



# SOLANO COUNTY

## Legislative Committee Meeting

Committee  
Supervisor Erin Hannigan (Chair)  
Supervisor John M. Vasquez

Staff  
Michelle Heppner  
Nancy L. Huston  
Matthew A. Davis

April 5, 2021  
1:30 p.m.

### VIRTUAL MEETING via MICROSOFT TEAMS

Click this [LINK](#) to join the Team Chat (OR)  
Call (323) 457-3408 / Conference ID: 70743-425-829#

## AGENDA

- i. **Introductions** (*Attendees*) – Supervisor Hannigan
- ii. **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**
- iii. **Public Comment** (*Items not on the agenda*)
- iv. **Federal Legislative update** (*Paragon Government Relations*)
  - American Rescue Plan signed into law
  - FY 22 Budget and Appropriations update
  - Earmarks – FY 22 Appropriations and Transportation Reauthorization Bill
  - Infrastructure – President Biden releases Build Back Better plan
  - House approves Gun Control Bill
- v. **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** (*Representative and/or staff*)
- vi. **State Legislative Update** (*Karen Lange, SYASL*)
  - Provide an update on recent events in the California State Legislature and bills of significance to Solano County
- vii. **State Action Items:** (*Karen Lange, SYASL, Michelle Heppner*)
  - (1) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend the Welfare and Institutions Code relating to Medi-Cal to require the State Department of Health Care Services to implement and administer the California Community Transitions program to provide services for qualified beneficiaries who have resided in the facility for 60+ days.  
[SB 281](#) (Dodd) To amend the Welfare and Institutions Code relating to Medi-Cal
  - (2) Consider taking a position on legislation to amend the Business and Professions Code, Health and Safety Code, Insurance Code, Welfare and Institutions Code relating to telehealth; continue the momentum for connected health by permanently extending emergency provisions enacted during the COVID pandemic for the Medi-Cal program.  
[AB 32](#) (Aguiar-Curry) To amend several professional codes related to telehealth



# SOLANO COUNTY

## Legislative Committee Meeting

**Committee**  
**Supervisor Erin Hannigan (Chair)**  
**Supervisor John M. Vasquez**

**Staff**  
**Michelle Heppner**  
**Nancy L. Huston**  
**Matthew A. Davis**

**viii. Bill Tracking Report (Legislative Update)**

**ix. Future Scheduled Meetings:**

- Monday, April 19, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, May 3, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, May 17, 2021 at 1:30 p.m.

**x. Adjourn**

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 3, 2021

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 281**

---

---

**Introduced by Senator Dodd**

February 1, 2021

---

---

An act to amend Sections 14196.2, 14196.4, and 14196.5 of, to amend the heading of Article 6.2 (commencing with Section 14196.2) of Chapter 7 of Part 3 of Division 9 of, ~~to add Section 14196.7 to, and to add and repeal to add~~ Article 6.25 (commencing with Section 14196.71) ~~of to~~ Chapter 7 of Part 3 of Division 9 of, *and to repeal and add Section 14196.6 of*, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to Medi-Cal, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 281, as amended, Dodd. Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.

Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. Under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, an eligible individual is required to meet prescribed qualifications, including that they have resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days.

Existing law requires the department to provide services consistent with the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration for

transitioning eligible individuals out of an inpatient facility who have not resided in the facility for at least 90 days, and to cease providing those services on January 1, 2024. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025.

This bill would instead require the department to provide those services for individuals who have not resided in the facility for at least 60 days, and would make conforming changes. ~~The bill would require the department to use federal funds, which are made available through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, to implement prescribed services, and to administer those services in a manner that attempts to maximize federal financial participation if those services are not reauthorized or if there are insufficient funds. The bill would extend the provision of those services to January 1, 2029, and would extend the repeal date of those provisions to January 1, 2030.~~

This bill would require the department to implement and administer the California Community Transitions program to provide services for qualified beneficiaries who have resided in the facility for 60 days or longer. The bill would require a lead organization to provide services under the program. The bill would require program services to include prescribed services, such as transition coordination services. The bill would authorize a Medi-Cal beneficiary to participate in this program if the Medi-Cal beneficiary meets certain requirements, and would require eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries to continue to receive program services once they have transitioned into a qualified residence. The bill would require the department to use federal funds, which are made available through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, to implement this program, and to administer the program in a manner that attempts to maximize federal financial participation if that program is not reauthorized or if there are insufficient funds. ~~The bill would repeal these provisions January 1, 2030.~~

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

Vote:  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: no.

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

1 SECTION 1. The heading of Article 6.2 (commencing with  
2 Section 14196.2) of Chapter 7 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the  
3 Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

4  
5 Article 6.2. Short Term Community Transitions  
6

7 SEC. 2. Section 14196.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code  
8 is amended to read:

9 14196.2. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that in  
10 order to reduce the risk of transmission of COVID-19 during the  
11 current pandemic and to further the objectives of the Money  
12 Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, a temporary  
13 program is hereby established to facilitate the transition of  
14 individuals from an inpatient facility who have resided in that  
15 setting for fewer than 60 days.

16 (2) The department shall provide services consistent with the  
17 Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration ~~Program,~~  
18 *program*, pursuant to Section 6071 of Public Law 109-171, as  
19 amended, for transitioning eligible individuals out of inpatient  
20 facilities.

21 (b) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section  
22 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code,  
23 the department may implement, interpret, or make specific this  
24 article by means of letters, provider bulletins, or similar  
25 instructions, without taking regulatory action.

26 (c) Commencing January 1, ~~2023,~~ 2028, the department shall  
27 cease to enroll beneficiaries pursuant to this article and  
28 commencing January 1, ~~2024,~~ 2029, the department shall cease to  
29 provide services pursuant to this article.

30 SEC. 3. Section 14196.4 of the Welfare and Institutions Code  
31 is amended to read:

32 14196.4. The following definitions apply for purposes of this  
33 article:

34 (a) “Eligible individual” means a Medi-Cal beneficiary who  
35 meets both of the following requirements:

36 (1) The individual meets the definition of an “eligible  
37 individual” under Section 6071(b)(2) of Public Law 109-171,

1 except that the individual is not required to have resided for at  
2 least 60 consecutive days in an inpatient facility.

3 (2) The individual is targeted to receive assistance in  
4 transitioning from an inpatient facility to a qualified residence,  
5 identified in the agreement between the department and the federal  
6 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for the Money  
7 Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, except the  
8 individual shall not be required to have resided for at least 60  
9 consecutive days in an inpatient facility.

10 (b) “Inpatient facility” has the same meaning as that term is  
11 defined in Section 6071(b)(3) of Public Law 109-171.

12 SEC. 4. Section 14196.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code  
13 is amended to read:

14 14196.5. (a) A Medi-Cal beneficiary who has resided for at  
15 least 60 consecutive days in an inpatient facility, as required by  
16 the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, is not  
17 eligible for services under this article unless the department  
18 determines that any necessary federal approvals have been obtained  
19 and federal financial participation is available for this purpose.

20 (b) Services shall not be provided pursuant to this article during  
21 any period that the department has obtained any necessary federal  
22 approvals under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing  
23 Demonstration to not apply the eligibility requirement that the  
24 beneficiary has resided for at least 60 consecutive days in an  
25 inpatient facility.

26 ~~SEC. 5. Section 14196.7 is added to the Welfare and~~  
27 ~~Institutions Code, to read:~~

28 ~~14196.7. (a) The department shall use federal funds made~~  
29 ~~available through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing~~  
30 ~~Demonstration, as authorized under Section 1396a of Title 42 of~~  
31 ~~the United States Code, to implement the services described in~~  
32 ~~this article.~~

33 ~~(b) If the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration~~  
34 ~~is not reauthorized, or if sufficient funds are not appropriated~~  
35 ~~through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration,~~  
36 ~~the department shall fund the services described in this article, and~~  
37 ~~shall administer those services in a manner that attempts to~~  
38 ~~maximize federal financial participation.~~

1 ~~(e) The department may seek enhanced and complementary~~  
2 ~~funding to increase the utilization of services described in this~~  
3 ~~article.~~

4 *SEC. 5. Section 14196.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code*  
5 *is repealed.*

6 ~~14196.6. This article shall remain in effect only until January~~  
7 ~~1, 2025, and as of that date is repealed.~~

8 *SEC. 6. Section 14196.6 is added to the Welfare and Institutions*  
9 *Code, to read:*

10 *14196.6. This article shall remain in effect only until January*  
11 *1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.*

12 ~~SEC. 6.~~

13 *SEC. 7. Article 6.25 (commencing with Section 14196.71) is*  
14 *added to Chapter 7 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and*  
15 *Institutions Code, to read:*

16  
17 *Article 6.25. California Community Transitions*  
18

19 14196.71. (a) The department shall provide services consistent  
20 with the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration  
21 ~~Program~~, *program*, pursuant to Section 6071 of Public Law  
22 109-171, as amended, for transitioning eligible individuals out of  
23 inpatient facilities.

24 (b) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section  
25 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code,  
26 the department may implement, interpret, or make specific this  
27 article by means of letters, provider bulletins, or similar  
28 instructions, without taking regulatory action.

29 14196.72. (a) The department shall implement and administer  
30 the California Community Transitions (CCT) program to help an  
31 eligible Medi-Cal beneficiary move to a qualified residence after  
32 the beneficiary has resided in an institutional health facility for a  
33 period of 60 days or longer. The department shall administer this  
34 program consistent with the federal Money Follows the Person  
35 Rebalancing Demonstration, as authorized under Section 1396a  
36 of Title 42 of the United States Code.

37 (b) CCT program services shall be provided by a lead  
38 organization, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 14196.74.  
39 A lead organization shall coordinate and ensure the delivery of all

1 services necessary to implement this article. Lead organization  
2 functions shall include all of the following:

3 (1) Ascertaining the eligibility and interest of a CCT-eligible  
4 beneficiary to return to a qualified residence by completing the  
5 following:

6 (A) Reviewing the beneficiary's medical records, including  
7 prior and current medical conditions, current treatments, functional  
8 impairments, cognitive and behavioral status, and ability to perform  
9 activities and instrumental activities of daily living.

10 (B) Reviewing the beneficiary's family support.

11 (C) Interviewing the beneficiary, and if applicable, their legal  
12 representatives, guardians, conservators, or anyone else authorized  
13 in writing by the beneficiary to speak with the CCT lead  
14 organization.

15 (2) Conducting an independent assessment to ascertain the  
16 beneficiary's functional ability and identify associated risks that  
17 must be addressed to ensure their health and welfare in the  
18 community.

19 (3) Developing a person-centered initial CCT transition and  
20 care plan, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 14196.74, and  
21 a final CCT transition and care plan, as defined in subdivision (d)  
22 of Section 14196.74.

23 (4) Following up with the CCT program beneficiary to ensure  
24 home- and community-based long-term services and supports that  
25 are provided pursuant to the final CCT transition and care plan  
26 continue to meet the needs and preferences of the beneficiary in  
27 the community for 365 days after transition.

28 (c) The CCT program services shall include, but are not limited  
29 to, all of the following:

30 (1) Transition coordination services, including enrollment,  
31 transition and care planning, and post-transition followup.

32 (A) Enrollment shall include, but is not limited to, interviewing  
33 a potential participant, conducting a clinical assessment, and  
34 developing a person-centered initial CCT transition and care plan,  
35 as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 14916.74.

36 (B) Transition and care planning shall include, but is not limited  
37 to, developing a final CCT transition and care plan as defined in  
38 subdivision (b) of Section 14196.74 and setting up and securing  
39 proposed home- and community-based long-term services and  
40 supports.



1 (C) Post-transition followup shall include, but is not limited to,  
2 services to ensure that long-term services and supports are in place  
3 and a participant’s needs continue to be met by the services and  
4 supports available to them in the community.

5 (2) Habilitation services, including coaching and life skills  
6 development, training for the individual to learn, improve, or retain  
7 adaptive, self-advocacy, and social skills. Habilitation services  
8 shall support transitions and improve the beneficiary’s quality of  
9 life in the community. Habilitation services shall include both of  
10 the following:

11 (A) Pretransition habilitation services, which shall be provided  
12 to a CCT program beneficiary while the beneficiary is still living  
13 in an inpatient facility. The services shall ensure the beneficiary  
14 is able to live safely in the community on the day of transition.

15 (B) Post-transition habilitation services, which shall be provided  
16 to a CCT program beneficiary who has transitioned out of an  
17 inpatient facility and shall provide ongoing support to the  
18 beneficiary in the community.

19 (3) Family and informal caregiver training.

20 (4) Personal care services to assist a beneficiary to remain at  
21 home including, but not limited to, assistance with independent  
22 activities of daily living and adult companionship.

23 (5) Home setup services, including, but not limited to,  
24 nonrecurring setup expenses for goods and services for a  
25 beneficiary who will be directly responsible for living expenses  
26 upon transition.

27 (6) Home modification services, including environmental  
28 adaptations to a beneficiary’s home, including, but not limited to,  
29 grab bar and ramp installation, modifications to existing doorways  
30 and bathrooms, and installation or removal of specialized electric  
31 and plumbing systems.

32 (7) Vehicle adaption services, including, but not limited to,  
33 devices, controls, and training required to enable beneficiaries,  
34 their family members, and their caregivers to transport beneficiaries  
35 in their own vehicles.

36 (8) Provision of assistive devices, which means adaptive  
37 equipment designed to accommodate a beneficiary’s functional  
38 limitations and promote independence, including, but not limited  
39 to, lift chairs, stair lifts, diabetic shoes, and adaptations to personal  
40 computers.

1 (d) Eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries shall continue to receive  
2 program services once they have transitioned into a qualified  
3 residence for up to 365 days after the transition date.

4 (1) If an eligible Medi-Cal beneficiary receiving CCT services  
5 is readmitted to an inpatient facility for a period of less than 30  
6 days, the beneficiary remains enrolled in the CCT program and  
7 eligible for services up to 365 days after the beneficiary was  
8 admitted into the facility.

9 (2) If an eligible Medi-Cal beneficiary receiving CCT program  
10 services is readmitted to an inpatient facility for a period of more  
11 than 30 days, the beneficiary shall complete a new clinical  
12 assessment and a new transition and care plan. Upon approval of  
13 the new plan, the beneficiary may reenroll in the program without  
14 meeting the requirement set forth in subparagraph (A) of paragraph  
15 (1) of subdivision (e).

16 (e) (1) Participation in the CCT program shall be voluntary for  
17 an eligible individual. The CCT program shall be made available  
18 to an eligible individual.

19 (2) The CCT program shall target Medi-Cal beneficiaries who  
20 meet at least one of the following criteria:

21 (A) Individuals who are 65 years of age and older who have  
22 one or more functional, medical, or chronic conditions, including  
23 Alzheimer's disease and other dementias.

24 (B) Individuals who have an intellectual or developmental  
25 disability, or both, that manifested before 18 years of age.

26 (C) Individuals who are under 65 years of age who have at least  
27 one physical disability, including individuals who are HIV positive  
28 or have AIDS.

29 (D) Individuals who have been diagnosed with a chronic mental  
30 illness.

31 (E) Individuals who have experienced brain trauma resulting  
32 in functional challenges, but who do not have a mental illness.

33 (F) Individuals who are residents of nursing facilities with few  
34 or no care options outside the facility due to the individual's  
35 medical or behavioral conditions.

36 (f) (1) CCT program services shall be provided by a CCT lead  
37 organization pursuant to a contract with the department.

38 (2) (A) A lead organization that intends to enroll a beneficiary  
39 for CCT services shall do all the following:

40 (i) Complete a clinical assessment of the beneficiary.

1 (ii) Provide the beneficiary with a new enrollee information  
2 form.

3 (iii) Work with the beneficiary to establish an initial CCT  
4 transition and care plan, which shall be approved by the department  
5 before the beneficiary ~~receiving~~ *receives the* services.

6 (B) (i) Before enrolling the beneficiary in the CCT program,  
7 the lead organization shall ensure the beneficiary meets the  
8 requirements established in subdivision (e).

9 (ii) The completed clinical assessment, new enrollee information  
10 form, and final CCT transition and care plan shall be submitted to  
11 the department.

12 (3) All services provided pursuant to this article shall be  
13 person-centered and driven by the beneficiary receiving the services  
14 and supports.

15 (4) (A) A clinical assessment using the consolidated Assisted  
16 Living Waiver (ALW)-CCT assessment tool shall be performed  
17 by a registered nurse.

18 (B) The department may exempt a lead organization from the  
19 requirement specified in subparagraph (A) if a staff member of  
20 the lead organization meets competency criteria established by the  
21 department and is able to perform the assessment.

22 14196.74. The following definitions apply for purposes of this  
23 article:

24 (a) “Eligible individual” is a Medi-Cal beneficiary who meets  
25 all of the following requirements:

26 (1) The beneficiary has resided continuously in an inpatient  
27 nursing facility for a minimum of 60 days and has received  
28 Medi-Cal benefits for services furnished by the facility for at least  
29 one day.

30 (2) The beneficiary has expressed interest in returning to the  
31 community and has been identified, referred by facility staff or  
32 family members, or self-referred to a CCT lead organization.

33 (3) The beneficiary has been deemed willing and eligible to  
34 transition to a qualified residence.

35 (4) The beneficiary would continue to require the level of care  
36 provided by an inpatient facility, but for the provision of home-  
37 and community-based services after transferring to a qualified  
38 residence.

39 (b) “Final CCT transition and care plan” means the final plan  
40 for the beneficiary’s transition to the community. The final CCT

1 transition and care plan includes the secured housing option,  
2 medical and other services required to maintain continuation of  
3 care in the community, supervision of, or assistance with, activities  
4 and instrumental activities of daily living, finalized plans for  
5 managing identified risks and challenges the beneficiary may  
6 experience upon returning to the community, and the final  
7 transition date.

8 (c) “Initial CCT transition and care plan” includes the  
9 beneficiary’s preferred, qualified housing option; anticipated need  
10 for medical services and other services required to maintain  
11 continuation of care in the community, based on medical necessity;  
12 anticipated need for supervision of, or assistance with, activities  
13 and instrumental activities of daily living, plans for managing  
14 identified risks and challenges the beneficiary may experience  
15 upon returning to the community; and a targeted transition date.

16 (d) “Lead organization” means an organization that is qualified  
17 to provide Medi-Cal home- and community-based services and  
18 meets any other requirements established by the department for  
19 the purposes of implementing this article.

20 (e) “Person-centered” refers to a care planning process that is  
21 driven by the beneficiary receiving services and supports, which  
22 includes people chosen by the beneficiary, provides necessary  
23 information and support to the beneficiary to ensure the beneficiary  
24 directs the process to the maximum extent desired, and, includes  
25 individually identified goals and preferences related to  
26 relationships, community participation, employment, income and  
27 saving, health care and wellness, education, and risk factors and  
28 plans to minimize them.

29 (f) “Qualified residence” means a home owned or leased by an  
30 eligible Medi-Cal beneficiary or their family member, an apartment  
31 with sleeping, bathing, and cooking areas over which the  
32 beneficiary or the beneficiary’s family has domain and control, or  
33 another residence in a community-based residential setting that  
34 meets the requirements of the federal home- and community-based  
35 settings rule, as determined by the department, and consistent with  
36 the requirements identified in Parts 430 and 431 of Title 42 of the  
37 Code of Federal Regulations and Section 1915 of the Social  
38 Security Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 1396n).

39 ~~14196.75. (a) A Medi-Cal beneficiary who has resided for~~  
40 ~~fewer than 60 days in an inpatient facility, as required by the~~

1 ~~Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, is only~~  
2 ~~eligible for services under this article if the department determines~~  
3 ~~that any necessary federal approvals have been obtained and federal~~  
4 ~~financial participation is available for this purpose.~~

5 ~~(b) Services shall not be provided pursuant to this article during~~  
6 ~~any period that the department has obtained any necessary federal~~  
7 ~~approvals under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing~~  
8 ~~Demonstration to not apply the eligibility requirement that the~~  
9 ~~beneficiary has resided for fewer than 60 days in an inpatient~~  
10 ~~facility.~~

11 ~~14196.76.~~

12 ~~14196.75.~~ (a) The department shall use federal funds made  
13 available through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing  
14 Demonstration, authorized under Section 1396a of Title 42 of the  
15 United States Code, to implement the CCT program.

16 (b) If the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration  
17 is not reauthorized, or if sufficient funds are not appropriated  
18 through the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration,  
19 the department shall fund the CCT program and shall administer  
20 the program in a manner that attempts to maximize federal financial  
21 participation.

22 (c) The department may seek enhanced and complementary  
23 funding to increase participation in the CCT program.

24 ~~14196.77. This article shall remain in effect only until January~~  
25 ~~1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.~~

26 ~~SEC. 7.~~

27 ~~SEC. 8.~~ This act is an urgency statute necessary for the  
28 immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within  
29 the meaning of Article IV of the California Constitution and shall  
30 go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:

31 In order to ensure continuity of integrated, high-quality health  
32 and community-based services for Medi-Cal beneficiaries that  
33 seek to transition from a health care facility to the community, it  
34 is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY FEBRUARY 12, 2021

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 32**

---

**Introduced by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry  
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Arambula, Bauer-Kahan, Burke,  
Cunningham, Cristina Garcia, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva,  
Blanca Rubio, and Santiago)**

December 7, 2020

---

An act to amend Section 2290.5 of the *Business and Professions Code*, to amend Section 1374.14 of the *Health and Safety Code*, to amend Section 10123.855 of the *Insurance Code*, and to amend Section 14087.95 of, and to add Sections ~~14092.4~~ 14092.4, 14132.721, and 14132.722 to, the *Welfare and Institutions Code*, relating to telehealth.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 32, as amended, Aguiar-Curry. Telehealth.

Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, Medi-Cal services may be provided pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans, including through a county organized health system. Under existing law, in-person contact between a health care provider and a patient is not required under the Medi-Cal program for services appropriately provided through telehealth. Existing law provides that neither face-to-face contact nor a patient's physical presence on the premises of an enrolled community clinic is required for services provided by the clinic to a Medi-Cal beneficiary during or immediately

following a proclamation declaring a state of emergency. Existing law defines “immediately following” for this purpose to mean up to 90 days following the termination of the proclaimed state of emergency, unless there are extraordinary circumstances.

Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Knox-Keene), provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a contract issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, between a health care service plan or health insurer and a health care provider to require the plan or insurer to reimburse the provider for the diagnosis, consultation, or treatment of an enrollee, subscriber, insured, or policyholder appropriately delivered through telehealth services on the same basis and to the same extent as the same service through in-person diagnosis, consultation, or treatment. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, to specify that coverage is provided for health care services appropriately delivered through telehealth on the same basis and to the same extent as in-person diagnosis, consultation, or treatment. Existing law exempts Medi-Cal managed care plans that contract with the State Department of Health Care Services under the Medi-Cal program from these provisions, and generally exempts county organized health systems that provide services under the Medi-Cal program from Knox-Keene.

This bill would delete the above-described references to contracts issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, would require these provisions to apply to the plan or insurer’s contracted entity, as specified, and would delete the exemption for Medi-Cal managed care plans. The bill would subject county organized health systems, and their subcontractors, that provide services under the Medi-Cal program to the above-described Knox-Keene requirements relative to telehealth. The bill would authorize a provider to enroll or recertify an individual in *specified* Medi-Cal programs through telehealth and other forms of virtual communication, *and would authorize a county eligibility worker to determine eligibility for, or recertify eligibility for, the Medi-Cal Minor Consent program remotely through virtual communication*, as specified.

*This bill would require health care services furnished by an enrolled clinic through telehealth to be reimbursed by Medi-Cal on the same basis, to the same extent, and at the same payment rate as those services*

are reimbursed if furnished in person. The bill would prohibit the State Department of Health Care Services from restricting the ability of an enrolled clinic to provide and be reimbursed for services furnished through telehealth. The bill would require the ~~State Department of Health Care Services~~ department to indefinitely continue the telehealth flexibilities in place during the COVID-19 pandemic state of emergency. The bill would require the department, by January 2022, to convene an advisory group with specified membership to provide input to the department on the development of a revised Medi-Cal telehealth policy that promotes specified principles. The bill would require the department, by December 2024, to complete an evaluation to assess the benefits of telehealth in Medi-Cal, including an analysis of improved access for patients, changes in health quality outcomes and utilization, and best practices for the right mix of in-person visits and telehealth. The bill would require the department to report its findings and recommendations from the evaluation to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature no later than July 1, 2025.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.  
State-mandated local program: no.

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

- 1 SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
2 following:
- 3 (1) The Legislature has recognized the practice of telehealth as  
4 a legitimate means by which an individual may receive health care  
5 services from a health care provider without in-person contact with  
6 the provider, and enacted protections in Section 14132.72 of the  
7 Welfare and Institutions Code to prevent the State Department of  
8 Health Care Services from restricting or limiting telehealth  
9 services.
- 10 (2) The use of telehealth was expanded during the COVID-19  
11 pandemic public health emergency and has proven to be an  
12 important modality for patients to stay connected to their health  
13 care providers. Telehealth has been especially critical for  
14 California's Medi-Cal patients.
- 15 (3) Patients have reported high satisfaction with telehealth,  
16 noting how easy it is to connect with their care teams without  
17 having to take time off work, find childcare, or find transportation  
18 to an in-person appointment.



1 (4) In addition to video access, audio-only care is essential  
2 because many patients have reported challenges accessing video  
3 technology due to limitations with data plans and internet access.

4 (5) Primary care and specialty care providers have found  
5 telehealth to be a critical access point to address a variety of health  
6 care needs, including helping patients manage chronic disease,  
7 adjust pain medications, and for followup visits after a procedure,  
8 among others.

9 (6) Behavioral health providers have found that offering  
10 telehealth has engaged patients in necessary care they would never  
11 have received if required to walk into a clinic.

12 (7) Health care providers have reported significant decreases  
13 in the number of missed appointments since telehealth became  
14 available, helping to ensure that patients receive high-quality care  
15 in a timely manner.

16 (8) Telehealth is widely available to individuals with health  
17 insurance in the commercial market, and existing law in Section  
18 1374.14 of the Health and Safety Code and Section 10123.855 of  
19 the Insurance Code requires commercial health care service plans  
20 and health insurers to pay for services delivered through telehealth  
21 services on the same basis as equivalent services furnished in  
22 person. Medi-Cal must evolve with the rest of the health care  
23 industry to achieve health equity for low-income Californians.

24 (9) The expanded telehealth options that patients and providers  
25 have relied on during the COVID-19 pandemic should continue  
26 to be available to Medi-Cal recipients after the public health  
27 emergency is over.

28 (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to continue the provision  
29 of telehealth in Medi-Cal, including video and audio-only  
30 technology, for the purposes of expanding access and enhancing  
31 delivery of health care services for beneficiaries.

32 *SEC. 2. Section 2290.5 of the Business and Professions Code*  
33 *is amended to read:*

34 2290.5. (a) For purposes of this division, the following  
35 definitions shall apply:

36 (1) “Asynchronous store and forward” means the transmission  
37 of a patient’s medical information from an originating site to the  
38 health care provider at a distant site.

1 (2) “Distant site” means a site where a health care provider who  
2 provides health care services is located while providing these  
3 services via a telecommunications system.

4 (3) “Health care provider” means any of the following:

5 (A) A person who is licensed under this division.

6 (B) An associate marriage and family therapist or marriage and  
7 family therapist trainee functioning pursuant to Section 4980.43.3.

8 (C) A qualified autism service provider or qualified autism  
9 service professional certified by a national entity pursuant to  
10 Section 1374.73 of the Health and Safety Code and Section  
11 10144.51 of the Insurance Code.

12 (4) “Originating site” means a site where a patient is located at  
13 the time health care services are provided via a telecommunications  
14 system or where the asynchronous store and forward service  
15 originates.

16 (5) “Synchronous interaction” means a real-time ~~interaction~~  
17 *interaction, including, but not limited to, audiovideo, audio only,*  
18 *such as telephone, and other virtual communication,* between a  
19 patient and a health care provider located at a distant site.

20 (6) “Telehealth” means the mode of delivering health care  
21 services and public health via information and communication  
22 technologies to facilitate the diagnosis, consultation, treatment,  
23 education, care management, and self-management of a patient’s  
24 health care. Telehealth facilitates patient self-management and  
25 caregiver support for patients and includes synchronous interactions  
26 and asynchronous store and forward transfers.

27 (b) Before the delivery of health care via telehealth, the health  
28 care provider initiating the use of telehealth shall inform the patient  
29 about the use of telehealth and obtain verbal or written consent  
30 from the patient for the use of telehealth as an acceptable mode of  
31 delivering health care services and public health. The consent shall  
32 be documented.

33 (c) This section does not preclude a patient from receiving  
34 in-person health care delivery services during a specified course  
35 of health care and treatment after agreeing to receive services via  
36 telehealth.

37 (d) The failure of a health care provider to comply with this  
38 section shall constitute unprofessional conduct. Section 2314 shall  
39 not apply to this section.

1 (e) This section shall not be construed to alter the scope of  
2 practice of a health care provider or authorize the delivery of health  
3 care services in a setting, or in a manner, not otherwise authorized  
4 by law.

5 (f) All laws regarding the confidentiality of health care  
6 information and a patient’s rights to the patient’s medical  
7 information shall apply to telehealth interactions.

8 (g) All laws and regulations governing professional  
9 responsibility, unprofessional conduct, and standards of practice  
10 that apply to a health care provider under the health care provider’s  
11 license shall apply to that health care provider while providing  
12 telehealth services.

13 (h) This section shall not apply to a patient under the jurisdiction  
14 of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or any other  
15 correctional facility.

16 (i) (1) Notwithstanding any other law and for purposes of this  
17 section, the governing body of the hospital whose patients are  
18 receiving the telehealth services may grant privileges to, and verify  
19 and approve credentials for, providers of telehealth services based  
20 on its medical staff recommendations that rely on information  
21 provided by the distant-site hospital or telehealth entity, as  
22 described in Sections 482.12, 482.22, and 485.616 of Title 42 of  
23 the Code of Federal Regulations.

24 (2) By enacting this subdivision, it is the intent of the Legislature  
25 to authorize a hospital to grant privileges to, and verify and approve  
26 credentials for, providers of telehealth services as described in  
27 paragraph (1).

28 (3) For the purposes of this subdivision, “telehealth” shall  
29 include “telemedicine” as the term is referenced in Sections 482.12,  
30 482.22, and 485.616 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

31 ~~SEC. 2.~~

32 *SEC. 3.* Section 1374.14 of the Health and Safety Code is  
33 amended to read:

34 1374.14. (a) (1) A contract between a health care service plan  
35 and a health care provider for the provision of health care services  
36 to an enrollee or subscriber shall specify that the health care service  
37 plan shall reimburse the treating or consulting health care provider  
38 for the diagnosis, consultation, or treatment of an enrollee or  
39 subscriber appropriately delivered through telehealth services on  
40 the same basis and to the same extent that the health care service

1 plan is responsible for reimbursement for the same service through  
2 in-person diagnosis, consultation, or treatment.

3 (2) This section does not limit the ability of a health care service  
4 plan and a health care provider to negotiate the rate of  
5 reimbursement for a health care service provided pursuant to a  
6 contract subject to this section. Services that are the same, as  
7 determined by the provider's description of the service on the  
8 claim, shall be reimbursed at the same rate whether provided in  
9 person or through telehealth. When negotiating a rate of  
10 reimbursement for telehealth services for which no in-person  
11 equivalent exists, a health care service plan and the provider shall  
12 ensure the rate is consistent with subdivision (h) of Section 1367.

13 (3) This section does not require telehealth reimbursement to  
14 be unbundled from other capitated or bundled, risk-based payments.

15 (4) If a health care service plan delegates responsibility for the  
16 performance of the duties described in this section to a contracted  
17 entity, including a medical group or independent practice  
18 association, then the delegated entity shall comply with this section.

