



BLANNING & BAKER

Associates, Inc.

**CSR Legislative Report
8/24/2020**

Support

AB 387

(Gabriel D) Task force: adverse drug events: prescriptions.

Current Text: Amended: 8/12/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/5/2019

Last Amend: 8/12/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/19/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Pharmacy Law provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of pharmacy by the California State Board of Pharmacy. Existing law prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing a prescription unless the prescription container contains specified information, including the condition or purpose for which the drug was prescribed if the condition or purpose is indicated on the prescription. This bill would create the Prescription Labeling and Adverse Drug Event Prevention Advisory Task Force, with membership as prescribed, to develop information, make recommendations, and report findings to the California State Board of Pharmacy, the Medical Board of California, and the Legislature on matters relating to the inclusion of the condition or purpose for which a drug is prescribed on prescription labels and adverse drug events. The bill would require each board, following submission of the report, to adopt regulations to implement recommendations in the report that are within the jurisdiction of the relevant board to enact through regulation if, in the independent determination of the board, the regulations will achieve the goals of improving the patient opt-in process, increasing the prevalence of patient opt-ins, as defined, and reducing the prevalence of adverse drug events.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 3/14/19

Support letter sent to Asm. Business & Professions -- 4/5/19

Support letter sent to Asm. Floor -- 4/19/19

Support letter sent to Sen. BP&ED -- 7/5/19

Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 8/8/19

AB 480

(Salas D) Mental health: older adults.

Current Text: Amended: 6/25/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amend: 6/25/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: 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, including the Adult and Older Adult Mental Health System of Care Act. Existing law authorizes the MHSA to be amended by a 2/3 vote of the Legislature if the amendments are consistent with, and further the purposes of, the MHSA, and also permits the Legislature to clarify procedures and terms of the MHSA by a majority vote. This bill would establish within the State Department of Health Care Services an Older Adult Mental Health Services Administrator to oversee mental health services for older adults. The bill would require that position to be funded with administrative funds from the Mental Health Services Fund. The bill would prescribe the functions of the administrator and its responsibilities, including, but not limited to, developing outcome and related indicators for older adults for the purpose of assessing the status of mental health services for older adults, monitoring the quality of programs for those adults, and guiding decisionmaking on how to improve those services. The bill would require the administrator to receive data from other state agencies and departments to implement these provisions, subject to existing state or federal confidentiality requirements. The bill would require the administrator to report to the entities that administer the MHSA on those outcome and related indicators by July 1, 2022, and would authorize the administrator to make the report available to the Legislature, upon request. The bill would also require the administrator to develop a strategy and standardized training for all county mental health personnel in order for the counties to assist the administrator in obtaining the data necessary to develop the outcome and related indicators. This bill

contains other related provisions.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 6/11/19
Support letter sent to Sen. Hum Serv -- 6/11/19
Support letter sent to Sen. Health -- 6/11/19
Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 8/8/19

AB 499

(Mayes I) Personal information: social security numbers: state agencies.

Current Text: Amended: 8/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amend: 8/20/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 20). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.

Location: 8/20/2020-S. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #8 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

Summary: Existing law prohibits a state agency from sending any outgoing United States mail to an individual that contains personal information about that individual, including, but not limited to, the individual's social security number, telephone number, driver's license number, or credit card account number, unless that personal information is contained within sealed correspondence and cannot be viewed from the outside of that sealed correspondence. This bill would prohibit a state agency from sending any outgoing United States mail that contains an individual's social security number unless the number is truncated to its last 4 digits or in specified circumstances, including when federal law requires inclusion of the social security number or when documents are mailed to a current or prospective state employee. The bill would require each state agency that mails an individual's full or truncated part of a social security number to that individual to report to the Legislature, on or before September 1, 2021, regarding when and why it does so. The bill would require a state agency that, in its own estimation, is unable to comply with the restrictions on mailing social security numbers that have not been truncated to submit an annual corrective action plan to the Legislature until it is in compliance. The bill would make the reports, action plans, and related correspondence confidential and would prohibit their public disclosure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2730

(Cervantes D) Access and functional needs: local government: agreement for emergency management and transportation.

