renewal		18		0.03%
Hypodermic Application	32		0.2%	
Hypodermic Renewal		260		0.4%
Non-Resident Pharmacy Application	167		1.0%	
Non-Resident Pharmacy Renewal		398		0.6%
Pharmacist Intern Application	2,329		13%	
Pharmacy Technician Application	7,151		41%	
Pharmacy Technician Renewal		30,718		49%
Clinic Application	117		1%	
Clinic Renewal		1,186		2%
Out-of-State Distributor Application	112		1%	
Out-of-State Distributor Renewal		666		1%
Wholesaler Application	86		0.5%	
Wholesaler Renewal		497		1%
Centralized Hospital Packaging Application	5		0.03%	
Centralized Hospital Packaging Renewal		1		0.002%
Designated Representative Application	608		3%	
Designated Representative Renewals		2,699		4%
Totals	17,572	62,327	100%	100%

Based on our findings, the majority of the Board's costs reside in its Enforcement cost center (71%). The table below displays the costs broken down by cost center.

Table 1.3 - Board Expenditures by Function



These cost centers represent either a direct cost to a licensing fee, or an indirect cost that needs to be allocated to each fee. Based on the structure of the Board, the Licensing cost center represents the direct cost to process each license type while Enforcement and Administration costs need to be allocated separately to each license type. Collectively, the direct and allocated costs ultimately identify the actual cost to the Board of each license fee.

In the analysis of the Board's fee structure, the focus was on the application and renewal fees for each license type. Cite and Fine revenue as well as reimbursements were not considered when analyzing the Board's cost for each application type, with the exception of reimbursements related to non-resident sterile compounding facilities, which was treated as a direct offset to the cost to provide services for those license types.

Direct Cost Methodology

The first step taken in the assessment of the fees was to determine what direct costs could be attributed to each license type for both initial and renewal applications. The Budget Office worked in close collaboration with the Board in their effort to conduct a time based study of the licensing workload associated with each license type. Based off the time tasking that was conducted by the Board, specific time durations and position level costs were able to be

identified for each license type allowing the total licensing costs to process each license type to be calculated.

Additional licensing expenses that were not captured in the time tasking analysis were distributed to each license type, based on a ratio of each initial and renewal applications to the total count of initial and renewal applications received by the Board as referenced on Table 1.3.

Allocation Methodology

In addition to licensing costs, the Board's budget was also broken into Administrative and Enforcement costs. Each of these cost centers has been distributed using a variety of cost distribution methodologies. Some costs were required to be broken out separately in an effort to more accurately distribute the costs across each license fee.

Allocation of Administrative Costs

Administrative costs include the Board's Executive staff, support staff and associated operating expenses, including Department and Statewide Prorata expenses. These costs were allocated using two different methodologies.

Department and Statewide prorata costs were distributed using a position allocation method, which specifically distributed costs to the Licensing, Enforcement and Administrative cost centers based on the number of authorized staff dedicated to process each license type.

All other administrative staff, benefit and operating expenses were allocated to each license type based on the ratio of each application to the total applications received by the Board.

Allocation of Enforcement Costs

Enforcement costs include the Board's inspector staff, support staff and associated operating expenses, including Attorney General, Office of Administrative Hearings, evidence and witness and court reporter expenses. The majority of the Board's Enforcement activity is directly related to the Board's existing licensee population, and as a result enforcement costs are weighted more heavily on renewal versus initial applications. The assumption is that the work to enforce a license should be borne by the existing licensee population versus individuals applying for a license.

Once this ratio was applied, all Enforcement costs were distributed based on the percentage of workload for each license type. The Enforcement staff costs are distributed by utilizing a combination of the time tasking and the workload associated with each license type. Since

time tasking was not provided for the majority of the Board's Enforcement positions, the costs and position authority not identified through time tasking needed to be reallocated based on the number of cases referred to the Attorney General's Office by the Board. For example, based on FY 2014-15 data, approximately 15% of the cases that were referred to the Attorney General related to Pharmacy Technicians. As a result, our analysis allocated 15% of the costs and position authority not identified through time tasking to the Pharmacy Technician Renewal application.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on this analysis, it is clear that the Board's current level of fees is not sufficient to keep the Board's fund solvent in the long term. Additionally, many fees appear to need to be adjusted to reflect the actual cost to the Board to provide service and process each license type. The Board should evaluate the application/renewal fee cost analysis (attachment 1) provided in this report to determine which fees should be adjusted and to what levels. Based on the information provided in table 1.1, the Board needs to be prudent in this decision process, as the Board's annual revenue needs to be increased to both match their existing level of expenditures and to account for future cost increases that may be incurred. Without an adjustment to the Board's revenue, it is estimated that the Board's fund may go insolvent as soon as FY 2018-19.