19 (5) The obligation of a health care service plan to comply with  
20 this section shall not be waived if the plan delegates services or  
21 activities that the plan is required to perform to its provider or  
22 another contracting entity. A plan's implementation of this section  
23 shall be consistent with the requirements of the Health Care  
24 Providers' Bill of Rights, and a material change in the obligations  
25 of a plan's contracting network providers shall be considered a  
26 material change to the provider contract, within the meaning of  
27 subdivision (b) Section 1375.7.

28 (b) (1) A health care service plan contract shall specify that the  
29 health care service plan shall provide coverage for health care  
30 services appropriately delivered through telehealth services on the  
31 same basis and to the same extent that the health care service plan  
32 is responsible for coverage for the same service through in-person  
33 diagnosis, consultation, or treatment. Coverage shall not be limited  
34 only to services delivered by select third-party corporate telehealth  
35 providers.

36 (2) This section does not alter the obligation of a health care  
37 service plan to ensure that enrollees have access to all covered  
38 services through an adequate network of contracted providers, as  
39 required under Sections 1367, 1367.03, and 1367.035, and the  
40 regulations promulgated thereunder.

1 (3) This section does not require a health care service plan to  
2 cover telehealth services provided by an out-of-network provider,  
3 unless coverage is required under other law.

4 (c) A health care service plan may offer a contract containing  
5 a copayment or coinsurance requirement for a health care service  
6 delivered through telehealth services, provided that the copayment  
7 or coinsurance does not exceed the copayment or coinsurance  
8 applicable if the same services were delivered through in-person  
9 diagnosis, consultation, or treatment. This subdivision does not  
10 require cost sharing for services provided through telehealth.

11 (d) Services provided through telehealth and covered pursuant  
12 to this chapter shall be subject to the same deductible and annual  
13 or lifetime dollar maximum as equivalent services that are not  
14 provided through telehealth.

15 (e) The definitions in subdivision (a) of Section 2290.5 of the  
16 Business and Professions Code apply to this section.

17 ~~SEC. 3.~~

18 *SEC. 4.* Section 10123.855 of the Insurance Code is amended  
19 to read:

20 10123.855. (a) (1) A contract between a health insurer and a  
21 health care provider for an alternative rate of payment pursuant to  
22 Section 10133 shall specify that the health insurer shall reimburse  
23 the treating or consulting health care provider for the diagnosis,  
24 consultation, or treatment of an insured or policyholder  
25 appropriately delivered through telehealth services on the same  
26 basis and to the same extent that the health insurer is responsible  
27 for reimbursement for the same service through in-person  
28 diagnosis, consultation, or treatment.

29 (2) This section does not limit the ability of a health insurer and  
30 a health care provider to negotiate the rate of reimbursement for  
31 a health care service provided pursuant to a contract subject to this  
32 section. Services that are the same, as determined by the provider's  
33 description of the service on the claim, shall be reimbursed at the  
34 same rate whether provided in person or through telehealth. When  
35 negotiating a rate of reimbursement for telehealth services for  
36 which no in-person equivalent exists, a health insurer and the  
37 provider shall ensure the rate is consistent with subdivision (a) of  
38 Section 10123.137.

39 (3) If a health insurer delegates responsibility for the  
40 performance of the duties described in this section to a contracted

1 entity, including a medical group or independent practice  
2 association, then the delegated entity shall comply with this section.

3 (4) The obligation of a health insurer to comply with this section  
4 shall not be waived if the insurer delegates services or activities  
5 that the insurer is required to perform to its provider or another  
6 contracting entity. An insurer's implementation of this section  
7 shall be consistent with the requirements of the Health Care  
8 Providers' Bill of Rights, and a material change in the obligations  
9 of an insurer's contracting network providers shall be considered  
10 a material change to the provider contract, within the meaning of  
11 subdivision (b) Section 10133.65.

12 (b) (1) A policy of health insurance that provides benefits  
13 through contracts with providers at alternative rates of payment  
14 shall specify that the health insurer shall provide coverage for  
15 health care services appropriately delivered through telehealth  
16 services on the same basis and to the same extent that the health  
17 insurer is responsible for coverage for the same service through  
18 in-person diagnosis, consultation, or treatment. Coverage shall not  
19 be limited only to services delivered by select third-party corporate  
20 telehealth providers.

21 (2) This section does not alter the existing statutory or regulatory  
22 obligations of a health insurer to ensure that insureds have access  
23 to all covered services through an adequate network of contracted  
24 providers, as required by Sections 10133 and 10133.5 and the  
25 regulations promulgated thereunder.

26 (3) This section does not require a health insurer to deliver health  
27 care services through telehealth services.

28 (4) This section does not require a health insurer to cover  
29 telehealth services provided by an out-of-network provider, unless  
30 coverage is required under other law.

31 (c) A health insurer may offer a policy containing a copayment  
32 or coinsurance requirement for a health care service delivered  
33 through telehealth services, provided that the copayment or  
34 coinsurance does not exceed the copayment or coinsurance  
35 applicable if the same services were delivered through in-person  
36 diagnosis, consultation, or treatment. This subdivision does not  
37 require cost sharing for services provided through telehealth.

38 (d) Services provided through telehealth and covered pursuant  
39 to this chapter shall be subject to the same deductible and annual

1 or lifetime dollar maximum as equivalent services that are not  
2 provided through telehealth.

3 (e) The definitions in subdivision (a) of Section 2290.5 of the  
4 Business and Professions Code apply to this section.

5 ~~SEC. 4.~~

6 *SEC. 5.* Section 14087.95 of the Welfare and Institutions Code  
7 is amended to read:

8 14087.95. (a) A county contracting with the department  
9 pursuant to this article shall be exempt from Chapter 2.2  
10 (commencing with Section 1340) of Division 2 of the Health and  
11 Safety Code for purposes of carrying out the contracts.

12 (b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a county contracting  
13 with the department pursuant to this article shall comply with  
14 Section 1374.14 of the Health and Safety Code.

15 (2) If a county subcontracts for the provision of services pursuant  
16 to this article, as authorized under Section 14087.6, the  
17 subcontractor shall comply with Section 1374.14 of the Health  
18 and Safety Code.

19 ~~SEC. 5.~~ ~~Section 14092.4 is added to the Welfare and~~  
20 ~~Institutions Code, immediately following Section 14092.35, to~~  
21 ~~read:~~

22 ~~14092.4. For the purposes of enrolling patients in programs~~  
23 ~~administered through Medi-Cal, including the Family Planning,~~  
24 ~~Access, Care, and Treatment (Family PACT), presumptive~~  
25 ~~eligibility Programs, accelerated enrollment programs, and the~~  
26 ~~Medi-Cal Minor Consent program, a provider may determine~~  
27 ~~program eligibility, enroll, and recertify patients remotely through~~  
28 ~~telehealth and other virtual communication modalities, including~~  
29 ~~telephone, based on the current Medi-Cal program criteria. The~~  
30 ~~department may develop program policies and systems to support~~  
31 ~~implementation of offsite eligibility determination, enrollment,~~  
32 ~~and recertification.~~

33 *SEC. 6.* *Section 14092.4 is added to the Welfare and Institutions*  
34 *Code, immediately following Section 14092.35, to read:*

35 *14092.4. (a) To enroll individuals in Medi-Cal programs that*  
36 *permit onsite enrollment and recertification of individuals by a*  
37 *provider or county eligibility worker as applicable, the following*  
38 *shall apply:*

39 *(1) For the Family Planning, Access, Care, and Treatment*  
40 *(Family PACT), Presumptive Eligibility for Pregnant Women, and*

1 *Every Woman Counts programs, a provider may enroll or recertify*  
2 *an individual remotely through telehealth and other virtual*  
3 *communication modalities, including telephone, based on the*  
4 *current Medi-Cal program eligibility form or forms applicable to*  
5 *the specific program.*

6 *(2) For the Medi-Cal Minor Consent program, a county*  
7 *eligibility worker may determine eligibility for, or recertify*  
8 *eligibility for, an individual remotely through virtual*  
9 *communication modalities, including telephone.*

10 *(b) The department may develop program policies and systems*  
11 *to support implementation of remote eligibility determination,*  
12 *enrollment, and recertification, consistent with this section.*

13 *(c) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section*  
14 *11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code,*  
15 *the department may implement, interpret, or make specific this*  
16 *section by means of all-county letters, plan letters, plan or provider*  
17 *bulletins, or similar instructions, without taking regulatory action.*

18 *SEC. 7. Section 14132.721 is added to the Welfare and*  
19 *Institutions Code, immediately following Section 14132.72, to*  
20 *read:*

21 *14132.721. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, health care*  
22 *services furnished by an enrolled clinic through telehealth shall*  
23 *be reimbursed by Medi-Cal on the same basis, to the same extent,*  
24 *and at the same payment rate as those services are reimbursed if*  
25 *furnished in person, consistent with this section.*

26 *(b) Consistent with the protections for health care providers set*  
27 *forth in the Telehealth Advancement Act of 2011, including Section*  
28 *14132.72, the department shall not restrict the ability of an enrolled*  
29 *clinic to provide and be reimbursed for services furnished through*  
30 *telehealth. Prohibited restrictions include all of the following:*

31 *(1) Requirements for face-to-face contact between an enrolled*  
32 *clinic provider and a patient.*

33 *(2) Requirements for a patient's or provider's physical presence*  
34 *at the enrolled clinic or any other location.*

35 *(3) Requirements for prior in-person contacts between the*  
36 *enrolled clinic and a patient.*

37 *(4) Requirements for documentation of a barrier to an in-person*  
38 *visit or a special need for a telehealth visit.*

39 *(5) Policies, including reimbursement policies, that impose*  
40 *more stringent requirements on telehealth services than equivalent*



1 services furnished in person. This paragraph does not prohibit  
2 policies that require all of the clinical elements of a service to be  
3 met as a condition of reimbursement.

4 (6) Limitations on the means or technologies through which  
5 telehealth services are furnished.

6 (c) Notwithstanding the in-person requirements of Section  
7 14132.100, if an enrolled clinic is also a federally qualified health  
8 center or a rural health center, the definition of “visit” set forth  
9 in subdivision (g) of Section 14132.100 includes a telehealth  
10 encounter to the same extent it includes an in-person encounter.

11 (d) This section does not eliminate the obligation of a health  
12 care provider to obtain verbal or written consent from the patient  
13 before delivery of health care via telehealth or the rights of the  
14 patient, pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 2290.5 of  
15 the Business and Professions Code.

16 (e) This section does not conflict with or supersede the  
17 requirements for health care service plan contracts set forth in  
18 Section 1374.14 of the Health and Safety Code and the  
19 requirements for health insurance policies set forth in Section  
20 10123.855 of the Insurance Code.

21 (f) This section does not limit reimbursement for or coverage  
22 of, or reduce access to, services provided through telehealth before  
23 the enactment of this section.

24 (g) The department shall require Medi-Cal managed care plans,  
25 through contract or otherwise, to adhere to the requirements of  
26 this section.

27 (h) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section  
28 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code,  
29 the department may implement, interpret, and make specific this  
30 section by means of all-county letters, plan letters, plan or provider  
31 bulletins, or similar instructions, without taking regulatory action.

32 (i) The department shall seek any necessary federal approvals  
33 and obtain federal financial participation in implementing this  
34 section. This section shall be implemented only to the extent that  
35 any necessary federal approvals are obtained and federal financial  
36 participation is available and not otherwise jeopardized.

37 (j) For purposes of this section:

38 (1) “Enrolled clinic” means any of the following:

39 (A) A clinic licensed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 1204  
40 of the Health and Safety Code.

1 (B) An intermittent clinic exempt from licensure under  
2 subdivision (h) of Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code.

3 (C) A hospital or nonhospital-based clinic operated by the state  
4 or any of its political subdivisions, including the University of  
5 California, or a city, county, city and county, or hospital authority.

6 (D) A tribal clinic exempt from licensure under subdivision (c)  
7 of Section 1206 of the Health and Safety Code, or an outpatient  
8 setting conducted, maintained, or operated by a federally  
9 recognized Indian tribe, tribal organization, or urban Indian  
10 organization, as defined in Section 1603 of Title 25 of the United  
11 States Code.

12 (2) “Telehealth” has the same meaning as in subdivision (a) of  
13 Section 2290.5 of the Business and Professions Code, which  
14 includes audio-only telephone communication technologies.

15 ~~SEC. 6. Section 14132.722 is added to the Welfare and~~  
16 ~~Institutions Code, immediately following Section 14132.72, to~~  
17 ~~read:~~

18 *SEC. 8. Section 14132.722 is added to the Welfare and*  
19 *Institutions Code, immediately following Section 14132.721, to*  
20 *read:*

21 14132.722. (a) The department shall indefinitely continue the  
22 telehealth flexibilities in place during the COVID-19 pandemic,  
23 including those implemented pursuant to Section 14132.723.

24 (b) (1) By January 2022, the department shall convene an  
25 advisory group that includes representatives from community  
26 health centers, designated public hospitals, Medi-Cal managed  
27 care plans, consumer groups, labor organizations, behavioral health  
28 providers, counties, and other Medi-Cal providers.

29 (2) The advisory group shall provide input to the department  
30 on the development of a revised Medi-Cal telehealth policy that  
31 promotes all of the following principles:

32 (A) Telehealth shall be used as a means to promote timely and  
33 patient-centered access to health care.

34 (B) Patients, in conjunction with their providers, shall be offered  
35 their choice of service delivery mode. Patients shall retain the right  
36 to receive health care in person.

37 (C) Confidentiality and security of patient information shall be  
38 protected.

1 (D) Usual standard of care requirements shall apply to services  
2 provided via telehealth, including quality, safety, and clinical  
3 effectiveness.

4 (E) The department shall consider disparities in the utilization  
5 of, and access to, telehealth, and shall support patients and  
6 providers in increasing access to the technologies needed to use  
7 telehealth.

8 (F) When the care provided during a telehealth visit is  
9 commensurate with what would have been provided in person,  
10 payment shall also be commensurate.

11 (c) (1) By December 2024, the department shall complete an  
12 evaluation to assess the benefits of telehealth in Medi-Cal. The  
13 evaluation shall analyze improved access for patients, changes in  
14 health quality outcomes and utilization, and best practices for the  
15 right mix of in-person visits and telehealth.

16 (2) The department shall report its findings and  
17 recommendations on the evaluation to the appropriate policy and  
18 fiscal committees of the Legislature no later than July 1, 2025.

# Solano County Legislation of Interest Thursday, April 01, 2021

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<b>SUPPORT</b>			
<p><a href="#">AB 225</a> <a href="#">Gray D</a></p> <p><b>Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.</b></p>	<p>Assembly B.&amp;p.</p> <p>1/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on B. &amp; P. and M. &amp; V.A.</p> <p>4/6/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber <i>ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, LOW, Chair</i></p>	<p>Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs, under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is comprised of various boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations, including healing arts licensees. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a license from a board within the department to meet specified requirements and to pay certain licensing fees. Existing law requires specified boards within the department to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant 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 who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant holds a current, active, and unrestricted license that confers upon the applicant the authority to practice, in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a temporary license from the board. Existing law requires these temporary licenses to expire 12 months after issuance. Under existing law, some of the funds within the jurisdiction of a board consist of revenue from fees that are continuously appropriated. This bill would require the temporary licenses described above to expire 30 months after issuance. The bill would require boards not responsible for the licensure and regulation of healing arts licensees and 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. The bill would authorize the immediate termination of a license issued pursuant to these provisions upon a finding that the licenseholder failed to meet specified requirements or provided substantively inaccurate information that would affect the person's eligibility for licensure, as provided. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill's expansion of the requirement to issue licenses would result in revenues from fees for certain licenses being deposited into continuously appropriated funds. By establishing a new source of revenue for those continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Support</p>

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1555</a> <a href="#">Cooper</a> D  <b>Weights and measures: inspection: fees.</b>	Assembly P. & C.P.  3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on P. & C.P.	<p>Existing law requires the sealer of a county to inspect and test weighing and measuring devices, as specified, that are used or sold in the county. Existing law also requires the sealer of a county to weigh or measure packages to determine whether they contain the amount represented, as provided. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the board of supervisors of a county, by ordinance, to charge an annual registration fee, not to exceed the county's total cost of actually inspecting or testing weighing and measuring devices required of the county sealer, to recover the costs of the county sealer to perform these duties. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to establish by regulation an annual administrative fee to recover reasonable administrative and enforcement costs incurred by the Department of Food and Agriculture for exercising supervision over and performing investigations in connection with the activities performed by county sealers described above, and requires the administrative fee to be collected for every device registered with each county office of weights and measures and paid annually to the Department of Food and Agriculture Fund. This bill would extend the authority of the board of supervisors of a county to charge an annual registration fee to recover the costs of the county sealer, as provided, until January 1, 2027, and would extend certain other related provisions. The bill would also continue the annual administrative fee to recover the costs incurred by the department described above until January 1, 2027.</p>	Support
<a href="#">ACA 1</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry</a> D  <b>Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.</b>	Assembly Print  12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.	<p>(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions.This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	Support

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 395</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a> D</p> <p><b>Healthy Outcomes and Prevention Education Act: excise tax: electronic cigarettes: Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program.</b></p>	<p>Senate Gov. &amp; F.</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on GOV. &amp; F.</p> <p>4/8/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes a nonprofit public benefit corporation, known as the Health Professions Education Foundation, for the purpose of administering various programs related to health education, including the California Registered Nurse Education Program.This bill would establish the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program under the administration of the foundation for the purpose of improving access by underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to health profession programs offered by the state’s public postsecondary education institutions. The bill would require the foundation to provide grants to specified types of public postsecondary education institutions, including schools of medicine, to be used only for specified purposes, including identifying, recruiting, and selecting underrepresented students from disadvantaged backgrounds to access education and training programs in a health profession. The bill would also create the Health Careers Opportunity Grant Program Fund and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund for the purpose of administering the program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	<p>Support</p>
<b>OPPOSE</b>			
<p><a href="#">AB 339</a> <a href="#">Lee</a> D</p> <p><b>State and local government: open meetings.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>1/29/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee February 28.</p>	<p>Existing law requires all meetings, as defined, of a house of the Legislature or a committee thereof to be open and public, and requires all persons to be permitted to attend the meetings, except as specified.This bill would require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation, as provided, and requires translation services to be provided for the 10 most-spoken languages, other than English, in California, and would require those persons commenting in a language other than English to have double the amount of time as those giving a comment in English, if time restrictions on public comment are utilized, except as specified. The bill would require instructions on how to attend the meeting to be posted at the time notice of the meeting is publicized, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>Oppose</p>
<b>OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION</b>			

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 14</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a>  <b>Communication s: broadband services: California Advanced Services Fund.</b>	Assembly C. & C.  1/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on C. & C. and L. GOV.  4/14/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY COMMUNICATIONS AND CONVEYANCE, SANTIAGO, Chair</i>	(1)Existing law establishes the State Department of Education in state government, and vests the department with specified powers and duties relating to the state’s public school system.This bill would authorize local educational agencies to report to the department their pupils’ estimated needs for computing devices and internet connectivity adequate for at-home learning. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, to compile that information and to annually post that compiled information on the department’s internet website.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 28</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>  <b>Hate crimes.</b>	Assembly Transportation  3/30/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended. (Amended 3/30/2021)	Existing law defines “hate crime” as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. Existing law provides punishments for hate crimes that range from misdemeanors with specified penalties to felonies with additional terms of one to 3 years in the state prison, depending on the underlying criminal act and other circumstances.This bill would make a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of a person other than the victim a hate crime. By expanding the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/30/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 31</a> <a href="#">Lackey</a> R  <b>Office of the  Child Protection  Ombudsperson.</b>	Assembly Human Services  3/1/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.  4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>State  Capitol, Room  4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN  SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</i>	Existing law requires the state, through the State Department of Social Services and county welfare departments, to establish and support a public system of statewide child welfare services, as specified, and declares the intent of the Legislature, in providing for this statewide system of child welfare services, that all children are entitled to be safe and free from abuse and neglect. Existing law requires the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to be established in the State Department of Social Services with prescribed powers and duties relating to the management of foster children, including the dissemination of information on the rights of children and youth in foster care. Existing law requires the Director of Social Services, in consultation with a committee of interested individuals chosen by the director, to appoint the ombudsperson for a term of 4 years. This bill would establish the Office of the Child Protection Ombudsperson, with the intent to provide all California children with similar protections. The bill would require the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to be appointed by the Governor for a term of 2 years, from a list of qualified candidates selected by a committee of interested persons convened by the Director of Social Services, in consultation with the chairs of the Senate and Assembly human services committees. The bill would specify the duties of the office, including to investigate and attempt to resolve complaints made by or on behalf of children who have cases with the State Department of Social Services, related to their care. The bill would require the Office of the State Child Protection Ombudsperson to report to the Legislature, at the end of each 2-year legislative session, data collected by the office describing the nature of the complaints received and systemic suggestions to improve the child welfare system. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 32</a> <a href="#">Aguiar-Curry D</a> <b>Telehealth.</b>	Assembly Health 2/16/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, Medi-Cal services may be provided pursuant to contracts with various types of managed care health plans, including through a county organized health system. Under existing law, in-person contact between a health care provider and a patient is not required under the Medi-Cal program for services appropriately provided through telehealth. Existing law provides that neither face-to-face contact nor a patient’s physical presence on the premises of an enrolled community clinic is required for services provided by the clinic to a Medi-Cal beneficiary during or immediately following a proclamation declaring a state of emergency. Existing law defines “immediately following” for this purpose to mean up to 90 days following the termination of the proclaimed state of emergency, unless there are extraordinary circumstances. This bill would delete the above-described references to contracts issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, would require these provisions to apply to the plan or insurer’s contracted entity, as specified, and would delete the exemption for Medi-Cal managed care plans. The bill would subject county organized health systems, and their subcontractors, that provide services under the Medi-Cal program to the above-described Knox-Keene requirements relative to telehealth. The bill would authorize a provider to enroll or recertify an individual in specified Medi-Cal programs through telehealth and other forms of virtual communication, and would authorize a county eligibility worker to determine eligibility for, or recertify eligibility for, the Medi-Cal Minor Consent program remotely through virtual communication, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 2/12/2021</b></p>	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 34</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D  <b>Broadband for All Act of 2022.</b>	Assembly C. & C.  3/17/2021-Re-referred to Com. on C. & C.  <i>4/14/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY COMMUNICATIONS AND CONVEYANCE, SANTIAGO, Chair</i>	Existing law requires the Department of Technology to improve the governance and implementation of information technology by standardizing reporting relationships, roles, and responsibilities for setting information technology priorities. Existing law requires the Public Utilities Commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would enact the Broadband for All Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to support the 2022 Broadband for All Program that would be administered by the department for purposes of providing financial assistance for projects to deploy broadband infrastructure and broadband services. The bill would provide for the submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 41</a> <a href="#">Wood</a> D</p> <p><b>Broadband infrastructure deployment.</b></p>	<p>Assembly C. &amp; C.</p> <p>3/17/2021-Re-referred to Com. on C. &amp; C.</p> <p>4/14/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY COMMUNICATIONS AND CONVEYANCE, SANTIAGO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. Existing law prohibits each fixed internet service provider from engaging in specified activities relating to the provision of fixed broadband internet access service. This bill would require each fixed internet service provider, upon entering into an agreement with an individual or entity to deploy broadband infrastructure, to notify individuals and entities within that same census block of the agreement and of means to connect to, or benefit from, the broadband infrastructure or to join the agreement. The bill would require each fixed internet service provider to maintain a publicly accessible map on its internet website showing the broadband infrastructure that the provider has deployed and a publicly accessible database of binding quotes that it has provided to individuals and entities that request the deployment of broadband infrastructure.(2)Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of state highways and associated property. Existing law requires the department to notify companies and organizations working on broadband deployment on its internet website of specified department-led highway construction projects and authorizes those companies and organizations to collaborate with the department to install broadband conduits as part of those projects. This bill would require the department, as part of those projects that are located in priority areas, as defined, or areas that connect existing broadband infrastructure to priority areas, to install broadband conduits capable of supporting fiber optic communication cables. The bill would require the department to develop guidelines and specifications for the deployment of broadband infrastructure using a microtrench, as defined. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 71</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a> D</p> <p><b>Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Revenue and Taxation</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on REV. &amp; TAX. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>(1)The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global intangible low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions. The bill would exempt any regulation, standard, criterion, procedure, determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the Franchise Tax Board to implement its provisions from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 159 310 224"><a href="#">AB 80</a> <a href="#">Burke</a> D</p> <p data-bbox="96 264 310 581"><b>Taxation: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act: Federal Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="310 159 667 224">Senate Budget and Fiscal Review</p> <p data-bbox="310 264 667 362">3/15/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p data-bbox="667 159 1885 1109">The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally define “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provide various exclusions from gross income. Existing law, in conformity with the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), and its subsequent amendments in the Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act and the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020, among other things, excludes any amounts of covered loans forgiven under the CARES Act from gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law. Existing law reduces the amount of any credit or deduction otherwise allowed under the Personal Income Tax and the Corporation Tax Law for any amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer upon which this exclusion is based by the amount of the exclusion allowed. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives the tax expenditure will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements.Existing federal law, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, prohibits reductions in tax deductions, denials of basis adjustments, and reductions in tax attributes for federal income tax purposes based on the exclusion from gross income provided in the federal CARES Act and its subsequent amendments.This bill would exclude, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, from gross income any advance grant amount, as defined, issued pursuant to specified provisions of the CARES Act or the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and covered loan amounts forgiven pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.This bill would adopt, except as provided, the provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, prohibiting any reduction in tax deductions, denials of basis adjustments, and reductions in tax attributes based on the exclusion from gross income provided for any loan amount forgiven in modified conformity with the federal CARES Act and its subsequent amendments.This bill would provide findings to comply with the additional information requirement for any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure.This bill would also make findings and declarations related to a gift of public funds.This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. <b>Last Amended: 2/17/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 90</a> <a href="#">Valladares</a> R  <b>Consumer credit reports: security freezes: protected consumers.</b>	Assembly Banking and Finance  1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on B. & F.	Existing state and federal law defines and regulates the provision of consumer credit reports. Existing state law requires a consumer credit reporting agency to place a security freeze on the provision of consumer reports for certain protected consumers, as defined, if specified requirements are met. For these purposes, existing law defines a “protected consumer” as including, among others, an individual under the jurisdiction of a county welfare department or a county probation department who has been placed in foster care and is under 16 years of age at the time the security freeze request is made. This bill would revise the definition of a protected consumer, as described above, to include individuals under the jurisdiction of a county welfare department or a county probation department who have been placed in foster care and are under 18 years of age at the time the security freeze request is made.	
<a href="#">AB 95</a> <a href="#">Low</a> D  <b>Employees: bereavement leave.</b>	Assembly Labor and Employment  3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. & E.  <i>4/8/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT, KALRA, Chair</i>	Existing law provides employees with the right to take time off work without discharge or discrimination for a variety of reasons, including taking time off to appear in school on behalf of a child or to assist a family member who is the victim of a violent or serious felony. This bill would enact the Bereavement Leave Act of 2021. The bill would require an employer with 25 or more employees to grant a request made by any employee to take up to 10 business days of unpaid bereavement leave upon the death of a spouse, child, parent, sibling, grandparent, grandchild, or domestic partner, in accordance with certain procedures, and subject to certain exclusions. The bill would require an employer with fewer than 25 employees to grant a request by any employee to take up to 3 business days of leave, in accordance with these provisions. The bill would prohibit an employer from interfering with or restraining the exercise or attempt to exercise the employee’s right to take this leave. This bill would authorize an employee who has been discharged, disciplined, or discriminated or retaliated against for exercising their right to bereavement leave to file a complaint with the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement or bring a civil action against their employer for reinstatement, specified damages, and attorney’s fees. The provisions of the bill would not apply to an employee who is covered by a valid collective bargaining agreement that provides for at least as much bereavement leave as is required by this bill and other specified working conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 98 Frazier</a> D  <b>Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.</b>	Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care  1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Coms. on AGING & L.T.C. and HEALTH.	Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, reflects the policy mandates and directives of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and sets forth the state’s commitment to its older population and other populations served by the programs administered by the California Department of Aging. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, and Solano to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies.	Watch

