

V. Discussion and Consideration of Board Regulations Regulation Timeline

b. Board-Approved Regulations Undergoing Pre-Notice Review by the Department of Consumer Affairs, or Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency

1. California Code of Regulations, Title 16, Sections 1793.7 and 1793.8, Requirements for Pharmacies Employing Pharmacy Technicians in Hospitals with Clinical Pharmacy Programs

Timeline:

Approved by Board: November 6, 2025

Submitted to DCA for Pre-Notice Review: January 13, 2026

2. California Code of Regulations Section, Title 16, 1710, Hospital Pharmacies Exempt from CAMER

Timeline:

Approved by Board: November 6, 2025

Submitted to DCA for Pre-Notice Review: December 12, 2025

Returned to Board staff: February 10, 2026

Re-submitted to DCA for Pre-Notice Review: February 20, 2026

3. California Code of Regulations Section, Title 16, 1749, Fee Schedule

Timeline:

Approved by Board: March 18, 2026

Submitted to DCA for Pre-Notice Review: March 23, 2026

4. California Code of Regulations Section, Title 16, 1707.51, Accessible Prescription Drug Labels

Timeline:

Approved by Board: June 20, 2025

Submitted to DCA for Pre-Notice Review: October 14, 2025

Returned to Board staff: January 16, 2026

Re-submitted to DCA for Pre-Notice Review: April 8, 2026

**Requirements for Pharmacies
Employing Pharmacy Technicians
in Hospitals with Clinical
Pharmacy Programs**

16 CCR §§ 1793.7 and 1793.8

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Title 16. Board of Pharmacy

Requirements for Pharmacies Employing Pharmacy Technicians

Proposal to Amend CCR section 1793.7 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

§ 1793.7. Requirements for Pharmacies Employing Pharmacy Technicians.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in section 1793.8, any function performed by a pharmacy technician in connection with the dispensing of a prescription, including repackaging from bulk and storage of pharmaceuticals, must be verified and documented in writing by a pharmacist. Except for the preparation of prescriptions for an inpatient of a hospital and for an inmate of a correctional facility, the pharmacist shall indicate verification of the prescription by initialing the prescription label before the medication is provided to the patient.

(b) Pharmacy technicians must work under the direct supervision of a pharmacist and in such a relationship that the supervising pharmacist is fully aware of all activities involved in the preparation and dispensing of medications, including the maintenance of appropriate records.

(c) A pharmacy technician must wear identification clearly identifying him or her as a pharmacy technician.

(d) Any pharmacy employing or using a pharmacy technician shall develop a job description and written policies and procedures adequate to ensure compliance with the provisions of Article 11 of this Chapter, and shall maintain, for at least three years from the time of making, records adequate to establish compliance with these sections and written policies and procedures.

(e) A pharmacist shall be responsible for all activities of pharmacy technicians to ensure that all such activities are performed completely, safely and without risk of harm to patients.

(f) For the preparation of a prescription for an inpatient of a licensed health facility and for a patient of a licensed home health agency, the pharmacist to pharmacy technician ratio shall be established by the pharmacist-in-charge. not be less than one pharmacist on duty for a total of two pharmacy technicians on duty. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4115(g)(1), this ratio shall not apply to the preparation of a prescription for an inmate of a correctional facility of the Department of Youth Authority or the Department of

Corrections and Rehabilitation, or for a person receiving treatment in a facility operated by the State Department of Mental Health State Hospitals, the State Department of Developmental Services, or the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005, 4007, 4038, 4115 and 4202, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 4005, 4007, 4038, 4115 and 4202, Business and Professions Code.

Department of Consumer Affairs

Title 16. Board of Pharmacy

Technicians in Hospitals with Clinical Pharmacy Programs

Proposal to Amend CCR section 1793.8 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

§ 1793.8. Technicians in Hospitals with Clinical Pharmacy Programs.

(a) In addition to the duties described in Business and Professions Code section 4115 and section 1793.2 of this division, A a general acute care hospital, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 1250(a), that has an ongoing clinical pharmacy program, may allow pharmacy technicians to perform such other nondiscretionary tasks, as determined appropriate by the hospital's pharmacist-in-charge and set forth in the hospital's policies and procedures, under the following conditions. ~~to check the work of other pharmacy technicians in connection with the filling of floor and ward stock and unit dose distribution systems for patients admitted to the hospital whose orders have previously been reviewed and approved by a licensed pharmacist.~~

(1) Only inpatient hospital pharmacies as defined in Business and Professions Code section 4029(a) that maintain a clinical pharmacy services program as described in Business and Professions Code section 4052.1 may have a technician performing such tasks. ~~checking technician program as described.~~ The pharmacy shall have on file a description of the clinical pharmacy program ~~prior to initiating a technician checking technician program.~~

~~(1) This section shall only apply to acute care inpatient hospital pharmacy settings.~~

(2) Hospital pharmacies that have a technician performing the tasks ~~checking technician program~~ shall deploy pharmacists to the inpatient care setting to provide clinical services.

