



BLANNING & BAKER

Associates, Inc.

**CSR Legislative Report
7/21/2020**

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](#)

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

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

Introduced: 2/13/2019

Last Amend: 7/8/2020

Status: 7/8/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on G.O.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. G.O.

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 a full or truncated part of a social security number 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. The bill would require a state agency that is not in compliance with the restrictions on mailing social security numbers that have not been truncated to offer to provide appropriate identity theft prevention and mitigation services to any individual, at no cost to the individual, to whom it sent outgoing United States mail that contained the individual's full social security number, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 1611](#)

(Chiu D) Emergency hospital services: costs.

Current Text: Amended: 6/27/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amend: 6/27/2019

Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was HEALTH on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Location: 7/10/2019-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, requires the Department of Managed Health Care to license and regulate health care service plans and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law requires the Department of Insurance to regulate health insurers. Existing law requires a health care service plan or health insurer offering a contract or policy to provide coverage for emergency services. Existing law prohibits a hospital from transferring a person needing emergency services and care to another hospital for any nonmedical reason unless prescribed conditions are met and makes a willful violation of this requirement a crime. This bill would require a health care service plan contract or insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2020, to provide that if an enrollee or insured receives covered emergency services from a noncontracting hospital, except as specified, the enrollee or insured is prohibited from paying more than the same cost sharing that the enrollee or insured would pay for the same covered services received from a contracting hospital. The bill would require a health care service plan or insurer to pay a noncontracting hospital for emergency services rendered to an enrollee or insured pursuant to a specified formula, would require a noncontracting hospital to bill, collect, and make refunds in a specified manner, and would provide a dispute resolution procedure if any party is dissatisfied with payment. The bill would require health care service plans and insurers to document cost savings pursuant to these provisions. By expanding the duties of health care services plans and hospitals, this bill would expand existing crimes, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 6/5/19

Support letter sent to Sen. Health -- 7/5/19

[AB 2365](#)

(Rodriguez D) Public Employees' Retirement System: employment without reinstatement.

Current Text: Amended: 5/4/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/18/2020

Last Amend: 5/4/2020

Status: 6/23/2020-Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing law, the Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides pension and disability benefits to its members and prescribes their rights and duties. Existing law, the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA), prescribed various limitations on public employees, employers, and retirement systems concerning, among other things, work after retirement. PERL generally prohibits retired PERS members from working for an agency participating in the system without reinstatement in the system, unless that employment is otherwise specifically authorized. PEPRA also prohibits retirees from serving or being employed directly, or through a contract, with a public employer, as defined, in the same retirement system from which they receive their benefits, except as expressly permitted. Both PERL and PEPRA generally prescribe limits on the manner and duration that retired members may be employed without reinstatement. PERL requires a person who is employed in violation of its reinstatement requirements to be reinstated in the member category previously held and on the date on which the unlawful employment occurred. In these circumstances, PERL requires that a retired member reimburse the system for the person's allowance received during the periods of the unlawful employment, to pay to the system employee contributions that otherwise should have been paid, and to contribute for associated administrative expenses, as specified. PERL requires employers in these circumstances to pay to the system the employer contributions that otherwise should

have been paid and to contribute for associated administrative expenses, as specified. This bill would eliminate the above-described requirement that a person employed without reinstatement in a manner other than authorized by PERL be reinstated, instead providing that reinstatement permissive. The bill would make conforming changes and make specific reference to the duties of employees and employers regarding reinstatement after retirement in violation of PEPRA.

Memo:

Support letter sent to Author -- 5/4/2020
Support letter sent to Asm. PE&R -- 5/4/2020
Support letter sent to Asm. APPR -- 6/1/2020

AB 2730

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

Current Text: Amended: 7/9/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/20/2020

Last Amend: 7/9/2020

Status: 7/9/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on G.O.

Location: 7/1/2020-S. G.O.

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 require 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 provide that an adjacent county means a county within the same standard metropolitan statistical area, as established by the United States Office of Management and Budget. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 364

(Mitchell D) Change in ownership: nonresidential active solar energy systems: initiative.