Due to the fact that all of the Board's fees are currently set to their statutory maximums, it is recommended that the Board pursue legislation to increase the Board's fee ceilings in statute. Without doing so, the Board lacks the ability to adjust fees and could risk having a funding shortfall. The Board should look to set the new fee ceilings at a rate that would allow the Board the flexibility to adjust fees through the more agile regulatory process and maintain the fund's solvency through the next ten years. The Board may also want to factor in anticipated increases to their costs, especially given that the Board's expenditures have increased by approximately 50% since FY 2011-12.

Based on attachment 1, the Board may elect to adjust the ceilings for all fees to provide the Board with the ability to adjust fees via the regulatory process versus through statute, or the Board can elect to adjust the ceilings for only those fees found to be insufficient to cover the Board's actual cost to provide service.

It is also recommended that the Board periodically audit their program costs and fee levels at least once every five years to ensure that the fee levels are consistent with the Board's cost of service for each license type.

Attachments

- Application/Renewal Fee Cost Analysis

California State Board of Pharmacy

Application/Renewal Fee Cost Analysis
(FY 2014-15 Revenues and Authorized Budget)

Application Type	Statutory Cap	Current Fee	Revenue	Total Cost *	Difference	Adjusted Fee	Variance
Pharmacy (Community) Application	\$ 520	\$ 520	\$ 822,120	\$ 510,245	\$ -311,875	\$ 323	-38%
Pharmacy (Community) Renewal	\$ 325	\$ 325	\$ 1,910,350	\$ 3,894,244	\$ 1,983,894	\$ 663	104%
Registered Pharmacist Exam Application	\$ 260	\$ 260	\$ 811,720	\$ 635,468	\$ -176,252	\$ 204	-22%
Registered Pharmacist Licensing	\$ 195	\$ 195	\$ 408,135	\$ 314,030	\$ -94,105	\$ 150	-23%
Registered Pharmacist Renewal	\$ 195	\$ 195	\$ 3,725,085	\$ 6,849,154	\$ 3,124,069	\$ 359	84%
Non-Resident Compounding Application	\$ 780	\$ 780	\$ 17,160	\$ 52,307	\$ 35,147	\$ 2,378	205%
Non-Resident Compounding Renewal	\$ 780	\$ 780	\$ 61,620	\$ 179,041	\$ 117,421	\$ 2,266	191%
Licensed Sterile Compounding Application	\$ 780	\$ 780	\$ 130,260	\$ 274,267	\$ 144,007	\$ 1,642	111%
Licensed Sterile Compounding Renewal	\$ 780	\$ 780	\$ 642,720	\$ 1,090,319	\$ 447,599	\$ 1,323	70%
Veterinarian Retailer Application	\$ 425	\$ 425	\$ 425	\$ 434	\$ 9	\$ 434	2%
Veterinarian Retailer Renewal	\$ 325	\$ 325	\$ 5,850	\$ 5,900	\$ 50	\$ 328	1%
Hypodermic Application	\$ 165	\$ 165	\$ 5,280	\$ 5,305	\$ 25	\$ 166	0%
Hypodermic Renewal	\$ 165	\$ 165	\$ 42,900	\$ 51,953	\$ 9,053	\$ 200	21%
Non-Resident Pharmacy Application	\$ 520	\$ 520	\$ 75,920	\$ 51,801	\$ -24,119	\$ 355	-32%
Non-Resident Pharmacy Renewal	\$ 325	\$ 325	\$ 129,350	\$ 81,104	\$ -48,246	\$ 204	-37%
Pharmacist Intern Application	\$ 115	\$ 115	\$ 267,835	\$ 379,767	\$ 111,932	\$ 163	42%
Pharmacy Technician Application	\$ 105	\$ 105	\$ 750,855	\$ 965,123	\$ 214,268	\$ 135	29%
Pharmacy Technician Renewal	\$ 130	\$ 130	\$ 3,993,340	\$ 3,840,214	\$ -153,126	\$ 125	-4%
Clinic Application	\$ 520	\$ 520	\$ 60,840	\$ 20,941	\$ -39,899	\$ 179	-66%
Clinic Renewal	\$ 325	\$ 325	\$ 385,450	\$ 240,362	\$ -145,088	\$ 203	-38%
Out-of-State Distributor Application	\$ 780	\$ 780	\$ 87,360	\$ 15,999	\$ -71,361	\$ 143	-82%
Out-of-State Distributor Renewal	\$ 780	\$ 780	\$ 519,480	\$ 131,900	\$ -387,580	\$ 198	-75%
Wholesaler Application	\$ 780	\$ 780	\$ 67,080	\$ 10,642	\$ -56,438	\$ 124	-84%
Wholesaler Renewal	\$ 780	\$ 780	\$ 387,660	\$ 100,990	\$ -286,670	\$ 203	-74%
Centralized Hospital Packaging Application	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,095	\$ 95	\$ 819	2%
Centralized Hospital Packaging Renewal	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 800	\$ 805	\$ 5	\$ 805	1%
Designated Representative Application	\$ 330	\$ 330	\$ 200,640	\$ 89,477	\$ -111,163	\$ 147	-55%
Designated Representative Renewals	\$ 195	\$ 195	\$ 526,305	\$ 575,248	\$ 48,943	\$ 213	9%
Application/Renewal Totals			\$16,040,540	\$ 20,371,134	\$ 4,330,594		
Misc Revenue (Includes Cite and Fine)	Various	Various	\$ 2,236,460		N/A	Various	Various
Board Totals			\$18,277,000	\$ 20,371,134	\$ 2,094,134		