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 107</a> <a href="#">Salas D</a></p> <p><b>Licensure: veterans and military spouses.</b></p>	<p>Assembly M. &amp; V.A.</p> <p>3/25/2021-Re-referred to Com. on M. &amp; V.A.</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the Department of Consumer Affairs (department), under the control of the Director of Consumer Affairs, is comprised of various boards that license and regulate various professions and vocations. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a license from a board within the department to meet specified requirements and to pay certain licensing fees. Existing law requires a board within the department to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant 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 who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant submits an application to the board that includes a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the applicant meets all of the requirements for a temporary license and that the information submitted in the application is accurate, to the best of the applicant’s knowledge. Under existing law, some of the funds within the jurisdiction of a board consist of revenue from fees that are continuously appropriated. Existing law authorizes a board to adopt regulations necessary to administer these provisions.This bill would expand the requirement to issue temporary licenses to practice a profession or vocation to include licenses issued by any board within the department, except as provided. The bill would require a board to issue a temporary license within 30 days of receiving the required documentation if the results of a criminal background check do not show grounds for denial. The bill would specifically direct revenues from fees for temporary licenses issued by the California Board of Accountancy to be credited to the Accountancy Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would require, if necessary to implement the bill’s provisions, a board to submit to the department for approval draft regulations necessary to administer these provisions by June 15, 2022. The bill would exempt from these provisions a board that has a process in place by which an out-of-state licensed applicant in good standing who 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 is able to receive expedited, temporary authorization to practice while meeting state-specific requirements for a period of at least one year. The bill would make conforming changes. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill’s expansion of the requirement to issue temporary licenses would result in revenues from fees for certain licenses being deposited into continuously appropriated funds. By establishing a new source of revenue for those continuously appropriated funds, the bill would make an appropriation.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/24/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 120</a> <a href="#">Salas</a> D</p> <p><b>Gambling Control Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Governmental Organization</p> <p>1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Com. on G.O.</p> <p>4/8/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, FRAZIER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Gambling Control Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of various legalized gambling activities and establishments by the California Gambling Control Commission and the investigation and enforcement of those activities and establishments by the Department of Justice. Existing law requires every person who, either as owner, lessee, or employee, deals, operates, carries on, conducts, maintains, or exposes for play any controlled game, or who receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation or reward, or any percentage or share of the money or property played, for keeping, running, or carrying on any controlled game, to apply for and obtain from the commission a valid state gambling license, key employee license, or work permit. Existing law requires the commission to hold a meeting that is conducted in accordance with specified evidentiary rules, similar to a hearing, in order to deny an application or grant a gambling license to an applicant. This bill would instead allow the commission to take action to deny or approve an application at a commission meeting and would require a hearing only if requested by an applicant, upon denial of an application or if the application is approved with limits, restrictions, or conditions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 226</a> <a href="#">Ramos</a> D</p> <p><b>Children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/3/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including a children’s crisis residential program, by the State Department of Social Services, and defines a children’s crisis residential program to mean a facility licensed as a short-term residential therapeutic program and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services, or a county mental health plan, to operate a children’s crisis residential mental health program to serve children experiencing mental health crises as an alternative to psychiatric hospitalization. This bill would reclassify children’s crisis residential programs as children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and would transfer responsibility for licensing these facilities to the State Department of Health Care Services, contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for these purposes. The bill would define “children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility” to mean a licensed residential facility operated by a public agency or private organization that provides the psychiatric services, as prescribed under the Medicaid regulations, to individuals under 21 years of age, in an inpatient setting. The bill would require the department to establish regulations for the licensing of children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facilities, and would require those facilities to obtain certification from the department. The bill would include inpatient psychiatric services to individuals under 21 years of age provided in a licensed children’s crisis psychiatric residential treatment facility as mental health services provided under the Medi-Cal program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/2/2021</b></p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 237</a> <a href="#">Gray D</a></p> <p><b>Public employment: unfair practices: health protection.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Public Employment and Retirement</p> <p>3/2/2021-Re-referred to Com. on P.E. &amp; R.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government for the purpose of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. Under existing law, PERB has the power and duty to investigate an unfair practice charge and to determine whether the charge is justified and the appropriate remedy for the unfair practice. This bill, the Public Employee Health Protection Act, would make it an unfair practice for a covered employer, as defined, to fail or refuse to maintain or pay for continued health care or other medical coverage for an enrolled employee or their enrolled dependents, for the duration of the enrolled employee's participation in the authorized strike, at the level and under the conditions that coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued to work in their position for the duration of the strike. The bill would also make it an unfair practice for a covered employer to fail to collect and remit the employee's contributions, if any, to this coverage, or to maintain any policy purporting to authorize an action prohibited by this provision or otherwise threaten an employee or their dependents' continued access to health or medical care during or as a result of the employee's participation in a strike. The bill would require the restoration of health or other medical care premiums, contributions, or out-of-pocket expenses actually paid by the employee or their dependents as a result of the employer's violation of this provision, or because the employer failed to ensure continued coverage during a strike, and would require other equitable adjustments to ensure that the employee and their dependents are made whole, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/1/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 239</a> <a href="#">Villapudua D</a></p> <p><b>Winegrowers and brandy manufacturers: exercise of privileges: locations.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Governmental Organization</p> <p>1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on G.O.</p> <p>4/8/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, FRAZIER, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, which is administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the application, issuance, and suspension of alcoholic beverage licenses. Existing law authorizes licensed winegrowers and brandy manufacturers to exercise their license privileges away from their licensed premises at, or from, branch offices or warehouses or United States bonded wine cellars located away from the place of production or manufacture, subject to specified exceptions. One of the exceptions to this authorization is the sale or delivery of wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer. This bill would delete the exception to the authorization applicable to winemakers, as described above, and would thus allow them to sell and deliver wine to consumers in containers supplied, furnished, or sold by the consumer away from their licensed premises.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 279</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi</a> D</p> <p><b>Intermediate care facilities and skilled nursing facilities: COVID-19.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - Assembly Chambers ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate intermediate care facilities (ICF) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF). Existing law generally requires an ICF or SNF to comply with certain procedures and disclosures when transferring ownership or management of the facility, as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the requirements imposed on these facilities.This bill would prohibit an ICF or SNF, as defined, from terminating or making significant changes to its skilled nursing or supportive care services, or from transferring a resident to another facility, during any declared state of emergency relating to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), except if the owner files a bankruptcy petition. The bill would authorize a resident transfer only if the transfer is deemed medically necessary by a government agency, or the impacted resident or their representative provides written consent, as specified.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 309</a> <a href="#">Gabriel</a> D</p> <p><b>Pupil mental health: model referral protocols.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the governing board of a school district to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and authorizes the governing board of a school district to employ properly certified persons for this purpose. Existing law requires a school of a school district or county office of education and a charter school to notify pupils and parents or guardians of pupils no less than twice during the school year on how to initiate access to available pupil mental health services on campus or in the community, or both, as provided.This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop model referral protocols, as provided, for addressing pupil mental health concerns. The bill would require the department to consult with various entities in developing the protocols, including current classroom teachers and administrators. The bill would require the department to post the model referral protocols on its internet website. The bill would make these provisions contingent upon funds being appropriated for its purpose in the annual Budget Act or other legislation, or state, federal, or private funds being allocated for this purpose.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 321</a> <a href="#">Valladares</a> R  <b>Childcare services: eligibility.</b>	Assembly Human Services  2/24/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.	<p>The Child care and Development Services Act has a purpose of providing a comprehensive, coordinated, and cost-effective system of childcare and development services for children from infancy to 13 years of age and their parents, including a full range of supervision, health, and support services through full- and part-time programs. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer all California state preschool programs, which include, but are not limited to, part-day age and developmentally appropriate programs designed to facilitate the transition to kindergarten for 3- and 4-year-old children in educational development, health services, social services, nutritional services, parent education and parent participation, evaluation, and staff development. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to adopt rules and regulations on eligibility, enrollment, and priority of services needed to implement the act. Existing law specifies priority for services pursuant to the act and requires that first priority be given to neglected or abused children, as specified. Existing law also requires that 2nd priority be given equally to all eligible families, regardless of the number of parents in the home, that are income eligible. Existing law further requires that if 2 or more families are in the same priority in relation to income, the family that has a child with exceptional needs shall be admitted first. This bill would authorize a part-day California state preschool program to provide services to 3- and 4-year-old children in families whose income is above the income eligibility threshold if those children come from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English. The bill would also require that priority be given to a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English be admitted first if there is no family of the same priority with a child with exceptional needs. <b>Last Amended: 2/23/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#">AB 345</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D  <b>Accessory dwelling units: separate conveyance.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones and requires a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance to ministerially approve an application for an accessory dwelling unit, and sets forth required ordinance standards, including that the ordinance prohibit the sale or conveyance of the accessory dwelling unit separately from the primary residence. This bill would require each local agency to allow an accessory dwelling unit to be sold or conveyed separately from the primary residence to a qualified buyer if the above-described conditions are met. The bill would impose an additional condition on a tenancy in common agreement subject to these provisions and recorded on or after December 31, 2021, to include specified information, including a delineation of all areas of the property that are for the exclusive use of a cotenant, delineation of each cotenant's responsibility for the costs of taxes, insurance, utilities, general maintenance and repair, and improvements associated with the property, and procedures for dispute resolution among cotenants before resorting to legal action. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/9/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 368</a> <a href="#">Bonta D</a>  <b>Food prescriptions.</b>	Assembly Health  3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.  4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - Assembly <i>Chambers ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</i>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including enteral nutrition products, pursuant to a schedule of benefits, and subject to utilization controls, such as prior authorization. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to establish a Medically Tailored Meals Pilot Program to operate for a period of 4 years from the date the program is established, or until funding is no longer available, whichever date is earlier, in specified counties, including the Counties of Alameda and Sonoma, to provide medically tailored meal intervention services to Medi-Cal participants with specified health conditions, such as diabetes and renal disease. This bill would require the department to establish, no earlier than January 1, 2022, a pilot program for a 2-year period in 3 counties, including the County of Alameda, to provide food prescriptions to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries, including individuals who have a specified chronic health condition, such as Type 2 diabetes and hypertension, when utilizing evidence-based practices that demonstrate the prevention, treatment, or reversal of those specified diseases. The bill would authorize the department, in consultation with stakeholders, to establish utilization controls, including the limitation on the number of services, and to enter into contracts for purposes of implementing the pilot program. The bill would require a Medi-Cal managed care plan or their contractor that participates in the pilot program to establish procedures for referring and enrolling eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries in the pilot program. The bill would require the department to evaluate the pilot program upon its conclusion, to report to the Legislature on those findings, and to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletins, without taking regulatory action. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 377</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a> D  <b>Water quality: impaired waters.</b>	Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials  3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.  4/21/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair	<p>(1)Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would require all California surface waters to attain applicable beneficial uses by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, when issuing an NPDES permit, a waste discharge requirement, or a waiver of a waste discharge requirement, to require that the discharge to surface water does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard in receiving waters, and to not authorize the use of a best management practice permit term to authorize a discharge to surface water that causes or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard in receiving waters. The bill would prohibit, on or after January 1, 2030, a regional water quality control plan from including a schedule for implementation for achieving a water quality standard for a surface water of the state that was adopted as of January 1, 2021, and would prohibit a regional water quality control plan from including a schedule for implementation of a water quality standard for a surface water of the state that is adopted after January 1, 2021, unless specified conditions are met. The bill would prohibit an NPDES permit, waste discharge requirement, or waiver of a waste discharge requirement to discharge to a surface water of the state from being renewed, reissued, or modified to contain effluent limitations or conditions that, among other things, are less stringent than those in the previous permit, requirement, or waiver, except as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 380</a> <a href="#">Seyarto</a> R  <b>Forestry:  priority fuel  reduction  projects.</b>	Assembly Natural Resources  2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to provide grants to, or enter into contracts or other cooperative agreements with, specified entities for the implementation and administration of projects and programs to improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Under the authority provided pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor, on March 22, 2019, issued a proclamation of a state of emergency directing the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement, without delay, fuel reduction projects identified using a methodology developed by the department to determine which communities are at greatest risk of wildfire based on best available science and socioeconomic factors and to identify projects that would reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, if completed. The proclamation of a state of emergency exempts those identified fuel reduction projects from various legal requirements, including, among others, requirements regarding public contracting for those projects, requirements for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act for those projects, and licensure requirements for individual conducting certain activities for those projects, as provided. This bill would require the department, before December 31, 2022, and before December 31 of each year thereafter, to identify priority fuel reduction projects, as provided. The bill would exempt the identified priority fuel reduction projects from certain legal requirements in a similar manner as provided in the proclamation of a state of emergency described above. This bill contains other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 389</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D  <b>Ambulance  services.</b>	Assembly Health  2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.  4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - Assembly Chambers ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair	The Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, among other things, authorizes a county to develop an emergency medical services program, and requires a county developing such a program to designate a local EMS agency that is required to be the county health department, an agency established and operated by the county, an entity with which the county contracts for the purposes of local emergency medical services administration, or a particular type of joint powers agency. The act authorizes a local EMS agency to create one or more exclusive operating areas in the development of a local plan, if a competitive process is utilized to select the provider of the services pursuant to the plan, except as specified. This bill would authorize a county to contract for emergency ambulance services with a fire protection district that is governed by the county's board of supervisors and provides those services, in whole or in part, through a written subcontract with a private ambulance service. The bill would authorize a fire protection district to enter into a written subcontract with a private ambulance service for these purposes.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 414</a> <a href="#">Maienschein</a> D</p> <p><b>Local government: county regional justice facilities.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law, the San Joaquin County Regional Justice Facility Financing Act, establishes the San Joaquin County Regional Justice Facility Financing Agency; specifies members of a board of directors of the agency; provides that the agency may adopt a seal, may sue or be sued, may enter into contracts, as provided, and may do all necessary things to carry out the purposes of the Act; provides that the county is required to provide all reasonable staff for the agency; provides the powers of the agency, as specified; and authorizes the agency to approve a retail transactions and use tax ordinance of 0.5% and to call an election at the initial or a subsequent meeting called by the board of supervisors for that purpose, as specified. The Act specifies the procedure for adoption of the retail and use tax ordinance, specifies language of the ordinance, outlines the election procedure for adoption of the tax ordinance, specifies when the ordinance becomes operative, and provides that all local sales or transactions and use taxes shall not exceed 2.25%. The Act authorizes the agency to seek authorization to issue bonds, as specified, payable from the proceeds of the tax and establish the appropriations limit of the agency, as provided. The Act provides for the maximum bonded indebtedness which may be outstanding. The Act provides the procedure by which the validity of the adoption of the ordinance or the issuance of any bonds must be contested. This bill would repeal those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 420</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D</p> <p><b>Public health: amusement parks and COVID-19.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media</p> <p>3/1/2021-Re-referred to Com. on A.,E.,S.,T., &amp; I.M.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency during conditions of disaster or extreme peril to persons or property, including epidemics. Pursuant to this authority, on March 4, 2020, the Governor declared a state of emergency relating to the novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. On August 28, 2020, the executive branch implemented a 4-tier “Blueprint for a Safer Economy,” which identifies a county’s COVID-19 risk level for business operations on a scale from widespread risk to minimal risk. On October 20, 2020, the State Department of Public Health and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health issued a guidance document, “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks,” which authorizes a small amusement park to operate at limited capacity when its county is in the moderate tier, and authorizes any other amusement park to operate at 25% capacity when its county is in the minimal tier. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature that the executive branch adjust the “COVID-19 INDUSTRY GUIDANCE: Amusement Parks and Theme Parks” document and place all amusement parks, regardless of size, within the moderate risk tier, rather than the minimal risk tier. If the executive branch takes those actions, the bill would require the Department of Industrial Relations to administer a competitive grant for amusement parks to be used by amusement parks to purchase personal protective equipment for their employees. The bill would appropriate \$500,000 from the General Fund for the grant program. The bill would also make related findings and declarations. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 442</a> <a href="#">Mayes I</a></p> <p><b>Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: exemption: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: single master reclamation plan.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on W.,P., &amp; W. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., &amp; W.</p>	<p>(1)The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person, with exceptions, from conducting surface mining operations unless, among other things, a permit is obtained from, a specified reclamation plan is submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have been approved by the lead agency for the operation of the surface mining operation. The act exempts certain activities from the provisions of the act, including, among others, emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the specified purposes; surface mining operations conducted on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Department of Water Resources for the purpose of the State Water Resources Development System or flood control; and surface mining operations on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of flood control.This bill would additionally exempt from the provisions of the act emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) for its own operations and infrastructure for specified purposes.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 450</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez, Lorena D</a></p> <p><b>Paramedic Board of California.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - Assembly <i>Chambers ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority to establish training standards for emergency medical technicians at various levels and to issue EMT-P licenses, among other things. Existing law authorizes the authority to take disciplinary action against an EMT-P licenseholder, including to suspend or revoke a license and to assess administrative fines. Existing law creates the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Fund, which, upon appropriation of the Legislature, is used by the authority for its testing and licensure program, and into which specified fees are deposited.This bill would create the Paramedic Board of California to take disciplinary actions previously granted to the authority against an EMT-P licenseholder and to hear appeals regarding the authority's denial of licensure, among other things. The bill would specify the composition and appointment of the 7-member board, which would be required to select a salaried executive officer to perform duties delegated to them by the board. The bill would require the employer of a paramedic to report to the director of the authority and the board regarding the suspension or termination of a paramedic for cause, and would require the board to consider employer-imposed discipline and other criteria to determine an appropriate licensure action. The duties and activities of the board would be funded, upon appropriation by the Legislature, by the Emergency Medical Services Personnel Fund. The bill would also make technical and conforming changes. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 455</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> D</p> <p><b>San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge: transit-only traffic lanes.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/5/2021 2:30 p.m. - Assembly Chambers ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p> <p>4/12/2021 2:30 p.m. - Assembly Chambers ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates the Bay Area Toll Authority as a separate entity governed by the same governing board as the commission and makes the authority responsible for the administration of toll revenues from the state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area. Existing law requires the Department of Transportation to collect tolls, operate, maintain, and provide rehabilitation of all state-owned toll bridges in the San Francisco Bay area, and be responsible for the design and construction of improvements on those bridges in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 473</a> <a href="#">Chau</a> D</p> <p><b>California Public Records Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>3/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.</p> <p>4/5/2021 #40 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. This bill would recodify and reorganize the provisions of the act. The bill would include provisions to govern the effect of recodification and state that the bill is intended to be entirely nonsubstantive in effect. The bill would contain related legislative findings and declarations. The bill would become operative on January 1, 2023.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 476</a> <a href="#">Mullin</a> D</p> <p><b>Department of Transportation: state highways: transit bus pilot program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/17/2021-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system and associated real property. Existing law generally requires vehicles to be driven upon the right 1/2 of a roadway, defined to include only that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel. Existing law generally prohibits the driver of a vehicle from overtaking and passing another vehicle by driving off the paved or main-traveled portion of the roadway. Existing law authorizes the Monterey-Salinas Transit District and the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District to conduct a transit bus-only program using the shoulders of certain state highways as transit bus-only traffic corridors, subject to approval by the Department of Transportation and the Department of the California Highway Patrol. Existing law requires that the highway segments to be used for the program are to be jointly determined by the districts, the department, and the Department of the California Highway Patrol, as provided. This bill would authorize the Department of Transportation to establish a pilot program to authorize a transit operator or operators to operate transit buses on the shoulders of state highways, under a project selected under the program. The bill would authorize an operator or operators, in partnership with a regional transportation agency that meets specified requirements, to submit an application to the department to establish and operate a project under the program. The bill would authorize the department to select no more than 8 total projects under the program using guidelines developed with input from the Department of the California Highway Patrol and the public. The bill would require the department, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, and the operator or operators and regional transportation agency that submitted the application to jointly determine the state highways, or segment of state highways, that will be used in a project. The bill would require the applicable regional transportation agency to be responsible for all costs attributable to the project. Two years after commencing a project, the bill would require an operator or operators, in conjunction with the applicable regional transportation agency, to submit a report to the Legislature that includes certain information about the project. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 503</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a></p> <p><b>Wards: probation.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Public Safety</p> <p>3/24/2021-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (March 23).</p> <p><i>4/5/2021 #28 ASSEMBLY TH IRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</i></p>	<p>Existing law subjects a minor between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who violates any federal, state, or local law or ordinance to, and a minor under 12 years of age who is alleged to have committed specified serious offenses to, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court. When a minor is adjudged to be a ward of the court, as previously described, and is placed under the supervision of the probation officer or committed to the care, custody, and control of the probation officer, existing law authorizes the court to make any and all reasonable orders for the conduct of the ward, and to impose and require any and all reasonable conditions that it may determine fitting and proper to the end that justice may be done and the reformation and rehabilitation of the ward enhanced. This bill would limit to 6 months the period of time in which a court may place a ward of the court on probation, except that a court may extend the probation period for a period not to exceed increments of 6 months after a noticed hearing and upon proof by clear and convincing evidence that it is in the ward's best interest. The bill would require the probation agency to submit a report to the court detailing the basis for any request to extend probation at the noticed hearing and would require that the ward's attorney be given the opportunity to examine witnesses and present evidence. The bill would additionally require that conditions of probation for a ward be individually tailored, developmentally appropriate, and reasonable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 506</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez, Lorena D</a></p> <p><b>Liability insurance for youth service organizations.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Insurance</p> <p>2/18/2021-Referred to Coms. on INS. and PUB. S.</p> <p><i>4/15/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY INSURA NCE, DALY, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including liability insurance. Existing law requires a mandated reporter to report whenever they, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, have knowledge of or observed a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Failure by a mandated reporter to report an incident of known or reasonably suspected child abuse or neglect is a misdemeanor punishable by up to 6 months of confinement in a county jail, by a fine of \$1,000, or by both that imprisonment and fine. Existing law generally excludes volunteers of public or private organizations whose duties require direct contact with and supervision of children from mandated reporter requirements. This bill would require an insurer providing liability insurance coverage to a youth service organization to require the organization to fully comply with specified standards, including that its administrators, employees, and volunteers who are mandated reporters complete a required online mandated reporter training. The bill would require a youth service organization to report to the insurer and the Insurance Commissioner regarding its compliance with the specified standards. The bill would require an insurer to notify the director of a youth service organization and the commissioner if the organization is not in compliance with the specified standards, and would require the insurer to cancel the organization's insurance policy if it fails to remedy the deficiencies within 60 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 537</a> <a href="#">Quirk</a> D</p> <p><b>Communication s: wireless telecommunications and broadband facilities.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>3/30/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/14/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair</p>	<p>Pursuant to existing federal law, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted decisions and rules establishing reasonable time periods within which a local government is required to act on a collocation or siting application for certain wireless communications facilities. This bill would remove the exemption for eligible facilities requests defined above. The bill would require that the time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules. The bill would require that the city, county, or city and county notify the applicant of the incompleteness of an application within the time periods established by applicable FCC rules. The bill would require that the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. The bill would require where a traffic control plan or other submission related to safety is required by construction in the public right-of-way, the applicant to comply with that requirement and the city or county would be authorized to condition approval of the application on compliance with that requirement, and the city or county would be required to issue approval for any submission related to that requirement without delay. The bill would require that a city or county not prohibit or unreasonably discriminate in favor of, or against, any particular technology. By imposing new duties on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/30/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 549</a> <a href="#">Gipson</a> D</p> <p><b>Nonminor dependents.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>2/18/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUM. S. and JUD.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a petition for a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child is abused, a parent or guardian fails to adequately supervise or protect the child, as specified, or a parent or guardian fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Under this bill, a court would not be precluded from finding that a minor is a dependent of the court on the sole basis that the minor will turn 18 years of age prior to disposition of the petition. The bill would require the court to report on the total number of cases pursuant to that provision, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions January 1, 2023. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 591</a> <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D</p> <p><b>Vessels: arrests.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/23/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that whenever any person is arrested for certain offenses, including, among other things, an infraction involving vehicle equipment, the arresting officer is required to permit the arrested person to execute a notice, prepared by the officer in triplicate, containing a promise to correct the violation and to deliver proof of correction to the issuing agency, unless the arresting officer finds that a disqualifying condition exists. This bill would additionally require an arresting officer to permit a person arrested for various offenses, including, among others, the failure to paint on or attach to each side of the forward half of the vessel the identification number, as specified, to execute a notice, prepared by the officer in triplicate, containing a promise to correct the violation and to deliver proof of correction to the issuing agency, unless the officer finds that a disqualifying condition exists. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 597</a> <a href="#">Bigelow</a> R</p> <p><b>Horse racing: fairs: steeplechase, barrel, and show jumping racing.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Governmental Organization</p> <p>2/18/2021-Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the California Horse Racing Board has all powers necessary to carry out the purposes of the Horse Racing Law, such as adopting rules and regulations to protect the public, allocating dates for, and controlling, horse racing and parimutuel wagering, and enforcing all rules and regulations. Existing law requires that, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, provide a program of racing that includes thoroughbred racing, quarter horse racing, Arabian racing, and Appaloosa racing, if sufficient number of horses are available to provide competition in one or more races. Under existing law, parimutuel wagering may be conducted on barrel races, show jumping races, and steeplechase races at any public or private facility that has been approved and licensed by the board. This bill would require that, whenever a fair conducts a program of horse races on which there is parimutuel wagering, the fair, so far as practicable, provide a program of racing that includes, in addition to the types of racing included under existing law, steeplechase racing, barrel racing, and show jumping racing.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 155 254 220"><a href="#">AB 605</a> <a href="#">Villapudua</a> D</p> <p data-bbox="96 261 289 574"><b>Department of Housing and Community Development: program administration: bonus points: housing element.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="306 155 623 220">Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p data-bbox="306 261 623 326">3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. &amp; C.D.</p>	<p data-bbox="667 155 1887 1036">Existing law establishes various programs intended to promote the development of affordable housing, including the Multifamily Housing Program, under which the Department of Housing and Community Development provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of certain housing development activities. The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development that identifies sites that can be developed for housing within the planning period and that are sufficient to provide for the jurisdiction’s share of the regional housing need for all income levels, as specified. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a bonus point system for competitive grant and loan programs that are administered by the department and that facilitate the development of housing. The bill would require the department to award bonus points to proponents of housing development projects that meet specified requirements including that the project has received all necessary local agency approvals to begin construction, and the local agency determines that the project will meet or exceed the local agency’s requirement to satisfy the local agency’s share of regional housing need for at least one household income level, as specified. The bill would require the department to award bonus points to an applicant that is the proponent of a housing development project that is located on a site identified in the local agency’s inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, and the project meets or exceeds the local agency’s share of regional housing need at a designated household income level, as specified. The bill would require the bonus point system to also award bonus points to applicants for competitive grants or loans awarded for the purposes of constructing infrastructure necessary for the development of housing that satisfies the local agency’s share of regional housing need. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 611</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D</p> <p><b>Safe at Home program: homeowners' associations.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Consent Calendar</p> <p>3/24/2021-Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.</p> <p>4/5/2021 #42 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, defines and regulates common interest developments. The act authorizes the association of a common interest development to withhold or redact information from association records in specified instances, including, but not limited to, when the release of the information is reasonably likely to compromise the privacy of an individual member of the association. Existing law establishes an address confidentiality program for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, commonly known as the Safe at Home program, under which an adult person, or a guardian on behalf of a minor or an incapacitated person, states that they are a victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, and designates the Secretary of State as the agent for service of process and receipt of mail. Under existing law, when the Secretary of State certifies the person as a program participant, the person's actual address is confidential. This bill would, upon request of a participant in the Safe at Home program, require the association of a common interest development to accept and use the address designated by the Secretary of State as the Safe at Home participant's substitute address for association communications and to withhold or redact information that would reveal the name and address of the Safe at Home participant in specified communications of the association. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/15/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 629</a> <a href="#">Chiu</a> D</p> <p><b>San Francisco Bay area: public transportation.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission as a local area planning agency for the 9-county San Francisco Bay area with comprehensive regional transportation planning and other related responsibilities. Existing law creates various transit districts located in the San Francisco Bay area, with specified powers and duties relative to providing public transit services. This bill would require the commission on or before February 1, 2022, to submit a copy of a specified transit fare study undertaken by the commission to certain committees of the Legislature. The bill would require the commission to submit a report on or before January 1, 2023, to those entities on the progress of implementing the recommendations of that study. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 642</a> <a href="#">Friedman</a> D  <b>Wildfires.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Existing law requires a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies very high fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review.This bill would require the director to identify areas in the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. The bill would additionally require the director classify areas into fire hazard severity zones based on additional factors including possible lightning caused ignition. The bill would require a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public comment. Because the bill would impose additional duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 662</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez</a> D  <b>Mental health: involuntary treatment: emergency medical personnel.</b>	Assembly Health  3/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.	(1)Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders for the protection of the persons committed. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including by a peace officer or designated members of a mobile crisis team, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment. This bill would authorize those specified individuals who may take a person into custody to authorize, in writing, prescribed emergency medical personnel to transport a person to a facility designated by the county for evaluation and treatment and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services.(2)Existing law, the Emergency Medical Services System and the Prehospital Emergency Medical Care Personnel Act, establishes the Emergency Medical Services Authority, among other things, to establish training standards for emergency medical technicians (EMT) at various levels, including EMT-I, EMT-II, and EMT-P. Under the act, existing law sets forth various limitations on liability for individuals who render emergency medical services, including limiting the liability of an EMT-II or mobile intensive care paramedic rendering care within the scope of their duties who, in good faith and in a nonnegligent manner, follows the instructions of a physician or nurse.This bill would additionally exempt emergency medical personnel under the act from incurring any liability for civil damages resulting from an act or omission unless that act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct if the emergency personnel is transporting a person to a facility, as specified in paragraph (1), and is rendering care within the scope of their duties during the transport. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 674</a> <a href="#">Bennett</a> D  <b>Dependent children: documents.</b>	Assembly Human Services  3/25/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended.  <i>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</i>	Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which is permitted to adjudge children who have suffered abuse or neglect to be dependents of the court under certain circumstances, and prescribes various hearings and other procedures for these purposes. Existing law requires the county welfare department to submit reports at the first regularly scheduled review hearing after a dependent child has attained 16 years of age and at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age, and at every regularly scheduled review hearing thereafter, verifying that the county has provided certain information, documents, and services to the child or nonminor. This bill would also require the county welfare department to document in the report submitted at the last regularly scheduled review hearing before a dependent child attains 18 years of age that the minor or nonminor has been provided written information notifying the minor or nonminor that they may be eligible to receive CalFresh benefits and where they can apply for CalFresh benefits. By increasing the duties of county welfare departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 678</a> <a href="#">Grayson D</a>  <b>Housing development projects: fees and exactions cap.</b>	Assembly Local Government  3/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on L. GOV. Read second time and amended.	<p>The California Constitution authorizes cities and counties to make and enforce within their limits all local, police, sanitary, and other ordinances and regulations not in conflict with general laws, and further authorizes cities organized under a charter to make and enforce all ordinances and regulations in respect to municipal affairs, which supersede inconsistent general laws. Existing law provides that a city or a county may, in the exercise of their police powers, license and regulate businesses operating within their jurisdiction and may fix the rate of the license fee and provide for its collection. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city and the board of supervisors of a county to license, for revenue and regulation, and fix a license tax upon, every kind of lawful business transacted in the city or county, as specified. Existing law requires a legislative body of a city or a board of supervisors of a county imposing a license tax upon a business operating both within and outside the legislative body's or board's taxing jurisdiction to levy the tax so that the measure of tax fairly reflects that proportion of the taxed activity actually carried on within the taxing jurisdiction. Existing law, the Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. Existing law, the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, after a community facilities district has been created and authorized to levy specified special taxes, authorizes the legislative body, by ordinance, to levy the special taxes at the rate and apportion them in the manner specified in the resolution forming the community facilities district. This bill would prohibit a city or county from imposing a specified fee or exaction if the total dollar amount of the fees and exactions that a city or county would impose on a proposed housing development is greater than 12% of the city's or county's median home price unless approved by the Department of Housing and Community Development. The bill would authorize a city or county to seek approval from the department to impose a fee or an exaction that would result in the total dollar amount of fees and exactions exceeding that limitation by making a specified finding and submitting a completed application for a waiver. The bill would require the department to develop a standard form application for a waiver in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. The bill would require the department to develop standards to determine whether to grant a waiver and the total dollar amount limitation to which a city or county granted a waiver is subject. The bill would require the department to conduct and post on its internet website an analysis that, for purposes of these provisions, determines the median home price in each city and county of the state. The bill would require the department to create, by January 1, 2023, a nexus study template that must be used by local jurisdictions in determining the nexus between the fee or exaction and the development project, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 703</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca D</a> <b>Open meetings:</b> <b>local agencies:</b> <b>teleconferences.</b>	Assembly Local Government 2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	<p>Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would remove the requirements of the act particular to teleconferencing and allow for teleconferencing subject to existing provisions regarding the posting of notice of an agenda and the ability of the public to observe the meeting and provide public comment. The bill would require that, in each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the local agency also give notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment and that the legislative body have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<a href="#">AB 716</a> <a href="#">Bennett D</a> <b>Court access.</b>	Assembly Appropriations 3/25/2021-Read second time and amended.	<p>The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and superior courts. Existing law requires the sittings of every court to be public, except as authorized. This bill would require public access to every court to include remote access by a member of the public or the media, and would define "remote access" to include an audio stream on the internet or a telephone to observe court proceedings. The bill would prohibit a court from excluding the public or the media from physical access to the court, unless it is necessary to restrict or limit physical access to protect the health or safety of court employees or the public. The bill would define the term "media" and would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 805</a> <a href="#">Maienschein</a> D</p> <p><b>Personal protective equipment: distribution reports.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on E.M.</p> <p>4/5/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the county health officer and the local Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agency administrator in each operational area to act jointly as the medical health operational area coordinator (MHOAC) or to jointly appoint another person to fulfill those responsibilities. Existing law requires the MHOAC, in cooperation with various specified local and state agencies, to ensure the development of a medical and health disaster plan for the provision of medical and health mutual aid within the operational area. Existing law requires the MHOAC to assist the agency operational area coordinator in the coordination of medical and health disaster resources within the operational area in the event of a local, state, or federal declaration of emergency. This bill would require, during a health-related state of emergency in California proclaimed by the President of the United States or by the Governor, the MHOAC to report specified information relating to the distribution of personal protective equipment, as defined, to the Office of Emergency Services on a weekly basis. The bill would require, at all other times, the MHOAC to report that information on a monthly basis. The bill would require the medical and health disaster plan to include this reporting, as specified. By creating new duties for MHOACs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 822</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez</a> D</p> <p><b>Observation services.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/8/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, such as mental health and substance use disorder services, which are delivered through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. Under existing law, mental health plans provide specialty mental health services, and Medi-Cal managed health care plans and the fee-for-service Medi-Cal program provide nonspecialty mental health services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. To the extent funds are made available in the annual Budget Act, this bill would expand mental health services to include observation services, as defined, for emergency psychiatric treatment when provided in an observation unit, as defined, subject to utilization controls. The bill would provide that observation services are not specialty mental health services, and would require a Medi-Cal managed health care plan or the fee-for-service Medi-Cal program to reimburse the provider for rendering those services. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletin, without taking regulatory action, and would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent permitted by federal law, the availability of federal financial participation, and the department securing federal approval. <b>Last Amended: 3/4/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 829</a> <a href="#">Levine</a> D</p> <p><b>Foster children: immigration counsel.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/29/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, subject to the availability of funding, to contract with qualified nonprofit legal services organizations to provide legal services to unaccompanied, undocumented minors, as defined, who are transferred to the care and custody of the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement and who are present in this state. This bill would require a county to make its best efforts to provide an undocumented minor or nonminor dependent in foster care under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court with access to immigration legal services. The bill would require a county, on or before June 1, 2022, to develop a process to track the number of undocumented minor and nonminor dependents in foster care under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and whether those documented minor and nonminor dependents have been provided access to immigration legal services. The bill would require a county, on or before January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to report the deidentified data collected to the department and would require the department, on or before July 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to publish a report on its internet website containing the information submitted by the counties. The bill would require a county to report to the department, on or before June 1, 2022, its internal process for ensuring that undocumented minors and nonminor dependents in foster care are being provided immigration legal services. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/29/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 833</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D</p> <p><b>State government: grants: administrative costs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review</p> <p>2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on A. &amp; A.R.</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the appropriation of state funds and imposes various requirements on the Controller with respect to the transfer of state funds. Existing law also sets various maximum allowable administrative costs for particular grant programs. This bill would require any state grants to a local government to include a maximum allocation of funds that may be expended for administrative costs, as defined, and would prohibit a local government, as defined, from expending more than 5% of grant funds for administrative costs, except as provided. The bill would specify that it is not intended to affect federal funding.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 841</a> <a href="#">Cunningham</a> R</p> <p><b>Dependant children.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/24/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm or illness as a result of the failure or inability of their parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child, or a parent willfully or negligently fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law prohibits a child from being found to be a child so described solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would additionally prohibit a child from being found to be a child as described above solely due to the failure of the child's parent or alleged parent to seek court orders seeking custody of the child. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 844</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D</p> <p><b>Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Jobs, Economic Development and the Economy</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on J.,E.D., &amp; E.</p> <p>4/27/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND THE ECONOMY, CERVANTES, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes procedures for the formation of infrastructure financing districts, enhanced infrastructure financing districts, infrastructure and revitalization financing districts, community revitalization and investment authorities, and public-private partnerships, as specified, to undertake various economic development projects, including financing public facilities and infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. This bill would establish the Green Empowerment Zone for the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano composed of specified cities and governed by a board of directors. The bill would task the directors with various duties, including, among other things, identification of projects and programs that will best utilize public dollars and improve the economic vitality of the Northern Waterfront area of the Counties of Contra Costa and Solano in a coordinated effort to address the just transition to a clean energy economy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 848</a> <a href="#">Calderon</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: monthly maintenance amount: personal and incidental needs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Appropriations</p> <p>3/24/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid provisions. Qualified individuals under the Medi-Cal program include medically needy persons and medically needy family persons who meet the required eligibility criteria, including applicable income requirements Existing law requires the department to establish income levels for maintenance need at the lowest levels that reasonably permit a medically needy person to meet their basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter, and for which federal financial participation will still be provided under applicable federal law. In calculating the income of a medically needy person in a medical institution or nursing facility, or a person receiving institutional or noninstitutional services from a Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly organization, the required monthly maintenance amount includes an amount providing for personal and incidental needs in the amount of not less than \$35 per month while a patient. Existing law authorizes the department to increase, by regulation, this amount as necessitated by increasing costs of personal and incidental needs. This bill would increase the monthly maintenance amount for personal and incidental needs from \$35 to \$80, and would require the department to annually adjust that amount by the same percentage as the Consumer Price Index. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 849</a> <a href="#">Reyes</a> D  <b>Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: liability.</b>	Assembly Judiciary  3/25/2021-Re-referred to Com. on JUD. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.	Existing law authorizes a current or former resident or patient of a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, as defined, to bring a civil action against the licensee of a facility who violates any of specified rights of the resident or patient or any other right provided for by federal or state law or regulation. Existing law makes the licensee liable for up to \$500.This bill would make the licensee liable for up to \$500 per violation.	
<a href="#">AB 865</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D  <b>Childcare services: alternative payment programs: direct deposits: reserve funds.</b>	Assembly Human Services  2/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUM. S. and ED.  4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair	(1)The Child Care and Development Services Act establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Existing law, until July 1, 2021, requires the State Department of Education to contract with local contracting agencies for alternative payment programs for childcare services to be provided throughout the state. Commencing July 1, 2021, existing law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including alternative payment programs, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon specified criteria, including the actual days and hours of attendance for those families with variable schedules, and provides that the childcare providers are not required to track absences.This bill would instead require the alternative payment program to reimburse childcare providers based upon the maximum certified hours of need, as documented, and would provide that those contractors are not required to document nonoperational days.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 873</a> <a href="#">Ramos</a> D  <b>Child welfare services: Indian tribes.</b>	Assembly Human Services  2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	Existing law authorizes the State Department of Social Services to enter into an agreement with a tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization regarding the care and custody of Indian children and jurisdiction over Indian child custody proceedings, under specified circumstances. Existing law requires an agreement entered into under these provisions, when the agreement is concerning the provision of child welfare services, to ensure that a tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization meets current service delivery standards and provides for a specified tribal matching share of costs.This bill would prohibit an agreement that is entered into pursuant to those provisions, when the agreement is concerning the administrative costs for legal representation in all stages of dependency-related legal proceedings for children in foster care, from requiring a matching share of administrative costs if legal representation is provided by tribal, tribal consortium, or tribal organization attorneys.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 874</a> <a href="#">Quirk-Silva</a> D</p> <p><b>PACE program: risk mitigation program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Revenue and Taxation</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on REV. &amp; TAX.</p>	<p>Existing law, known commonly as the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program, authorizes a public agency, by making specified findings, to authorize public agency officials and property owners to enter into voluntary contractual assessments to finance the installation of distributed generation renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements that are permanently fixed to real property. Existing law also requires the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to develop and administer a PACE risk mitigation program for PACE financing to increase its acceptance in the marketplace and protect against the risk of default and foreclosure. This bill would require the authority, upon an appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the bill, to develop and administer the PACE risk mitigation program to address residential PACE-related mortgage and tax delinquencies in order to avoid default or foreclosure by awarding a grant, in an amount equal to at least one annual PACE assessment but not more than 4 annual PACE assessments, to an eligible property owner, as defined. The bill would require the authority to award the grants on a first-come, first-served basis. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 875</a> <a href="#">Wood</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: covered benefits.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed by, and funded pursuant to, federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, health care services are provided under the Medi-Cal program pursuant to a schedule of benefits, and those benefits are provided to beneficiaries through various health care delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. This bill would require those mandatorily developed health-plan- and county-specific rates for specified Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts to include in lieu of services and settings provided by the Medi-Cal managed care plan. The bill would require each Medi-Cal managed care plan to disclose the availability of in lieu of services on its internet website and its beneficiary handbook, and to disclose to the department specified information on in lieu of services that are plan specific, including the number of people receiving those services. The bill would require the department to publish that information on its internet website. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 886</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> D  <b>Victims of crimes.</b>	Assembly Public Safety  3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	<p>(1)Existing law authorizes victims of crime to be awarded compensation by the California Victim Compensation Board for the pecuniary losses they suffer as a direct result of criminal acts. The awarding of compensation is subject to application procedures, eligibility requirements, and specified limits on the amount of compensation.Existing law establishes the Restitution Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the fund to the board for the purposes of indemnification of victims of crime.Existing law allows the board to deny an application for compensation if the victim fails to reasonably cooperate with law enforcement officials, as specified, except as exempted.This bill would eliminate the requirement that a victim cooperate with law enforcement to be eligible for compensation.By expanding the authorization for the use of moneys in the continuously appropriated Restitution Fund, this bill would make an appropriation.(2)Existing law defines a “hate crime” as a criminal act committed, in whole or in part, because of actual or perceived characteristics of the victim, including, among other things, race, religion, disability, and sexual orientation.Existing law creates various preconviction diversion programs for persons charged with crimes. Existing law states that restorative justice is a principal policy goal of the state in sentencing for hate crimes.This bill would, subject to an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, create a grant program within the Department of Justice to provide grants to community-based organizations, as defined, for the implementation and operation of restorative justice programs, as defined, that are focused on hate crime offenses.This bill would also, subject to an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, create a grant program within the California Health and Human Services Agency to provide grants to community-based organizations, as defined, for the implementation of mental health services, as described, focused on the victims of, and other persons affected by, hate crimes and related hostilities. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	
<a href="#">AB 895</a> <a href="#">Holden</a> D  <b>Residential care facilities: conditions.</b>	Assembly Human Services  3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.	<p>The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act generally requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate residential care facilities for the elderly and imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the act or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under the act. The act specifically requires the department to promulgate regulations for a license that prescribe standards of safety and sanitation for the physical plant and standards for basic care and supervision, personal care, and services provided to residents. The act specifically requires the department to conduct unannounced inspections of licensed residential care facilities for the elderly and to inspect these facilities as often as necessary to ensure the quality of care provided.This bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2022, and every month thereafter, to post on its internet website every inspection report for every licensed residential care facility for the elderly within 5 years from the date of posting.This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 911</a> <a href="#">Nazarian</a> D</p> <p><b>Long-term services and supports.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care</p> <p>2/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on AGING &amp; L.T.C. and HUM. S.</p> <p>4/20/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY AGING AND LONG TERM CARE, NAZARIAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, contingent upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature, establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, to be administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. This bill would establish the California Long-Term Services and Supports Benefits Board (LTSS Board), to be composed of 10 specified members, including, among others, the Treasurer as chair, the Secretary of California Health and Human Services as vice chair, and 3 members to be appointed by the Governor. The bill would require the LTSS Board to manage and invest revenue deposited in the California Long-Term Services and Supports Benefits Trust Fund (LTSS Trust), which the bill would create in the State Treasury, to, upon appropriation, finance long-term services and supports for eligible individuals. The bill would require the Long Term Supports and Services Subcommittee of the Master Plan on Aging to provide ongoing advice and recommendations to the board. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 932</a> <a href="#">Levine</a> D</p> <p><b>Cradle-to-Career Grant Program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>2/25/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Community Services and Development to, among other things, plan and evaluate strategies for overcoming poverty in the state, mobilize resources in support of antipoverty and community services programs, and administer public and private funds designed to support antipoverty programs that are not currently administered by other departments. This bill would require the department to establish and administer the Cradle-to-Career (C2C) Grant Program for the purpose of addressing child poverty and achievement gaps among California children of different races and socioeconomic statuses. Under the bill, C2C grants awarded would be available to community-level or regional networks, as specified. The bill would require the department to convene and facilitate a workgroup to establish common indicators and metrics, an application process, and additional requirements deemed appropriate to further the purposes of the program. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 953</a> <a href="#">Kiley</a> R</p> <p><b>California Environmental Quality Act: Department of Fish and Wildlife: review of environmental documents: revenue and cost tracking and accounting.</b></p>	<p>Assembly P. &amp; C.P.</p> <p>3/18/2021-Re-referred to Com. on P. &amp; C.P.</p>	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires the lead agency to consult with a public agency that is a responsible agency or a trustee agency during the environmental review process. Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to impose and collect a filing fee to defray the costs of managing and protecting fish and wildlife trust resources, including, but not limited to, consulting with other public agencies, reviewing environmental documents, recommending mitigation measures, developing monitoring requirements for purposes of CEQA, and other activities protecting those trust resources identified in the review pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the department to separately track and account for all revenues collected under the above filing fee provision and all costs incurred in its role as a responsible agency or trustee agency under CEQA. <b>Last Amended: 3/17/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 968</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D</p> <p><b>Wildfire resilience: community certification.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Natural Resources</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law makes that department responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state's forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the agency to research, and provide a report to the Legislature with recommendations for, ways in which a community that undertakes science-supported wildfire resilience actions can be recognized with a peer-reviewed, community-level certification in order to acknowledge and motivate wildfire resilience activity, as provided. The bill would provide that the sum of \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each year through the 2022–23 fiscal year to the agency for purposes of this research and report. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 969</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D  <b>Natural Resources Agency: wildfire technology support: community organizations.</b>	Assembly Natural Resources  3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency, consisting of various departments, including the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Existing law provides that the department is responsible for the fire protection, fire prevention, maintenance, and enhancement of the state’s forest, range, and brushland resources, contract fire protection, associated emergency services, and assistance in civil disasters and other nonfire emergencies. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to provide a basic level of technological support to community organizations for wildfire risk reduction and resiliency, including technology for data, geospatial mapping, and data management, as well as software and limited technical support, and would require the Natural Resources Agency to structure this wildfire technology support in the same way that technology support is provided for similar services for wildfire-program building, outreach, and planning. The bill would provide that the sum of \$5,000,000 shall be appropriated from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund in the annual Budget Act each year through the 2023–24 fiscal year to the Natural Resources Agency for purposes of providing the technological support described above. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 976</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a> D  <b>Resilient Economies and Community Health Pilot Program.</b>	Assembly Appropriations  3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council in state government consisting of various state agency heads and 3 public members. Existing law requires the council, among other things, to identify and review activities and funding programs of state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. This bill would establish the Resilient Economies and Community Health Pilot Program, which would be administered by the council from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2026, as a grant pilot program for eligible community-based organizations, as defined, to provide a comprehensive suite of coordinated incentives and services to disadvantaged communities, as defined, at the resident household level to provide economic savings, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, and improve resiliency to the impacts of climate change. The bill would require the council to evaluate the program and submit specified reports to the Legislature on the program no later than January 1, 2026. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2027.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 977</a> <a href="#">Gabriel</a> D</p> <p><b>Homelessness prevention programs: Homeless Management Information System.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on H. &amp; C.D. and HUM. S.</p> <p>4/15/2021 2 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CHIU, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires assistance for projects under the program to be provided in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for eligible costs of the development, as provided. Existing law also requires that funds appropriated in the 2020 Budget Act or an act related to the 2020 Budget Act, including moneys received from the Coronavirus Relief Fund established by the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses, and provides that the above-described deferred payment loan requirement under the program does not apply to assistance provided pursuant to these provisions, as specified.This bill would require each recipient of funds under the programs described above to provide data elements, including, but not limited to, health information, in a manner consistent with federal law, to the statewide Homeless Management Information System. The bill would require the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to specify the form and substance of the required data elements. By imposing new requirements on the local agencies that receive funding under the programs described above, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 979</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D</p> <p><b>Central Valley Flood Protection Board: reports.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on W.,P., &amp; W.</p>	<p>Existing law requires, on or before September 1, 2010, and on or before September 1 of each subsequent year, the Department of Water Resources to provide written notice to each landowner whose property is determined to be entirely or partially within a levee flood protection zone.This bill would require the department to provide written notice on or before September 5, instead of on or before September 1, of each subsequent year. The bill would also repeal obsolete duplicative provisions of law.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 981</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D  <b>Forestry:</b> <b>California Fire</b> <b>Safe Council.</b>	Assembly Natural Resources  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in the state. Existing law requires the local assistance grant program to establish a robust year-round fire prevention effort in and near fire threatened communities. Existing law requires that the eligible activities include, among other things, fire prevention activities, as provided. Existing law permits the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to authorize advance payments, not exceeding 25% of the total grant award, from a grant awarded pursuant to the local assistance grant program. Existing law requires the grantee to expend these funds from the advance payment within 6 months of receipt, as provided. This bill would establish the California Fire Safe Council in the Natural Resources Agency consisting of 11 members, as specified. The bill would require the council to identify programs administered by public agencies to address and minimize the risks of wildfire and to coordinate the implementation of those programs, to identify public and private programs that may be leveraged to facilitate structure-hardening and community resilience to minimize the impacts of wildfire to habitable structures, to conduct public outreach efforts to regional and local wildfire mitigation groups, and to recommend to the Legislature on how the programs identified by the council can be coordinated to increase the effectiveness of those programs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<a href="#">AB 983</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D  <b>Public contracts:</b> <b>construction</b> <b>projects:</b> <b>community</b> <b>workforce</b> <b>agreements.</b>	Assembly Labor and Employment  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on L. & E.	<p>Existing law, the State Contract Act, governs state contracts for public works projects and, among other things, generally requires public notice of a project, the submission of bids, and the award of a contract to the lowest responsible bidder, as provided. Existing law authorizes a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, project labor agreements for construction projects if the agreement meets specified requirements. Existing law additionally authorizes a public entity to require a bidder, contractor, or other entity to use a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, to complete contracts or projects. Existing law requires the California Workforce Development Board to report to the Legislature on the need for workforce development resources, including the use of community workforce agreements, among other things, to help industry, workers, and communities transition to economic and labor-market changes related to statewide greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. This bill would authorize a public entity to use, enter into, or require contractors to enter into, a community workforce agreement for specified construction projects, including projects related to renewable energy and installation of emission controls in refineries. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 995</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez,</a> <a href="#">Lorena</a> D</p> <p><b>Paid sick days: accrual and use.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Labor and Employment</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on L. &amp; E.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, with certain exceptions, entitles an employee to paid sick days for certain purposes if the employee works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment. Existing law requires the leave to be accrued at a rate of no less than one hour for every 30 hours worked, and to be available for use beginning on the 90th day of employment.This bill would modify the employer’s alternate sick leave accrual method to require that an employee have no less than 40 hours of accrued sick leave or paid time off by the 200th calendar day of employment or each calendar year, or in each 12-month period. The bill would modify that satisfaction provision to authorize an employer to satisfy accrual requirements by providing not less than 40 hours or 5 days of paid sick leave that is available to the employee to use by the completion of the employee’s 200th calendar day of employment. The bill would also provide that an employer is under no obligation to allow an employee’s total accrual of paid sick leave to exceed 80 hours or 10 days, as specified. The bill would raise the employer’s authorized limitation on the employee’s use of carryover sick leave to 40 hours or 5 days. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 996</a> <a href="#">Nazarian</a> D</p> <p><b>School breakfast and morning snacks: nonschoolaged children.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on ED.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a school district, county superintendent of schools, or charter school maintaining kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, to provide a needy pupil with one nutritionally adequate free or reduced-price meal during each schoolday, and authorizes a school district or county office of education to use funds available from any federal program, including the federal School Breakfast Program, to comply with that requirement. Existing law generally requires a school district or a county superintendent of schools to provide breakfast and lunch free of charge to all pupils at a very high poverty school, as defined.This bill would require the State Department of Education to develop and post on its internet website guidance for local educational agencies participating in the federal School Breakfast Program that maintain kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 6, inclusive, on how to serve eligible nonschoolaged children breakfast or a morning snack at a local educational agency schoolsite. The bill would define “eligible nonschoolaged child” to mean a child who is not enrolled in school and who is a sibling, half-sibling, or step-sibling of, or a foster child residing with, a pupil who is eligible for a free or reduced-price breakfast. The bill would require a guardian of an eligible nonschoolaged child to be present in order for the nonschoolaged child to receive breakfast or a morning snack.This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1004</a> <a href="#">Calderon</a> D</p> <p><b>CalWORKs eligibility: income exemption: census.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/30/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing federal law provides for allocation of federal funds through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant program to eligible states. Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds received through the TANF program, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. This bill would delete the conditions that the income or stipend be related to participation improvement and be earned during those years. The bill would instead exempt the income or stipend if the temporary work is related to the decennial census and would make this provision retroactive and applicable to income or a stipend paid by any of the above entities for temporary work related to the most recent decennial census. By expanding the scope of CalWORKs eligibility, and thereby increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/30/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1006</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D</p> <p><b>Foster care: social worker turnover workgroup.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the foster care system, which is overseen by the State Department of Social Services and administered by county welfare departments. Existing law generally provides for children placed in foster care to be assigned a social worker who meets regularly with the foster child and performs specified services on behalf of the child. This bill would require the department to convene a workgroup to examine the negative effects of high turnover of foster family agency social workers on foster youth and children and to identify measures to reduce foster family agency social worker turnover in order to improve permanency outcomes for foster youth and children. The bill would require that the working group include representatives from specified state agencies and stakeholders. The bill would require the department to submit specific recommendations to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2022.</p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1028</a> <a href="#">Seyarto</a> R</p> <p><b>Telework Flexibility Act.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Labor and Employment</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. &amp; E. and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law, with various exceptions, generally establishes 8 hours as a day’s work and a 40-hour workweek and requires the payment of prescribed overtime compensation for additional hours worked. This bill would permit an individual nonexempt employee to request an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule providing for workdays up to 10 hours per day within a 40-hour workweek and would allow an employer to implement this schedule without the obligation to pay overtime compensation for those additional hours in a workday, except as specified. The authorization would apply only if an employee is working remotely and not under the physical control of the employer. The bill would require that the flexible work schedule contain specified information and the employer’s and the employee’s original signatures. The bill would except split shift premiums from application to the work of employees who are working an employee-selected remote work flexible work schedule. The bill would require the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement in the Department of Industrial Relations to enforce this provision and adopt regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1046</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D</p> <p><b>Nurse-Family Partnership program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - Assembly Chambers ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Nurse-Family Partnership program, administered and implemented by the State Department of Health Care Services, for purposes of making grants to eligible participating counties for the provision of voluntary registered nurse home visiting services for expectant first-time low-income mothers, their children, and their families. This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to consult with specified stakeholders from diverse geographical regions of the state to identify mechanisms to improve the state and counties’ ability to effectively draw down Medi-Cal funding for evidence-based maternal-infant and early childhood home visiting encounters. The bill would require the agency to consider specified factors in identifying benefit authorities and scope of coverage for activities and services delivered by covered providers in fidelity with model requirements for evidence-based maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting programs.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1050</a> <a href="#">Gray</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: application for enrollment: prescription drugs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to create and implement a simplified application package for children, families, and adults applying for Medi-Cal benefits. This bill would require the application for enrollment to include a statement that if the applicant is approved for Medi-Cal benefits, the applicant agrees that the department, county welfare department, and a managed care organization or health care provider to which the applicant is assigned may communicate with them regarding their care or benefits through all standard forms of communication, including, but not limited to, Free to End User text messaging. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1051</a> <a href="#">Bennett</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal: specialty mental health services: foster youth.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/30/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services (department), under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, specialty mental health services include federal Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) services provided to eligible Medi-Cal beneficiaries under 21 years of age. Existing law requires each local mental health plan to establish a procedure to ensure access to outpatient specialty mental health services, as required by the EPSDT program standards, for youth in foster care who have been placed outside their county of adjudication, as described. This bill would make those provisions for presumptive transfer inapplicable to a foster youth or probation-involved youth placed in a community treatment facility, group home, or a short-term residential therapeutic program (STRTP) outside of their county of original jurisdiction, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/30/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1054</a> <a href="#">Arambula</a> D</p> <p><b>Skilled nursing facilities: intermediate care facilities: feeding assistants.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the licensure and regulation of health facilities, including among others, skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities, by the State Department of Public Health. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor for any person to willfully or repeatedly violate the provisions governing the licensure and regulation of health facilities. This bill would authorize a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to adopt a feeding assistant training program and would require the department to approve a feeding assistant training program for facilities to adopt that meets specified requirements. The bill would require skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities that utilize feeding assistants to comply with certain requirements, including that a feeding assistant only provide dining assistance for residents who have no complicated feeding problems. The bill would also specify that hours of care provided by a feeding assistant may be used in determining whether a facility satisfies direct care service hour, or nursing hour, per patient day requirements. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1055</a> <a href="#">Ramos</a> D</p> <p><b>Tribal foster youth.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on ED. and HUM. S.</p> <p>4/7/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY EDUCATION, O'DONNELL, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes a public school financing system that requires state funding for school districts, county superintendents of schools, and charter schools to be calculated pursuant to a local control funding formula, as specified. Existing law requires funding pursuant to the local control funding formula to include, in addition to a base grant, supplemental and concentration grant additions that are based on the percentage of pupils who are unduplicated pupils, which is defined to include English learners, foster youth, or pupils eligible for free or reduced-price meals, as specified, served by the local educational agency. Existing law defines a foster youth for these purposes to include a dependent child of the court of an Indian tribe, consortium of tribes, or tribal organization who is also the subject of a petition filed in the tribal court pursuant to the tribal court's jurisdiction in accordance with the tribe's law, if the child would also meet specified state law standards describing when a child may be adjudged a dependent child of a juvenile court. This bill would delete the requirement that a dependent tribal child also meet specified state law standards for purposes of the definition of foster youth for purposes of the local control funding formula. The bill would add tribal children who are subjects of voluntary placement agreements, as specified, to the definition of foster youth for purposes of the local control funding formula.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1056</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D</p> <p><b>Infrastructure financing: industrialized housing.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. &amp; C.D.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development (department) and sets forth its powers and duties including functioning as the principal state department responsible for coordinating federal-state relationships in housing and community development, except for housing finance. Those duties include, among other things, administration of the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program.This bill would require the department and the bank to develop a proposed program, as specified, to invest in the building of offsite industrialized housing to support the policy goal of increasing the state's capacity to quickly respond to additional housing needs precipitated by homelessness, wildfires, COVID-19, or other emergency situations. The bill would require the department and the bank to report its recommendations to the Legislature by January 1, 2023, including whether and how industrialized housing would alleviate the state's housing, homelessness, and disaster response needs. The bill would preclude implementation of the recommended programs unless approved by a subsequent act of the Legislature.This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1058</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Cristina</a> D  <b>Water corporations: bill payment pilot program.</b>	Assembly U. & E.  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on U. & E.  4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY UTILITIES AND ENERGY, HOLDEN, Chair	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical, gas, and water corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, if approved by the commission, and, upon approval, authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to recover, through an individual customer transaction fee, reasonable transaction costs incurred by the electrical, gas, or water corporation from those customers that choose those methods of payment. Existing law includes statements of legislative intent relative to electrical, gas, and water corporations offering customers the option to pay by credit card or debit card. Existing law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes a water corporation with more than 10,000 service connections to seek commission approval, through its general rate case application, to operate a pilot program designed to evaluate customer interest in, and utilization of, bill payment options, including, but not limited to, credit card, debit card, and prepaid card bill payment options, and to assess the cost-effectiveness of, and customer interests served by, customer access to those bill payment options. Existing law limits the duration of a pilot program to the duration of the water corporation's rate case cycle. Existing law requires the commission to allow a water corporation to recover the reasonable expenses incurred by the water corporation in providing its customers with these bill payment options, but allows water corporations to not impose a transaction fee on its customers for using these bill payment options. This bill would extend the pilot program until January 1, 2027. The bill would repeal the provision that limits the duration of a pilot program to the duration of the water corporation's rate case cycle. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1060</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez</a> D  <b>Governor's Office of Emergency Services: California Alert.</b>	Assembly Emergency Management  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on E.M.	<p>The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to declare a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist. Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and charges it with responsibility for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters upon people and property. Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with, at minimum, telecommunications carriers, the California cable and broadband industry, radio and television broadcasters, the California State Association of Counties, the League of California Cities, the disability community, appropriate federal agencies, and the Standardized Emergency Management System Alert and Warning Specialist Committee, to develop guidelines for alerting and warning the public of an emergency. This bill would require the office to establish a statewide emergency alert system called California Alert. The bill would require California Alert to utilize Wireless Emergency Alerts authorized by the Integrated Public Alert Warning System, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency information to the public through mobile phones within a designate cell tower's coverage area. The bill would require the office to contract with a private vendor that provides alerting systems to send California Alerts to registered phone numbers that are not location based. The bill would require the office to establish standards for issuing emergency alerts to California residents across local jurisdictional boundaries.</p>	
<a href="#">AB 1083</a> <a href="#">Nazarian</a> D  <b>Senior affordable housing: nursing pilot program.</b>	Assembly Aging and Long-Term Care  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on AGING & L.T.C.  <i>4/20/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY AGING AND LONG TERM CARE, NAZARIAN, Chair</i>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Department of Aging to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or the least restrictive homelike environments. Existing law permits age restrictions in connection with housing and defines senior citizen housing developments for these purposes as a residential development for senior citizens that has at least 35 dwelling units. This bill would require the department to establish and administer the Housing Plus Services Nursing Pilot Program in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, and Sonoma. The program would provide grant funds to qualified nonprofit organizations that specialize in resident services for the purposes of hiring one full-time registered nurse to work at 3 senior citizen housing developments in each county to provide health education, navigation, coaching, and care to residents. The bill would require the department to submit a report to specified legislative committees and state agencies on or before January 1, 2026, and would repeal the program as of January 1, 2027.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1096</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Luz</a> D</p> <p><b>Alien: change of terms.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>4/6/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing federal law, for purposes of various provisions related to immigration, defines “alien” to mean a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. Existing state law uses the word “alien” on its own and within various other terms to refer to persons in provisions relating to, among other things, education, housing, natural resources, employment, probate, social services, drivers’ licenses, firearm permits, service in the state militia, and criminal punishment. This bill would revise those state law provisions to refer instead to those persons using other terms that do not contain the word “alien,” including a person who is not a citizen or national of the United States. The bill would make other related nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1117</a> <a href="#">Wicks</a> D</p> <p><b>Pupil support services: Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Education</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on ED. and HEALTH.</p>	<p>The Healthy Start Support Services for Children Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to award grants to local educational agencies or consortia to fund programs in qualifying schools that provide support services, which include case-managed health, mental health, social, and academic support services, to eligible pupils and their families. The act establishes the Healthy Start Support Services for Children Program Council, specifies the members of the council, and provides for the duties of the council, which include assisting a local educational agency or consortium with local technical assistance, as provided. The act authorizes a local educational agency or consortium to contract with other entities, including county agencies and private nonprofit organizations or private partners, to provide services to pupils and their families. This bill would establish the Healthy Start: Toxic Stress and Trauma Resiliency for Children Program, under which the Superintendent would be required to award grants to qualifying entities, defined to include schools, local educational agencies, and other entities that meet specified criteria, to pay the costs of planning and operating programs that provide support services to pupils and their families, as prescribed. The bill would require grants to be awarded for no more than \$500,000 each and to be matched by the grantee with \$1 for each \$2 awarded, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1126</a> <a href="#">Bloom</a> D  <b>Commission on the State of Hate.</b>	Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.	Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, specifies that all persons within the jurisdiction of the state are free and equal. Existing law entitles people regardless of their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind. This bill would establish the Commission on the State of Hate in the state government. The bill would provide for the appointment of 10 members, appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, as provided. The bill would prescribe the goals of the commission, which would include, among other things, advising the Legislature, the Governor, and state agencies on policy recommendations to promote intersocial education designed to foster mutual respect and understanding among California's diverse population. The bill would require the commission to report to the Legislature annually, as provided.	
<a href="#">AB 1131</a> <a href="#">Wood</a> D  <b>Health information network.</b>	Assembly Health  3/29/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.  4/6/2021 1:30 p.m. - Assembly Chambers ASSEMBLY HEALTH, WOOD, Chair	Existing law makes legislative findings and declarations on health information technology, including that there is a need to promote secure electronic health data exchange among specified individuals, such as health care providers and consumers of health care, and that specified federal law provides unprecedented opportunity for California to develop a statewide health information technology infrastructure to improve the state's health care system. Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would establish the statewide health information network (statewide HIN) governing board, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department with specified membership, to provide the data infrastructure needed to meet California's health care access, equity, affordability, public health, and quality goals, as specified. The bill would require the governing board to issue a request for proposals to select an operating entity with specified minimum capabilities to support the electronic exchange of health information between, and aggregate and integrate data from multiple sources within, the State of California, among other responsibilities. The bill would require the statewide HIN to take specified actions with respect to reporting on, and auditing the security and finances of, the health information network. The bill would require the statewide HIN to convene a health technology advisory committee with specified membership to advise the statewide HIN and set agendas, hold public meetings with stakeholders, and solicit external input on behalf of the statewide HIN. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/29/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1140</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a> D  <b>Foster care: rights.</b>	Assembly Human Services  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S. and JUD.  4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair	Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, including foster family homes and group homes, by the State Department of Social Services, and requires the department to ensure that licensed or certified foster care facilities and providers accord children and nonminor dependents in foster care their personal rights. Existing law establishes the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson to, among other things, investigate and attempt to resolve complaints made by or on behalf of children placed in foster care, related to their care, placement, or services. This bill would specify that these duties of the department and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson include children who are in state-licensed foster facilities and homes in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the federal Department of Health and Human Services.	
<a href="#">AB 1141</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> D  <b>Wildfires: Wildland Urban Interface Fire Research Center.</b>	Assembly Natural Resources  3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes various programs for the prevention, detection, and mitigation of wildfires. Existing law establishes in state government a Natural Resources Agency. This bill would require the agency, on or before June 1, 2023, to develop and fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Research Center that addresses the wildland-urban interface fire problem and the need for wildfire prevention, detection, and mitigation planning, building, and response, and related economic, insurance, and modeling practices in the state. The bill would require the center to act as a think tank for purposes of discussing policy, exchanging information, and training fire personnel in best practices. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1160</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D  <b>Medically supportive food.</b>	Assembly Health  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including enteral nutrition products, pursuant to a schedule of benefits. Under existing law, these health care services are provided through various delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law requires the department to establish a Medically Tailored Meals Pilot Program to operate for a period of 4 years from the date the program is established, or until funding is no longer available, whichever date is earlier, in specified counties to provide medically tailored meal intervention services to Medi-Cal participants with prescribed health conditions, such as diabetes and renal disease. Effective for contract periods commencing on or after January 1, 2022, this bill would authorize Medi-Cal managed care plans to provide medically tailored meals to enrollees. The bill would authorize the department to implement this provision by various means, including plan or provider bulletins, and would require the department to seek federal approvals. The bill would condition the implementation of this provision on the department obtaining federal approval and the availability of federal financial participation. This bill contains other existing laws.	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1166</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D</p> <p><b>Communication s: wireless telecommunications facilities.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Pursuant to existing federal law, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has adopted decisions and rules, and updated those decisions and rules, establishing reasonable time periods within which a local government is required to act on a collocation or siting application for certain wireless communications facilities. Existing law requires that a collocation or siting application for a wireless telecommunications facility be deemed approved if a city or county fails to approve or disapprove the application within the reasonable time periods specified in applicable FCC decisions, as defined, all required public notices have been provided regarding the application, and the applicant has provided a notice to the city or county that the reasonable time period has lapsed. This bill would require that the reasonable time periods described above be determined pursuant to specified FCC rules, as defined, instead of applicable FCC decisions. The bill would require the time period for a city or county to approve or disapprove a collocation or siting application to commence when the applicant takes the first procedural step that the city or county requires as part of its applicable regulatory review process. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1174</a> <a href="#">Grayson</a> D</p> <p><b>Planning and zoning: housing: development application modifications, approvals, and subsequent permits.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on H. &amp; C.D.</p>	<p>The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among other things, that the development and the site on which it is located that satisfy specified location, urbanization, and zoning requirements. Existing law provides that a development approved pursuant to the streamlined, ministerial approval process is valid, except as provided, for 3 years from the date of the final action establishing that approval and remains valid thereafter for a project so long as vertical construction of the development has begun and is in progress. Existing law authorizes a development proponent to request a modification to a development that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process if the request is submitted before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development. This bill would provide that, alternatively, approval for an approved development is valid for 3 years from the date of the final judgment upholding the development's approval if litigation is filed challenging that approval. The bill would define "in progress." The bill would provide that if the development proponent requests a modification, then the time during which the approval is valid is extended, as specified. The bill would specify that these changes also apply retroactively to developments approved prior to January 1, 2022. Existing law, with respect to modification applications, provides that a local government may apply objective planning standards adopted after the development application was first submitted to the requested modification in certain instances, and states that objective building standards in the California Building Standards Code may be applied to all modifications. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1176</a> <a href="#">Garcia,</a> <a href="#">Eduardo</a> D  <b>Communication</b> <b>s: universal</b> <b>broadband</b> <b>service:</b> <b>California</b> <b>Connect Fund.</b>	Assembly C. & C.  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on C. & C.	<p>The federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 establishes a program for the regulation of telecommunications to attain the goal of local competition, while implementing specific, predictable, and sufficient federal and state mechanisms to preserve and advance universal service, consistent with certain universal service principles. The universal service principles include the principle that consumers in all regions of the nation, including low-income consumers and those in rural, insular, and high-cost areas, should have access to telecommunications and information services, including interexchange services and advanced telecommunications and information services, that are reasonably comparable to those services provided in urban areas and that are available at rates that are reasonably comparable to rates charged for similar services in urban areas. This bill would establish the California Connect Fund in the State Treasury, subject to the conditions and restrictions applicable to the existing universal service funds described above. The bill would, until January 1, 2031, require the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Connect Program to ensure that high-speed broadband service is available to every household in the state at affordable rates. The bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2023, to adopt rules to implement the program, including rules that establish eligibility criteria for the program and the amount of, and requirements for, subsidies under the program. The bill would require the commission to perform outreach to increase program participation and to collect data on existing affordable internet service plans that may meet program criteria. The bill would require the commission to annually report to the Legislature on the status of the program, including its success and any recommendations for modifications to the program, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1178</a> <a href="#">Irwin D</a> <b>Medi-Cal:  serious mental  illness: drugs.</b>	Assembly Health 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services and under which health care services are provided to qualified low-income persons pursuant to a schedule of benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, the provision of prescription drugs is a Medi-Cal benefit, subject to the list of contract drugs and utilization controls. After a determination of cost benefit, existing law requires the Director of Health Care Services to modify or eliminate the requirement of prior authorization as a control for treatment, supplies, or equipment that costs less than \$100, except for prescribed drugs. This bill would delete the prior authorization requirement for any drug prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness, as defined, for a period of 365 days after the initial prescription has been dispensed for a person over 18 years of age who is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill would require the department to automatically approve a prescription for a drug for the treatment of a serious mental illness if the department verifies a record of a paid claim that documents a diagnosis of a serious mental illness within 365 days before the date of that prescription for a person over 18 years of age who is not under the transition jurisdiction of the juvenile court. The bill would require the department to authorize a pharmacist to dispense a 90-day supply of a drug prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that prescription drug is included in the Medi-Cal list of contract drugs and the prescription otherwise conforms to applicable formulary requirements, including that the patient has filled at least a 30-day supply for the same prescription in the previous 90 days, and to dispense an early refill prescribed for the treatment of a serious mental illness if that prescription drug is included in the Medi-Cal list of contract drugs and the prescription otherwise conforms to prescribed standards, such as limiting the number of refills to no more than 3 in a calendar year.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1194</a> <a href="#">Low</a> D</p> <p><b>Conservatorship</b></p>	<p>Assembly B.&amp;p.</p> <p>3/29/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on B. &amp; P. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Guardianship-Conservatorship Law generally establishes the standards and procedures for the appointment and termination of an appointment for a guardian or conservator of a person, an estate, or both. Existing law, the Professional Fiduciaries Act, establishes the Professional Fiduciaries Bureau within the Department of Consumer Affairs, and requires the bureau to license and regulate professional fiduciaries. The act defines a “professional fiduciary” as, among other things, a person who acts as a guardian or conservator of the person, the estate, or the person and estate, for 2 or more individuals at the same time who are not related to the professional fiduciary or to each other. Existing law requires the court to be guided by what appears to be the best interests of the proposed conservatee in selecting a conservator, and sets forth an order of preference for appointment if there are multiple persons equally qualified to be the conservator. This bill would require a professional fiduciary with an internet website to post a schedule of fees on their internet website. The bill would require the bureau to revoke a professional fiduciary’s license if a court finds they have not acted in the best interests of their client. If the court finds that a conservator has not acted in the best interests of a conservatee, the bill would make the conservator liable for a civil penalty of up to \$50,000, payable to the estate of the conservatee. The bill would require the court to select a professional fiduciary as the conservator of an estate if the estate is valued at \$1,000,000 or more. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/29/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1217</a> <a href="#">Rodriguez</a> D</p> <p><b>Personal protective equipment: stockpile.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on E.M.</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act, among other things, establishes the Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies and makes findings and declarations relating to ensuring that preparation within the state will be adequate to deal with those emergencies. Existing law authorizes the office, as appropriate, to include private businesses and nonprofit organizations within its responsibilities to prepare the state for disasters. This bill would require the state to establish a statewide stockpile of personal protective equipment (PPE) for distribution in case of disease or manmade or natural disasters. The bill would require the office to administer the stockpile and coordinate with the State Department of Public Health to establish the kinds of PPE to be stockpiled and the amount of each item to be stocked. The bill would require the office to rotate items in the stockpile by contracting or agreeing with nonprofit agencies, local governments, or other health care providers to provide them with PPE, and authorize the office to contract with general acute care hospitals, health facilities, or local governments to purchase PPE on their behalf. The bill would also require the contracting entity to reimburse the state for the PPE.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 154 289 219"><a href="#">AB 1243</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D</p> <p data-bbox="96 259 289 397"><b>Protective orders: elder and dependent adults.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="306 154 640 284">Assembly Judiciary 3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.</p>	<p data-bbox="667 154 1887 755">Existing law authorizes an elder or dependent adult who has suffered abuse, or another person who is legally authorized to seek that relief on behalf of that elder or dependent adult, to seek a protective order and governs the procedures for issuing that order. Existing law defines protective order for purposes of these provisions to include an order enjoining a party from specified forms of abuse, including attacking, stalking, threatening, or harassing an elder or dependent adult, an order excluding a party from the elder or dependent adult’s residence, or an order enjoining a party from specified behavior that the court determines is necessary. This bill would require an action seeking a protective order, as described above, to be heard in the probate or family division of the superior court. The bill would include within the definition of protective order an order enjoining a party from isolating an elder or dependent adult. The bill would require certain requirements to be met for that order to be issued, including a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent’s past act or acts of isolation of the elder or dependent adult prevented contact with the interested party and that the elder or dependent adult desires contact with the interested party. The bill would authorize the order to specify the actions to be enjoined, including enjoining the respondent from preventing an interested party from in-person or remote online visits with the elder or dependent adult. The bill would also include within the definition of protective order an order that specific debts were incurred as the result of financial abuse of the elder or dependent adult.</p>	