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

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amend: 7/27/2020

Status: 6/18/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on REV. & TAX. (Amended 7/27/2020)

Location: 6/6/2019-A. REV. & TAX

Summary:

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: 6/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/13/2020

Last Amend: 6/18/2020

Status: 6/29/2020-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 6/29/2020-A. HEALTH

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 establish the Office of Drug Contracting and Manufacturing within the California Health and Human Services Agency to, among other things, increase patient access to affordable drugs. The bill would require the office, on or before January 1, 2022, to contract or partner with at least one drug company or generic drug manufacturer to produce at least 10 generic prescription drugs, as determined by the office, and insulin at a price that results in savings. The bill would require the office to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2022, that, among other things, assesses the feasibility of the office to directly manufacture generic prescription drugs and includes an estimate of the cost of building or acquiring manufacturing capacity. The bill would also require the office to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2023, that assesses the major problems faced by patients in accessing affordable generic prescription drugs, describes the status of the drugs targeted for manufacture under the office's contracts or partnerships, and analyzes how the office's activities have impacted competition, access, and costs for those drugs.

Memo:

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

[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: 7/9/2020-July 20 hearing postponed by committee. (Amended 7/27/2020)

Location: 6/29/2020-A. HUM. S.

Calendar: 8/3/2020 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY HUMAN SERVICES, REYES, Chair

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

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: 6/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2019

Last Amend: 6/11/2020

Status: 6/11/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 1/9/2020-S. JUD.

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 excepts 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, and information that is used and disclosed only for public health activities and purposes, as described. 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: 1/23/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/20/2019

Last Amend: 1/23/2020

Status: 6/23/2020-Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. B., P. & E.D.

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, until January 1, 2026, would establish the Advanced Practice Registered Nursing Board within the Department of Consumer Affairs, which would consist of 9 members. The bill would require the board, by regulation, to define minimum standards for a nurse practitioner to transition to practice without the routine presence of a physician and surgeon. 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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 979](#)

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

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

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Last Amend: 7/14/2020

Status: 7/14/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.I.

Location: 7/2/2020-S. B. & F. I.

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 1608](#)

(Holden D) Community care facilities: criminal background checks.

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

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amend: 1/23/2020

Status: 6/23/2020-Referred to Com. on HUMAN S.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. HUM. S.

Summary: The existing California Community Care Facilities Act requires the State Department of Social Services to license and regulate community care facilities. The existing act requires the department to obtain a criminal history record for all applicants for licenses for these facilities and specified individuals connected with these facilities, including employees, volunteers, and officers of these facilities. The existing act prohibits persons with certain criminal convictions from obtaining a license and further prohibits these specified individuals from being present in a community care facility before obtaining either a criminal record clearance or a criminal record exemption from the department. This bill would require the department to post information on its internet website concerning applications, including the total number of applicants who submitted fingerprints for the purpose of providing criminal record information, and the number of applicants who had a nonexemptible conviction or who were granted a clearance or a criminal record exemption, as specified. The bill would require the department to publish data in aggregate and without any personally identifying information. The bill would require the department to issue a report of its findings on or before January 1, 2022. The bill would prohibit the department, in the course of securing electronic fingerprint images and criminal history information from license applicants for specified residential facilities, child daycare facilities, and home health agencies, from requiring applicants to disclose their criminal history information. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 1759](#)

(Salas D) Institutions of higher education: liability for COVID-19-related injuries.

Current Text: Amended: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Last Amend: 6/29/2020

Status: 7/2/2020-Re-referred to Coms. on JUD. and APPR.

Location: 7/2/2020-S. JUD.

Summary: Under existing law, the segments of public higher education in this state consists of (1) the California Community Colleges, (2) the California State University, and each campus, branch, and function thereof, and (3) each campus, branch, and function of the University of California. Existing law establishes as a segment of higher education in this state the independent institutions of higher education, which are those nonpublic higher education institutions that grant undergraduate degrees, graduate degrees, or both, and that are formed as nonprofit corporations in this state and are accredited by an agency recognized by the United States Department of Education. Existing law provides that no monetary liability and no cause of action arises against specified entities for certain conduct, including, except for specified damages, for a hospital for any action taken upon the recommendation of its medical staff, or against any other person or organization for any action taken, or restriction imposed, which is required to be reported, if that action or restriction is reported, as specified. This bill would exempt the public and independent institutions of higher education, and their officers, employees, and governing bodies from monetary liability and damages for injury relating to COVID-19 infection, any condition in existence because of the COVID-19 pandemic, or any act or omission by those institutions, their officers, their employees, or their governing bodies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as provided.