Current Text: Amended: 8/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/20/2020

Last Amend: 8/20/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 20). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.

Location: 8/20/2020-S. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #57 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

Summary: Existing law requires a county, including a city and county, to, upon the next update to its emergency plan, integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan by addressing, at a minimum, how the access and functional needs population, as defined, is served by emergency communications, emergency evacuation, and emergency sheltering. Existing law also requires that a county, or city and county, include representatives from the access and functional needs population when making this update. This bill would authorize a county, including a city and county, to enter into an agreement with an adjacent county, upon the request of the adjacent county, for purposes of permitting the adjacent county to borrow, for compensation, the county's emergency management and transportation services in the event of an emergency that requires the evacuation and relocation of the access and functional needs population in the adjacent county. The bill would define an "adjacent county" for these purposes as a county within the same or a contiguous mutual aid region or regions, as defined. The bill, if a county, including a city and county, chooses to enter into an agreement under the bill's provisions, would require that the county integrate the agreement into its emergency plan within 90 days of entering into the agreement.

SB 512

(Pan D) Long-term services and supports.

Current Text: Amended: 7/5/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amend: 7/5/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 7/5/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: 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 9 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 also create, until January 1, 2025, the Long-Term Services and Supports Advisory Committee for the purpose of providing ongoing advice and recommendations to the LTSS Board.

[SB 852](#)

(Pan D) Health care: prescription drugs.

Current Text: Amended: 8/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/13/2020

Last Amend: 8/24/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 13. Noes 5.) (August 20). (Text Published 8/21/2020)

Location: 8/18/2020-A. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #44 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of General Services to enter into exclusive or nonexclusive contracts on a bid or negotiated basis with manufacturers and suppliers of single-source or multisource drugs. Existing law authorizes the department to obtain from those manufacturers and suppliers discounts, rebates, or refunds based on quantities purchased, as permissible under federal law. Existing law authorizes those contracts to include price discounts, rebates, refunds, or other strategies aimed at managing escalating prescription drug prices. Existing law requires certain state agencies to participate in that prescription drug bulk purchasing program, including the State Department of State Hospitals and the State Department of Developmental Services. Existing law establishes the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes departments charged with the administration of health, social, and other human services. This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency (CHHSA) to enter into partnerships, in consultation with other state departments as necessary to, among other things, increase patient access to affordable drugs. The bill would require CHHSA to enter into partnerships to produce or distribute generic prescription drugs and at least one form of insulin, provided that a viable pathway for manufacturing a more affordable form of insulin exists at a price that results in savings. The bill would, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, require CHHSA to submit a report to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2023, that, among other things, assesses the feasibility and advantages of directly manufacturing generic prescription drugs and selling generic prescription drugs at a fair price. The bill would require CHHSA to report to the Legislature on or before July 1, 2022, a description of the status of the drugs targeted for manufacture and an analysis of how CHHSA's activities have impacted competition, access, and costs for those drugs. The bill would exempt all nonpublic information and documents relating to this program from disclosure under the California Public Records Act in order to protect proprietary, confidential information regarding manufacturer or distribution costs and drug pricing, utilization, and rebates. The bill would state that its provisions are severable. 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.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 5/26/2020

Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 5/26/2020

Support letter sent to Asm. Health -- 7/30/2020

[SB 1264](#)

(Committee on Human Services) Human services.

Current Text: Amended: 7/27/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/21/2020

Last Amend: 7/27/2020

Status: 8/19/2020-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.

Location: 8/18/2020-A. CONSENT CALENDAR

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #150 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-SENATE BILLS

Summary: (1) Existing law, the California Community Care Facilities Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of community care facilities by the State Department of Social Services, including, among others, adult day programs, group homes, enhanced behavioral support homes, and crisis nurseries. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would make the emergency and disaster preparedness provisions that are applicable to a residential care facility for the elderly, as described above, applicable to adult residential facilities and certain types of a children's residential facility licensed under the California Community Care Facilities Act and to a residential care facility for persons with chronic life-threatening illness. The bill would also require an adult day program licensed under the California

Community Care Facilities Act to have an emergency and disaster plan with specified components including, among others, the location of all utility shut-off valves and instructions for use. By expanding the scope of crimes under these various licensing acts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 6/5/20

Support letter sent to Sen. APPR -- 6/5/20

Support letter sent to Asm. HumServ -- 7/30/2020

Watch

[AB 388](#)

(Limón D) Alzheimer's disease.