<p><a href="#">AB 1271</a> <a href="#">Ting D</a></p> <p><b>Surplus land.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Local Government</p> <p>3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.</p>	<p>Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, the local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements prior to disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities, as specified. Under existing law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. Existing law requires the local agency disposing of the land to send a notice of availability to local entities and housing sponsors for the purpose of developing low- and moderate-income housing, as provided. Existing law specifies requirements that must be met for entities desiring to develop land for those purposes, prioritizes the entity that proposes the greatest number of units, and in the event that more than one entity proposes the same number of units that meet the affordable housing requirements, prioritizes the entity that proposes the deepest average level of affordability for the affordable units. Existing law provides that these provisions do not preclude a local agency, housing authority, or redevelopment agency that purchases land from a disposing agency from reconveying the land to a nonprofit or for-profit housing developer for development of low- and moderate-income housing as authorized under other provisions of law. Existing law authorizes any public agency disposing of surplus land to a specified entity that intends to use the land for certain purposes, including low- and moderate-income housing purposes, may provide for a payment period of up to 20 years in any contract of sale or sale by trust deed for the land. Existing law requires, beginning January 1, 2021, a local agency, prior to agreeing to terms for the disposition of surplus land, to provide the Department of Housing and Community Development with a specified description of the process followed to dispose of the land and a copy of any recorded restrictions against the property, as specified, in a form prescribed by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to, among other things, review the description and submit written findings to the local agency within 30 days of receiving the description if the proposed disposal of the land will violate specified provisions of law and includes a timeline for the local agency to respond and take certain action pursuant to the department’s findings. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2021, imposes a penalty for violation of these surplus land provisions after a local agency receives the notification from the Department of Housing and Community Development and a penalty for subsequent violations. Existing law authorizes specified entities or persons to bring an action against a local agency to enforce the provisions related to surplus land and allows a local agency 60 days to cure or correct an alleged violation before the action may be brought, except as specified. This bill would provide that these surplus land provisions do not preclude a local agency that purchases surplus land from a disposing agency from reconveying the surplus land to a nonprofit or for-profit housing developer for development of low- and moderate-income housing as authorized under other provisions of law. The bill would provide that any local agency disposing of surplus land to a specified entity that intends to</p>
---	--	---