* Based on authorized net expenditures, costs do not include any over collection of reimbursements with the exception of non-resident sterile compounding reimbursements

Attachment 4



State of California

LITTLE HOOVER COMMISSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 21, 2016

Pedro Nava
Chairman

Loren Kaye
Vice Chairman

David Beier

Anthony Cannella
Senator

Jack Flanigan

Chad Mayes
Assemblymember

Don Perata

Sebastian Ridley-Thomas
Assemblymember

Richard Roth
Senator

David A. Schwarz

Jonathan Shapiro

Sumi Sousa

Carole D'Elia
Executive Director

For Additional Information Contact:

Carole D'Elia

Executive Director

(916) 445-2125

NOTICE OF MEETING

On Thursday, February 4, 2016, the Little Hoover Commission will conduct a public hearing on occupational licensing in California. The hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m. in Room 437 of the State Capitol in Sacramento.

At this introductory hearing, the Commission will examine the economic linkages between occupational licensing and consumer prices, wages and employment and service quality and availability. Commissioners also will learn about the effects of occupational licensing on upward mobility, entrepreneurship and innovation. Finally, the Commission will consider the nexus between public interest and occupational licensing, and the legislative sunrise and sunset review processes that govern occupational licensing in California.

At the hearing, the Commission will first hear from Dr. Morris Kleiner, from the University of Minnesota, who will discuss the economic impacts of occupational licensing. The Commission then will hear from the policy director at the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, who will discuss the impact of occupational licensing on innovation and entrepreneurship. The director of strategic research for the Institute for Justice then will discuss how occupational licensing affects upward mobility. Following them, to speak to protecting the public interest, will be the executive director of the Center for Public Interest Law at the University of San Diego. The final panel will feature consultants from the state's Assembly Business and Professions Committee and the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee. They will discuss the mechanics of the sunrise and sunset review processes.

There will be an opportunity for public comment at the end of the hearing. The Commission also encourages written comments. Immediately following the hearing, the Commission will hold a business meeting in in Room 175 at 925 L Street in Sacramento.

All public notices for meetings are on the Commission's website, www.lhc.ca.gov. If you need reasonable accommodation due to a disability, please contact Commission Executive Director Carole D'Elia at (916) 445-2125 or littlehoover@lhc.ca.gov by Thursday, January 28, 2016.



State of California

LITTLE HOOVER COMMISSION

Public Hearing on Occupational Licensing in California
Thursday, February 4, 2016
State Capitol, Room 437
Sacramento

Pedro Nava
Chairman

Loren Kaye
Vice Chairman

David Beier

Anthony Cannella
Senator

Jack Flanigan

Chad Mayes
Assemblymember

Don Perata

Sebastian Ridley-Thomas
Assemblymember

Richard Roth
Senator

David A. Schwarz

Jonathan Shapiro

Sumi Sousa

Carole D'Elia
Executive Director

Public Hearing: 9:30 a.m.