Current Text: Amended: 6/24/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/5/2019

Last Amend: 6/24/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/8/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law authorizes any postsecondary higher educational institution with a medical center to establish diagnostic and treatment centers for Alzheimer's disease, and requires the State Department of Public Health to administer grants to the postsecondary higher educational institutions that establish a center pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 447](#)

(Patterson R) Care facilities: criminal record clearances.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/11/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 8/30/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: (1) Existing law generally requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate designated types of care facilities. The department is required to investigate the criminal record of certain individuals who provide services to the residents and clients of a community care facility, a residential care facility for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, a residential care facility for the elderly, or a child daycare facility. Violations of the licensing requirements for these different types of care facilities are crimes. This bill would expand who is required to comply with the requirement for obtaining a criminal record clearance by including individuals who are otherwise associated at the facility and would expand a requirement for the department to maintain criminal record clearances of individuals in its active files. The bill would require, until an automated information system for tracking changes in facility associations is available, the department to permit a licensee who operates more than one of the same kind of care facility to coordinate the criminal record clearances for individuals associated with its facilities, and a licensee to update the department regarding individuals associated with its facilities, as specified. By expanding the requirements for these different licensees, this bill would expand the crimes for a failure to comply with those requirements, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill would also make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 462](#)

(Rodriguez D) Asset management: emerging managers.

Current Text: Amended: 5/21/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/11/2019

Last Amend: 5/21/2019

Status: 5/21/2019-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 4/23/2019-S. RLS.

Summary: The California Constitution grants the retirement board of a public employee retirement system plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the retirement fund and system. The Public Employees' Retirement Law creates the Public Employees' Retirement Fund for the benefit of the members and retired members of this retirement system and their survivors and beneficiaries. The Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) has the exclusive control of the administration and investment of the retirement fund. The Teachers' Retirement Law establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) for the benefit of teachers and other persons employed in connection with the schools of this state. STRS is administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board. This bill would require the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System and the Teachers' Retirement Board to each provide a report to the Legislature, commencing March 1, 2021, and annually thereafter, on the status of achieving appropriate objectives and initiatives, to be defined by the boards, regarding participation of emerging

managers responsible for asset management within each system's portfolio of investments. The bill would require that the report be based on contracts that the system enters into on and after January 1, 2020, and be based on information from the prior fiscal year. The bill would require each report to include certain elements and would require the boards to define emerging manager for purposes of these provisions.

[AB 713](#)

(Mullin D) California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018.

Current Text: Amended: 8/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amend: 8/20/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 20). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.

Location: 8/20/2020-S. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #10 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

Summary: (1)Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), grants a consumer various rights with regard to personal information relating to that consumer collected by a business, including the right to know the categories and the specific pieces of personal information that have been collected and to opt out of the sale of personal information. The act also grants a consumer the right to request a business to delete any personal information about the consumer collected by the business and requires a business to do so upon receipt of a verified request, except as specified. The act exempts certain categories of personal information and entities from its provisions, including medical information, as specified. This bill would except from the CCPA information that was deidentified in accordance with specified federal law, or was derived from medical information, protected health information, individually identifiable health information, or identifiable private information, consistent with specified federal policy, as provided. The bill also would except from the CCPA a business associate of a covered entity, as defined, that is governed by federal privacy, security, and data breach notification rules if the business associate maintains, uses, and discloses patient information in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would further except information that is collected for, used in, or disclosed in research, as defined. The bill would define terms for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 890](#)

(Wood D) Nurse practitioners: scope of practice: practice without standardized procedures.

Current Text: Amended: 8/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amend: 8/20/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 4. Noes 2.) (August 20). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.