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		use the land for specified purposes, including low- and moderate-income housing purposes, may provide for a payment period of up to 20 years in any contract of sale or sale by trust deed for the land. The bill would make other technical changes. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1274</a> <a href="#">Davies</a> R  <b>Community care facilities: exceptions.</b>	Assembly Print  2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services. Under existing law, community care facilities include facilities that provide nonmedical residential care, day treatment, adult daycare, or foster family agency services. Existing law exempts certain entities from regulation as community care facilities. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.	
<a href="#">AB 1283</a> <a href="#">Stone</a> D  <b>Resource families: hearings.</b>	Assembly Human Services  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, which replaces the multiple processes for licensing foster family homes, certifying foster homes by foster family agencies, approving relatives and nonrelative extended family members as foster care providers, and approving guardians and adoptive families. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services to provide a statewide fair hearing process for application denials, rescissions of approval, exclusion actions, or criminal record exemption denials or rescissions by a county or the department. Under existing law, a county's action on an approval is final, or for matters set before the State Hearings Division, an action is subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission does not file a timely appeal. This bill would remove the reference to the action before the State Hearings Division being dismissed, and instead, provide that in a matter before the State Hearings Division, an appeal shall be subject to dismissal if an appeal to the notice of action or exclusion order is not filed within the prescribed time. The bill would also make the county's action final, and the appeal before the State Hearings Division subject to dismissal, if the resource family, applicant, excluded individual, or individual who is the subject of a criminal record exemption denial or rescission withdraws the appeal or fails to appear at the hearing without good cause. Under the bill, good cause for failure to appear at the hearing would be as defined by the department in specified written directives or regulation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1294</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> D</p> <p><b>Childcare: individualized county childcare subsidy plans.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUM. S. and ED.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law, the Child Care and Development Services Act, has as one of its purposes the provision of a comprehensive, coordinated, and cost-effective system of childcare and development services that includes a full range of supervision, health, and support services through full- and part-time programs. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop standards for the implementation of quality childcare programs. Existing law authorizes the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma, as individual pilot projects, to develop an individualized county childcare subsidy plan, as provided. Existing law concludes each of these pilot programs on specified dates. This bill would authorize the Counties of Alameda and Santa Clara to continue the individualized county childcare subsidy plan initially developed and approved under the pilot project described above beyond the conclusion of the pilot project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1300</a> <a href="#">Voepel</a> R</p> <p><b>Residential care facilities for the elderly: electronic monitoring.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/4/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUM. S. and P. &amp; C.P.</p>	<p>The California Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act (act) requires the State Department of Social Services to license, inspect, and regulate residential care facilities for the elderly and imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the act or who willfully or repeatedly violates any rule or regulation adopted under the act. The act enumerates specific rights and liberties for residents that are to be posted inside the facility and personally provided to each resident. These rights include, among others, being granted a reasonable level of personal privacy in accommodations, medical treatment, personal care and assistance, visits, communications, telephone conversations, use of the internet, and meetings of resident and family groups. This bill would enact the Electronic Monitoring in Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly Act to authorize the use of electronic monitoring devices either inside a resident's room by a resident or in certain areas of a facility by the facility under specified conditions. For the use of a personal electronic monitoring device inside a resident's room by a resident, the bill would require, among other things, the resident or the resident's representative, as defined, to provide the facility with a completed notification and consent form, as specified, that includes the consent of the resident's roommate, if any. The bill would also require the resident or the resident's representative to post a sign at the entrance to the resident's room stating that the room is monitored electronically. For the use of a facility electronic monitoring device, the bill would require the facility to, among other things, post signage at all entrances and exits that provides notice of electronic monitoring, archive the electronic monitoring digital data for 365 days, and provide the department access to the data upon 24 hours' notice. By expanding the duties of licensed facilities under the act with regard to authorizing residents and facilities to conduct electronic monitoring under these conditions, the bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1318</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a>  <b>Changes of name or gender: minors.</b>	Assembly Judiciary  3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.  <i>4/6/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair</i>	Existing law requires all applications for change of names to be made to the superior court of the person’s county of residence, except for minors with a court-appointed guardian. Existing law requires the court in which a petition for a change of name has been filed to issue an order to show cause inviting interested persons to file written objections to the proposed change of name, as specified.Existing law authorizes a person to file a petition with the superior court seeking a judgment recognizing their change of gender. Existing law requires all petitions to recognize a change of gender for a minor with a court-appointed guardian to be filed with the court that appointed the guardian.This bill would require a petition for a change of name or gender for a minor with a court-appointed guardian or a minor who is a ward of the juvenile court to be made in the court having jurisdiction over the minor. The bill would exempt an action for a change of name of a minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court from the requirement that the court issue an order to show cause. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b>	

<p><a href="#">AB 1324</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert</a> D</p>	<p>Assembly Housing and Community Development</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to propose the establishment of an enhanced infrastructure financing district, in accordance with specified procedures, to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance, including, but not limited to, the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of low and moderate income for rent or purchase. This bill would establish the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program, to be administered by the Treasurer’s office. The bill would authorize the city council of a city, or the board of supervisors of a city and county, to participate in the program by enactment of an ordinance establishing a transit-oriented affordable housing district, as provided. The bill would require that the city council or board of supervisors serve as the governing board of the district and, in that capacity, prepare and adopt a transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan. The bill would authorize a district to designate program areas. The bill would authorize the district to provide program funding to multifamily housing developments, as defined, within those program areas that meet specified requirements, including that the housing include a minimum percentage of units that are restricted to very lower, low, or moderate income households, and that the development receives to preliminary approval from the office, as provided. The bill would require that program funding be used for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for very low income households and persons and families of low or moderate income. The bill would authorize the transit-oriented affordable housing financing plan to include a provision for the division of taxes with respect to those properties selected for participation. The bill would establish an unspecified maximum amount of program funding, and an unspecified maximum term for the division of taxes, for multifamily housing developments based on the percentage of very low, lower, or moderate income units included. The bill would authorize a transit-oriented affordable housing district to enter into a contract with the Treasurer’s office that includes specified provisions, including a provision requiring the district to remit the entirety of the amount allocated to it by a division of taxes to the office and a provision requiring that the office deposit the remitted amount into the Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Trust Fund (trust fund), which this bill would create and continuously appropriate to the office. The bill would require the office to issue revenue bonds, in accordance with specified procedures, secured by moneys in the trust fund and allocate the proceeds of those bonds to districts with which it has a contract in proportion to the amount remitted by each district. The bill would specify that moneys in the trust fund are nonstate moneys and are instead the property of, and held in trust on behalf of, the districts that contract with the office under these provisions. The bill would require that a district use the proceeds of revenue bonds allocated to it pursuant to these provisions for those purposes to provide program funding to participating multifamily housing developments. The bill would make various conforming changes to other laws relating to state moneys and the division of taxes by local agencies. By adding to the duties of county auditors with respect to the allocation of property tax revenues, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain</p>	
<p><b>Transit-Oriented Affordable Housing Funding Program Act.</b></p>	<p>3/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on H. &amp; C.D. and L. GOV. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on H. &amp; C.D. Read second time and amended.</p>		