[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: 7/14/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 7/1/2020-S. JUD.

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: 5/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/3/2020

Last Amend: 5/20/2020

Status: 6/23/2020-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. HEALTH

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 180 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 2047](#)

(Aguiar-Curry D) Emergency services: Alzheimer's disease: dementia.

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

Introduced: 2/3/2020

Last Amend: 7/7/2020

Status: 7/7/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on G.O.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. G.O.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and under the supervision of the Director of Emergency Services and makes the office responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or human-made disasters and emergencies. Existing law requires a county, upon the next update to its emergency plan, to integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan by, at a minimum, addressing how the access and functional needs population, as defined, is served with regard to emergency communication, emergency evacuations, and emergency sheltering. This bill would require a county, as part of its update of its emergency plan, to address the Alzheimer's disease and dementia population by addressing how the Alzheimer's disease and dementia population is served by the following: emergency communications, including direct communications to those who may, due to their condition, be unable to follow emergency guidelines, and emergency stay-at-home orders, including dissemination of specified information. By increasing the duties of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

[AB 2100](#)

(Wood D) Medi-Cal: pharmacy benefits.

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

Introduced: 2/5/2020

Last Amend: 7/7/2020

Status: 7/7/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 7/1/2020-S. HEALTH

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: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2020

Last Amend: 6/29/2020

Status: 6/29/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. L., P.E. & R.

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. Existing law authorizes a member to elect continued defined benefit coverage in STRS when taking a position that provides a defined benefit in another public retirement system, and requires the election to be made in writing and to be filed with STRS and the other public retirement system. 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. (2)Existing law defines creditable service for purposes of STRS to include, among other things, the work of audiometrists performed for a prekindergarten through grade 12 employer in a position requiring Commission on Teacher Credentialing certification qualifications, for a community college employer by a faculty member, or for a charter school employer, as provided. Existing law grants the Teachers' Retirement Board final authority for determining creditable service to cover any activities not specified. This bill would instead include as creditable service activities performed for an employer by an audiometrist who holds a certificate of registration issued by the State Department of Health Care Services. (3)Existing law grants a member of STRS service credit at retirement for accumulated and unused sick leave days, as specified. Existing law defines sick leave days for these purposes to mean the number of days of accumulated and unused leave of absence for illness or injury, and defines basic sick leave to mean the equivalent of one day's paid leave of absence per pay period due to illness or injury. Existing law also grants a member service credit during the time the member is serving as an elected officer of an employee organization and is on a compensated leave of absence. This bill would instead define sick leave to be the number of days of accumulated and unused leave of absence for illness or injury granted by each employer, and would define basic sick leave to mean the days of paid leave of absence due to illness or injury granted by each employer, not to exceed 12 days per school year. The bill would specify that a member is prohibited from receiving service credit for accumulated, unused sick leave that the member receives service credit for in another public retirement system. The bill would grant a member who is an elected officer of an employee organization on a compensated leave of absence STRS benefits that the member would have received had the member not been on a compensated leave of absence. (4)Existing law authorizes an employer, for purposes of STRS, to offer an additional 2 years of service credit to specified members if the member elects to retire in a defined period. Existing law requires a member to forfeit the additional 2 years of service credit if the retired member takes any job within the school district, community college district, or county office of education that granted the member the service credit less than 5 years after receiving the additional credit. This bill would require a member to forfeit the additional 2 years of service credit if the member takes any job within the school district, community college district, or county office of education as an employee, an independent contractor, or an employee of a third party. (5)Existing law establishes the Defined Benefit Supplement Program in STRS for the purpose of providing supplemental benefits to members whose earnings are in excess of specified amounts. Existing law establishes the Cash Balance Benefit Program, administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board, as a separate benefit program within the State Teachers' Retirement Plan in order to provide a retirement plan for persons employed to perform creditable service for less than 50% of full-time service. Existing law requires a termination benefit under the Defined Benefit Supplement Program and Cash Balance Benefit Program to be payable 6 months after the member terminates employment. This bill would instead require the termination benefit to be payable 180 calendar days after the member terminates employment. The bill would make additional administrative changes to the Cash Balance Benefit Program to conform with the administration of the defined benefit program. (6)Existing law authorizes the Teachers' Retirement Board to assess penalties and interest if an employer fails to make a payment of contributions to STRS. The bill would require penalties and interest overpaid to STRS to be considered additional contributions, to be deposited in the Teachers' Retirement Fund, and to be treated in the same manner as other contributions paid to STRS. This bill would make various technical and clarifying changes to these provisions, including specifying that data filed on behalf of any member, retired member, beneficiary, or annuitant is also confidential and that data may be divulged to other retirement systems that provide reciprocal benefits to members of PERS. 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: 7/1/2020-Referred to Com. on JUD.