(b) Compounded or repackaged products must have been previously checked by a pharmacist and then may be used by the technician to fill unit dose distribution systems, and floor and ward stock.

(c) To ensure quality patient care and reduce medication errors, programs that use pharmacy technicians to check the work of other pharmacy technicians pursuant to this section must include the following components:

(1) The overall operation of the program shall be the responsibility of the pharmacist-in-charge.

(2) The program shall be under the direct supervision of a pharmacist and the parameters for the direct supervision shall be specified in the facility's policies and procedures.

(3) The pharmacy technician who performs the checking function has received specialized and advanced training as prescribed in the policies and procedures of the facility.

(4) To ensure quality there shall be ongoing evaluation of programs that use pharmacy technicians to check the work of other pharmacy technicians.

Credits

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4115, Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 4005, 4052.1 and 4115, Business and Professions Code.

**Hospital Pharmacies Exempt
from CAMER
16 CCR § 1710**

**Department of Consumer Affairs
Title 16. Pharmacy**

Proposed Regulatory Language

Legend: Added text is indicated with an underline.

Amend 16 CCR § 1710 to Article 2 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

16 CCR § 1710

§ 1710. Hospital Pharmacy.

(a) A hospital pharmacy which predominantly furnishes drugs to inpatients of that hospital may furnish drugs to outpatients or employees of that hospital or to walk-in customers, provided that sales to walk-in customers do not exceed one (1) percent of all the pharmacy's prescriptions. Such a pharmacy is exempt from the requirements of Business and Professions code section 4113.1.

(b) A hospital pharmacy may process an order for filling patient cassettes by another pharmacy within this state, provided:

(1) The pharmacy that is to fill the cassettes either has a contract with the ordering hospital pharmacy or has the same owner as the ordering inpatient hospital pharmacy,

(2) The filled cassette is delivered directly from the filling pharmacy to the ordering hospital pharmacy,

(3) Each cassette or container meets the requirements of Business and Professions Code section 4076,

(4) Both pharmacies are responsible for ensuring that the order has been properly filled.

(5) Both pharmacies shall maintain complete and accurate records of each cassette fill transaction, including the name of the pharmacist checking the cassettes at each pharmacy.

(6) Prescription information shall be electronically transferred between the two pharmacies.

Credits

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4118 Business and Professions Code.
Reference: Sections 4005, 4029, 4076, 4113.1, 4118 and 4380, Business and Professions Code.

Fee Schedule
16 CCR § 1749

Department of Consumer Affairs

Title 16. Pharmacy

Proposed Regulation Language

Fee Schedule

Proposed changes to the current regulation language are shown by ~~strike through~~ for deleted language and underline for added language.

§ 1749. Fee Schedule.

Effective July 1, 2027, ~~the~~ application, renewal, penalties, and other fees, unless otherwise specified, are hereby fixed as follows:

(a) The fee for the issuance of any non-government owned pharmacy license is ~~seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750)~~ two thousand dollars (\$2,000). The fee for the annual renewal of any non-government owned pharmacy license is ~~one thousand twenty-five dollars (\$1,025)~~ one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(1) The fee for the issuance of any government owned pharmacy license is one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The fee for the annual renewal of any government owned pharmacy license is one thousand twenty-five dollars (\$1,025). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(b) The fee for the issuance of any temporary pharmacy license is ~~one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600)~~ two thousand seven hundred forty dollars (\$2,740).

(c) The fee for the issuance of a pharmacy technician license is one hundred twenty dollars (\$120). The fee for the biennial renewal of a pharmacy technician license is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The penalty for failure to renew is seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(d) The application fee for examination as a pharmacist is two hundred sixty dollars (\$260).

(e) The fee for regrading an examination is one hundred fifteen dollars (\$115).

(f)(1) The fee for the issuance of an original pharmacist license is one hundred ninety-five dollars (\$195).

(2) The application fee for an advanced practice pharmacist license is three hundred dollars (\$300). If granted, there is no fee for the initial license issued, which will expire at the same time the pharmacist license expires.

(g)(1) The fee for the biennial renewal of a pharmacist license is four hundred fifty dollars (\$450). The penalty fee for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(2) The fee for the biennial renewal of an advanced practice pharmacist license is three hundred dollars (\$300). The penalty fee for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The fees in this paragraph are in addition to the fees required to renew the pharmacist's license as specified in paragraph 1.