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1326 Arambula D</a> <b>Public social services: county liaison for higher education.</b>	Assembly Human Services 3/30/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended.  4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair	Existing law provides for the protection, care, and assistance for the people of the state, and the promotion of the welfare and happiness of all people in the state by providing appropriate aid and services to the needy and distressed. Under existing law, counties are responsible for administering the various public social services programs and related services, including, but not limited to, CalFresh and general assistance benefits. This bill would require a county human services agency to designate at least one employee as a staff liaison to serve as a point of contact for academic counselors and other professional staff at public higher education institutions located within the county. The bill would require any disclosure or sharing of personal information under the bill to be made in compliance with applicable state and federal confidentiality laws. The bill would require a county human services agency to develop protocols for engagement between the staff liaison and public higher education institutions located within the county and would encourage the agency to consult with specified stakeholders in the development of those protocols. The bill would authorize the State Department of Social Services to implement its provisions by all-county letters or similar instructions. By requiring counties to perform new duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/30/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1338</a> <a href="#">Low D</a></p> <p><b>Public social services programs: financial assistance demonstration and research programs.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HUM. S. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, CALDERON, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services, which has authority over various programs aimed at providing services for needy individuals. Existing law requires the department to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law establishes the State Department of Health Care Services, which administers the Medi-Cal program, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, and provides that health care is a component of public social services. This bill would require the department to develop a process to register any organization or entity that issues financial assistance through a program in the state, and to make public on its internet website a list of those organizations or entities that have registered to issue financial assistance. The bill would define “financial assistance” as an unconditional cash payment of an equal amount issued monthly, but for a period not to exceed 60 months, to a resident of California who is enrolled in a demonstration or research program, which investigates the impacts of policies or programs that are designed to reduce poverty, promote social mobility, or increase financial stability for California residents, to improve the recipient’s economic security, reduce harm, and improve health, education, and employment outcomes of the recipient or any member of their family. Upon implementing a program, and annually thereafter, the bill would require an organization or entity issuing financial assistance to register that program with the department, and to provide the department with specified information, including disclosing all funding sources of the program under which the financial assistance income is distributed, and, upon the conclusion of the program, to report to the department on the research outcomes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1340</a> <a href="#">Santiago</a> D</p> <p><b>Mental health services.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Health</p> <p>3/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed. Under the act, if a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to others, or to themselves, or is gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by a peace officer, a member of the attending staff of an evaluation facility, designated members of a mobile crisis team, or another designated professional person, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Social Services as a facility for 72-hour treatment and evaluation. The act also authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of both, to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder. For these purposes, existing law defines “gravely disabled” to mean either a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder or chronic alcoholism, is unable to provide for the person’s basic personal needs for food, clothing, or shelter, or a condition in which a person has been found mentally incompetent, as specified.This bill would expand the definition of “gravely disabled” for these purposes to also include a condition in which a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is unable to provide for their basic personal needs for medical treatment, as defined, if the failure to receive medical treatment is either for an existing life-threatening medical condition or the person is in imminent danger of physical injury or life-threatening medical condition and there is a substantial and imminent risk, in either instance, of either death or prolonged hospitalization. By expanding the definition of “gravely disabled” and thereby increasing the duties of local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1345</a> <a href="#">Wicks</a> D</p> <p><b>Emergency services: licensed childcare providers.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Emergency Management</p> <p>3/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on E.M. and HUM. S. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.M. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>The California Emergency Services Act creates, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for addressing natural, technological, or man-made disasters and emergencies, including responsibility for activities necessary to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of emergencies and disasters to people and property. Existing law authorizes, if the federal government offers services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of mitigating the effects of an emergency, the state to accept the offer.This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with the State Department of Social Services and specified childcare stakeholders, to establish guidelines regarding the use, by licensed childcare providers, of funds provided to the state by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) after the Governor has declared a disaster, state of emergency, or statewide state of emergency. The bill would require the guidelines to specify, subject to any limitations imposed on the use of funds by FEMA or federal law, how the funds will be allocated to licensed childcare providers, the timelines at which the funds will be distributed, and any purpose for which the funds may be used, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1348</a> <a href="#">McCarty</a> D  <b>Youth athletics: chronic traumatic encephalopathy</b>	Assembly Arts, Entertainment, Sports, Tourism, and Internet Media  3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on A.,E.,S.,T., & I.M.	Under the California Youth Football Act, a youth sports organization, as defined, that conducts a tackle football program must comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, having a licensed medical professional, which may include a state-licensed emergency medical technician, paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional, present during games. This bill would require the Surgeon General to convene a Commission on Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy and Youth Football to investigate issues related to the risks of brain injury associated with participation in youth football, and to provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on strategies to reduce this risk, including the minimum appropriate age for participation in youth tackle football. The bill would require the Surgeon General to publish a report on their internet website on or before July 1, 2023, with the findings of the commission. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1357</a> <a href="#">Cervantes</a> D  <b>Perinatal services: maternal mental health.</b>	Assembly Health  3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.  4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>Assembly Chambers ASSEMBLY HEALT H, WOOD, Chair</i>	Existing law provides for the implementation by the State Department of Public Health of a statewide, comprehensive community-based perinatal services program and requires the department to enter into contracts, grants, or agreements with health care providers to deliver those services in a coordinated effort, as specified, in medically underserved areas or areas with demonstrated need. This bill would require the department, for purposes of that program, to develop and maintain on its internet website a referral network of community-based mental health providers and support services addressing postpartum depression, prenatal, delivery, and postpartum care, neonatal and infant care services, and support groups, to improve access to postpartum depression screening, referral, treatment, and support services in medically underserved areas and areas with demonstrated need. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1358</a> <a href="#">Bonta</a> D  <b>Demographics: ancestry and ethnic origin.</b>	Assembly Accountability and Administrative Review  3/25/2021-Referred to Com. on A. & A.R. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on A. & A.R. Read second time and amended.	Existing law requires any state agency, board, or commission that directly or by contract collects demographic data as to the ancestry or ethnic origin of Californians to use separate collection categories and tabulations for specified Asian groups and Pacific Islander groups, and requires a state agency, board, or commission to include data on specified collection categories and tabulations in every demographic report on ancestry or ethnic origins of California residents that it publishes or releases. Existing law requires specified agencies to use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for major Asian groups and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander groups. This bill would require those specified agencies to also use additional separate collection categories and other tabulations for specified Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish groups, Caribbean groups, and Black or African American groups. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1359</a> <a href="#">Levine</a> D  <b>Adoption: stepparent adoption.</b>	Assembly Print  2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law establishes procedures for stepparent adoptions involving a spouse or partner who gave birth to the child during the marriage or domestic partnership. Among other things, existing law exempts those adoptions from the requirements of a home investigation and a hearing, as well as specified costs, unless the court orders otherwise. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
<a href="#">AB 1360</a> <a href="#">Santiago</a> D  <b>Project Roomkey: Project Homekey.</b>	Assembly Housing and Community Development  3/25/2021-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. Read second time and amended.	Existing law establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address their immediate homelessness challenges, as specified. In March 2020, the California Department of Social Services established Project Roomkey to coordinate with local agencies and nonprofits to provide shelter options to homeless persons recovering from, or exposed to, COVID-19. The Department of Housing and Community Development established Project Homekey which awards grants to local government agencies to purchase and rehabilitate housing in order to serve people experiencing homelessness who are at risk of serious illness from COVID-19. This bill would require each city, county, or city and county to ensure that individuals housed pursuant to Project Roomkey and Project Homekey do not return to homelessness. The bill would require each city, county, or city and county to develop a plan to accomplish that result, and would specify the criteria the county or city and county must consider in developing the plan. This bill would continue Project Homekey, within the Department of Housing and Community Development, and make the project permanent. The bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to ensure that adequate and ongoing resources and supports are provided to local governments to ensure its success and to ensure adequate accountability metrics. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1367</a> <a href="#">Low</a> D  <b>Political Reform Act of 1974: committee accounts and campaign funds.</b>	Assembly Elections  3/25/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on ELECTIONS. Read second time and amended.	(1)The Political Reform Act of 1974 provides for the comprehensive regulation of campaign financing, including requiring the reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures and imposing other reporting and recordkeeping requirements on campaign committees. The act requires a candidate committee to establish one campaign contribution bank account and generally requires all candidate contributions to be made to the account and all candidate expenditures to be made from the account.This bill would impose similar requirements on noncandidate committees that qualify as a committee under the act by receiving contributions totaling \$2,000 or more in a calendar year.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1368</a> <a href="#">Calderon</a> D  <b>Social services for persons granted asylum.</b>	Assembly Human Services  3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HUM. S.	Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, after setting aside state administrative funds, to allocate federal funds for refugee social services programs to eligible counties and, in certain circumstances, to nonprofit organizations. Existing law requires a county administering refugee social services to designate an agency that is responsible for developing and implementing a plan for the refugee social services. Existing law requires the plan to provide services to refugees that lead to their successful self-sufficiency and social integration.This bill would establish the Enhanced Services Program for Asylees to provide resettlement services for persons granted political asylum to live in the state by the United States Attorney General. The bill would authorize an agency that has been designated by a county to implement social services for refugees, as described above, to provide social services for persons granted asylum. The bill would require the program to provide culturally specific and responsive case management services, as specified, for persons newly granted asylum for up to 90 days. The bill would require the program to aim to have similar reintegration success rates for persons granted asylum as for refugees receiving social services. The bill would require an agency providing services under the program to notify the department each time a person applies for services and would require the department to provide funding to the agency for services for that person at the time the person is admitted to the program. Under the bill, the program would be implemented only to the extent that funds are appropriated for the program in the Budget Act of 2021. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1372</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a>  <b>Right to temporary shelter.</b>	Assembly Housing and Community Development  3/4/2021-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D. and JUD.	Existing law authorizes a governing body of a political subdivision, as those terms are defined, to declare a shelter crisis if the governing body makes a specified finding. Upon declaration of a shelter crisis, existing law, among other things, suspends certain state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances, including those prescribing standards of housing, health, or safety, to the extent that strict compliance would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the shelter crisis and allows a city, county, or city and county, in lieu of compliance, to adopt by ordinance reasonable local standards and procedures for the design, site development, and operation of homeless shelters and the structures and facilities therein. This bill would require every city, or every county in the case of unincorporated areas, to provide every person who is homeless, as defined, with temporary shelter, mental health treatment, resources for job placement, and job training until the person obtains permanent housing if the person has actively sought temporary shelter in the jurisdiction for at least 3 consecutive days and has been unable to gain entry into all temporary shelters they sought for specified reasons. The bill would require the city or county, as applicable, to provide a rent subsidy, as specified, if it is unable to provide temporary shelter. The bill would authorize a person who is homeless to enforce the bill's provisions by bringing a civil action. The bill would require a court to award specified remedies and penalties upon finding a violation of the bill's provisions, including by requiring the city or county, as applicable, to provide the person who is homeless with temporary shelter, mental health treatment, resources for job placement, and job training until the person obtains permanent housing. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 1388</a> <a href="#">Low D</a>  <b>COVID-19: death data.</b>	Assembly Health  3/15/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to establish a list of reportable communicable and noncommunicable diseases and conditions and to specify the timeliness requirements related to the reporting of each disease and condition, and the mechanisms required for, and the contents to be included in, a report. This bill would require the department to report COVID-19 death data by ZIP Code on its COVID-19 dashboard and to create a uniform dashboard for county health departments to use for the purposes of reporting COVID-19 death data on their public internet websites. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1400</a> <a href="#">Kalra</a> D</p> <p><b>Guaranteed Health Care for All.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Print</p> <p>2/22/2021-Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing federal law, the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. PPACA defines a “qualified health plan” as a plan that, among other requirements, provides an essential health benefits package. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. This bill, the California Guaranteed Health Care for All Act, would create the California Guaranteed Health Care for All program, or CalCare, to provide comprehensive universal single-payer health care coverage and a health care cost control system for the benefit of all residents of the state. The bill, among other things, would provide that CalCare cover a wide range of medical benefits and other services and would incorporate the health care benefits and standards of other existing federal and state provisions, including the federal Children’s Health Insurance Program, Medi-Cal, ancillary health care or social services covered by regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities, Knox-Keene, and the federal Medicare program. The bill would require the board to seek all necessary waivers, approvals, and agreements to allow various existing federal health care payments to be paid to CalCare, which would then assume responsibility for all benefits and services previously paid for with those funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1407</a> <a href="#">Burke</a> D</p> <p><b>Nurses: implicit bias courses.</b></p>	<p>Assembly B.&amp;p.</p> <p>3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on B. &amp; P.</p> <p>4/6/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, LOW, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, requires the Board of Registered Nursing to prepare and maintain a list of approved schools of nursing in this state whose graduates are eligible to apply for a license to practice nursing. Existing law specifies that an approved school of nursing, or an approved nursing program, is one that has been approved by the board, gives the course of instruction approved by the board, covering not less than 2 academic years, is affiliated or conducted in connection with one or more hospitals, and is an institution of higher education. This bill would require an approved school of nursing or an approved nursing program to include implicit bias coursework, as specified, in its curriculum. The bill would require the board to update regulations concerning prelicensure nursing program curriculum requirements in accordance with those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1441</a> <a href="#">Cervantes</a> D  <b>Emergency services: emergency plans: critically ill newborn infants.</b>	Assembly Emergency Management  3/25/2021-Referred to Com. on E.M. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on E.M. Read second time and amended.	Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, grants the Governor certain powers to be exercised in accordance with the State Emergency Plan and programs for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency, including providing for approval of local emergency plans, requires the State Emergency Plan to be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and requires the governing body of each political subdivision to take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof. This bill, additionally, would include critically ill newborn infants in the "access and functional needs population" for those purposes. The bill would require a county, in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Services and hospitals in the county, to prepare for a neonatal intensive care unit in the county an emergency disaster evacuation plan for critically ill newborn infants in the neonatal intensive care unit. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	
<a href="#">AB 1456</a> <a href="#">Medina</a> D  <b>Student financial aid: Cal Grant Reform Act.</b>	Assembly Higher Education  3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on HIGHER ED.  4/22/2021 10:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY HIGHER EDUCATION, MEDINA, Chair	Existing law establishes the Cal Grant A and B Entitlement awards, the California Community College Transfer Entitlement awards, the Competitive Cal Grant A and B awards, the Cal Grant C awards, the Cal Grant T awards, and the Middle Class Scholarship Program under the administration of the Student Aid Commission, and establishes eligibility requirements for awards under these programs for participating students attending qualifying institutions. This bill would enact the Cal Grant Reform Act, which would revise and recast the provisions establishing and governing the existing Cal Grant programs and the Middle Class Scholarship Program into a new Cal Grant Program. The bill would authorize the commission to adopt emergency regulations to implement the Cal Grant Reform Act. The new Cal Grant Program would also include a Cal Grant 2 Program and a Cal Grant 4 Program, with eligibility requirements as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 1461</a> <a href="#">Reyes</a> D  <b>Human services: noncitizen victims.</b>	Assembly Human Services  3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on HUM. S.	Under existing law, noncitizen victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other serious crimes, as defined, are eligible for certain public social services and health care services to the same extent as individuals who are admitted to the United States as refugees. Existing law requires that those services discontinue if there is a final administrative denial of a visa application, as specified. Existing law requires that benefits and services under those provisions be paid from state funds to the extent federal funding is unavailable. This bill would prohibit the discontinuance of those services due to the denial of a visa application if the individual is eligible for those services on another basis. The bill would add to the categories of eligible noncitizen victims for the services individuals who have filed a formal application with the appropriate federal agency for status or relief under the federal Violence Against Women Act or for special immigrant juvenile status, as specified. By increasing duties for counties to administer and determine eligibility for public social services and health care services, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1493</a> <a href="#">Rubio, Blanca</a> D  <b>Tenancy: victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder abuse.</b>	Assembly Print  2/22/2021-Read first time.	Existing law prohibits a landlord from terminating or failing to renew a tenancy based upon an act against a tenant or a member of a tenant’s household that constitute domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or elder or dependent adult abuse, if certain standards are met. In this regard, existing law requires the act to be documented in one of several ways, including by a temporary restraining order, protective order, or police report, and existing law requires that the person against whom the order was issued, or who was named in the police report, is not a tenant of the same dwelling unit as the victim of the act.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.	
<a href="#">AB 1500</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo</a> D  <b>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.</b>	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife  3/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on W.,P., & W. and NAT. RES.  4/8/2021 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair	The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,700,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.This bill contains other related provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">AB 1502</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a>  <b>Freestanding skilled nursing facilities.</b>	Assembly Health  3/23/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.	<p>Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate skilled nursing facilities, as defined, and prohibits a person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a skilled nursing facility in this state, without first obtaining a license from the department. Existing law prohibits a person from acquiring a beneficial interest of 5 percent or more in any corporation or partnership licensed to operate a skilled nursing facility, or in any management company under contract with a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, or from becoming an officer or director of, or general partner in, a corporation, partnership, or management company without the prior written approval of the department. Existing law requires a licensee for a skilled nursing facility to provide written notice of a proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives at least 90 days prior to a finalization of the sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, except as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the licensing and regulatory requirements imposed on skilled nursing facilities. This bill would prohibit a person, firm, entity, partnership, trust, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from acquiring, operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a freestanding skilled nursing facility without first obtaining a license from the department for that purpose. The bill would specify the requirements to apply for a license, including providing the department with the applicant's Medicare and Medicaid cost reports for all nursing facilities owned or managed by the applicant for the past 5 years in this and other states, and if the applicant is part of a chain, providing a diagram indicating the relationship between the applicant and the persons or entities, as defined, that are part of the chain. The bill would require the department to post all applications for a license and its supporting documents on the internet, as specified, and allow for public comment on applications, which the department would be required to review and consider. The bill would make all applications and other documents prepared in relation to these provisions public records. The bill would require the department to automatically deny a license under specified conditions that include the applicant or any associated persons or entities has a felony conviction. The bill would require a licensee to update specific information included in their license application. By expanding the duties on licensees, this bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1503</a> <a href="#">Santiago</a> D</p> <p><b>Digital driver's licenses and identification cards.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Transportation</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/5/2021 2:30 p.m. - Assembly Chambers ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue to a person a driver's license as applied for when the department determines that the applicant is lawfully entitled to a license. Existing law requires the license to state specified information, including the true name, age, and mailing address of the licensee and a brief description and engraved picture or photograph of the licensee for the purpose of identification. This bill would authorize the department to establish a pilot program to evaluate the use of mobile or digital alternatives to driver's licenses and identification cards if specified requirements are met including that the Department of the California Highway Patrol approve alternative licenses and that the pilot program be completed no later than January 1, 2028. The bill would require that the department limit data exchanged between the department and any electronic device or provider of an electronic device, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to evaluate the use of private industry partners in the conduct of the pilot program, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to include the issuance of Real ID driver's licenses and identification cards in the pilot program upon authorization of the United States Secretary of Homeland Security. The bill would require the department, if it conducts the pilot program, to submit a report to the Legislature, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1532</a> Committee on Business and Professions</p> <p><b>Nursing.</b></p>	<p>Assembly B.&amp;p.</p> <p>3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on B. &amp; P.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of nursing by the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law requires the board to appoint an executive officer to perform duties delegated by the board. Under existing law, the repeal of the provision establishing the board renders the board subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to make nonsubstantive changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1538</a> <a href="#">Quirk</a> D</p> <p><b>Public Social Services: records: tax return information.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Human Services</p> <p>3/11/2021-Referred to Coms. on HUM. S. and REV. &amp; TAX.</p>	<p>Existing law provides that it is a misdemeanor for the Franchise Tax Board or specified state employees to disclose or make known any information in a return, report, or document filed under income tax laws but authorizes the Franchise Tax Board to disclose this information to specified agencies for specified purposes. Existing law makes an unwarranted disclosure or use of the information by those agencies a misdemeanor. This bill would additionally authorize the Franchise Tax Board to disclose, upon request, returns or return information to a bona fide research body immediately concerned with conducting research relating to poverty, measuring poverty and its effects, and efforts to ameliorate poverty. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1557</a> <a href="#">Santiago</a> D</p> <p><b>Communication s: utility pole attachments.</b></p>	<p>Assembly C. &amp; C. 3/22/2021-Re-referred to Com. on C. &amp; C.</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law includes legislative findings that public utilities have dedicated a portion of their utility pole support structures to cable television corporations for pole attachments and declares that the provision by public utilities of surplus space and excess capacity for those pole attachments is a public utility service delivered by public utilities to cable television corporations and is in the interests of the people of California. Under existing law, whenever a public utility and a cable television corporation or association of cable television corporations are unable to agree upon the terms, conditions, or annual compensation for pole attachments, or for creating surplus space and excess capacity for pole attachments, the commission is required to establish and enforce the rates, terms, and conditions for those pole attachments and capacity enhancements so as to assure the public utility the recovery of specified funds. This bill would require a public utility that receives a request for pole attachment from a cable television corporation to notify the cable television corporation, as soon as possible, but by no later than 10 days after receipt of the request, of any additional information needed to respond to the request. The bill would require the public utility to notify the cable television corporation, as soon as possible, but by no later than 45 days after receipt of the request, if the attachment request is accepted or denied. If the request is denied, the bill would require the public utility to state all of the reasons for the denial and the remedy to gain access to the pole for attachment. If the request is accepted, the bill would require the public utility to include a cost estimate, based on actual cost, for any necessary make-ready work required to accommodate the requested attachment. If the public utility determines that a pole replacement is necessary, the bill would authorize the public utility and the cable television corporation to negotiate terms and conditions for the requested attachment and if the public utility is an electrical corporation, would authorize the electrical corporation to recover the cost of the pole replacement in a general rate case or, if applicable, a wildfire mitigation plan approval proceeding. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 1578</a> Committee on Judiciary</p> <p><b>Judiciary omnibus.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p> <p>3/29/2021-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on JUD. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>4/13/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, known as the Automobile Sales Finance Act, prohibits the seller or holder of a conditional sale contract for a motor vehicle from accelerating the maturity of any part or all of the amount due under the contract or repossessing the vehicle in the absence of default in the performance of any of the buyer’s obligations under the contract. That act establishes a right in the buyer to reinstate a conditional sale contract for a motor vehicle after default, details various methods by which to cure the default, and in all cases requires reimbursing the seller or holder for all reasonable and necessary collection and repossession costs and fees incurred. A willful violation of these provisions is a crime. This bill would instead establish that in order to cure a default by any method, the buyer is required to reimburse the seller or holder for all reasonable and necessary collection and repossession costs and fees actually paid by the seller or holder. By changing the definition of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/29/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">AB 1579</a> Committee on Judiciary</p> <p><b>Family law omnibus.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Judiciary</p> <p>3/11/2021-Referred to Com. on JUD.</p> <p>4/13/2021 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law governs the determination of child custody and visitation in contested proceedings. Existing law provides that custody should be granted according to the best interest of the child. Existing law establishes a rebuttable presumption that, if a party seeking custody of a child has perpetrated domestic violence within the previous 5 years against the other party seeking custody of the child, the child, or specified other parties, that an award of sole or joint physical or legal custody to the perpetrator of the domestic violence is detrimental to the best interest of the child.This bill would correct erroneous cross references in these provisions.This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">ACR 31 Grayson D</a></p> <p><b>Family Justice Centers.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Enrollment</p> <p>3/25/2021-Adopted and to Assembly. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.</p>	<p>This measure would declare March 5, 2021, as Family Justice Center Day in California and would recognize the lifesaving and hope-giving work of the California Family Justice Center Network and its member Family Justice Centers as they work with rape crisis centers, domestic violence shelters, human trafficking agencies, prosecutors’ offices, law enforcement agencies, and other professionals and community-based organizations to ensure that adult and child survivors of trauma can access all of their services in one setting.</p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 4</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D</p> <p><b>Communication s: California Advanced Services Fund.</b></p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. &amp; C.</p> <p><i>4/12/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</i></p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development, known as “GO-Biz,” within the Governor’s office to serve the Governor as the lead entity for economic strategy and the marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment, and economic growth. This bill would require the office to coordinate with other relevant state and local agencies and national organizations to explore ways to facilitate streamlining of local land use approvals and construction permit processes for projects related to broadband infrastructure deployment and connectivity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 5</a> <a href="#">Atkins</a> D</p> <p><b>Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022.</b></p>	<p>Senate Housing</p> <p>3/18/2021-Re-referred to Coms. on HOUSING and GOV. &amp; F.</p>	<p>Under existing law, there are programs providing assistance for, among other things, emergency housing, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, home ownership for very low and low-income households, and downpayment assistance for first-time homebuyers. Existing law also authorizes the issuance of bonds in specified amounts pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and requires that proceeds from the sale of these bonds be used to finance various existing housing programs, capital outlay related to infill development, brownfield cleanup that promotes infill development, and housing-related parks.This bill would enact the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2022, which, if adopted, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds would be used to fund affordable rental housing and homeownership programs. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to determine the allocation of those funds to specific programs.This bill would provide for submission of the bond act to the voters at the November 8, 2022, statewide general election in accordance with specified law. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 16</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D</p> <p><b>Peace officers: release of records.</b></p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>3/18/2021-March 23 hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law makes peace officer and custodial officer personnel records and specified records maintained by any state or local agency, or information obtained from these records, confidential and prohibits these records from being disclosed in any criminal or civil proceeding except by discovery. Existing law sets forth exceptions to this policy, including, among others, records relating to specified incidents involving the discharge of a firearm, sexual assault, perjury, or misconduct by a peace officer or custodial officer. Existing law makes a record related to an incident involving the use of force against a person resulting in death or great bodily injury subject to disclosure. Existing law requires a state or local agency to make these excepted records available for inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act.This bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, make every incident involving use of force to make a member of the public comply with an officer, force that is unreasonable, or excessive force subject to disclosure. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, require records relating to sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2022, also require the disclosure of records relating to an incident in which a sustained finding was made by any law enforcement agency or oversight agency that a peace officer or custodial officer engaged in conduct involving prejudice or discrimination on the basis of specified protected classes. The bill would require the retention of all complaints and related reports or findings currently in the possession of a department or agency. The bill would require that records relating to an incident in which an officer resigned before an investigation is completed to also be subject to release. For purposes of releasing records, the bill would prohibit assertion of the attorney-client privilege to limit the disclosure of factual information provided by the public entity to its attorney, factual information discovered by any investigation done by the public entity’s attorney, or billing records related to the work done by the attorney. The bill would require records subject to disclosure to be provided at the earliest possible time and no later than 45 days from the date of a request for their disclosure, except as specified. The bill would impose a civil fine not to exceed \$1,000 per day for each day beyond 30 days that records subject to disclosure are not disclosed. The bill would entitle a member of the public who successfully files suit for the release of records to twice the party’s reasonable costs and attorney’s fees. By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 17</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Office of Racial Equity.</b></p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 9. Noes 3.) (March 23).</p> <p>4/5/2021 #3 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law establishes an Office of Health Equity in the State Department of Public Health for purposes of aligning state resources, decisionmaking, and programs to accomplish certain goals related to health equity and protecting vulnerable communities. Existing law requires the office to develop department-wide plans to close the gaps in health status and access to care among the state’s diverse racial and ethnic communities, women, persons with disabilities, and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning communities, as specified. Existing law requires the office to work with the Health in All Policies Task Force to assist state agencies and departments in developing policies, systems, programs, and environmental change strategies that have population health impacts by, among other things, prioritizing building cross-sectoral partnerships within and across departments and agencies to change policies and practices to advance health equity. This bill would establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, that shall be governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director to organize, administer, and manage the operations of the office. The bill would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and recommending strategies for advancing racial equity across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor. The bill would require the office to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework providing guidelines for inclusive policies and practices that reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, address individual, institutional, and structural racism, and establish goals and strategies to advance racial equity and address structural racism and racial inequities. The bill would also require the office, in consultation with state agencies and departments, to establish methodologies, a system of measurement, and data needs for assessing how state statutes, regulations, and practices contribute to, uphold, or exacerbate racial disparities, and to prepare an annual report that evaluates and reports on progress in meeting statewide goals and policies established under the Racial Equity Framework. The bill would require the Governor to direct the Secretary of each state agency to adopt and implement the Racial Equity Framework through each agencies’ Racial Equity Action Plan, which would be adopted by each state agency and integrated into the agency’s strategic plan. The bill would require the office to provide technical assistance to agencies during development of the Racial Equity Action Plan, to review and approve each agency’s Racial Equity Action Plan, and to provide technical assistance to agencies implementing strategies for racial equity consistent with the Racial Equity Action Plan. The bill would require the Racial Equity Action Plan to be posted publicly on each agency’s internet website. The bill would require each agency to prepare an annual report on the agency’s progress towards goals set forth in the Racial Equity Action Plan and to submit the report to the office, the Governor, and the Legislature. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 18</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D  <b>Green hydrogen.</b>	Senate Environmental Quality  3/23/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state’s goal for carbon neutrality, to prepare a strategic plan for accelerating the production and use of hydrogen, including a specific plan to accelerate production and use of green hydrogen, as defined, in California and an analysis of how curtailed electrical generation could be better utilized to help meet the state’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategic plan, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 22</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D  <b>Education finance: school facilities: Public Preschool, K–12, and College Health and Safety Bond Act of 2022.</b>	Senate Gov. & F.  3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 8.  4/8/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair	(1)Existing law authorizes the governing board of any school district or community college district to order an election and submit to the electors of the district the question of whether the bonds of the district shall be issued and sold to raise money for specified purposes. Existing law generally requires, to pass a school bond measure, that either at least 2/3 of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds to pass the measure, or, if certain conditions are met, at least 55% of the votes cast on the proposition of issuing bonds be in favor of issuing the bonds. Existing law prohibits the total amount of bonds issued by a school district or community college district from exceeding 1.25% of the taxable property of the district, as provided. This bill would raise that limit to 2%. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/4/2021</b>	

<p><a href="#">SB 28 Caballero D</a></p> <p><b>Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021.</b></p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>3/23/2021-Set for hearing April 12.</p> <p>4/12/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber <i>SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</i></p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes in state government the Department of Technology and makes it responsible for approval and oversight of information technology projects. Existing law requires the Director of General Services to compile and maintain an inventory of state-owned real property that may be available for lease to providers of wireless telecommunications services for location of wireless telecommunications facilities. This bill, the Rural Broadband and Digital Infrastructure Video Competition Reform Act of 2021 (Reform Act), would similarly require the Department of Technology, in collaboration with other state agencies, to compile an inventory of state-owned resources, as defined, that may be available for use in the deployment of broadband networks in rural, unserved, and underserved communities, except as specified. The bill would require the department to collaborate on the development of a standardized agreement to enable those state-owned resources to be leased or licensed for that purpose. The bill would require the department to post the inventory and agreement on the department’s internet website, update them as necessary, and provide technical assistance related to them to state departments and agencies.(2)Existing law, the Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act of 2006 (Act of 2006), establishes a procedure for the issuance of state franchises for the provision of video service, defined to include cable service and open-video systems, administered by the Public Utilities Commission. The act authorizes the commission to suspend or revoke a franchise if its holder fails to comply with the act’s provisions, and does not preclude the state from changing the terms of a franchise. The act prohibits a franchise holder from discriminating against or denying access to low-income subscribers, requires certain franchise holders to meet specified deployment standards, and authorizes the commission and a court to impose fines and to revoke a franchise for violations of those provisions. The act requires a franchise holder to annually report to the commission regarding the availability of and subscription to broadband and video service. This bill would prohibit a franchise holder from discriminating against or denying access to service to any group of potential residential subscribers, regardless of their income, and would authorize the commission to suspend or revoke a franchise for a violation of this prohibition. The bill would require a franchise holder to meet specified milestones to deploy broadband service to rural, unserved, and underserved areas. The bill would require a franchise holder to notify the Public Utilities Commission if the holder accepts a state or federal grant for a project to increase broadband service to those areas and would require the holder to deliver the intended results by meeting the grant’s required milestones. For these broadband deployment requirements, the bill would authorize the commission, after an investigation and public hearing, to remove from the holder’s franchise the grant of authority to provide service in the rural, unserved, or underserved area applicable to the violation and would authorize the local franchising entity to grant a local franchise for that service area. The bill would require the commission to audit franchise holders for compliance with the Act of 2006 as amended by the Reform Act. The bill would require franchise holders to submit information requested by the commission regarding that compliance. <b>Last Amended: 2/10/2021</b></p>	
---	--	---	--

<p><a href="#">SB 50</a> <a href="#">Limón D</a></p> <p><b>Early learning and care.</b></p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 6.</p> <p>4/6/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Education, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services to eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age, inclusive. The act requires that families meet specified requirements to be eligible for federal- and state-subsidized childcare and development services. The act requires, upon establishing eligibility for services under the act, a family to be considered to meet all eligibility and need requirements for services and to receive those services without being required to report income or other changes for at least 12 months, except as specified. The act also requires the Superintendent to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates for childcare services, as provided. Commencing July 1, 2021, existing law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the State Department of Social Services. This bill would extend eligibility to a family in which a member of that family has been certified as eligible to receive benefits from certain means-tested government programs, including Medi-Cal and CalFresh, as specified. This bill would also extend the time a family is to be considered to meet all eligibility and need requirements for services to 24 months, and would require the department to implement that requirement through management bulletins or similar letters of instruction on or before October 1, 2022, and until regulations are adopted. The bill would prohibit the department from using actual program attendance as a factor to determine reimbursement rates. Existing law requires the Superintendent to ensure that all contracts for childcare and development programs include a requirement that each public or private provider maintain a developmental profile to appropriately identify the emotional, social, physical, and cognitive growth of each child served in order to promote the child's success in the public schools. Existing regulation requires center-based and Family Child Care Home Education Network contractors to complete the age-appropriate Desired Results Developmental Profile for each child who is enrolled in the program for at least 10 hours per week, as specified. This bill would instead authorize a public or private provider to use any valid and reliable instrument to meet the requirement to maintain a developmental profile, including, but not limited to, the Desired Results Developmental Profile. Existing law requires the Superintendent to administer part-day age and developmentally appropriate programs designed to facilitate the transition to kindergarten for 3- and 4-year-old children in educational development, health services, social services, nutritional services, parent education and parent participation, evaluation, and staff development. This bill would authorize a California state preschool program contracting agency to provide services to any child who meets specified requirements and who has not yet turned 6 years of age by September 1 of the fiscal year in which they are being served. The bill would also authorize any agency that meets certain requirements to be eligible to contract with the Superintendent to operate a family childcare home education network to provide preschool services for children from birth to 5 years of age, inclusive. The bill would require the Superintendent, on or before July 1, 2023,</p>	
---	---	---	--

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>to develop and implement a plan to award contracts as 3-year grants based on child enrollment, as specified. Existing law requires each applicant or contracting agency funded pursuant to the California state preschool program to give first priority to 3- or 4-year-old neglected or abused children, as specified. This bill would instead require each applicant or contracting agency funded pursuant to the California state preschool program to give first priority to all eligible children who are neglected or abused, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 52</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D</p> <p><b>State of emergency: local emergency: sudden and severe energy shortage: planned power outage.</b></p>	<p>Senate Third Reading</p> <p>3/23/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>4/5/2021 #31 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms “state of emergency” and “local emergency” to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. Existing law defines a “sudden and severe energy shortage” as a rapid, unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disasters, and that has statewide, regional, or local impact. This bill would expand the definition of “sudden and severe energy shortage” to include a “deenergization event,” defined as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.</p>	

[SB 65](#)  
[Skinner D](#)

**Maternal care  
and services.**

Senate Health

3/26/2021-Set for hearing  
April 14.

4/14/2021 1 p.m. - Senate  
Chamber SENATE HEALTH, P  
AN, Chair

(1)Existing law, the Song-Brown Health Care Workforce Training Act, provides for specified training programs for certain health care workers, including family physicians, registered nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. Existing law establishes a state medical contract program with accredited medical schools, hospitals, and other programs and institutions to increase the number of students and residents receiving quality education and training in specified primary care specialties and maximize the delivery of primary care and family physician services to underserved areas of the state. This bill would add programs that train certified nurse-midwives and programs that train licensed midwives, as those terms are defined, to the list of programs under the program, and would add midwifery to the list of specified primary care specialties under the program. The bill would make other related, conforming changes. (2)Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to track data on pregnancy-related deaths, including specified health conditions, indirect obstetric deaths, and other maternal disorders predominantly related to pregnancy and complications predominantly related to the puerperium, and requires this data to be published at least once every 3 years. Existing law also requires the department to develop a plan to identify causes of infant mortality and morbidity in California and to study recommendations on the reduction of infant mortality and morbidity in California. This bill would establish the Maternal Mortality Review Committee under the department, which is to replace the California Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review Committee, and would require the committee to, among other things, identify and review all pregnancy-related deaths and severe maternal morbidity. The bill would require the committee to be composed of a minimum of 9 members, as specified, and would authorize the committee to request from any state department, commission, local health department, or coroner, among others, and would require those individuals and entities to provide, specified information, including death records, medical records, and autopsy reports. The bill would make all proceedings, activities, and opinions of the committee to be confidential. This bill would require local health departments that participate in the Fetal and Infant Mortality Review process to annually investigate, track, and review cases of term infants, as defined, who were born following labor with the outcome of intrapartum stillbirth, early neonatal death, or postneonatal death. The bill would require counties, hospitals, birthing centers, and state entities to provide to local health departments death records, medical records, and autopsy reports, among other information, that will help the local health department conduct the fetal and infant mortality review. By imposing duties on local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (3)Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Under existing law, an individual is eligible for Medi-Cal benefits, to the extent required by federal law, as though the individual was pregnant, for all pregnancy-related and postpartum services for a 60-day period beginning on the last day of pregnancy. Existing law, subject to an appropriation in the annual Budget Act, extends Medi-Cal



		<p>eligibility for a pregnant individual who receives health care coverage under the Medi-Cal program, or another specified program, and who has been diagnosed with a maternal mental health condition, for a period of one year following the last day of the individual's pregnancy if the individual complies with certain requirements, and suspends implementation of these provisions on December 31, 2021, unless specified circumstances apply. Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal Access Program, which provides health care services to a woman who is pregnant or in their postpartum period and whose household income is within specified thresholds of the federal poverty level, and to a child under 2 years of age who is delivered by a mother enrolled in the program, as specified. Existing law provides for coverage under the program for subscribers during one pregnancy, and until the end of the month in which the 60th day after pregnancy occurs. This bill would, to the extent that any necessary federal approvals have been obtained and federal financial participation is available, extend Medi-Cal eligibility for a pregnant individual for an additional 10-month period following the 60-day postpartum period, and would make conforming changes. The bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services to, in the first quarter of 2022, seek any necessary federal approvals for implementation of these provisions. The bill would, upon implementation of the additional 10-month period of services, eliminate the one-year Medi-Cal eligibility for a pregnant individual who is receiving health care coverage under certain Medi-Cal programs and who is diagnosed with a maternal mental health condition. Because counties are required to make eligibility determinations, and this bill would expand Medi-Cal eligibility, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require the department to establish a full-spectrum doula care program for pregnant and postpartum Medi-Cal beneficiaries, and would provide that any Medi-Cal beneficiary who is pregnant as of July 1, 2023, is entitled to doula care. The bill would require the department to develop multiple payment and billing options for doula care and to convene a doula advisory board that would be responsible for deciding on a list of core competencies required for doulas who are authorized by the department to be reimbursed under the Medi-Cal program. (4) Existing law provides for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program under which, through a combination of state and county funds and federal funds, each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families. Existing law provides that when a family does not include a needy child qualified for aid under CalWORKs, aid shall be paid to a pregnant woman for the month in which the birth is anticipated and for the 6-month period immediately prior to the month in which the birth is anticipated, as specified. Existing law also requires \$47 per month to be paid to pregnant women qualified for CalWORKs aid to meet special needs resulting from pregnancy. This bill would instead provide that when a family does not include a needy child qualified for aid under CalWORKs, aid shall be paid to a pregnant person as of the date of the application for aid, as specified. The bill would also increase the \$47 per month supplement for a pregnant person to \$82 per month, and would require that amount to be adjusted annually to reflect any increases in the cost of living, as specified. Existing law also provides for</p>	
--	--	---	--