Location: 7/1/2020-S. JUD.

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 2473](#)

(Cooper D) Public investment funds.

Current Text: Amended: 6/3/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/19/2020

Last Amend: 6/3/2020

Status: 6/23/2020-Referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. L., P.E. & R.

Summary: Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. Existing law excludes from the disclosure requirement certain records regarding alternative investments in which public investment funds invest. This bill would exempt from disclosure under the act specified records regarding an internally managed private loan made directly by a public investment fund, including quarterly and annual financial statements of the borrower or its constituent owners, unless the information has already been publicly released by the keeper of the information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2830](#)

(Wood D) Health Care Payments Data Program.

Current Text: Amended: 6/4/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/20/2020

Last Amend: 6/4/2020

Status: 7/1/2020-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 7/1/2020-S. HEALTH

Summary: Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975 (Knox-Keene), provides for licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care and makes a willful violation of that act a crime. Existing law provides for the regulation of health insurers by the Department of Insurance. Existing law, the Information Practices Act of 1977, regulates the collection and disclosure of personal information regarding individuals by state agencies, except as specified. Under existing law, a person who willfully requests or obtains a record containing personal information from an agency under false pretenses or a person who intentionally discloses medical, psychiatric, or psychological information held by an agency is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would delete those provisions relative to the Health Care Cost Transparency Database and would instead require the office to establish the Health Care Payments Data Program to implement and administer the Health Care Payments Data System, which would include health care data submitted by health care service plans, health insurers, a city or county that offers self-insured or multiemployer-insured plans, and other specified mandatory and voluntary submitters. The bill would require the Department of Managed Health care and the Department of Insurance to take appropriate action to bring a plan or insurer into compliance if the office notifies the appropriate department of a plan or insurer's failure to submit required data, and would specify that the failure of a health care service plan to submit required data is a violation of Knox-Keene. Because a willful violation of these provisions by a health care service plan would be a crime, and because a city or county that offers self-insured or multiemployer-insured plans would be required to submit health care data to the office, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 2926](#)

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

Current Text: Amended: 7/1/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/21/2020

Last Amend: 7/1/2020

Status: 7/1/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. HUM. S.

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 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: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/21/2020

Last Amend: 6/29/2020

Status: 6/29/2020-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on L., P.E. & R.

Location: 6/23/2020-S. L., P.E. & R.

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. PERL authorizes a public agency to contract to make all or part of its employees members of PERS, subject to specified conditions, and requires membership in PERS to be compulsory for all employees included under a contract. Existing law prohibits these contracts from providing for the exclusion of some, but not all, firefighters and specified public safety officers. With regard to other groups of employees, existing law requires that they be based on general categories, such as departments or duties, and not on individual employees. 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. The bill would apply these provisions to contracts entered into, amended, or extended on and after January 1, 2020.

[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 175](#)

(Pan D) Health care coverage.

Current Text: Amended: 1/6/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/28/2019

Last Amend: 1/6/2020

Status: 6/18/2020-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.

Location: 6/18/2020-A. HEALTH

Summary: 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 requires a health care service plan that issues, sells, renews, or offers plan contracts for health care coverage in the state to comply with the requirements of the PPACA, and any rules or regulations issued under the PPACA, that generally prohibit a health plan offering group or individual coverage from imposing lifetime or annual limits on the dollar value of benefits for a participant or beneficiary. Existing law requires a plan to comply with those provisions to the extent required by federal law. This bill would delete the requirement that a plan 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 from establishing lifetime or annual limits on the dollar value of benefits for an enrollee, 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. 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.