Location: 8/20/2020-S. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #16 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Nursing Practice Act, provides for the certification and regulation of nurse practitioners by the Board of Registered Nursing. Existing law authorizes the implementation of standardized procedures that authorize a nurse practitioner to perform certain acts that are in addition to other authorized practices, including certifying disability after performing a physical examination and collaboration with a physician and surgeon. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor. This bill would establish the Nurse Practitioner Advisory Committee to advise and give recommendations to the board on matters relating to nurse practitioners. The bill would require the committee to provide recommendations or guidance to the board when the board is considering disciplinary action against a nurse practitioner. The bill would require the board, by regulation, to define minimum standards for a nurse practitioner to transition to practice independently. The bill would authorize a nurse practitioner who meets certain education, experience, and certification requirements to perform, in certain settings or organizations, specified functions without standardized procedures, including ordering, performing, and interpreting diagnostic procedures, certifying disability, and prescribing, administering, dispensing, and furnishing controlled substances. The bill, beginning January 1, 2023, would also authorize a nurse practitioner to perform those functions without standardized procedures outside of specified settings or organizations in accordance with specified conditions and requirements if the nurse practitioner holds an active certification issued by the board. The bill would require the board to issue that certification to a nurse practitioner who meets additional specified education and experience requirements, and would authorize the board to charge a fee for the cost of issuing the certificate. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 979](#)

(Holden D) Corporations: boards of directors: underrepresented communities.

Current Text: Amended: 8/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amend: 8/20/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 4. Noes 2.) (August 20). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.

Location: 8/20/2020-S. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #17 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

Summary: Existing law, no later than the close of the 2019 calendar year, requires a publicly held domestic or foreign corporation whose principal executive office is located in California to have a minimum of one female director on its board. Existing law, no later than the close of the 2021 calendar year, additionally requires such a corporation with 5 directors to have a minimum of 2 female directors and such a corporation with 6 or more directors to have a minimum of 3 female directors. Existing law authorizes the Secretary of State to impose fines for violations of these provisions, as specified, and requires the moneys from these fines to be available, upon appropriation, to offset the cost of administering these requirements. This bill would require, no later than the close of the 2021 calendar year, such a corporation to have a minimum of one director from an underrepresented community, as defined. The bill would require, no later than the close of the 2022 calendar year, such a corporation with more than 4 but fewer than 9 directors to have a minimum of 2 directors from underrepresented communities, and such a corporation with 9 or more directors to have a minimum of 3 directors from underrepresented communities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1796](#)

(Levine D) Domestic violence: restraining orders.

Current Text: Amended: 7/14/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amend: 7/14/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/13/2020-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law permits a petitioner to seek a restraining order, including a temporary restraining order, to protect against domestic violence. Existing law requires the court to decide whether to grant a request for an ex parte restraining order on the same day that the petition is submitted to the court, which will be effective until the hearing on the petition, except as specified. Existing law directs the Judicial Council to promulgate rules and forms for a petitioner seeking a domestic violence restraining order and to assist local courts in developing procedures to assist a petitioner. This bill would require any court or court facility that receives petitions for domestic violence restraining orders or temporary restraining orders to permit such petitions to be submitted in a drop box located on the court premises, during and after normal business hours. The bill would provide that the deadlines applicable to any action taken by the court with respect to a petition filed directly with the court also apply to any action taken with respect to a petition submitted in a drop box. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop rules and to assist courts in developing local rules or procedures necessary to effectuate this provision.

[AB 1814](#)

(Committee on Insurance) Long-term care insurance.

Current Text: Introduced: 3/5/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 3/5/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law regulates and defines long-term care insurance as, among other things, any insurance policy, certificate, or rider advertised, marketed, offered, solicited, or designed to provide coverage for diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance, or personal care services that are provided in a setting other than an acute care unit of a hospital. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes and would delete obsolete provisions regarding this type of insurance.

[AB 2037](#)

(Wicks D) Health facilities: notices.

Current Text: Amended: 8/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/3/2020

Last Amend: 8/20/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.