The Economic Links Between Occupational Licensing, Employment, Wages, Prices, and the Quality and Availability of Services

1. Morris Kleiner, Ph.D., Professor, Humphrey School of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota

The Impact of Occupational Licensing on Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Upward Mobility

2. Jason Wiens, Policy Director in Research and Policy, Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation
3. Dick Carpenter II, Ph.D., Director of Strategic Research, Institute for Justice

Protecting the Public Interest

4. Robert Fellmeth, Executive Director, Center for Public Interest Law, University of San Diego

Legislative Sunrise and Sunset Review

5. Le Ondra Clark Harvey, Ph.D., Chief Consultant, Assembly Committee on Business and Professions
6. Sarah Mason, Consultant, Senate Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development

Business Meeting
Thursday, February 4, 2016
925 L Street, Room 175
Sacramento

(The Commission will consider agenda items I-IV at approximately 1:00 p.m. The precise time will vary depending upon the testimony of witnesses and will be determined at the discretion of the chair.) Members of the public will have an opportunity to make comments about Commission agenda items during the meeting.

- I. Business Meeting Minutes from November 19, 2015
- II. Project Selection
- III. Implementation
- IV. Reports from the California State Auditor's Office

Attachment 5

Summary of Mail Votes FY 2015/2016 (July-January)

Background: The board must approve any decision or stipulation before the formal discipline becomes final and the penalty can take effect. Proposed stipulations and decisions are securely emailed to each board member for his or her vote. A two-week deadline generally is given for the mail ballots for stipulations and proposed decisions to be completed and returned to the board's office. After the deadline of 15 days and after seven votes from board members have been received, a decision has been reached.

In the first seven months of FY 2015/2016 the board received 200 mail votes for consideration. The table below summarizes each board member's participation in the mail voting process. The supporting data immediately follows.

Board Member	Total Number of Mail Votes Submitted	Percentage
Brooks	70	35%
Butler	163	82%
Castellblanch	94	47%
Gutierrez	140	70%
Law	200	100%
Lippe	154	77%
Murphy	187	94%
Sanchez	199	100%
Schaad	198	99%
Veale	193	97%
Weisser	180	90%
Wong	166	83%

Due Date of Votes	7/2/15	7/10/15	7/17/15	7/24/15	7/31/15	8/7/15	8/14/15	8/21/15	8/28/15	9/4/15	9/11/15	9/18/15
Number of Cases Up For Vote	1	5	7	11	11	6	4	7	4	14	7	9
Brooks	0	0	6	7	11	4	4	5	0	0	0	0
Butler	0	5	7	10	11	6	4	7	4	14	0	9
Castellblanch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	9
Gutierrez	1	5	7	10	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	9
Law	1	5	7	11	11	6	4	7	4	14	7	9
Lippe	1	5	7	11	0	5	4	7	0	0	7	1
Murphy	1	5	7	11	11	6	4	5	4	14	7	0
Sanchez	1	5	7	11	11	6	4	7	4	14	7	9
Schaad	1	5	7	11	11	6	4	7	4	14	7	9
Veale	1	5	7	11	11	6	4	0	4	14	7	9
Weisser	1	5	7	11	11	6	4	7	4	14	0	9
Wong	1	5	7	11	11	6	4	7	0	14	7	9

Due Date of Votes	9/22/15	9/28/15	10/2/15	11/2/15	11/13/15	11/20/15	12/4/15
Number of Cases Up For Vote	1	10	2	14	6	5	14
Brooks	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Butler	0	10	0	0	6	5	14
Castellblanch	1	10	0	0	0	0	14
Gutierrez	0	0	0	14	6	5	14
Law	1	10	2	14	6	5	14
Lippe	1	10	2	14	6	5	13
Murphy	1	10	0	14	6	5	14
Sanchez	1	10	2	14	6	5	14
Schaad	0	10	2	14	6	5	14
Veale	1	10	2	14	6	5	14
Weisser	1	10	2	14	6	5	14
Wong	1	0	0	14	6	5	14