[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 PEPPRA 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: 6/24/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/20/2019**Last Amend:** 6/24/2020**Status:** 6/24/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.**Location:** 6/18/2020-A. HEALTH

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 benefits for an enrollee or insured, 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 430](#)**(Wieckowski D) Public employees' retirement benefits: judges.****Current Text:** Amended: 5/17/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/21/2019**Last Amend:** 5/17/2019**Status:** 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was P.E. & R. on 5/30/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)**Location:** 7/10/2019-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) generally requires a public retirement system, as defined, to modify its pension plan or plans to comply with the act, as specified. Among other things, PEPRA prohibits a public employer offering a defined benefit pension plan from exceeding specified retirement formulas for new members and prohibits an enhancement of a public employee's retirement formula or benefit adopted after January 1, 2013, from applying to service performed prior to the operative date of the enhancement. PEPRA defines terms for those purposes, including defining "new member" to mean, among other things, an individual who becomes a member of any public retirement system for the first time on or after January 1, 2013, and who was not a member of any other public retirement system prior to that date. Existing law creates the Judges' Retirement System II, which is administered by the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System, for the provision of retirement and other benefits to specified judges and their beneficiaries. This bill would grant a judge who was elected to office in 2012, but did not take office until on or after January 1, 2013, the option of making a one-time, irrevocable election to have a pre-January 1, 2013, membership status in the Judges' Retirement System II for service accrued after on and after July 1, 2020. The bill would require the election to be made during a 30-day period beginning March 1, 2020. A judge making this election would no longer be a new member under specified provisions of PEPRA. The election would apply prospectively only, and membership rights and obligations that accrued based on service subject to PEPRA prior to July 1, 2020, would remain unchanged. The bill would specify that the Public Employees' Retirement System is not obligated to inform or locate a person who may be eligible to make the election and that its provisions do not affect the Legislature's reserved right to increase contributions or reduce benefits for purposes of the Judges' Retirement System II.

[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:** 6/18/2020-Referred to Com. on B. & P.**Location:** 6/18/2020-A. B.&P.

Calendar: 7/27/2020 10:30 a.m. - Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, LOW, Chair
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: 7/27/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/22/2019**Last Amend:** 7/27/2020**Status:** 6/29/2020-Referred to Com. on PUB. S. (Amended 7/13/2020)**Location:** 6/29/2020-A. PUB. S.

Calendar: 8/3/2020 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair

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 subject to disclosure. The bill would remove the requirement that a complaint relating to sexual assault or dishonesty be found to be sustained following an investigation in order to be subject to disclosure. The bill would require records relating to sustained findings of wrongful arrests and wrongful searches to be subject to disclosure. The bill would also require the disclosure of records relating to an incident 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.

[SB 794](#)**(Jackson D) Emergency services: telecommunications.****Current Text:** Amended: 5/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 1/6/2020**Last Amend:** 5/26/2020**Status:** 6/18/2020-Referred to Com. on G.O.**Location:** 6/18/2020-A. G.O.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services in the office of the Governor and provides that the office is responsible 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 to people and property. This bill would expand these provisions to authorize a city to enter into an agreement to access the contact information of resident accountholders through the records of a public utility, as specified. The bill would also expand the types of public utilities that can enter into these agreements by defining public utility to include, among others, a local publicly owned electric utility, mobile telephony services, a public water agency, and an agency responsible for solid waste or recycling services. The bill would require a local government that enters into an agreement to access information of resident accountholders to, upon receipt of that information, notify residents that they have been entered into the public emergency warning system. The bill would require a local government that enters into an agreement to access information to include procedures to enable any resident to opt out of the warning system and a process to terminate the receiving agency's access to the contact information of the resident from a public utility. The bill would also authorize the governing bodies of a postsecondary institution that receives state funds, including funds for student financial assistance, to use their own enrollment, registration, and personnel records to access the contact information of students and employees for the sole purpose of enrolling students and employees in a university- or college-operated public emergency warning system. 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:** 6/18/2020-Referred to Com. on PUB. S. (Amended 7/27/2020)**Location:** 6/18/2020-A. PUB. S.

Calendar: 8/3/2020 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair

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: 5/19/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/20/2020**Last Amend:** 5/19/2020**Status:** 6/29/2020-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.**Location:** 6/29/2020-A. HEALTH

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: 42

Total Tracking Forms: 42