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>temporary shelter assistance and permanent housing assistance under the CalWORKs program, but limits the benefit to 16 cumulative calendar days of temporary assistance and one payment of permanent assistance every 12 months, except as specified. This bill would additionally exempt from those maximum benefit limits, an eligible family that includes a pregnant person. Existing law requires a recipient of CalWORKs to participate in welfare-to-work activities as a condition of eligibility, but provides an exemption to a woman who is pregnant and for whom it has been medically verified that the pregnancy impairs their ability to be regularly employed or participate in welfare-to-work activities or the county has determined that, at that time, participation will not readily lead to employment or that a training activity is not appropriate. This bill would remove the medical verification and county determination requirements, and would instead provide an exemption to any recipient who is pregnant. Because the bill would result in an increase in CalWORKs eligibility, thus increasing the duties of counties administering the CalWORKs program, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Existing law continuously appropriates moneys from the General Fund to defray a portion of county costs under the CalWORKs program. This bill would, instead, provide that the continuous appropriation would not be made for purposes of implementing the bill. (5) The Personal Income Tax Law imposes taxes based upon taxable income at specified rates. Existing law, in modified conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded. Existing law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax law, allows an earned income tax credit, the California Earned Income Tax Credit, against personal income tax. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to administer a program to provide a monthly stipend to low-income pregnant and postpartum people commencing at 6 months of pregnancy and until 24 months after birth. The bill would exempt this monthly stipend from consideration as income and assets for the purposes of determining eligibility and benefit amount for any programs administered and funded by the state. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would exclude from gross income, for purposes of the personal income tax, the monthly stipend, and for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would additionally provide that the monthly stipend is not earned income for purposes of eligibility for the California Earned Income Tax Credit. (6) 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. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. (7) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 83</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D  <b>California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank: Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program.</b>	Senate Gov. & F.  3/16/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on GOV. & F. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 16). Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank) in the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development. Existing law, among other things, authorizes the I-Bank to make loans, issue bonds, and provide financial assistance for various types of qualified projects. This bill would create the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program within the I-Bank to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property. The bill would require the California Coastal Commission, before January 1, 2023, in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the State Lands Commission, and any other applicable state, federal, and local entities with relevant jurisdiction and expertise, to determine criteria and guidelines for the identification of vulnerable coastal properties eligible for participation in the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the bank a vulnerable coastal property plan. The bill would require the California Coastal Conservancy to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<a href="#">SB 99</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</b>	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications  3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 19.  <i>4/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</i>	Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans. The bill would set forth guiding principles for plan development, including equitable access to reliable energy, as provided, and integration with other existing local planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, ensure that a reliable electricity supply is maintained at critical facilities and identify areas most likely to experience a loss of electrical service. This bill contains other related provisions.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 100</a> <a href="#">Hurtado</a> D</p> <p><b>Extended foster care program working group.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>3/25/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Fostering Connections to Success Act, revises and expands the scope of various programs relating to the provision of cash assistance and other services to and for the benefit of certain foster and adopted children, and other children who have been placed in out-of-home care, including children who receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC), Adoption Assistance Program, California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs), and Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) benefits. Among other provisions, the act extends specified foster care benefits to nonminor dependents up to 21 years of age, if specified conditions are met. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to convene a working group to examine the extended foster care program and make recommendations for improvements to the program. The bill would require the working group to submit a report to the Legislature with the recommendations on or before July 1, 2022. The bill would require the working group to include representatives from specified state agencies and stakeholders. The bill would require the working group to evaluate and provide recommendations on the overall functioning of the extended foster care system, and on other specified components of the foster care system, including higher education opportunities, job training, and employment opportunities for nonminor dependents, housing access, and access to health care and mental health services. The bill would require the recommendations to reflect a consensus of the working group, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 106</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a> D</p> <p><b>Mental Health Services Act: innovative programs.</b></p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>3/23/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>4/7/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the continuously appropriated Mental Health Services Fund to fund various county mental health programs and requires counties to spend those funds as specified. As part of the MHSA, existing law requires counties to engage in specified planning activities, including creating and updating a 3-year program and expenditure plan through a stakeholder process. Existing law authorizes counties to spend 5% of MHSA money on innovative programs, upon approval of the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission. This bill would amend the MHSA by authorizing counties to expend funds for their innovative programs without approval by the commission if the program is establishing or expanding a program implementing the full-service partnership model, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 107</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D  <b>CalFresh.</b>	Senate Third Reading  3/23/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.  <i>4/5/2021 #33 SENATE SENATE BILLS -THIRD READING FILE</i>	Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and appropriate stakeholders, to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, CalFresh. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in order to increase client access and retention within CalFresh, to participate in the Elderly Simplified Application Project, a demonstration project operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 2/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 110</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D  <b>Substance use disorder services: contingency management services.</b>	Senate Health  3/15/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.	Existing law provides for the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, and under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including substance use disorder services that are delivered through the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. To the extent funds are made available in the annual Budget Act, this bill would expand substance use disorder services to include contingency management services, as specified, subject to utilization controls, and would require contingency management services to be provided as one of the evidence-based practices within covered substance use disorder services. The bill would require the department to issue guidance and training to providers on their use of contingency management services for Medi-Cal beneficiaries who access substance use disorder services under any Medi-Cal delivery system, including the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system. The bill would provide that contingency management services are not a rebate, refund, commission preference, patronage dividend, discount, or any other gratuitous consideration. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletin, without taking regulatory action, and would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent permitted by federal law, the availability of federal financial participation, and the department securing federal approval. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/15/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 204</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a>  <b>Electricity: demand response.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/25/2021-Set for hearing April 5.  4/5/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each load-serving entity, defined as including electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, to maintain physical generating capacity and electrical demand response adequate to meet its electrical demand requirements. Existing law requires the commission to establish rules for how and when backup generation may be used within a demand response program and to establish reporting and data collection requirements to verify compliance with those rules. Pursuant to existing law, the commission has authorized the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to offer reliability-based demand response programs, including the base interruptible program, which is available to qualifying nonresidential customers of an electrical corporation. This bill would require that the base interruptible program be available to qualifying commercial and industrial customers regardless of the load-serving entity that is that customer's supplier of electricity. The bill would require that the minimum incentive levels for program participation for the 2023 calendar year be those applicable within the service territory of each electrical corporation during 2018, adjusted for inflation using a price index determined by the commission to be appropriate. Beginning January 1, 2024, the bill would authorize the commission to approve increased or decreased incentive levels for program participation if the commission determines that those incentives are reasonably necessary to ensure continued participation by eligible customers, to ensure continued delivery of resource adequacy, and to ensure expected ratepayer benefits. Because the bill would require actions by those load-serving entities that are community choice aggregators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 221</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D  <b>Health care coverage: timely access to care.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/22/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care. Existing law also provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires each department to develop and adopt regulations to ensure that enrollees and insureds have access to needed health care services in a timely manner. Under existing law, a Medi-Cal managed care plan is required to comply with timely access standards developed by the department. This bill would codify the regulations adopted by the Department of Managed Health Care and the Department of Insurance to provide timely access standards for health care service plans and insurers for nonemergency health care services. The bill would require both a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that appointments with nonphysician mental health and substance use disorder providers are subject to the timely access requirements. The bill would additionally require a health care service plan and a health insurer, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to ensure that an enrollee or insured that is undergoing a course of treatment for an ongoing mental health or substance use disorder condition is able to get a followup appointment with a nonphysician mental health care or substance use disorder provider within 10 business days of the prior appointment. The bill would require that a referral to a specialist by another provider meet the timely access standards. If a health care service plan is operating in a service area that has a shortage of providers and the plan is not able to meet the geographic and timely access standards for providing mental health or substance use disorder services with an in-network provider, the bill would require the plan, including a Medi-Cal Managed Care Plan, to arrange coverage outside the plan's contracted network. By imposing new requirements on health care service plans, the willful violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 228</a> <a href="#">Leyva</a> D  <b>Public postsecondary education: support services for foster youth: Cooperating Agencies Foster Youth Educational Support Program.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/25/2021-Set for hearing April 5.  4/5/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair	(1)Existing law establishes the California State University, the California Community Colleges, and the University of California as the 3 segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law requires the California State University and each community college district, and requests the University of California, with respect to each campus in their respective jurisdictions that administers a priority enrollment system, to grant priority in that system to certain foster youth or former foster youth whose dependency was established or continued by the court on or after the youth’s 16th birthday.This bill would extend this requirement and request for enrollment priority for certain foster youth or former foster youth to those whose dependency was established or continued by the court on or after the youth’s 13th birthday. To the extent that the bill would impose duties on community college districts, it would constitute a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 234</a> <a href="#">Wiener</a> D  <b>Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.</b>	Senate Housing  3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 29.  4/29/2021 10:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE HOUSING, WIENER, Chair	Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and requires the council to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to the goals.This bill would establish the Transition Aged Youth Housing Program for the purpose of creating housing for transition aged youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their homes, are experiencing homelessness unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or are under the jurisdiction of a court, as specified, and would require the council to develop, implement, and administer the program.This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 3/2/2021</b>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 246</a> <a href="#">Leyva</a> D</p> <p><b>Early childhood education: reimbursement rates.</b></p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>3/23/2021-Set for hearing April 6.</p> <p>4/6/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>(1)The Child Care and Development Services Act establishes a system of childcare and development services for children up to 13 years of age. Existing law, until July 1, 2021, requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to implement a plan establishing assigned reimbursement rates to be paid by the state to provider agencies for the provision of those services. Commencing July 1, 2021, existing law transfers specified childcare programs, responsibilities, services, and systems, including those programs and duties described below, from the State Department of Education and the Superintendent to the State Department of Social Services. Existing law requires the Superintendent to implement a plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates, which vary with the length of the program year and the hours of service. Existing law requires the reimbursement system to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to implement a reimbursement system plan that establishes reasonable standards and assigned reimbursement rates that would vary with additional factors, including a quality adjustment factor to address the cost of staffing ratios. By November 10, 2022, and annually thereafter, the bill would require the reimbursement system plan, including methodology and standards, to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. The bill would require that plan to include a formula for annually adjusting reimbursement rates. By July 1, 2022, and annually thereafter, the bill would require the department to establish a reimbursement rate target for each contracting agency that meets specific quality standards based on specified elements, including quality adjustment factors for the age range of children proposed to be served by the contracting agency. The bill would also require all providers meeting quality standards, as specified, to be paid the quality adjustment factor, as specified. The bill would require the department, by January 1, 2024, to develop, or hire a contractor to develop, a modernized reimbursement formula based on the components outlined in the state’s Master Plan for Early Learning and Care, as specified. The bill would make these provisions subject to an appropriation by the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/17/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 274</a> <a href="#">Wieckowski</a> D  <b>Local government meetings: agenda and documents.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/25/2021-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 25).  4/5/2021 #8 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE	Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Existing law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a local agency with an internet website, or its designee, to email a copy of, or website link to, the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if the person requests that the items be delivered by email. If a local agency determines it to be technologically infeasible to send a copy of the documents or a link to a website that contains the documents by mail or by other electronic means, the bill would require the legislative body or its designee to send by mail a copy of the agenda or a website link to the agenda and to mail a copy of all other documents constituting the agenda packet, as specified. By requiring local agencies to comply with these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 276</a> <a href="#">Ochoa Bogh</a> R  <b>Earned Income Tax Credit: 2021 credit calculation.</b>	Senate Gov. & F.  3/18/2021-March 25 hearing postponed by committee.	The Personal Income Tax Law, beginning on or after January 1, 2015, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, allows an earned income tax credit against personal income tax, and a payment from the Tax Relief and Refund Account for an allowable credit in excess of tax liability, to an eligible individual that is equal to that portion of the earned income tax credit allowed by federal law as determined by the earned income tax credit adjustment factor, as specified. The law provides that the amount of the credit is calculated as a percentage of the eligible individual's earned income and is phased out above a specified amount as income increases. This bill, for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022, would authorize a taxpayer to elect to have the amount of the credit calculated based on the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2020, the taxpayer's earned income for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2021, or the taxpayer's earned income for the next taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2022. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/17/2021</b>	

<p><a href="#">SB 279</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment.</b></p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>3/3/2021-Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, including mental health and substance use disorder services, pursuant to a schedule of benefits. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions.Under existing law, for individuals 21 years of age and older, a service is “medically necessary” if it is reasonable and necessary to protect life, to prevent significant illness or significant disability, or to alleviate severe pain. Existing law provides that for individuals under 21 years of age, “medically necessary” or “medical necessity” standards are governed by the definition in federal law. This bill would provide that the above-specified medical necessity standards do not preclude coverage for, and reimbursement of, a clinically appropriate and covered mental health or substance use disorder assessment, screening, or treatment service before a provider renders a diagnosis. (2)For purposes of the Medi-Cal program, behavioral health services, which encompass specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment, are provided under the Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services Program, the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, respectively. Under existing law, specialty mental health services and substance use disorder treatment are funded through certified public expenditures. Existing law requires the department to implement managed mental health care for purposes of delivering specialty mental health services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries through contracts with county mental health plans.Existing law, the Medi-Cal 2020 Demonstration Project Act, requires the department to implement specified components of a Medi-Cal demonstration project, including the Global Payment Program, the Whole Person Care pilot program, and the Dental Transformation Initiative, consistent with the Special Terms and Conditions approved by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Pursuant to existing law, the department has created a multiyear initiative, the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal initiative, for purposes of building upon the outcomes of various Medi-Cal pilots and demonstration projects, including the Medi-Cal 2020 demonstration project.This bill would require the department to establish, implement, and administer the Behavioral Health Quality Improvement Program to assist county mental health plans and counties that administer the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program or the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system for purposes of preparing those entities for implementation of the behavioral health components included in the California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal initiative, and would establish in the State Treasury the Behavioral Health Quality Improvement Account to fund those efforts. The bill would require the department to determine the methodology and distribution of funds appropriated to those entities. The bill would authorize the department to implement these provisions by various means, including provider bulletin, without taking regulatory action, and to enter into contracts that would be exempt from specified provisions of state contracting requirements. The bill would condition the implementation of these provisions to the extent that the department determines that federal financial participation is not jeopardized.(3)Existing law provides that any county, political subdivision of the state, or other</p>	
--	---	--	--