(h) The fee for the issuance of a wholesaler or third-party logistics provider license is ~~one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~ one thousand four hundred eleven dollars (\$1,411). The fee for the annual renewal of a wholesaler or third-party logistics provider license is ~~one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~ one thousand four hundred eleven dollars (\$1,411). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The fee for a temporary wholesaler or third-party logistics provider license is ~~seven hundred fifteen dollars (\$715)~~ one thousand nine dollars (\$1,009).

(i) The fee for the issuance of a hypodermic license is five hundred fifty dollars (\$550). The fee for the annual renewal of a hypodermic needle license is four hundred dollars (\$400). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(j) The fee for the issuance of a designated representative license pursuant to Section 4053 of the Business and Professions Code, a designated representative-3PL license pursuant to Section 4053.1 of the Business and Professions Code, or a designated representative-reverse distributor license pursuant to Section 4053.2 of the Business and Professions Code, is three hundred forty-five dollars (\$345). The fee for the annual renewal of a license as a designated representative, designated representative-3PL, or a designated representative-reverse distributor is three hundred eighty-eight dollars (\$388). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(k) The application fee for a license as a nonresident wholesaler or nonresident third-party logistics provider is ~~one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~ one thousand four hundred eleven dollars (\$1,411). The fee for the annual renewal of a nonresident wholesaler or nonresident third-party logistics provider is ~~one thousand dollars~~

~~(\$1,000)~~ one thousand four hundred eleven dollars (\$1,411). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The fee for a nonresident wholesaler or nonresident third-party logistics provider temporary license is ~~seven hundred fifteen dollars (\$715)~~ one thousand nine dollars (\$1,009).

(l) The fee for an intern pharmacist license is one hundred seventy-five dollars (\$175). The fee for transfer of intern hours or verification of licensure to another state is one hundred twenty dollars (\$120).

(m) The fee for the reissuance of any license, or renewal thereof, which must be reissued because of change in the information on a premises license, other than name change, is three hundred ninety-five dollars (\$395).

(n) The fee for the reissuance of any license that has been lost or destroyed or reissued due to a name change is seventy-five dollars (\$75). The fee for processing an application to change a name or correct an address on a premises license is two hundred six dollars (\$206). The fee for the processing of an application to change a pharmacist-in-charge, designated representative-in-charge, or responsible manager on a premises license record is two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(o) The fee for evaluation of continuing education courses for accreditation is forty dollars (\$40) for each hour of accreditation requested.

(p) The fee for the issuance of a clinic license is six hundred twenty dollars (\$620). The fee for the annual renewal of a clinic license is four hundred dollars (\$400). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(q) The fee for the issuance of a license to compound sterile drug preparations or a hospital satellite compounding pharmacy license is three thousand eight hundred seventy-five dollars (\$3,875). The fee for the annual renewal of a license to compound sterile drug preparations or a hospital satellite compounding pharmacy license is four thousand eighty-five dollars (\$4,085). The penalty for failure to renew a license to compound sterile drug preparations or a hospital satellite compounding pharmacy license is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The fee for a temporary license to compound sterile drug preparations or a hospital satellite compounding pharmacy temporary license is ~~one thousand sixty-five dollars (\$1,065)~~ one thousand five hundred three dollars (\$1,503).

(r) The fee for the issuance of a nonresident sterile compounding pharmacy license is ~~eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8,500)~~ sixteen thousand five

hundred two dollars (\$16,502). The fee for the annual renewal of nonresident sterile compounding pharmacy license is ~~eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$8,500)~~ seventeen thousand forty dollars (\$17,040). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The fee for a temporary nonresident sterile compounding pharmacy license is ~~one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500)~~ two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

(s) The fee for the issuance of a license as a designated representative for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer is three hundred forty-five dollars (\$345). The fee for the annual renewal of a license as a designated representative for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer is three hundred eighty-eight dollars (\$388). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(t) The fee for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer license is six hundred ten dollars (\$610). The application fee for the annual renewal for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer is four hundred sixty dollars (\$460). The fee for a veterinary food-animal drug retailer temporary license is five hundred twenty dollars (\$520). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(u) The fee for the issuance of a retired pharmacist license is fifty dollars (\$50).

(v) The fee for the issuance of a centralized hospital packaging pharmacy license is three thousand eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$3,815). The fee for the annual renewal of a centralized hospital packaging pharmacy license is two thousand nine hundred twelve dollars (\$2,912). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(w) The fee for the issuance of an outsourcing facility license is twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). The fee for the annual renewal of an outsourcing facility is ~~twenty-five dollars (\$25,000)~~ thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The fee for an outsourcing facility temporary license is four thousand dollars (\$4,000).