Location: 8/20/2020-S. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #70 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, regulate, and inspect health facilities, as specified. Existing law requires a hospital that provides emergency medical services to, as soon as possible, but not later than 90 days prior to a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services, provide notice of the intended change to the department, other specified entities, and the public. Existing law also requires a health facility to provide public notice, as specified, not less than 30 days prior to closing the health facility, eliminating a supplemental service, as defined, or relocating the provision of supplemental services to a different campus. This bill would require a hospital that provides emergency medical services to provide notice, as specified, at least 180 days before a planned reduction or elimination of the level of emergency medical services. The bill would require a health facility to provide at least 120 days' notice, as specified, prior to closing the health facility and at least 90 days prior to eliminating or relocating a supplemental service, except as specified. The bill would require the mandatory public notice to include specific notifications, including, among others, a continuous notice posted in a conspicuous location within the internet website of a

newspaper of general circulation serving the local geographical area in which the hospital or health facility is located. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2100](#)

(Wood D) Medi-Cal: pharmacy benefits.

Current Text: Amended: 8/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/5/2020

Last Amend: 8/20/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 20). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.

Location: 8/20/2020-S. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #35 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - SECOND READING FILE

Summary: (1) 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, which includes pharmacy benefits, through various health care delivery systems, including fee-for-service and managed care. The Medi-Cal program is, in part, governed and funded by federal Medicaid program provisions. This bill would require the department to establish the Independent Prescription Drug Medical Review System (IPDMRS), commencing on January 1, 2021, which generally models the above-described requirements of the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act. The bill would provide that any Medi-Cal beneficiary grievance involving a disputed health care service is eligible for review under the IPDMRS, and would define "disputed health care service" as any outpatient prescription drug eligible for coverage and payment by the Medi-Cal program that has been denied, modified, or delayed by a decision of the department, or by one of its contracting fiscal intermediaries for the administration of the prescription drug benefit if that entity makes a final decision, in whole or in part, due to a finding that the service is not medically necessary. The bill would require information on the IPDMRS to be included in specified material, including the "my Medi-Cal: How to Get the Health Care You Need" publication, on the department's internet website, and various documents prepared by Medi-Cal managed care plans, including plan member handbooks, beneficiary evidence coverage forms, and letters of denial or notice of adverse benefits. The bill would authorize a beneficiary to apply to the department for an Independent Prescription Drug Medical Review (IPDMR) of a decision involving a disputed health care service within 6 months of receipt of the notice of adverse action, and would prohibit a beneficiary from paying any application or processing fee. The bill would require the department to provide a beneficiary with an application form and an addressed envelope, which the beneficiary may return to initiate an IPDMR, as part of the department's notification to the beneficiary on a disposition of the beneficiary's grievance involving a disputed health care service, and would require the form to include specified information, such as a statement indicating the beneficiary's consent to obtain necessary medical records from the Medi-Cal managed care plan and the beneficiary's providers. Upon notice from the department that the beneficiary has applied for an IPDMR, the bill would require the department and its contracting fiscal intermediaries for the administration of the prescription drug benefit to provide to the IPDMR organization designated by the department specified information, including a copy of any outpatient drugs dispensed to the Medi-Cal beneficiary, for purposes of the IPDMR organization's evaluation of the request. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2101](#)

(Committee on Public Employment and Retirement) Public employees' retirement.

Current Text: Amended: 8/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2020

Last Amend: 8/7/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (August 20). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Location: 8/20/2020-S. THIRD READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #214 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. STRS is administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board. The Defined Benefit Program is funded by employer and employee contributions, as well as investment returns and state appropriations, which are deposited or credited to the Teachers' Retirement Fund. This bill would remove the requirement that the election be filed with the other public retirement system, and would instead require the employer to retain a copy of the election form. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2384](#)

(Choi R) Income tax: health savings accounts.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/18/2020

Status: 3/17/2020-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 2/24/2020-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law authorizes various deductions in computing income that is

subject to tax under that law. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would allow a deduction in computing adjusted gross income in connection with health savings accounts in conformity with federal law. In general, the deduction would be an amount equal to the aggregate amount paid in cash during the taxable year by, or on behalf of, an eligible individual, as defined, to a health savings account of that individual, as provided. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2025, would also provide related conformity to that federal law with respect to the allowance of rollovers from Archer Medical Savings Accounts, health flexible spending arrangements, or health reimbursement accounts to a health savings account, and penalties in connection therewith. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2471

(Maienschein D) Senior citizens: rescission of contracts.