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
		<p>governmental entity in the state may elect to transfer funds in the form of cash or loans to the department in support of the Medi-Cal program, and provides the department discretion to accept or not accept any elective transfer from a county, political subdivision, or other governmental entity for obtaining federal financial participation. Pursuant to this provision, existing law authorizes the Director of Health Care Services to maximize federal financial participation to provide access to services provided by hospitals that are not reimbursed by certified public expenditure by authorizing the use of intergovernmental transfers to fund the nonfederal share of supplemental payments as permitted under federal law, and requires the department to establish various intergovernmental transfer programs, including the Nondesignated Public Hospital Intergovernmental Transfer Program. For purposes of the Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services Program, the Drug Medi-Cal Treatment Program, and the Drug Medi-Cal organized delivery system, this bill would require the department to design and implement an intergovernmental transfer program to fund the nonfederal share of supplemental payments and to replace claiming based on certified public expenditures. The bill would require each transferring entity, upon providing any intergovernmental transfer of funds, to certify that the transferred funds qualify for federal financial participation, and would provide that participation in the intergovernmental transfer program is voluntary. The bill would prohibit the director from implementing an intergovernmental transfer program if they determine that the payments do not comply with federal Medicaid program requirements, and would authorize the director to adjust payments to comply with those federal requirements. The bill would require the department to obtain federal approvals and federal matching funds, to implement these provisions by various means, including policy letters, and, by January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to provide a status update to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the fiscal and appropriate policy committees of the Legislature on the implementation of these provisions. <b>Last Amended: 2/24/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 281</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D  <b>Medi-Cal: California Community Transitions program.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/18/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, which is administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing federal law establishes the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, which is designed to achieve various objectives with respect to institutional and home- and community-based long-term care services provided under state Medicaid programs. Under the Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration, an eligible individual is required to meet prescribed qualifications, including that they have resided in an inpatient facility for at least 90 consecutive days. This bill would instead require the department to provide those services for individuals who have not resided in the facility for at least 60 days, and would make conforming changes. The bill would extend the provision of those services to January 1, 2029, and would extend the repeal date of those provisions to January 1, 2030. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/18/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 321</a> <a href="#">Durazo</a> D  <b>Employment safety standards: household domestic services.</b>	Senate Judiciary  3/25/2021-Set for hearing April 13.  4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</i>	Existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, requires employers to comply with certain standards ensuring healthy and safe working conditions, as specified. Existing law charges the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations with enforcement of the act, subject to oversight by the Chief of the Division of Occupational Safety (chief). Existing law makes a violation of the act a crime. This bill would delete the above-described exception for household domestic service, thereby making it subject to the act. The bill would provide, however, that "employment" does not include household domestic service that is publicly funded, as specified, unless it is subject to certain regulatory provisions. The bill would make coverage for household domestic service operative on January 1, 2023, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 330</a> <a href="#">Durazo</a> D</p> <p><b>California Community Colleges: affordable housing.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>3/19/2021-Set for hearing April 5.</p> <p>4/5/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Community Colleges, under the administration of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, as one of the segments of public postsecondary education in this state. Existing law establishes community college districts throughout the state, and authorizes them to provide instruction at the campuses they operate. This bill would authorize the community college district to agree to a rental fee or other charge for that use if the constructed building or buildings are developed and operated as affordable housing for students or employees, as defined, of the community college district, or for both those students and employees. The bill would deem the construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair, and maintenance work performed to carry out a lease or agreement entered into or renewed after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the above provisions to be public works. The bill would require a lease or agreement entered into or renewed after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the above provisions and parties to those leases and agreements to comply with certain labor-related requirements, including, among others, the use of a skilled and trained workforce, as defined, for the completion of construction work, and would make violations of certain of those requirements subject to civil penalties to be assessed by the Labor Commissioner and paid into the State Public Works Enforcement Fund, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/17/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 351</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a> D</p> <p><b>Water Innovation Act of 2021.</b></p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 15.</p> <p>4/15/2021 Upon adjournment of Agriculture Committee - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources, and within the department, the California Water Commission. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board for the purposes of providing for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources of the state. This bill, the Water Innovation Act of 2021, would create the Office of Water Innovation at the California Water Commission for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, by December 31, 2023, to take specified measures to advance innovation in the water sector. The bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for water innovation. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 364</a> <a href="#">Skinner</a> D</p> <p><b>Pupil meals: Free School Meals For All Act of 2021.</b></p>	<p>Senate Education</p> <p>3/24/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on ED.</p> <p>4/7/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE EDUCATION, LEYVA, Chair</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This system comprises local educational agencies throughout the state that provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at schoolsites operated by these agencies.This bill would enact the Free School Meals For All Act of 2021. The bill would express the finding and declaration of the Legislature that no child in California should experience hunger and that every public school pupil should benefit from access to a healthy, locally procured and freshly prepared meal during the schoolday.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/24/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 369</a> <a href="#">Pan</a> D</p> <p><b>Flood control: Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program.</b></p>	<p>Assembly Desk</p> <p>3/25/2021-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. Existing law establishes the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and authorizes the board to engage in various flood control activities along the Sacramento River, the San Joaquin River, their tributaries, and related areas.This bill would establish the Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership Multibenefit Program to support the development and implementation of projects within the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region. The bill would define “Yolo Bypass Cache Slough Partnership” to mean the multiagency partnership established pursuant to a memorandum of understanding signed in May 2016 by a total of 15 participating federal, state, and local agencies. The bill would require the participating state agencies, including the Natural Resources Agency, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, to work in collaboration with the participating federal and local agencies to promote the discussion, prioritization, and resolution of policy and other issues critical to the successful implementation of projects to advance specified objectives in the Yolo Bypass and Cache Slough region.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 371</a> <a href="#">Caballero</a> D</p> <p><b>Health information technology.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>3/24/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA), which includes departments charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. Existing law authorizes CHHSA to apply for federal health information technology and exchange funding. If CHHSA applies for and receives that funding through the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, existing law requires those funds to be deposited in the California Health Information Technology and Exchange Fund for use, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes related to health information technology and exchange. This bill would require any federal funds CHHSA receives for health information technology and exchange to be deposited in the California Health Information Technology and Exchange Fund. The bill would authorize CHHSA to use the fund to provide grants to health care providers to implement or expand health information technology and to contract for direct data exchange technical assistance for safety net providers. The bill would require a health information organization to be connected to the California Trusted Exchange Network and to a qualified national network. The bill would also require a health care provider, health system, health care service plan, or health insurer that engages in health information exchange to comply with specified federal standards. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/15/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 378</a> <a href="#">Gonzalez</a> D</p> <p><b>Local government: broadband infrastructure development project permit processing: microtrenching permit processing ordinance.</b></p>	<p>Senate Gov. &amp; F.</p> <p>3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 8.</p> <p>4/8/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has jurisdiction over public utilities, including electrical corporations. The commission's existing Electric Tariff Rule 20 establishes policies for the undergrounding of electric facilities and includes, among other programs, the Rule 20A undergrounding program, which requires electrical corporations to convert overhead electric facilities to underground facilities when doing so is in the public interest for specified reasons. This bill would authorize a provider of fiber facilities to determine the method of the installation of fiber. The bill would prohibit a local agency, as defined, from prohibiting, or unreasonably discriminating in favor of or against the use of, aerial installations, open trenching or boring, or microtrenching, but would authorize a local agency to prohibit aerial deployment of fiber where no aboveground utilities exist due to Electric Tariff Rule 20 or other existing underground requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 383</a> <a href="#">Cortese D</a></p> <p><b>Juveniles: informal supervision: deferred entry of judgment.</b></p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 13.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law subjects a person between 12 and 17 years of age, inclusive, who commits a crime, and a person under 12 years of age who commits specified crimes, to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge that person to be a ward of the court. Existing law authorizes a probation officer, in certain circumstances, to delineate a specific program of supervision for a minor who is alleged to have committed a crime. Existing law makes a minor ineligible for that program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance or is alleged to have committed an offense in which the restitution owed to the victim exceeds \$1,000, except in those unusual cases in where the interest of justice would best be served. The Gang Violence and Juvenile Crime Prevention Act of 1998, approved as Proposition 21 at the March 7, 2000, statewide primary election, also makes a minor ineligible for this program of supervision if the minor is alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, except in unusual cases in which the court determines that the interest of justice would best be served by placement of the minor in the program of supervision. The Legislature may directly amend Proposition 21 by a statute passed in each house by a 2/3 vote, or by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters. This bill would delete the prohibitions on including in that program of supervision minors alleged to have sold or possessed for sale a controlled substance and minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age. By deleting the prohibition on including minors alleged to have committed a felony offense when the minor was at least 14 years of age, this bill would amend Proposition 21. The bill would also prohibit a minor's inability to pay restitution due to the minor's indigence from being grounds for finding a minor ineligible for that program of supervision or a finding that the minor has failed to comply with the terms of the program of supervision. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 384</a> <a href="#">Cortese D</a></p> <p><b>Juveniles: relative placement: family finding.</b></p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 13.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</i></p>	<p>Existing law requires a county social worker to investigate the circumstances of each child taken into temporary custody by a peace officer who has reasonable cause to believe the child is the victim of abuse or neglect. Existing law similarly requires a probation officer to investigate the circumstances of a minor who has been taken into temporary custody due to the commission of a crime or truancy. Existing law requires the social worker, and the probation officer if the probation officer has reason to believe that the minor is at risk of entering a foster care placement, to conduct an investigation to identify and locate adult relatives of the child, as specified, and to provide them with a notification that the child has been removed from the custody of the child’s parents, guardians, or Indian custodian, and an explanation of the various options to participate in the care and placement of the child. Existing law further requires the social worker and probation officer to use due diligence in investigating the names and locations of the relatives, including, but not limited to, asking the child in an age-appropriate manner about relatives important to the child and obtaining information regarding the location of the child’s adult relatives. This bill would require county welfare departments and probation departments to notify the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson, on or before January 1, 2023, as to whether it has adopted certain suggested practices for family finding and whether the practice has been implemented. If a county welfare department or probation department has not adopted one of the suggested practices for family finding, the bill would require the county department to provide a copy to the State Department of Social Services and the Office of the State Foster Care Ombudsperson of its existing family finding policies and practices in existence prior to January 1, 2022. The bill would specify that the required due diligence of the social worker or probation officer shall include family finding, which the bill defines as conducting an investigation to identify relatives and kin and to connect a child or youth, who may be disconnected from their parents, with those relatives and kin in an effort to provide family support and possible placement. By imposing new duties on county officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/11/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p data-bbox="96 159 231 219"><a href="#">SB 413</a> <a href="#">McGuire D</a></p> <p data-bbox="96 264 273 431"><b>Electricity: offshore wind generation facilities: site certification.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="310 159 646 219">Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p data-bbox="310 264 659 362">2/25/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. &amp; C. and N.R. &amp; W.</p>	<p data-bbox="667 159 1887 932">The existing Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and grants the Energy Commission the exclusive authority to certify any stationary or floating electrical generating facility using any source of thermal energy, with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more, and any facilities appurtenant thereto. This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Offshore Wind Project Certification, Fisheries, Community, and Indigenous Peoples Advisory Committee, which the bill would create, to establish a process for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities that is analogous to the existing requirements for certification of thermal powerplants, but applicable to offshore wind generation facilities, and would make the Energy Commission the exclusive authority for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities. The bill would require an applicant for certification of an offshore wind generation facility to certify specified matter. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to amend the bill to provide sufficient direction and authority to the commission to: (1) evaluate, assess, and mitigate, to the extent feasible, any adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, fishing, and local communities adversely affected by the permitting, development, and operation of offshore wind generation projects, (2) recover the costs of mitigation from the applicants for certification of offshore wind generation facilities, (3) impose assessments on offshore wind generation facilities in order to ensure full economic and environmental compensation for any adverse effects offshore wind generation projects may have on indigenous peoples, fishing, and local communities, and (4) provide mechanisms whereby any assessments be adopted in a duly noticed public hearing, be deposited in publicly audited accounts, and be disbursed annually in an open and public process. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 427</a> <a href="#">Eggman</a> D</p> <p><b>Water theft: enhanced penalties.</b></p>	<p>Senate Gov. &amp; F.</p> <p>3/25/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on GOV. &amp; F.</p> <p>4/8/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty and limits the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions, to \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. This bill would authorize the legislative body of a city or a county that is authorized by the applicable local agency formation commission to provide water service to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft, as defined, subject to an administrative fine or penalty in excess of the limitations above, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to adopt an ordinance that sets forth the administrative procedures that shall govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review by the local agency of the administrative fines or penalties for water theft and to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the amount of the fine, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 450</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg</a> D</p> <p><b>Fire protection: fire districts: funding: working group: report.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 5.</p> <p>4/5/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law creates in the Office of the State Fire Marshal a State Board of Fire Services, as provided. Existing law requires the board to make full and complete studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and the Legislature for the purpose of recommending the establishment of minimum standards with respect to fire protection, as provided. Section 2.2 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution establishes the Special District Fire Response Fund as a subaccount within the California Fire Response Fund within the State Treasury. Existing law requires moneys in the Special District Fire Response Fund to be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of funding fire suppression staffing in underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services, as provided. This bill would require the board, on or before February 15, 2022, to convene a working group, with specified representatives, to discuss and make recommendations on the most efficient mechanisms and structure to administer the Special District Fire Response Fund. The bill would require the working group to hold its first meeting no later than March 1, 2022, and to hold 6 additional meetings no later than May 1, 2022, as provided. The bill would require the working group to provide a report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance that includes a set of recommendations regarding the administration of the Special District Fire Response Fund, including, among other things, recommendations relating to mechanisms to ensure that underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services are aware of funding opportunities in the fund, as provided. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 455</a> <a href="#">Leyva D</a>  <b>California Health Benefit Exchange.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/24/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 24). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), requires each state to establish an American Health Benefit Exchange to facilitate the purchase of qualified health benefit plans by qualified individuals and qualified small employers. Existing state law creates the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, governed by an executive board, to facilitate the enrollment of qualified individuals and qualified small employers in qualified health plans as required under PPACA. Existing law specifies the powers of the board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations until January 1, 2022, with the exception of regulations implementing prescribed provisions relating to criminal background history checks for persons with access to confidential, personal, or financial information. Existing law authorizes the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2027. Existing law provides that these extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2019. This bill would instead extend the authority of the board to adopt those necessary rules and regulations by emergency regulations to January 1, 2027, and would extend the authority of the Office of Administrative Law to approve more than 2 readoptions of emergency regulations until January 1, 2032. The bill would provide that these prescribed time extensions apply to any regulation adopted before January 1, 2022, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 2/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 459</a> <a href="#">Allen D</a>  <b>Political Reform Act of 1974: lobbying.</b>	Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments  3/18/2021-Re-referred to Com. on E. & C.A.	Existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, regulates the activities of lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers in connection with attempts to influence legislative and administrative action by legislative and other state officials, including by requiring that lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers register and file periodic reports with the Secretary of State. This bill would require lobbyists, lobbying firms, and lobbyist employers to include information in the periodic reports that identifies each bill or administrative action subject to lobbying activity, and the respective position advocated for, during that period. This bill would require a lobbying firm or lobbyist employer to file a monthly report for any calendar month in which the total amount of payments subject to reporting exceeds \$15,000, and would require a lobbying firm or lobbyist employer to file monthly reports for 12 months following any calendar quarter in which the total amount of payments subject to reporting exceeds \$45,000. The bill would require certain persons to file specified reports following a calendar quarter in which that person incurs cumulative costs equal to or exceeding \$5,000 for issue lobbying advertisements, as defined. A violation of the act is punishable as a misdemeanor, and reports and statements filed under the act are required to be signed under the penalty of perjury. By expanding the scope of existing crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act to further the act's purposes upon a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and compliance with specified procedural requirements. This bill would declare that it furthers the purposes of the act. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 460</a> <a href="#">Pan D</a></p> <p><b>Long-term health facilities: patient representatives.</b></p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>3/24/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Mello-Granlund Older Californians Act, establishes the California Department of Aging in the California Health and Human Services Agency, and sets forth its mission to provide leadership to the area agencies on aging in developing systems of home- and community-based services that maintain individuals in their own homes or least restrictive homelike environments. This bill would create the Office of the Patient Representative in the Department of Aging to train, certify, provide, and oversee patient representatives to protect the rights of nursing home residents, as specified. The bill would, among other things, require the office to establish appropriate eligibility, training, certification, and continuing education requirements for patient representatives and to convene a group of stakeholders to advise the office regarding the eligibility requirements. The bill would, among other things, require the office to collect and analyze data, including the number of residents represented, the number of interdisciplinary team meetings attended, and the number of cases in which judicial review was sought and to present that data in an annual public report delivered to the Legislature and posted on the office's internet website. The bill would require patient representatives to perform various duties including reviewing the determinations that the resident lacks capacity, as defined, to make decisions and no surrogate decisionmaker is available, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 493</a> <a href="#">Bradford</a> D</p> <p><b>Local government financing: juvenile justice.</b></p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>3/23/2021-Set for hearing April 13. From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</i></p>	<p>Under existing law, there is established in each county treasury a Supplemental Law Enforcement Services Account (SLESA) to receive all amounts allocated to a county for specified purposes. In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for implementation, existing law requires the county auditor to allocate the moneys in the county's SLESA within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund. Existing law requires the moneys to be allocated in specified amounts, including, but not limited to, 50% to a county or city and county to implement a comprehensive multiagency juvenile justice plan, as specified. Existing law requires the juvenile justice plan to be developed by the local juvenile justice coordinating council in each county and city and county. Existing law requires the plan to be annually reviewed and updated by the council and submitted to the Board of State and Community Corrections. Existing law requires the multiagency juvenile justice plan to include certain components, including, but not limited to, a local juvenile justice action strategy that provides for a continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency. Existing law also requires each council to annually report to their board of supervisors and the board information on the effectiveness of the programs and strategies funded under these provisions, and requires the board to annually report this information to the Governor and the Legislature and post it on its internet website. This bill would revise and recast required components of the multiagency juvenile justice plan to, among other things, additionally require a plan to include an assessment of existing community-based youth development services, identification and prioritization of areas of the community that face significant public safety risk from crime, documentation of the effectiveness of the programs funded under these provisions, and a description of the target population funded under these provisions. The bill would require programs and strategies funded under these provisions to, among other things, be modeled on trauma-informed and youth development approaches and in collaboration with community-based organizations. The bill would require no less than 95% of the funds allocated under these provisions to be distributed to community-based organizations and other public agencies or departments that are not law enforcement entities, as specified, and prohibits this portion of the funds from being used for law enforcement activities or personnel. The bill would require a council to include additional information in its annual report to the board of supervisors and the board relating to their programs, including data on participants, and would impose additional requirements on the board with respect to those annual reports, including, but not limited to, providing a statewide analysis of county spending. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b></p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 505</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg</a> D</p> <p><b>Wages: withholdings: written authorizations.</b></p>	<p>Senate L., P.E. &amp; R.</p> <p>3/23/2021-Set for hearing April 5.</p> <p>4/5/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT, CORTESE, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, it is not unlawful for an employer to withhold or divert a portion of an employee's wages when the employer is required or empowered to do so by state or federal law or in other specified cases. Under existing law, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement is charged with investigating and enforcing violations of the wage laws. This bill would require an employer, absent fraud, misrepresentation, or theft, to make a good faith effort to consult with an employee to obtain a written authorization to resolve a monetary obligation before utilizing third-party collection services or commencing a civil action. The bill would require the written authorization to include a mutual agreement between the employer and employee and, to the extent possible, would prohibit that written authorization from placing an undue financial burden upon the employee. The bill would provide that if the written authorization involves a withholding or diversion of an employee's wages over a designated period of months, the amount withheld or diverted shall not exceed 5% of the employee's monthly gross wages unless this requirement is expressly waived by the employee or it would be inconsistent with a wage agreement, collective bargaining agreement, judgment, or other legal agreement or legal requirement. The bill would provide that the period of time in which the employer and employee are engaging in consultation is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of a civil action, which the bill would prohibit from exceeding one year from the date the consultation commenced. The bill would specify that its provisions apply to all employers, including the state, political subdivisions of the state, municipal corporations, and municipalities.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 515</a> <a href="#">Pan</a> D</p> <p><b>Long-term services and supports.</b></p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>3/11/2021-Set for hearing April 6.</p> <p>4/6/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, contingent upon the appropriation of funds for that purpose by the Legislature, establishes the Aging and Disability Resource Connection (ADRC) program, to be administered by the California Department of Aging, to provide information to consumers and their families on available long-term services and supports (LTSS) programs and to assist older adults, caregivers, and persons with disabilities in accessing LTSS programs at the local level. This bill would establish the California Long-Term Services and Supports Benefits Board (LTSS Board), to be composed of 10 specified members, including, among others, the Treasurer as chair, the Secretary of California Health and Human Services as vice chair, and 3 members to be appointed by the Governor. The bill would require the LTSS Board to manage and invest revenue deposited in the California Long-Term Services and Supports Benefits Trust Fund (LTSS Trust), which the bill would create in the State Treasury, to, upon appropriation, finance long-term services and supports for eligible individuals. The bill would require the Long Term Supports and Services Subcommittee of the Master Plan on Aging to provide ongoing advice and recommendations to the board. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 528</a> <a href="#">Jones</a> R  <b>Juveniles: health information summary: psychotropic medication.</b>	Senate Health  3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 14.  4/14/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair	Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent or ward of the court under certain circumstances. Existing law requires, when a child is placed in foster care, the case plan to include a summary of the health and education information or records, including mental health information, of the child. Existing law requires a child protective agency to, as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after the initial placement of a child into foster care, provide the caregiver with the child’s current health and education summary. This bill would require the State Department of Social Services to create an electronic health care portal that will provide health care providers with access to the health information of a child in foster care that is included in the health and education summary and the completed and approved court forms for the administration of psychotropic medication for specified dependent children and wards of the juvenile court, as described above. The bill would require every county to provide that information to the department. The bill would provide health care providers of a child in foster care access to the electronic health care portal created pursuant these provisions when providing health care services and medical treatment to the child. By imposing new duties on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 532</a> <a href="#">Caballero D</a>  <b>Pupil instruction: high school coursework and graduation requirements: exemptions.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/24/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>(1)Existing law requires a local educational agency, as defined, to exempt a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, or a pupil who is a migratory child who transfers between schools any time after the completion of the pupil’s 2nd year of high school, or a pupil participating in an English language proficiency program for newly arrived immigrant pupils and who is in their 3rd or 4th year of high school, from all coursework and other requirements adopted by the governing body of the local educational agency that are in addition to the statewide coursework requirements necessary to receive a diploma of graduation from high school, unless the local educational agency makes a finding that the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency’s graduation requirements in time to graduate from high school by the end of the pupil’s 4th year of high school.This bill, among other things, would require the local educational agency to inform a pupil in foster care or a pupil who is a homeless child or youth of the pupil’s right to remain in the pupil’s school of origin pursuant to federal law if the local educational agency determines the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency’s graduation requirements within the pupil’s 5th year of high school. For a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, or a pupil who is a migratory child, the bill would require the local educational agency to provide an option for the pupil to remain in school for a 5th year to complete the statewide course requirements in order to graduate from high school if the local educational agency determines that the pupil is reasonably able to complete these requirements, but is not reasonably able to complete the local graduation requirements, within the pupil’s 5th year of high school.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/24/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 533</a> <a href="#">Stern</a> D</p> <p><b>Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: deenergization events: microgrids.</b></p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>3/23/2021-Set for hearing April 12.</p> <p>4/12/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the PUC for review and approval, as specified. Following approval, the PUC is required to oversee an electrical corporation's compliance with the plans. This bill would require an electrical corporation to ensure its electrical transmission and distribution system achieves the highest level of safety, reliability, and resiliency by modernizing, upgrading, including by installing one or more microgrids, replacing, hardening, or undergrounding, any portion of its transmission and distribution wires or poles that experiences a specified number of recurring deenergization events, as defined. The bill would require that these measures be completed within 12 months of reaching the specified number of recurring deenergization events. The bill would require that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan include a description of measures implemented pursuant to this requirement and the number of transmission and distribution wires and poles affected. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/5/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 537</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a> D</p> <p><b>Child welfare: domestic violence.</b></p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 20.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge a child to be a dependent of the court under certain circumstances, including when the child suffered, or there is a substantial risk that the child will suffer, serious physical harm or illness as a result of the failure or inability of their parent or guardian to adequately supervise or protect the child, or a parent willfully or negligently fails to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical treatment. Existing law prohibits a child from being found to be a child so described solely due to the lack of an emergency shelter for the family. This bill would also prohibit a child from being found to be a child as described above solely due to the parent or guardian being a victim of domestic violence. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 549</a> <a href="#">Jones</a> R</p> <p><b>Social workers: essential workers.</b></p>	<p>Senate L., P.E. &amp; R.</p> <p>3/23/2021-Set for hearing April 5.</p> <p>4/5/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT, CORTESE, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law governs the duties of social workers in a variety of areas, including foster care, health care, mental health, and substance abuse treatment. This bill would require social workers, if they are deemed essential workers during a state of emergency declared by the Governor, to be included in the top tier of essential workers who are eligible to receive emergency materials, including, but not limited to, personal protective equipment, medicines, and any and all other health and safety equipment and gear necessary to fulfill their critical work. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 556</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D</p> <p><b>Street light poles, traffic signal poles, utility poles, and support structures: attachments.</b></p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 19.</p> <p>4/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires a local publicly owned electric utility to make appropriate space and capacity on and in their utility poles, as defined, and support structures available for use by cable television corporations, video service providers, and telephone corporations. Under existing law, "utility poles" include electrical poles, except those electrical poles used solely for the transmission of electricity at 50 kilovolts or higher. This bill would revise the definition of a utility pole to include an electrical transmission tower, while continuing to exclude an electrical pole, but not an electrical transmission tower, used solely for the transmission of electricity at 50 kilovolts or higher. The bill would require a local publicly owned electric utility to make available appropriate space and capacity for use by cable television corporations, video service providers, and telephone corporations on and in their street light poles, traffic signal poles, and supporting structures. The bill would require local governments to make appropriate space and capacity on and in their street light poles, traffic signal poles, and supporting structures in a similar manner as is required for a local publicly owned electric utility. By placing additional requirements upon local publicly owned electric utilities and local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/16/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 569</a> <a href="#">Umberg</a> D  <b>Public contracts: judicial branch entities.</b>	Senate Judiciary  3/18/2021-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	Existing law, the California Judicial Branch Contract Law, requires judicial branch entities to comply with specified provisions of the Public Contract Code that are applicable to state agencies and departments, related to the procurement of goods and services, including information technology goods and services. Existing law, except as specified, requires all contracts with total cost estimated at more than \$1,000,000, to be subject to the review and recommendations of the Bureau of State Audits to ensure compliance with that law. Existing law requires all judicial branch entities to notify the California State Auditor, in writing, of the existence of any such contracts within 10 business days of entering the contract. This bill would instead require all contracts, as described above, with total cost estimated at more than \$750,000, except as specified, to be subject to the review and recommendations of the Bureau of State Audits to ensure compliance with that law. The bill would require all judicial branch entities to also notify the members of the Legislature, in writing, of the existence of any such contracts within 10 business days of entering the contract. <b>Last Amended: 3/8/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 578</a> <a href="#">Jones</a> R  <b>Lanterman-Petris-Short Act: hearings.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/19/2021-Set for hearing April 5.	Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, authorizes the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental health disorders for the protection of the persons so committed, and authorizes a conservator of the person, of the estate, or of the person and the estate to be appointed for a person who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental health disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism, and designates procedures for hearing a petition for that purpose. Existing law authorizes a party to a hearing under the act to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. This bill would require a hearing held under the act to be presumptively closed to the public, but would authorize the individual who is the subject of the proceeding to demand that the hearing be public, and be held in a place suitable for attendance by the public. The bill would also authorize a judge, hearing officer, or other person conducting the hearing to grant a request by any other party to the proceeding to make the hearing public if the judge, hearing officer, or other person conducting the hearing finds that the public interest in an open hearing clearly outweighs the individual's interest in privacy. The bill would define "hearing" for these purposes to mean any proceeding conducted under the act, as specified. <b>Last Amended: 3/5/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 584</a> <a href="#">Jones</a> R  <b>Resource Family Approval Program.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/24/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law provides for the implementation of the resource family approval process, which replaces the multiple processes for licensing foster family homes, certifying foster homes by foster family agencies, approving relatives and nonrelative extended family members as foster care providers, and approving guardians and adoptive families. Existing law defines a resource family as an individual or family who has successfully met both the home environment assessment standards and permanency assessment criteria, as specified, necessary for providing care for a child placed by a public or private child placement agency by court order, or voluntarily placed by a parent or legal guardian. This bill would require each of those trainings to include information on providing care and supervision to children who have been victims of child labor trafficking. By creating new duties for counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 594</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D  <b>Elections: local redistricting.</b>	Senate Elections and Constitutional Amendments  3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 12.  <i>4/12/2021 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ELECTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, GLAZER, Chair</i>	Existing law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Existing law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance. If a legislative body does not adopt district boundaries by a specified deadline, existing law requires the legislative body, and authorizes a resident of the county or city, to petition the superior court for an order adopting boundaries. Existing law provides that the superior court's order is immediately effective in the same manner as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. This bill would clarify that "adopting" district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries. The bill would expressly authorize a county board of supervisors to adopt supervisorial district boundaries by ordinance or resolution. The bill would also clarify that a superior court's order adopting district boundaries is immediately effective and has the same force and effect as an enacted ordinance or resolution of the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions. <b>Last Amended: 3/4/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 596</a> <a href="#">Becker</a> D</p> <p><b>Greenhouse gases: cement and concrete production.</b></p>	<p>Senate Environmental Quality</p> <p>3/18/2021-Re-referred to Com. on E.Q. Set for hearing April 12.</p> <p>4/12/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. This bill would require the state board, by December 31, 2022, to develop a comprehensive strategy for California’s cement and concrete sector to reduce the carbon intensity of concrete used in the state by at least 40% from 2019 levels by 2030 and to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, but no later than 2045. The bill would require the state board, in developing the strategy, among other things, to identify modifications to existing measures and evaluate new measure, including a low-carbon product standard for concrete or cement, to achieve those objectives. <b>Last Amended: 3/4/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 609</a> <a href="#">Hurtado</a> D</p> <p><b>CalFresh.</b></p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>3/10/2021-Set for hearing April 6.</p> <p>4/6/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Under existing law, households are eligible to receive CalFresh benefits to the extent permitted by federal law. Existing federal law provides that students who are enrolled in college or other institutions of higher education at least half time are not eligible for SNAP benefits unless they meet one of several specified exemptions, including participating in specified employment training programs. This bill would require the department, to the extent permitted by federal law, to include adult education and career technical education programs in the list of programs established by the department that are deemed to meet the employment training exemption set forth in the federal regulations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 623</a> <a href="#">Newman</a> D</p> <p><b>Electronic toll and transit fare collection systems.</b></p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p> <p>3/10/2021-Set for hearing April 13.</p> <p>4/13/2021 9 a.m. - Senate Chambers SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway and Transportation District and all known entities planning to implement a toll facility, to develop and adopt functional specifications and standards for an automatic vehicle identification system in compliance with specified objectives, and generally requires any automatic vehicle identification system purchased or installed after January 1, 1991, to comply with those specifications and standards. Existing law authorizes operators of toll facilities on federal-aid highways engaged in an interoperability program to provide only specified information regarding a vehicle’s use of the toll facility. This bill would authorize those operators to provide instead only the information specified in functional specifications and standards adopted by the department and operators of toll facilities in this state on federal-aid highways for purposes of interstate interoperability. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 626</a> <a href="#">Dodd</a> D</p> <p><b>Construction Manager/General Contractor Procurement Method: Department of Water Resources.</b></p>	<p>Senate Natural Resources and Water</p> <p>3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 15.</p> <p>4/15/2021 Upon adjournment of Agriculture Committee - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation, regional transportation agencies, and the San Diego Association of Governments to engage in a Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method) for specified public work projects. This bill would authorize the Department of Water Resources to utilize the CM/GC method, as specified, for projects for the construction of a facility or infrastructure related to water resources. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources, on all projects delivered by the department, to use department employees or consultants under contract with the department to perform all project design and engineering services related to design, and construction inspection services, required for the CM/GC method consistent with specified existing law. The bill would prohibit the use of the CM/GC method of procurement for the design or construction of through-Delta conveyance facilities of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The bill would require specified information provided to the Department of Water Resources to be verified under oath, thus imposing a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of an existing crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 629</a> <a href="#">Roth</a> D</p> <p><b>Identification cards.</b></p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>3/9/2021-Set for hearing April 6.</p> <p>4/6/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</p>	<p>(1) Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that any eligible inmate released from state prison has a valid identification card. Existing law defines “eligible inmate,” in part, as a person who has previously held a California driver’s license or identification card, who has a usable photo on file with the Department of Motor Vehicles that is not more than 10 years old, and who meets certain requirements, including that they have provided, and the Department of Motor Vehicles has verified, specified information, such as the inmate’s true full name. This bill would delete the requirement that the usable photo on file be no more than 10 years old, would require a new photo to be taken if the photo on file is deemed unusable, and would require the inmate to provide, and the Department of Motor Vehicle to verify, their California residency for purposes of obtaining an identification card. The bill would expand the definition of “eligible inmate” to include a person who has not previously held a California driver’s license or identification card, and who meets specified requirements, including that they have signed and verified their application for an identification card. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 648</a> <a href="#">Hurtado</a> D</p> <p><b>Care facilities.</b></p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>3/10/2021-Set for hearing April 20.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of community care facilities, as defined, by the State Department of Social Services. Existing regulation includes an adult residential facility, as defined, as a community care facility for those purposes. Existing law also provides for the licensure and regulation of residential care facilities for the elderly by the department. A violation of those provisions is a crime. This bill would provide that a resident in an adult residential facility or a residential care facility for the elderly in which at least 75 percent of the residents receive benefits pursuant to the State Supplementary Program for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled is also eligible to receive IHSS following an assessment for IHSS. The bill would authorize an adult residential facility or residential care facility to receive up to 60 hours of IHSS a week and would require an adult residential facility or residential care facility that receives benefits pursuant to those provisions to use the savings derived from IHSS towards certain expenses, including, among others, facility upkeep or upgrades. By imposing additional administrative duties on local officials administering the IHSS program and by expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 654</a> <a href="#">Min</a> D</p> <p><b>Child custody: preferences of the child.</b></p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>3/25/2021-Set for hearing April 13.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law requires the court to consider, and give due weight to, the wishes of the child in making an order granting or modifying custody or visitation if the child is of sufficient age and capacity to reason so as to form an intelligent preference as to custody or visitation. If the child is 14 years of age or older and wishes to address the court regarding custody or visitation, existing law requires the court to permit the child to address the court, unless the court determines that doing so is not in the child's best interests. This bill would instead require the court to permit a child who is 12 years of age or older to address the court regarding custody or visitation, unless the court determines that doing so is not in the child's best interest. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2022, to create a form to be filed with the court to certify that a child has been informed of their right to testify, as specified. The bill would require, among other things, a child custody evaluator, investigator, mediator, or other court-connected professional to inform the child of their right to address the court if the child is interviewed by the child custody evaluator, investigator, mediator, or other court-connected professional. By imposing additional duties on local officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 678</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a> D  <b>Unaccompanied Women Experiencing Homelessness Act of 2021.</b>	Senate Housing  3/24/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on HOUSING. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (March 23). Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING.	Existing law establishes various programs, including, among others, the Emergency Housing and Assistance Program and homeless youth emergency service pilot projects to provide assistance to homeless persons. Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council to oversee the implementation of Housing First guidelines and regulations, and, among other things, identify resources, benefits, and services that can be accessed to prevent and end homelessness in California. This bill would require the council to assume additional responsibilities, including setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among unaccompanied women in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to those goals. The bill would also require the council, in order to coordinate a spectrum of funding, policy, and practice efforts related to unaccompanied women experiencing homelessness, to coordinate with certain stakeholders and, to the extent that funding is made available, provide technical assistance and program development support.	
<a href="#">SB 681</a> <a href="#">Ochoa Bogh</a> R  <b>Child abuse reporting: mandated reports.</b>	Senate Public Safety  3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 27.  4/27/2021 1:30 p.m. - <i>John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</i>	Existing law, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act, makes certain persons, including teachers and social workers, mandated reporters. Under existing law, mandated reporters are required to report whenever the mandated reporter, in their professional capacity or within the scope of their employment, has knowledge of or observes a child whom the mandated reporter knows or reasonably suspects has been the victim of child abuse or neglect. Existing law requires reports of suspected child abuse or neglect by a mandated reporter to be made to a police department or sheriff's department, not including school district police or security department, or county probation department, if designated by the county to receive the reports, or the county welfare department. This bill would authorize a mandated reporter to report to a school district police or security department. <b>Last Amended: 3/23/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 682</a> <a href="#">Rubio</a> D  <b>Childhood chronic health conditions: racial disparities.</b>	Senate Health  3/19/2021-Set for hearing April 7.  4/7/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair	Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes various state departments, including the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Health Care Services, and is charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. Existing law also establishes various public health programs for purposes of promoting child and adolescent health, including the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, which provides for early and periodic health assessments to children in California. The bill would require California Health and Human Services Agency, in collaboration with the departments under its purview and other specified entities, to develop and implement a plan, as specified, that establishes targets to reduce racial disparities in health outcomes by 50% by December 31, 2030, in chronic conditions affecting children, including, but not limited to, asthma, diabetes, dental caries, depression, and vaping-related diseases. The bill would require the agency to submit the plan to the Legislature and post the plan on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, and to commence implementation of the plan no later than June 30, 2023. The bill also makes related findings and declarations. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b>	
<a href="#">SB 719</a> <a href="#">Min</a> D  <b>Surplus land: exempt surplus land: eligible military base land.</b>	Senate Gov. & F.  3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 8.  4/8/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair	Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines terms for these purposes, including, among others, “surplus land” to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency’s governing body takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency’s use. Existing law defines “exempt surplus land” to mean, among other things, surplus land that a local agency is exchanging for another property necessary for the agency’s use and surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency’s use. This bill would deem certain land comprising of the Tustin Marine Corps Air Station to be exempt surplus land if specified requirements are met. In this regard, the bill would require the exempt surplus land to require the residential units on the land to comply with specified affordability requirements, as specified. The bill would require a local agency that disposes of exempt surplus land under these provisions to comply with certain requirements, including, adopting an initial finding of exemption and report certain information regarding the development of residential units on the property in a specified annual report. The bill would make a local agency that violates these requirements subject to specified penalties. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 724</a> <a href="#">Allen</a> D</p> <p><b>Conservatees: legal counsel.</b></p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>3/25/2021-Set for hearing April 13.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY , UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>The Guardianship-Conservatorship Law requires the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel to represent interests of a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity who is unable to retain legal counsel and requests the appointment of counsel to assist them in particular proceedings that include, among others, proceedings to establish a conservatorship or to remove the conservator, whether or not that person lacks or appears to lack legal capacity. The law also requires the court to appoint the public defender or private counsel in these proceedings to represent the interests of a conservatee or proposed conservatee who does not plan to retain legal counsel and has not requested the court to appoint legal counsel, if the court determines that the appointment would be helpful to the resolution of the matter or is necessary to protect the interests of the conservatee or proposed conservatee based on information contained in the court investigator’s report or obtained from any other source, whether or not that person lacks or appears to lack legal capacity. This bill would instead require the court, in the circumstances of the court determining that the appointment would be helpful to the resolution of the matter or is necessary to protect their interests based on information contained in the court investigator’s report or obtained from any other source, to appoint the public defender or private counsel if the conservatee or proposed conservatee has not retained legal counsel. The bill would generally require the court to allow representation by an attorney who a conservatee, proposed conservatee, or person alleged to lack legal capacity expresses any preference for, even if the attorney is not on the court’s list of court appointed attorneys.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 732</a> <a href="#">Bates</a> R</p> <p><b>Communication s: broadband.</b></p>	<p>Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications</p> <p>3/3/2021-Referred to Com. on E., U. &amp; C. and ED.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes in the state government a State Department of Education and the department is responsible for various ongoing activities involving the public schools. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a program for county offices of education, school districts, and charter schools to issue no-cash value vouchers to be distributed to households with eligible pupils, as defined, to be used during the 2021–22 fiscal year to assist those households with the impacts of distant or remote learning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. The bill would appropriate an unspecified amount to the department for purposes of developing and implementing the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 734</a> <a href="#">Hueso</a> D</p> <p><b>Redevelopment agencies: passthrough agreements: modification.</b></p>	<p>Senate Gov. &amp; F.</p> <p>3/18/2021-Re-referred to Com. on GOV. &amp; F.</p>	<p>Existing law dissolved redevelopment agencies and community development agencies as of February 1, 2012, and provides for the designation of successor agencies to wind down the affairs of dissolved redevelopment agencies and to, among other things, make payments due for enforceable obligations. Existing law requires the successor agency to dispose of all remaining assets and terminate its existence within a specified period after the final debt payment, and requires any passthrough payment obligations to cease at that time. This bill would authorize a successor agency and one or more taxing agencies to enter into an agreement to modify the interest owed by a former redevelopment agency under a passthrough agreement that was entered into before January 1, 1994, or owed under any successive amendment of that passthrough agreement, and which is owed as interest on passthrough payments agreed to be deferred by the taxing entity under the passthrough agreement, subject to specified terms and conditions, including that the interest rate on a passthrough agreement modified under these provisions be 0%. The bill would additionally authorize an agreement to modify a passthrough agreement under this bill's provisions to forgive up to 25% of the principal amount of outstanding deferred passthrough payment owed by the former redevelopment agency to a taxing entity. The bill would require that the computation of the amount of passthrough payments made under the above-described existing provisions take into account any modification of a passthrough agreement made under this bill's provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 739</a> <a href="#">Cortese</a> D</p> <p><b>California Universal Basic Income for Transition Age Youth pilot project.</b></p>	<p>Senate Human Services</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 20.</p> <p>4/20/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the State Department of Social Services and requires the department to administer various public social services programs, including the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families and individuals, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would require the department, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the California Universal Basic Income for Transition Age Youth pilot project, under which a California resident who is 21 years of age who exited foster care upon reaching 21 years of age would receive a universal basic income of \$1,000 per month for 3 years. The bill would define universal basic income to mean unconditional cash payments of equal amounts issued monthly to individual residents of California with the intention of ensuring the economic security of recipients. The bill would require the department to submit a specified report relating to the pilot project to the Legislature by January 1, 2026. The bill would authorize the department to implement, interpret, or make specific the provisions by means of a departmental directive or similar instruction.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 740</a> <a href="#">Borgeas</a> R  <b>Communication s: California Advanced Services Fund.</b>	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications  3/3/2021-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund (CASF) program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians. Existing law provides that the goal of the program is to, no later than December 31, 2022, approve funding for infrastructure projects that will provide broadband access to no less than 98% of California households, as provided. This bill would continue the date to achieve the goal of the CASF program to no later than December 31, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 743</a> <a href="#">Bradford</a> D  <b>Housing developments: broadband adoption: grant program.</b>	Senate Housing  3/16/2021-Set for hearing April 15.  4/15/2021 10:30 a.m. or <i>upon adjournment of Session</i> <i>- Senate Chamber SENATE HOUSING, WIENER, Chair</i>	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including telephone corporations. Existing law requires the commission to develop, implement, and administer the California Advanced Services Fund program to encourage deployment of high-quality advanced communications services to all Californians that will promote economic growth, job creation, and the substantial social benefits of advanced information and communications technologies. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish a grant program to fund broadband adoption, digital literacy, and computer equipment for eligible publicly supported communities, as defined. The bill would require the department to award grants to eligible publicly supported communities for the purpose of providing either one-time funding for computer equipment and to establish computer labs or ongoing funding for up to 3 years for broadband service and digital literacy programs. This bill contains other existing laws.	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 749</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D</p> <p><b>Mental health program oversight: county reporting.</b></p>	<p>Senate Appropriations</p> <p>3/17/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 17). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for various mental and behavioral health programs that are administered by the counties. Existing law, the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), an initiative measure enacted by the voters as Proposition 63 at the November 2, 2004, statewide general election, establishes the Mental Health Services Oversight and Accountability Commission to oversee the provisions of the MHSA and review the county plans for MHSA spending. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services, in consultation with the commission and other entities, to develop and administer instructions for the Annual Mental Health Services Act Revenue and Expenditure Report, which identifies and evaluates county mental health programs funded by the MHSA. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with state and local mental health authorities, to create a comprehensive tracking program for county spending on mental and behavioral health programs and services, as specified, including funding sources, funding utilization, and outcome data at the program, service, and statewide levels. The bill would require the counties to report specified data for the preceding fiscal year to the commission on or before July 31 of each year. The bill would also require the commission to report the results of the county reporting to the Governor's office and the Legislature on or before September 1 of each year, and to publish that information on its internet website in a location accessible to the public. By requiring additional reporting from the counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 750</a> <a href="#">Melendez</a> R</p> <p><b>Human trafficking: California ACTS Task Force.</b></p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>3/3/2021-Referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p>	<p>Existing law makes a person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to obtain forced labor or services guilty of the crime of human trafficking and subject to imprisonment and a specified fine. This bill would establish the California Alliance to Combat Trafficking and Slavery (California ACTS) Task Force to collect and organize data on the nature and extent of trafficking of persons in California. The bill would require the task force to examine collaborative models between local and state governments and nongovernmental organizations for protecting victims of trafficking, among other, related duties. Under the bill, the task force would be comprised of specified state officials and specified individuals who have expertise in human trafficking or provide services to victims of human trafficking, as specified. The bill would require the task force to hold its first meeting no later than July 1, 2022, and would require the task force to meet at least 4 times. The bill would require the task force to report its findings and recommendations to the Office of Emergency Services, the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Legislature by July 1, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	



Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 754</a> <a href="#">Hertzberg</a> D</p> <p><b>Economic development: low-to-moderate income communities: Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act.</b></p>	<p>Senate Banking and Financial Institutions</p> <p>3/19/2021-Set for hearing April 7.</p> <p>4/7/2021 10 a.m. - Senate Chambers SENATE BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, LIMÓN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law, the Small Business Financial Assistance Act of 2013, requires the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank to administer the Small Business Finance Center, which administers programs that assist businesses seeking new capital resources, including, but not limited to, the Small Business Loan Guarantee Program. Existing law establishes the Small Business Expansion Fund and requires, among other things, that the fund provide guarantees to loans offered by financial institutions and financial companies, as those terms are defined, to small businesses, as provided. Existing law, the California Pollution Control Financing Authority Act, establishes the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, with specified powers and duties, and authorizes the authority to approve financing for projects or pollution control facilities to prevent or reduce environmental pollution. This bill would enact the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Act to require the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to establish and administer the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Program, in accordance with specified requirements, for the purpose of supporting and expanding eligible lender access to lending capital and borrower access to responsible installment loans for low-to-moderate income individuals and communities. The bill would require the program to provide partial loan guarantees and other credit enhancements for eligible lenders, as defined, to access additional capital to expand the availability of eligible loans, as defined. This bill would, among other things, require the authority to require that participating eligible lenders pay premiums, fees, and interest sufficient to cover the reasonable administrative costs of the program and manage the risk of defaults associated with the program. The bill would require that these premiums, fees, and interest payments be deposited into the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Fund, which this bill would establish as a continuously appropriated fund, thereby making an appropriation. This bill would authorize the authority to establish and operate a program to provide grants to support minority-owned small businesses, as defined, allocated through a competitive application process in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would make moneys in the fund available for these grants only to the extent that there are sufficient moneys in the fund for purposes of this bill's provisions. The bill would require the authority to charge an application fee to each grantee under this program, in an amount sufficient to cover the reasonable costs of the authority in administering that program. This bill would appropriate \$25,000,000 to the authority for deposit into the fund, to be used for initial startup costs relating to the establishment and operation of the Equity in Lending and Fair Recovery Program. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 756</a> <a href="#">Hueso</a> D  <b>Home weatherization for low-income customers.</b>	Senate Energy, Utilities and Communications  3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 19.  <i>4/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - Senate Chamber SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair</i>	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires an electrical or gas corporation to perform home weatherization services for low-income customers if the commission determines that a significant need for those services exists in the corporation’s service territory, as specified. This bill would define “low-income customers” for those purposes to mean low-income persons and families whose household income is at or below 250% of the federal poverty level. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">SB 768</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D  <b>CalWORKs: postsecondary education.</b>	Senate Appropriations  3/25/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law establishes the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, under which each county provides cash assistance and other benefits to qualified low-income families using federal, state, and county funds. Existing law requires that specified CalWORKs eligible individuals that are participating either full time in an educational activity or part time in an educational activity and meeting the hourly participation rates based on the number of academic units, as specified, at a publicly funded postsecondary educational institution and making satisfactory progress, as specified, receive a standard payment of \$175 to \$500 per semester or quarter, which may be provided, in whole or in part, in the form of a book voucher, or reimbursement for verified actual expenses for the purpose of paying costs associated with attending the postsecondary educational institution. This bill would additionally authorize the CalWORKs eligible individuals who participate in a full time or part time educational activity at a nonprofit postsecondary educational institution to receive those standard payments. The bill would include summer session as a quarter for these purposes. The bill would instead base the hourly participation rates described above on instructional hours, as defined. By imposing a higher level of service on county employees, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 773</a> <a href="#">Roth</a> D</p> <p><b>Medi-Cal managed care: behavioral health services.</b></p>	<p>Senate Health</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 14.</p> <p>4/14/2021 1 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE HEALTH, PAN, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the State Department of Health Care Services, under which health care services, such as behavioral health treatment services, are provided to qualified, low-income persons by various health care delivery systems, including managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. Existing law imposes requirements on Medi-Cal managed care plans, including standards on network adequacy, alternative access, and minimum loss ratios. This bill would, commencing with the January 1, 2022, rating period, and through December 31, 2024, require the department to make incentive payments to qualifying Medi-Cal managed care plans that meet predefined goals and metrics associated with targeted interventions, rendered by school-affiliated behavioral health providers, that increase access to preventive, early intervention, and behavioral health services for children enrolled in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at those schools. The bill would require the department to consult with certain stakeholders on the development of interventions, goals, and metrics, to determine the amount of incentive payments, and to seek any necessary federal approvals. The bill would condition the issuance of incentive payments on compliance with specified federal requirements and the availability of federal financial participation. Alternatively, if federal approval is not obtained, the bill would authorize the department to make incentive payments on a state-only funding basis, but only to the extent the department determines that federal financial participation for the Medi-Cal program is not otherwise jeopardized. <b>Last Amended: 3/10/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 775</a> <a href="#">Becker</a> D</p> <p><b>Felony murder: resentencing.</b></p>	<p>Senate Public Safety</p> <p>3/19/2021-Set for hearing April 13.</p> <p>4/13/2021 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY, BRADFORD, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law authorizes a person who has been convicted of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences theory to file a petition for the court to vacate the person's sentence and resentencing them when specified conditions apply, including that the complaint, information, or indictment was filed against the petitioner that allowed the prosecution to proceed under a theory of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine. This bill would expand the authorization to allow a person who was convicted of attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine or who was convicted of manslaughter when the prosecution was allowed to proceed on a theory of felony murder or murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, to apply to have their sentence vacated and be resentenced if, among other things, the complaint, information, or indictment was filed to allow the prosecution to proceed under a theory of felony murder, murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine, or attempted murder under the natural and probable consequences doctrine. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">SB 782</a> <a href="#">Glazer</a> D</p> <p><b>Assisted outpatient treatment programs.</b></p>	<p>Senate Judiciary</p> <p>3/26/2021-Set for hearing April 6.</p> <p>4/6/2021 1:30 p.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair</p>	<p>The Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura’s Law, commencing January 1, 2022, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body stating the reasons for opting out and any facts or circumstances relied on in making that decision. Existing law authorizes participating counties to pay for the services provided from moneys distributed to the counties from various continuously appropriated funds, including the Mental Health Services Fund, when included in a county plan, as specified. Existing law authorizes a court to order a person who is the subject of a petition filed pursuant to those provisions to obtain assisted outpatient treatment if the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the facts stated in the petition are true and establish that specified criteria are met, including that the person has a history of lack of compliance with treatment for their mental illness, and that there has been a clinical determination that the person is unlikely to survive safely in the community without supervision. Existing law authorizes the petition to be filed by the county behavioral health director, or the director’s designee, in the superior court in the county in which the person who is the subject of the petition is present or reasonably believed to be present, in accordance with prescribed procedures. This bill would additionally authorize the filing of a petition to obtain assisted outpatient treatment under the existing petition procedures, for a conservatee or former conservatee, as specified, who would benefit from assisted outpatient treatment to reduce the risk of deteriorating mental health while living independently. <b>Last Amended: 3/25/2021</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">SB 790</a> <a href="#">Stern</a> D</p> <p><b>Wildlife connectivity mitigation credits: Advance Mitigation Program.</b></p>	<p>Senate Transportation</p> <p>3/22/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.</p> <p>4/13/2021 9 a.m. - Senate Chambers SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair</p>	<p>Existing law vests the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) with jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law vests the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) with full possession and control of the state highway system. This bill would require DFW, in consultation with Caltrans, to provide compensatory mitigation credits to support modifications and planning of projects on the state highway system that improve local and regional habitat connectivity and result in fish passage, wildlife connectivity, and other environmental improvements. The bill would authorize Caltrans to request DFW to issue credits for actions that Caltrans takes to improve fish and wildlife connectivity in connection with a project on the state highway system in excess of any legally required mitigation. The bill would authorize Caltrans to use those credits to satisfy obligations to mitigate the impacts of projects on the state highway system on fish and wildlife in the same Caltrans district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended: 3/22/2021</b></p>	

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<a href="#">SB 821</a> Committee on Natural Resources and Water	Senate Natural Resources and Water  3/24/2021-Set for hearing April 15.	Existing law establishes the Delta Independent Science Board and sets forth the composition of the board, including requiring the board to consist of no more than 10 members appointed by the Delta Stewardship Council. Existing law requires the board to provide oversight of the scientific research, monitoring, and assessment programs that support adaptive management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta through periodic reviews of each of those programs, as specified. Existing law requires the board to submit to the council a report on the results of each review, including recommendations for any changes in the programs reviewed by the board. This bill would require the board to exercise its scientific judgment and perform its functions independently from the council.	
<b>Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Board.</b>	<i>4/15/2021 Upon adjournment of Agriculture Committee - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair</i>		