(x) The fee for the issuance of a nonresident outsourcing facility license is ~~twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$28,500)~~ forty-two thousand three hundred eighteen dollars (\$42,318). The fee for the annual renewal of a nonresident outsourcing facility is ~~twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars (\$28,500)~~ forty-six thousand three hundred fifty-three dollars (\$46,353). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The fee for a nonresident outsourcing facility temporary license is four thousand dollars (\$4,000).

(y) The fee for the issuance of a correctional clinic license is six hundred twenty dollars (\$620). The annual renewal application fee for a correctional clinic license is four hundred dollars (\$400). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(z) The application and initial license fee for operation of an EMSADDS is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The application fee for the annual renewal of an EMSADDS is two hundred dollars (\$200). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred dollars (\$100). The application and renewal fee for a licensed wholesaler that is also an emergency medical services provider agency is eight hundred ten dollars (\$810).

(aa) The application and initial license fee for a designated paramedic license is three hundred fifty dollars (\$350). The application fee for the biennial renewal of a designated paramedic license is two hundred dollars (\$200). The penalty for failure to renew a designated paramedic license is one hundred dollars (\$100).

(ab) The application and initial license fee for a remote dispensing site pharmacy application is one thousand seven hundred thirty dollars (\$1,730). The fee for the annual renewal for a remote dispensing site pharmacy license is one thousand twenty-five dollars (\$1,025). The penalty for failure to renew a remote dispensing site pharmacy license is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). The fee for the issuance of any temporary remote dispensing site pharmacy license is eight hundred ninety dollars (\$890).

(ac) The fee for the issuance of an ADDS license to a correctional clinic is five hundred dollars (\$500). The fee for the annual renewal of an ADDS license issued to a correctional clinic is four hundred dollars (\$400). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(ad) The fee for the issuance of an ADDS license to all entities other than correctional clinics is five hundred twenty-five dollars (\$525). The fee for the annual renewal of an ADDS license, issued to entities other than correctional clinics, is four hundred fifty-three dollars (\$453). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(ae) The fee for the issuance of a nonresident pharmacy license is ~~two thousand four hundred twenty-seven dollars (\$2,427)~~ three thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$3,424). The fee for the annual renewal of a nonresident pharmacy license is ~~one thousand twenty-five dollars (\$1,025)~~ two thousand dollars (\$2,000). The penalty for failure to renew is one hundred fifty dollars

(\$150). The fee for the issuance of a temporary nonresident pharmacy license is two thousand four hundred sixty-nine dollars (~~\$2,000~~ \$2,469).

Credits

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4400, Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 163.5, 4005, 4032, 4044.3, 4053, 4053.1, 4110, 4112, 4119.01, 4119.11, 4120, 4127.1, 4127.15, 4127.2, 4128.2, 4129.1, 4129.2, 4129.8, 4130, 4160, 4161, 4180, 4187, 4190, 4196, 4200, 4202, 4202.5, 4203, 4208, 4210, 4304, 4400, 4401 and 4403, Business and Professions Code.

**Accessible Prescription
Drug Labels
16 CCR § 1707.51**

Department of Consumer Affairs
Title 16. Pharmacy

Proposed Regulatory Language
Accessible Prescription Drug Labels

Legend: Added text is indicated with an underline.

Add 16 CCR § 1707.51 to Article 2 of Division 17 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to read as follows:

§ 1707.51. Accessible Prescription Drug Labels.

a) Each pharmacy subject to Business and Professions Code section 4076.8 shall establish policies and procedures for providing these accessible prescription labels. The policies and procedures shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Define “in a timely manner” in relation to medication dispensing time for the pharmacy’s patient population, comparable to other patient wait times and based on the clinical needs of the patient.

(2) Describe action to take if the medication cannot be dispensed in a “timely manner” including:

(A) notification to the patient,

(B) steps to take to avoid adversely affecting the patients’ medical condition based on the pharmacists’ professional training and judgment, and

(C) steps to take to assure future access to the medication with an accessible label.

(3) Describe the process used to determine patient accessibility needs pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 4076.8. and list the accessibility options available in the pharmacy including any deviations from section 1707.5 of this Article that are needed to meet patient needs.

(4) Describes the training provided to pharmacy personnel on best practices related to prescription label accessibility.

(b) Pharmacy personnel must read and sign a copy of the policies and procedures required in (a) of this section. All signed copies are to be maintained in the pharmacy premises in a readily retrievable format.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 4005 and 4076.8, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Sections 4005 and 4076.8, Business and Professions Code.