Current Text: Amended: 5/21/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2020

Last Amend: 5/21/2020

Status: 8/3/2020-From Consent Calendar. Ordered to third reading.

Location: 8/3/2020-S. THIRD READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #107 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

Summary: Existing law provides that a contract is extinguished by its rescission and sets forth methods for the rescission of a contract. Existing law authorizes a buyer who cancel certain home solicitation contracts or offers until midnight of the 3rd business day after the day on which the buyer signs an agreement or offer to purchase which complies with specified requirements. Existing law authorizes a buyer to cancel a home solicitation contract written for certain home improvement work until midnight of the 3rd business day after the buyer receives a signed and dated copy of the contract or offer to purchase that complies with specified requirements. Existing law requires contracts for a home solicitation contract or offer to include a notice of cancellation form with specified statement's as to the buyer's right to cancel. Existing law permits a buyer to provide a seller an express waiver to this right to cancel, if the contract meets other specified requirements. Existing law also provides a buyer a similar right to cancel a seminar sales solicitation contract or offer and imposes similar requirements to provide a notice of cancellation to the buyer. This bill would extend the period of time to cancel the contracts or offers described above from 3 to 5 business days if the buyer or property owner is a senior citizen, as defined, for contracts entered into, or offers to purchase conveyed, on or after January 1, 2021. The bill would also make conforming changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 2926

(Calderon D) Referral agencies for residential care facilities for the elderly: duties.

Current Text: Amended: 8/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/21/2020

Last Amend: 8/11/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-In committee: Held under submission.

Location: 8/19/2020-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: (1)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 prohibits a placement agency, as defined, from placing an individual in a licensed residential care facility for the elderly if the individual, because of a health condition, cannot be cared for within the limits of the license or requires inpatient care in a health facility. The act requires an employee of a placement agency who knows, or reasonably suspects, that a facility is improperly operating without a license to report the facility to the department, and requires the department to investigate those reports. The act further requires a placement agency to notify the appropriate licensing agency of any known or suspected incidents that would jeopardize the health or safety of residents in a facility. The act specifically makes a violation of these requirements a crime. This bill would recast the requirements on a placement agency and its employees to instead be requirements on a referral source, defined to mean a person or entity that provides a referral to a residential care facility for the elderly, except as specified. The bill would prohibit a referral source from, among other things, holding any power of attorney for a potential resident or referring a person to a residential care facility for the elderly in which the referral source has an ownership or management interest or a common employee in an executive management position, except as specified. The bill would require a referral source to provide a senior or their representative with specific written, electronic, or verbal disclosures, before sending a compensated referral, that include, among others, the referral source's privacy policy and a statement that the senior or representative may request in writing that the referral source cease contact with the senior. The bill would additionally require a compensated referral source to use a nationally accredited service provider to perform background checks on referral sources who have direct contact with seniors or their representatives, maintain liability insurance, and accept remuneration only from residential care facilities for the elderly with which the referral source has a written contract. The bill would further require a compensated referral source to post specific information on its internet website or marketing materials relating to its privacy policy. The bill would impose criminal penalties and civil penalties for a violation of these provisions, as specified. By expanding the existing crime under the act and specifying new criminal penalties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other

existing laws.

[AB 2967](#)

(O'Donnell D) Public Employees' Retirement System: contracting agencies: exclusion from membership.

Current Text: Amended: 7/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/21/2020

Last Amend: 7/28/2020

Status: 8/18/2020-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Location: 8/18/2020-S. THIRD READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #144 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERS is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System. This bill would delete provisions of PERL that generally authorize a public agency contracting with PERS to make all or part of its employees members of the system. The bill would generally prohibit exclusions of groups of employees from being made by amendment of a public agency contract with PERS, except as provided. The bill would apply these provisions to contracts entered into, amended, or extended on and after January 1, 2021. This bill contains other existing laws.