Due Date of Votes	12/18/15	12/28/15	12/28/15	1/4/16	1/14/16	1/28/16	1/29/16	1/29/16
Number of Cases Up For Vote	13	11	1	13	5	1	2	16
Brooks	0	0	1	13	5	0	0	0
Butler	13	0	1	13	5	1	2	16
Castellblanch	0	11	1	13	5	1	0	15
Gutierrez	13	0	1	13	5	1	2	16
Law	13	11	1	13	5	1	2	16
Lippe	12	10	1	13	0	1	2	16
Murphy	13	11	1	13	5	1	2	16
Sanchez	13	10	1	13	5	1	2	16
Schaad	13	10	1	13	5	1	2	16
Veale	13	11	1	13	5	1	2	16
Weisser	13	11	1	0	5	1	2	16
Wong	13	11	1	0	0	1	2	16

Summary Meeting Attendance FY 2015-16 (July-January)

Background: The board is required by law to meet at least once every four months and may meet more often as it determines necessary. The board's strategic plan directs four full board meetings annually.

The board's strategic plan establishes five standing committees through which the board establishes its goals and organizes its activities in pursuit of ensuring the public health, safety and welfare, and to assure the provision of quality pharmacist's care. These five committees develop policy related to a board mission-related goal. The five committees are: Licensing, Enforcement, Communication and Public Education, Legislation and Regulation, and Organizational Development. In addition to the five standing committees the board has established an SB 1441 Uniform Standards Committee. Each committee typically meets once before a quarterly board meeting. Committee assignment is at the discretion of the board president.

Note: Each board member is assigned to a different number of committees and committee assignments can change throughout the year. The chart below illustrates the number of meetings each member should have attended based on their individual committee assignments.

Board Member	Total Number of Board and Committee Meetings	Total Number of Board and Committee Meetings ATTENDED	Percentage
Brooks	12	6	50%
Butler	12	8	67%
Castellblanch	12	6	50%
Gutierrez	12	12	100%
Law	13	13	100%
Lippe	12	7	58%
Murphy	14	9	64%
Schaad	14	12	86%
Sanchez	15	11	73%
Veale	12	11	92%
Weisser	15	13	87%
Wong	12	11	92%

FY 2015-16 Board Meetings											
	July 27, 2015	July 28, 2015	July 29, 2015	September 15, 2015	September 30, 2015	October 28, 2015	October 29, 2015	October 30, 2015	November 11, 2015	January 19, 2016	Percentage
Brooks		x	x	x		x					40%
Butler	x	x	x		x	x	x				60%
Castellblanch			x		x				x	x	40%
Gutierrez	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100%
Law	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	100%
Lippe	x					x	x		x	x	50%
Murphy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			80%
Sanchez	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	80%
Schaad	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		80%
Veale	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	90%
Weisser	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	90%
Wong	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	90%

FY 2015-16 Enforcement Committee Meetings			
	September 9, 2015	December 14, 2015	Percentage
Gutierrez	x	x	100%
Lippe	x	x	100%
Murphy			0%
Schaad	x	x	100%
Weisser	x		50%

FY 2015-16 Legislation and Regulation Committee Meetings			
Brooks	No meetings		
Lippe			
Veale			
Wong			

FY 2015-16 Licensing Committee Meetings			
	September 10, 2015	January 6, 2016	Percentage
Weisser	x	x	100%
Murphy		x	50%
Law	x	x	100%
Schaad	x	x	100%
Sanchez	x	x	100%
Wong	x	x	100%

FY 2015-16 Communication and Public Education Committee Meetings			
	October 6, 2015	January 20, 2016	Percentage
Veale	x	x	100%
Castellblanch	x	x	100%
Brooks	x	x	100%
Sanchez			0%
Butler	x	x	100%

FY 2015-16 SB 1441 Uniform Standards Implemenation Committee		
	July 27, 2015	Percentage
Law	x	100%
Sanchez	x	100%
Weisser	x	100%

**Board Member Reimbursement
And Travel Expense Expenses
FY 2015/16 FM 7**

Board Members	Attendance Hours*	Travel Expenses
Brooks, Ryan	24	\$428.92
Butler, Lavanza	32	\$903.28
Castellblanch, Ramón	24	-
Gutierrez, Amy	-	\$335.38
Law, Victor	72	\$1,174.30
Lippe, Gregory	48	\$1,359.58
Murphy, Gregory	56	-
Sanchez, Ricardo	-	-
Schaad, Allen	64	-
Veale, Deborah	72	\$790.49
Weisser, Stanley	88	-
Wong, Albert	72	-

***Board Member Attendance Hours reflects the number of hours for which board members have been reimbursed. Board members may choose not to seek reimbursement for work performed for the board.**