[ACA 2](#)

(Nazarian D) State tax agency.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 5/24/2019-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 5/24/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: The California Constitution establishes the State Board of Equalization, consisting of the Controller and 4 other members elected from districts, and provides for the election, recall, impeachment, filling of vacancies, and salaries and benefits of those board members elected from districts. The California Constitution vests the board with various powers, duties, and responsibilities related to the administration of taxes imposed on property, insurance, and alcoholic beverages. This measure would abolish the State Board of Equalization and instead require the Legislature to create a state tax agency by statute for purposes of carrying out those powers, duties, and responsibilities previously vested in the State Board of Equalization by the California Constitution and by statute. The bill would authorize the Legislature to vest all powers, duties, and responsibilities in a single state tax agency or separately in multiple state tax agencies. The measure would deem the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration and the office of Tax Appeals to be state tax agencies for purposes of these provisions and vest in those entities specified powers, duties and responsibilities currently vested in the State Board of Equalization. The measure would make conforming changes by deleting various references to the State Board of Equalization throughout the California Constitution, including in those provisions regarding the election, recall, impeachment, filling of vacancies, and salaries and benefits of members of the board, and make other nonsubstantive changes.

[ACA 24](#)

(Low D) Legislature: benefits and retirement.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/21/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/21/2020

Status: 2/24/2020-Read first time.

Location: 2/21/2020-A. PRINT

Summary: (1) The California Constitution directs the California Citizens Compensation Commission to establish and adjust the salary and benefits for state officers, including Members of the Legislature. This measure would remove the commission's authority to establish and adjust the benefits of Members of the Legislature first elected to the Legislature for terms commencing on or after December 7, 2020, and would instead require that the total monetary value of the medical, dental, insurance, and other similar benefits for a Member of the Legislature who is first elected to the Legislature for a term commencing on or after December 7, 2020, be equal to the total monetary value of those benefits provided to a full-time employee of the house in which the Member serves. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[HR 4](#)

(Cervantes D) Relative to Proposition 13 and Homeowners' Rights Protection Week.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/3/2018

Status: 12/3/2018-Introduced.

Location: 12/3/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly declares June 2, 2019 to June 8, 2019, inclusive, as Proposition 13 and Homeowners' Rights Protection Week.

[SB 266](#)

(Leyva D) Public Employees' Retirement System: disallowed compensation: benefit adjustments.

Current Text: Amended: 9/3/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2019

Last Amend: 9/3/2019

Status: 9/15/2019-9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was DESK on 9/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 9/15/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides a defined benefit to members of the system, based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. PERL authorizes a public agency to contract to make its employees members of PERS and prescribes a process for this. PERS is administered by its board of administration, which is responsible for correcting errors and omissions in the administration of the system and the payment of benefits. Existing law requires the board to correct all actions taken as a result of errors or omissions of the state or a contracting agency, in accordance with certain procedures. This bill would establish new procedures under PERL for cases in which PERS determines that the benefits of a member or annuitant are, or would be, based on disallowed compensation that conflicts with PEPRA and other specified laws and thus impermissible under PERL. The bill would also apply these procedures retroactively to determinations made on or after January 1, 2017, if an appeal has been filed and the employee member, survivor, or beneficiary has not exhausted their administrative or legal remedies. At the threshold, after determining that compensation for an employee member reported by the state, school employer, or a contracting agency is disallowed, the bill would require the applicable employer to discontinue the reporting of the disallowed compensation. The bill would require that contributions made on the disallowed compensation, for active members, be credited against future contributions on behalf of the state, school employer, or contracting agency that reported the disallowed compensation and would require that the state, school employer, or contracting agency return to the member any contributions paid by the member or on the member's behalf. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 406](#)

(Pan D) Health care: omnibus bill.

Current Text: Amended: 8/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amend: 8/24/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 17. Noes 0.) (August 20). (Text Published 8/21/2020)

Location: 8/18/2020-A. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #33 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS

Summary: (1)Existing federal law, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), enacts various health care market reforms. 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 and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law requires a group or individual health care service plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, renewed, or delivered on or after September 23, 2010, to comply with the requirements of the PPACA, and any rules or regulations issued under the PPACA, that require a group health plan and health insurance issuer offering group or individual health insurance coverage to, at a minimum, provide coverage for specified preventive services, and prohibits the plan or health insurance issuer from imposing any cost-sharing requirements for those preventive services. Existing law also prohibits a plan or health insurer offering group or individual coverage from imposing lifetime or annual limits on the dollar value of benefits for a participant, beneficiary, or insured. Existing law requires a plan and a health insurance issuer to comply with those provisions to the extent required by federal law. This bill would delete the requirement that a plan or a health insurer comply with the requirement to cover preventive health services without cost sharing to the extent required by federal law, and would instead require a group or individual health care service plan contract or health insurer to, at a minimum, provide coverage for specified preventive services without any cost-sharing requirements for those preventive services, thereby indefinitely extending those requirements. The bill would also delete the requirement that a plan or a health insurer comply with the prohibition on lifetime or annual limits to the extent required by federal law, and would instead prohibit an individual or group health care service plan contract or health insurer from establishing lifetime or annual limits on the dollar value of any covered benefits for an enrollee or insured, whether provided in network or out of network, thereby indefinitely extending the prohibitions on lifetime or annual limits, except as specified. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 653](#)

(Chang R) Dental hygienists: registered dental hygienist in alternative practice: scope of practice.

Current Text: Amended: 1/23/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amend: 1/23/2020

Status: 8/19/2020-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.

Location: 8/18/2020-A. CONSENT CALENDAR

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #144 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-SENATE BILLS

Summary: Existing law, the Dental Practice Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of the practice of registered dental hygienists, registered dental hygienists in extended functions, and registered dental hygienists in alternative practice by the Dental Hygiene Board of California within the Department of Consumer Affairs. Existing law makes certain violations of specific provisions relating to healing arts by a licensee a crime. This bill would authorize a registered dental hygienist to provide, without supervision, fluoride varnish to a patient. The bill would additionally authorize a registered dental hygienist to provide dental hygiene preventive services and oral screenings at specified sponsored events and nonprofit organizations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 776](#)

(Skinner D) Peace officers: release of records.

Current Text: Amended: 8/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amend: 8/24/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 6.) (August 20). (Text Published 8/21/2020)

Location: 8/18/2020-A. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #42 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS

Summary: (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 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 require records relating to sustained findings of unlawful arrests and unlawful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would 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 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. 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, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 1123](#)

(Chang R) Elder and dependent adult abuse.

Current Text: Amended: 7/27/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2020

Last Amend: 7/27/2020

Status: 8/10/2020-Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.

Location: 8/5/2020-A. CONSENT CALENDAR

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #114 ASSEMBLY CONSENT CALENDAR 2ND DAY-SENATE BILLS

Summary: Existing law authorizes county adult protective services agencies and local long-term care ombudsman programs to investigate elder and dependent adult abuse, but grants law enforcement agencies the exclusive responsibility for criminal investigations. Existing law requires local law enforcement agencies to revise or include in their policy manuals, if a policy manual exists, specified information regarding elder and dependent adult abuse, including, among other things, the definition of elder and dependent adult abuse provided by the Department of Justice in its March 2015 policy and procedures manual. This bill would define the term "elder and dependent adult abuse" for the purposes of those provisions and instead require that definition to be included in law enforcement agencies' policy manuals.

[SB 1207](#)

(Jackson D) Skilled nursing facilities: backup power system.

Current Text: Amended: 8/6/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/20/2020

Last Amend: 8/6/2020

Status: 8/20/2020-From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (August 20).

Location: 8/18/2020-A. SECOND READING

Calendar: 8/24/2020 #24 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- SENATE BILLS

Summary: The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 generally requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate long-term health care facilities, defined to include a skilled nursing facility. Existing regulations require a skilled nursing facility to have emergency planning, including an emergency lighting and power system. Under existing law, the department is required to enforce the requirements of the act and regulations promulgated under the act through citations and civil penalties. This bill would require a skilled nursing facility to have an alternative source of power to protect resident health and safety for no less than 96 hours during any type of power outage that complies with specified federal requirements.

Total Measures: 31

Total Tracking Forms: 31